



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

WORKSHOP REPORT

Ambon, 21-22 Oktober 2010

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Supported by the European Commission

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Collaborative Land Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements (CoLUPSIA) project is a research project focussed on land use and land tenure. The project is being funded by the European Union, for a period of four years (2010 – 2013) and conducted by CIRAD in collaboration with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), TOMA, University Pattimura (UNPATTI), University of Gadjah Mada (UGM), HuMA and Telapak. The CoLUPSIA project sites are located on three Indonesian islands: Kapuas Hulu District (West Kalimantan), Seram Island (Central Moluccas) and Klaten District (Central Java). The latter has been cancelled due to the eruption of Mount Merapi in Central Java.

Seram Island, in Central Mollucas, was selected as one of the project sites because forest cover in this area is still in good condition. However, development activities such as infrastructure, forest and land clearing by private companies in forestry and agriculture have increased. In the context of land use planning, the challenge is how to use land use planning to provide better land use allocation on Seram Island for the future.

The workshop was held in Ambon on 21 – 22 October 2010 and was organized by the Ambon Provincial Planning and Development Agency (*Badan Perencana Pembangunan Daerah* - BAPPEDA). All relevant stakeholders in developing land use planning were invited to participate in this workshop (see agenda workshop on Annex 1). We held a similar workshop in Kapuas Hulu District in September 2010.

Some 50 participants, representing various institutions and stakeholders, attended the workshop. These included government institutions in Mollucas Province and Central Mollucas, Universities, NGOs, private companies, and community leaders from Seram Island (Annex 2).

1.2 Objectives

In July 2010, the project conducted a pre-visit and site orientation in Ambon and Seram Island which aimed to introduce key stakeholders to the project. The main purpose of this workshop was to provide a follow-up of the CoLUPSIA project activities in July 2010 and to socialize the project activities to the relevant stakeholders in Maluku Province, particularly Central Maluku (Seram Island). We also used the workshop to inform and to build collaboration with all relevant stakeholders at the provincial and district levels. This will help increase the success of project in Central Maluku. The expected result from this workshop was that the relevant stakeholders related to land use planning would acknowledge and support the project.

The workshop also described the general and specific objectives of the CoLUPSIA project, as follow:

General objective: Avoid deforestation and environmental degradation by supporting the development of sustainable institutional arrangements promoting land policies and instruments involving local communities.

Specific objective: Collaborative and equitable Land Use Planning (CLUP) and Natural Resources Management (NRM) to be established, leading to the design and testing of new institutional arrangements, environmental policies and pro poor financing instruments based on more secure land tenure and community rights.

Several activities will be conducted in Central Maluku to achieve the above objectives and the activities. These will include biophysical and socio economic aspects.

1.3 Expected Results

This project is expected to achieve the following results:

1. Key stakeholders have increased capacity to collectively design participatory development actions, including implementing agreements on land tenure and rights
2. Collaborative assessment of land conditions, current management and possible future trajectories established
3. Mutually agreed land allocation, CLUP/NRM plans and future-oriented participatory development actions designed to ensure the legalization of communities' rights to land
4. Specific pilot activities supporting pro-poor financing mechanisms for forest conservation and sustainable management evaluated and begun
5. Public awareness of CLUP, land tenure and payment mechanism for ecosystem services value raised

2. WORKSHOP RESULT

2.1. Workshop Day One, 21 October 2010

2.1.1. Welcome remark and Panel 1: The local government's role in land use planning process.

By: Mr. Ir. M.Z. Sangadji M.Si (Head of BAPPEDA)

The head of BAPPEDA, Maluku Province, Mr. Sangaji, opened the two-day workshop in Hotel Amboina. In his welcome remarks, he delivered a presentation on the general overview of the Maluku Province and local government's role in the land use planning process at the provincial level. He also explained that the current status of the development of the spatial planning (*Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah – RTRW*) at the provincial level is now under the principal agreement in Finance and Investment Agency (*Badan Keuangan dan Penanaman Modal - BKPM*). Some problems related to land allocation in the forestry sector still need to be finalized (land allocation of protected areas for other land use).

The goals of RTRW 2005-2025 in Maluku province are to establish the national RTRW by integrating land use on islands and in coastal areas. This would be with support from institutions and systems for regulating at the district level and active community participation. According to Mr. Sangadji, the results of the RTRW will be socialized to all stakeholders after the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) and House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat – DPR*) have approved the document. The objective of RTRW is to increase the regional economy and to reduce disproportion between the regions. This can be achieved by optimizing the use of natural resources, reducing environmental degradation, natural disasters and regional development of Maluku Province by managing the potential and opportunity of the region.

He explained that the RTRW was developed to achieve: 1). better function of protected areas, i.e. Northern of Seram region needs more attention, and 2). better protected areas, which has to be agreed by the MoF. He is concerned that in developing land use for agricultural, the current regulations governing agriculture and forestry need to be integrated, e.g., the MoF is expected to give recommendations on suitable plant species for establishing nutmeg.

He also mentioned that many coastal areas and small islands, which have been designated as protected areas, should be carefully considered if included in the development program. For example, the potential oil and gas fields in Manusela NP, which have high economic value and are now, being targeted for exploitation in Jakarta. Better mechanisms, and how to include communities in the program, need to be discussed from the beginning.

He did not want the people in this region to have the same experience as the people in Aceh. The rich natural resources in Aceh have been exploited but the local communities have not received any benefits from the exploitation. He said we should learn from other countries experiences, i.e. the development of salmon fishing in Norway, where later on they recognized that the area had oil fields that were of high economic value for the country. Norway is now one of the richest countries in the world. He emphasized that Maluku also had high potential for agroforestry and fishery, which should be considered for future development in this region.

Mr. Sangadji explained that according to the MoF, the community has a small participatory role in developing RTRW in particular areas. Hence, he suggested that in the future, the

community should be more involved in the implementation. Participation from the community has actually been written into the nasional regulation, UU No 26 Year 2007 and UU No 33 Tahun 2004, where it is stated that the community should give their input and direction in developing provincial areas etc. External activities should not be adopted, i.e. if the community has usually planted coconut or nutmeg, this practice should continue. Do not introduce another commodity to replace the original to avoid future problems. It was expected that problems related to socio culture should be handled carefully in developing land use planning and must be adjusted to the local conditions.

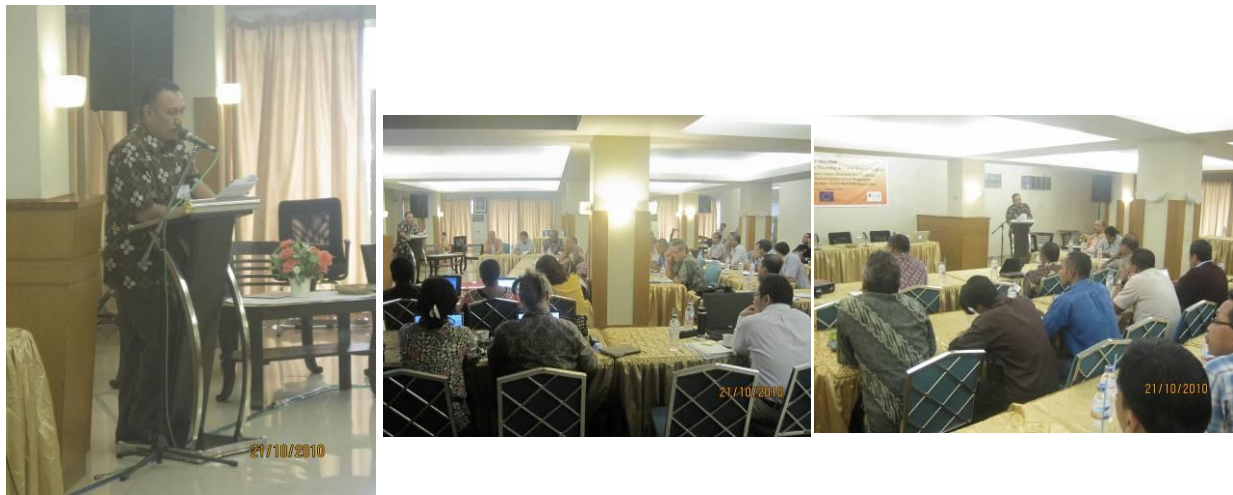


Figure 1. Welcome remarks and presentation by Mr. Sangadji (the Head of BAPPEDA Maluku Province)

2.1.2. Panel 2. Introduction to Collaborative Land Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements - CoLUPSIA

By Dr. Yves Laumonier (CIRAD – CoLUPSIA Project Leader)

Mr. Laumonier explained in his presentation about the background of the project and the activities in Central Maluku, especially on Seram Island. Why are some donors interested in research conducted in Indonesia? This is due to the loss of many ecological functions with many communities still highly dependent on the forest, which frequently leads to unavoidable environmental degradation. Therefore, there is an urgent need for further action to avoid more environmental degradation.

The main purpose of the project is to improve land allocation in land use planning. The concern is not only related to conservation aspects but also how to provide better solutions for land use allocation. The project activities also cover how to facilitate different stakeholders to achieve better solutions in land use planning by using a collaborative process. The CoLUPSIA activities will be implemented on three Indonesian islands, with the expectation that the research results can provide an alternative solution.

Seram Island was selected because the forests in this area are still abundant, particularly in Manusela National Park (MNP). Villages in MNP are located on the coast and the forests are still extensive. The high biodiversity in these forests is another interesting factor for this research. The MNP is also an interesting area for developing participatory land use planning. The *adat* culture in Maluku is still strong, providing a better mechanism with which to collaborate with different stakeholders. The social organization in Maluku is also another interesting aspect for research.

The research activities in the CoLUPSIA project will emphasize five important components: 1) studying the initial condition; 2) the collection of biophysical and socio data; 3) the analysis of the data, models and legal aspects; 4) pilot study, implementation, advocacy and impact activities; and 5) public awareness of CoLUPSIA and ecosystem services. An example study in Yamdena in Southeast Maluku (2003-2006) was described to give a better overview of the collaborative planning process of the CoLUPSIA project. The study in Yamdena covered both biophysical and socio aspects.

Mr. Laumonier also explained that one of the weaknesses in mapping and spatial data is due to the scale of the map (1:250.000), which will be less accurate for use in the field. Hence, we need a map of larger scale and better spatial data, which can provide detailed information on land cover, ecology, and socio data that need to be collected during the study.

Afterward, Mr. Yan (TOMA) continued to explain the socio economic study in the context of the CoLUPSIA project, including how to collect the data and the methods to be used in this study. He mentioned that information given by the community would be important in the process of land use planning. The socio study at the village level will then be followed by a workshop at the village level and district level as well as a meeting for the different villages. By the end of the project, we should be able to achieve an agreement on land use planning to be implemented together using participatory action, also for control and evaluation.



Figure 2. CoLUPSIA project presentation by Yves Laumonier (Project Leader)

2.1.3. Panel 3. Legal aspects related to Land Use

By: Anna Sinaga (CIFOR) & Bernadinus Steni (HUMA)

Mrs. Anna Sinaga, explained in her presentation about overlapping regulations, the existing adat community rights, decentralization, overlapping land use, and the urgency to provide land use planning. How to protect community rights will be a very important aspect of this project. What is the research question? Here she explained how the rules and land use model could protect land use rights and create harmony in the planning and implementation in areas where there are many forms of land ownership.

According to Mrs Sinaga, a framework study of legal aspects will start with the national law, and then we will look at local rules, which will be implemented in the field. Once we have checked the results of the study, we will make any necessary adjustments, especially for the collaborative land use model. The results will then be proposed as a regulation at the national level. The next step will be to see whether the regulation is adopted or not? If it is adopted,

we need to know how the mechanism of managing and controlling the regulation will function?.

The legal aspects will also cover several sectors such as spatial planning, natural resources, environment, internal foreign affairs as well as law and regulations (LUP). However, all regulations will refer to national regulations. It was also explained that from the local regulations, we can see how the regulations can be synchronized with central regulations, using the project model, using a traditional community pattern, and how this can be implemented in the field.

The activities for this part of the project will include: land allocation, public participation, and rights protection. Our target achievement will be collaborative land use planning as part of land use planning at the district and provincial level. The legal team will produce several products such as booklet (small book), a model for public participation and monitoring, and a policy brief.

2.1.4. Panel 4. Media Development (an instrument for increasing awareness and supporting participation)

By: Bob Purba (Telapak)

Bob Purba, the project partner from TELAPAK, delivered a presentation on media development. This important component will conduct activities involving many stakeholders, with the aim to build trust. The activities will be implemented by GECKO STUDIO in collaboration with ASTEKI (*Asosiasi Televisi Kerakyatan Indonesia*). TELAPAK aims to inform all stakeholders both communities and government at local and national level about the CoLUPSIA project. It is expected that all stakeholders will be involved and collaborate in the implementation process of the media activities.

The activities related to media development will be implemented based on the following strategic steps:

1. Keys elements (4P): *Problems, Public, Products, and Plans*
2. Key activities: assessment, planning and design, test and trial, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Then back to number one (process loop)
3. Scope of work: actor (direct stakeholders) analysis, target audience receiving information, what kind of message, how to package the message, and what kind of media products
4. Mapping the media: what kind of activities and ongoing activities they know/have, what they need, their relationship with the local community and local government, their working relations with other media, and
5. Channel of work: provide the right media products (factsheets, website, film/s, etc), facilitate media trips (if needed), conduct regular meetings with the media, facilitate the development of media tools (if needed), evaluate the impact of the resulting products

Prerequisites for this study will include: the need for us to collect input from all parties (including government, communities, and academia), assessment, a communication strategy, and further assessment to understand what we need to do.

2.2. Workshop Day Two, 22 October 2010

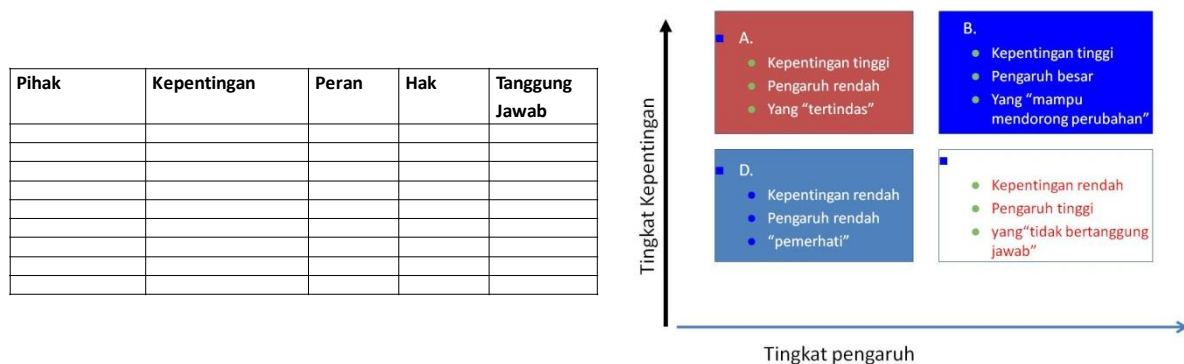
On the second day, the workshop agenda focused on the identification and analysis of the stakeholders that have a role in determining the process of land use planning.

We then explored the following questions:

- What is the importance of land use planning? and
- What are the roles, rights and responsibilities of the stakeholders?

Identification and analysis of stakeholders are quite important and about 35 people attended the stakeholders' analysis exercise, indicating that the interest for the project is high. In this session, all participants were divided into five groups. Each group was required to identify different stakeholders to address the following questions: who are the primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders? What is their interest, their roles and responsibilities? What is their importance and how influential are they? Examples of this session's are given in Table 1. One facilitator led each group and the results were presented and discussed with all participants.

Table 1. Matrix analysis stakeholders



2.2.1. Panel 5. Identification and analysis of stakeholders

By: Mrs Moira Moeliono (CIFOR)

Mrs. Moeliono explained the need to conduct identification and analysis of stakeholders. She gave an example in one area, where there were several activities such as the collection of forest products, watershed, *adat* areas, bio fuel, oil, livestock, settlements, etc. But who wants all of this? Many stakeholders will be interested. What are the driving factors? All of this information is needed in land use planning. For instance for migration, district policies, foreign investments, land pressure, tourism development, land tenure regimes, decentralization, land power relations, market prices, etc.

It was explained that beyond the above there is some influences on a second level, which will have an impacted on land use, including climate change. Therefore, this project is complex, as we must also consider these types of factors. However, we emphasize that the community will feel the impact most. Hence, the community roles are important. That said, we must be clear about the roles the community will, or can play and how.

She also explained about the roles the communities could play and the procedures for community participation. Community participation is defined in the regulation, UU No. 26 of

2007 on Spatial Planning and UU No. 33 of 2004 on the Implementation of the Rights and Obligations and Procedures, and Forms of Public Participation in Spatial Planning. It was explained that in developing spatial planning in Maluku Province, the authority is not dominated by the government, all stakeholders related to spatial planning are involved. Community representatives are also among these stakeholders.

When identifying the stakeholders, it is important to remember who is involved and to what degree they are involved. There are four principle Rs pertaining to stakeholders:

1. **Rights** – what are their legal rights to use the natural resources?
2. **Responsibilities** – what are their official and unofficial responsibilities for natural resources?
3. **Returns** – what do they get from the natural resources (their benefits or products)?
4. **Relationships** – what are the relationships between stakeholder groups, at various levels and scales?

In summary, stakeholders include people, groups or organizations for whichm natural resources or processes are importance, and who influence or are influenced by natural resources. What is importance to the stakeholders? Is it products, services, or another particular interest? Why should we conduct a stakeholder analysis? This activity is needed, in particular, for the following objectives:

1. To define who should participate in the process
2. To define how they should participate
3. To assess the most appropriate means for them to participate
4. To assess their capacity to participate
5. To help them increase their capacity to participate
6. To facilitate a multi-stakeholder process

How to conduct a stakeholder analysis? There are two important factors needed: 1). Identification of roles and 2). Identification of position



Figure 3. Working group on identification of stakeholders

2.2.2. Discussion

Mrs. Moira Moeliono (CIFOR) led the discussion. In this session, the participants had the opportunity to ask questions, to comment or make suggestions, from the materials provided by all presenters.

The following are responses from the presenters regarding the entire questions, comments, and suggestions from the participants during the discussion session. A detailed list of questions is available in the Annex 3.



Figure 4. Questions and comments from participants

2.2.3. Responses from the presenters

The Head of BAPPEDA (Mr. Sangadji)

In his presentation, Mr. Sangadji promised that his department/office would try to balance the development program between inland and coastal areas, which they have already included in the plan, at the provincial level. The cultivation of seaweed is easy and there are now 50 useful species of seaweed, especially for the cosmetic and food industries. Meanwhile, the community was not interested in fish cultivation. As a solution, BAPPEDA has developed a new concept where fishermen will be treated as partners not just collectors. BAPPEDA will help to find good partners for the fishermen, i.e. the banks, which can help to find the right market. In terms of the collection of illegal forest products, this is because their income from certain commodities is not enough to cover their daily needs; hence, the communities fall back on the forest.

In eastern Indonesia, many spice trees are potentially important. The ministry of agriculture could support the cultivation of such trees. At present, the quality of such commodities is low due to poor processing and post harvesting. Replacing these commodities with another product (e.g., cacao) could be worthwhile if the product can provide farmers with good benefits, but we should prioritize, the main benefits should be for the communities not the industries.

Regarding Mr. Abraham's question (see Annex 3), the rules are made to reduce the loss of natural resources. High forest exploitation in Air Besar (traditional village) has resulted in the community losing their water resources. We need more discussion regarding traditional land rights.

Certain commodities, such as nutmeg, still have problems because the total volume per month is unclear. Nevertheless, BAPPEDA has tried to keep this common commodity in this region, and then added other commodities that can provide benefits for the communities. We (BAPPEDA) have also helped to find partners for the communities so they can find better markets for their products.



Figure 5. Head of Bappeda, CoLUPSIA Project Leader, and CIFOR scientist during the discussion session

The CoLUPSIA Project Leader (Mr. Yves Laumonier)

This project will also look at the coastal areas, which will be where the main activities, in the context of land use planning, will be conducted. Conflict between states, traditional landowners (*petuanan*), and local government, is also an important component in this study. Although we are not going to conduct further study on determining the boundary, we will only focus on how the land of traditional landowners overlaps with state land, and land allocation for cultivation and for development activities.

Compensation is also an important component of this project. We need to find effective compensation particularly for local communities. Due to a time constraint we were not able to cover economic and socio aspects in the presentation. We will, however, look at these aspects as variables related to the methods we use in the field.

CIRAD activity in Tanimbar (Southeast Maluku) did not fail. All stakeholders, including the local government have approved the expected results. However, as the project is now finished, we are not in a position to conduct a follow up of the result activities. The local government needs to conduct this follow up work. The final decision regarding the LUP models produced by the Tanimbar project (2003-2006) is still with MoF in Jakarta. It is clear that the role of the local government is an important key for implementing research products.

Mr. Laumonier also explained that one important output from the CoLUPSIA project would be a database, which could be used for REDD+ in the future. These activities are related to the biophysical aspects including the analysis of the socio economics of the study villages.

The CoLUPSIA project will not be able to provide data for REDD+ in the short term. We will need to conduct a considerable amount (years) of fieldwork. The project can start collecting baseline data but the work needs to be continued by others, i.e UNPATTI or a government institution. The project does not have any authority to conduct carbon trading that belongs to the government. The project can only provide the data needed and information after we have collected data for 2 or 3 years.

MoF produced maps for the entire country in 1970. These maps do not include the changes in climate data at the national level. The project has produced maps using MoF criteria including up- to-date climate data at the national level. In areas where it was assumed there was no erosion, erosion does occur during the rainy season. Rough classification has been

conducted at the national level. However, for land allocation, which needs soil data, more detail at a scale of 1:50.000 is required.

The final product from this project will be a model for land use mapping at a larger scale that includes the ecosystem conditions on Seram Island. Hence, we do not refer to the MoF criteria for big islands such as Kalimantan. The output of the key results from this project will be the work methods and land use model, which can be used as the main study results and to revise spatial planning areas, which is usually conducted every 5 years.



Figure 6. CoLUPSIA project presentation (Project Leader) and participants during the workshop

Legal Aspect and Media Development (Mrs. Ana Sianaga & Mr. Bob Purba)

Gecko studio which belongs to TELAPAK has developed a partnership with many local media with no additional charge to the partner, although there is always a contribution from both parties. This system will also apply in the CoLUPSIA project.

Positive responses and new information have been given to this project concerning *adat* law and the land ownership system in Central Maluku and Maluku in general. Several cases in the communities in relation to claims of land ownership will be used by the project to decide the appropriate steps and strategies for implementation in the field.

Stakeholder Analysis (Mrs. Moira Moeliono)

From the group discussion the participants proposed a media exercise for stakeholders to identify who are involve in land use planning. In the process, it is not only the existing participants in the discussion or meeting who have rights to determine the direction and policy on spatial planning, but also other stakeholders including local communities.

The audience was very concerned about the implementation of this project. In particular:

- How the project could be better implemented in order to help the local communities to increase their wellbeing, by taking into consideration the land status (mostly traditional land);
- How the data and information could be shared with the local government and other stakeholders;
- How the project could develop better collaborative land use planning in these areas; and
- What is actually the final product of this project related to land allocation

Nevertheless, many participants showed their interest in this project and were willing to support and to collaborate in the implementation.



Figure 7. Presentation results from the group discussion and participants during the workshop

3. CONCLUSION AND CLOSING

3.1. Conclusion

In general, the workshop was deemed successful. In the discussions both in the morning and afternoon sessions, many participants from the province, district (*Kabupaten*) and sub-district (*Kecamatan*) were very actively engaged. Some questions were mostly concerned with the commodities such as what suitable plant species could be developed in this region that could help local people to improve their income (e.g. oil palm, nutmeg, clove, or seaweed). Other participants concerns were with utilizing natural resources in a more sustainable way; there is a need to think of the right indicators for sustainable management, which should include economics, socio, institutions, and technology. Hence, collaboration with the right stakeholders will be the key to the success of this project.

In general, the workshop agenda received serious attention from the participants. This was obvious from the participation; the first day (52 participants) and the second day (40 participants).

The workshop material, presented, also received positive responses from the participants. Questions, comments, and suggestions were very interesting, resulting in a very dynamic workshop. Questions and comments were also useful and positive, and will help to strengthen the CoLUPSIA project. While the suggestions have helped the project team to understand the characteristics of the community in Seram Island and Maluku in general, and to understand the existing conditions of the area. This will be useful for strengthening the CoLUPSIA project strategy in the future implementation of the project in the field.

Several parts of the project activities were not very clear for the participants, such as the methods and data analysis, as we could not explain in detail during the presentations due to a time constraint and the complexity of the materials. The final product of this project was also unclear for some participants although the presenter explained in detail. This is understandable as only those stakeholders using similar methods were able to understand the methods used so far in determining land use policy and function of particular areas. Therefore, through this workshop and the implementation of the CoLUPSIA project, slowly we will transfer the knowledge for better land use planning to all stakeholders involved.

More than half the participants expected the project to build good communications with local authorities and communities and to document baseline data/information related to the communities, such as *adat* rules and norms, and help to strengthen the *adat* institutions. Some participants were enthusiastic about seeing the results of the project and hoped that the methods could be adopted in other areas as well.

In addition, the participants also expressed their higher expectations for this project. It was explained that the project has limited resources, time and costs, that need to be understood. Ideally, there would be complementarity between the CoLUPSIA project and technical institutions and agencies. The role of local governments in following up the project work both products, methods, and the agreement on LUP will be an important part in filling the existing limitations.

With the completion of the workshop, it was expected that the CoLUPSIA project could be known. The communications between the the project and the parties that participated in this

workshop can be continued. Better coordination and cooperation can be built together to design land use that is most suitable for the conditions of the small islands in the Moluccas. This requires methods and a land use planning system specifically for the area, which may be quite different to other regions in Indonesia.

3.2. Closing

TOMA Lestari closed the workshop and we thanked the participants for their positive participation during the workshop, their comments, questions and for providing very useful inputs that will all help improve the CoLUPSIA project strategies in the future.

An Indonesian version of the report has been sent to BAPPEDA who facilitated the workshop and the University of Pattimura (Forestry Department) who helped in the preparation implementation of workshop.

It was explained that this workshop was the first of other workshops, to be held in the future. As a follow-up, we will conduct a workshop in Central Maluku District in Masohi (March 2011). The next workshop will involve more parties involved in land use planning.

This workshop report is created as a form of responsibility to the appropriate authorities, policy makers and donors who have funded these activities.

Annex 1. The agenda for the two-day CoLUPSIA workshop in Ambon

Day – 1: Workshop on CoLUPSIA Project	
09.00 – 09.25	Registration
09.25 – 09.30	Opening
09.30 – 10.15	Welcome Remark & Panel 1. The local government’s role in land use planning process By : Mr. I. Sangadji (Head of Bappeda Province in Maluku)
10.15 – 11.00	Panel 2. Introduction to Collaborative Land Use Planning and Sustainable Institutional Arrangements (CoLUPSIA) By : Mr. Yves Laumonier (CoLUPSIA Project Leader – CIRAD)
11.00 – 12.30	Discussion Panel 1 & Panel 2
12.30 – 13.45	Break and Lunch
13.45 – 14.15	Panel 3. Legal aspect related to Land Use Planning By : Mrs. Ana Sinaga (CIFOR)
15.00 – 15.30	Panel 4. Public awareness in supporting better decision making related to land use planning process By : Mr. Bob Purba (TELAPAK)
15.30 – 16.00	Discussion Panel 3 & Panel 4
16.00 – 16.15	Coffee break
16.15 – 16.30	Closing remark by CoLUP Project Staff
16.30 – 16.35	Closing
Day – 2: Stakeholder identification and analysis	
09.00 – 09.15	Registration
09.15 – 09.30	Introduction
09.30 – 10.30	Group discussion
10.30 – 11.30	Plenary
11.30 – 11.10	Closing

Annex 2. List of participants

INSTITUTIONS	No.	Name
<i>Government of the Province</i>		
Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) Moluccas Province	1	M. Z. Sangadji
	2	J. Matakena
	3	Lizda Eli
	4	Guntur Napitupulu
	5	R W. Datier
	6	Debora Y. Manuhutu
	7	Budi Dj. Kiat
	8	Anton Lailossa
	9	Ilham Tauda
	10	Sandra Tarumaselej
Regional Environmental Impact Management Agency (BAPEDALDA) Moluccas Province	11	Anita Pattiselano
	12	Karelise Hogendorp
Agricultural Dept. (DEPTAN) Moluccas Province	13	M. B. Patinama
	14	L. Heluat
	15	Haikal Badila
	16	Pasang Palulun
Forest Area Management Board (BPKH Wil IX) Ambon	17	Budiharto
Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) Moluccas	18	Ben Saroy
Energy and Mineral Resources Agency (DESDM) Moluccas Province	19	B Tualeka
Public Works Agency (<i>PU</i>) Moluccas Province	20	Happy Mulya
Culture and Tourism Agency (<i>DINPAR</i>) Moluccas Province	21	Voni
<i>Central Moluccas District Government</i>		
Vice Bupati Central Moluccas	22	Ir. I. Seipala MS
Office of Environmental Management (<i>KPLH</i>) Central Moluccas	23	L. Parera
Manusela National Park Agency	24	J. F. Lilipory
Forestry and Estate Crops Agency (DISHUT) Central Moluccas	25	Ch. L. Wuritumur
<i>Head of Sub-District (Camat)</i>		
Sub-district Tehoru	26	A. M. Ohorella

Sub-district Amahai	27	Nova Anakota
Sub-district Seram Utara	28	Drs. A. R. Tehuayo
Sub-district Tel. Elpaputih	29	Chr. Lailossa
Sub-district Tel. Elpaputih	30	Ris Y.B. Lailossa
Sub-district Seram Utara	31	Dj. Rumadan
<i>University Pattimura/UNPATTI</i>		
Faculty of Agriculture	32	Jimmi J. frans
	33	Fanny Soselisa
	34	Ir. Ronny Lopies
	35	Ir Lily Pelupessy MS
	36	Dr. Dun Mardiatmoko MP
	37	J. P. Haumahu
	38	P. Papilaya
	39	Debby Pattimahu
	40	H. Lelloteri
	41	Jopie Hitipeuw
	42	Th. Silaya
	43	C. K. Pattinasarany
	44	L. Siahaya
45	Sofia Mustamu	
Natural Resource Management Department	46	A. A. Tulalessy
<i>Local NGO</i>		
Pameri	47	Kostansius Kolatfeka
Pameri	48	Andre Pattinama
Nuduasiwa	49	Jan. W. Hatulesila
<i>CoLUPSIA project</i>		
CIRAD	50	Yves Loumonier
CIFOR	51	Nining Liswanti
CIFOR	52	Moira Moeliono
CIFOR	52	Esther Mwangi
CIFOR	53	Masatoshi Sasaoka
CIFOR	54	Ana Siregar
TELAPAK	55	Bob Purba
TOMA Lst.	56	Yan Persulesy

Annex 3. The questions, comments, and suggestions from the participants during the discussion session

Questions from the participants during the discussion session
<p>1. Vice Bupati of Central Maluku (Mr. Imanuel Seipala)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Head of BAPPEDA emphasized that we need to focus on developing seaweed cultivation. Therefore, Mr. Seipala suggested that coastal areas are also important to include in the development program. Conservation in the coastal areas will also need to be considered. He said that the growth of seaweed will likely disturb the marine ecology, so what will happen to the fishermen and the communities in coastal areas that still need forests as they need to collect forest products illegally to reduce poverty? I hope that the seaweed cultivation program will not have an adverse affect on the community.▪ The entire national park area in Seram belongs to the state. In fact, the community has claimed that the forest belongs to them based on their traditional rights. The communities have exploited the forest and this has created conflict between the clans (traditional landowners) and the authorities. Many clans who have traditional land rights use natural boundary between villages, but official boundaries have not been cleared. This has become a common problem in Central Maluku and has created conflict over land management.
<p>2. Unpatti/ Head of PSL (Mr. Abraham Tulalessy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ There is no free land anymore in Maluku. The entire land has been claimed by the communities as traditional lands they have had for many generations. Nevertheless, since the forests officially belong to the country; this means the community rights have been lost, as all forestland has been designated for particular purposes. Who will be responsible for this? Officially, the traditional land has been ignored and there is no compensation for this. Perhaps this issue can be raised at the national level. Lesson learnt from Yamdena case study, regarding conflict over land rights was actually not successfully solved. Although the community still own the land traditionally, there is no legal support from the government.
<p>3. Local NGO Pameri (Mr. Andre Patinama)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Many areas in this region are dominated by the multifunction of plants (oil palm) and local commodities (nutmeg, clove, etc). The areas are clearly designated for specific use, but the villagers sometimes cannot accept. This might be related to political aspects, and to advocate this issue, it may have an adverse affect on the local communities.
<p>4. Unpatti (Mrs. Debi Patimahu)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The CoLUPSIA project is interesting especially for some proposed activities such as analyzing stakeholders, socio study, etc. However, how can the natural resources be managed sustainably? It needs indicators for sustainable management, including socio economic, institutions, and technological aspects, in order to see stakeholders that have a positive or negative influence. The project will succeed if we have the right stakeholders.

Questions from the participants during the discussion session

5. Kepala Balai KSDA (Mr. Ben)

- Clarification of data from BAPPEDA is needed, mainly concerning the total area of land and sea. While related to the future spatial planning, some conservation areas have been allocated for other functions, and this is a pity because many medicinal plants are found in these areas and cannot be found anywhere else. BAPPEDA is expected to consider this. In addition, the management of species is also important, as it was not mentioned in the presentation.
- The presentation by Mr. Laumonier did not include socio economic variables, which will be implemented in the study villages. For the information, the conservation methods from the community can be adopted in this project, e.g. traditional conservation (*sasi*), sacred areas, etc. In addition, indicators for analysis must also be clear.

6. Unpatti (Mr. Tommy Silaya)

- According to the communities, the CIRAD Program activity in Tanimbar was not a success. The local government and CIRAD need to do further evaluation if a similar project will be implemented in Central Maluku. The question is whether it is true that the project failed? If it did fail, what factors caused it to fail? To what degree will the local government evaluate this project, so it will not be a repeat of the project in Tanimbar?
- There is often a dichotomy of land ownership, so which rules are we going to follow? *Adat* forest is part of the country, as long as the constitution remains unchanged, we still refer to this. On the other hand, there is a rule, which acknowledges traditional (*adat*) rules, so which rules do we choose, related to the management of traditional rules.

7. Faperta Unpatti (Mr. Gun Mardiatmoko)

- In terms of community rights and strengthening capacity, it was explained that there were state forests and traditional forest, e.g.,: the case of Untik River where the villages along the river were affected by a concession. In the end, MoF gave the community the rights to manage the forest. Therefore, if this project can also help communities like that, at least for the next 5 years, i.e. target five villages in each district. Based on experienced, the community already hold land certification in a MoF program. However, to obtain the best market value, it is better to eco-label products, or could they be included in the REDD+ program.
- In terms of media: is there related media information? In the case of UNPATTI, there was an additional charge for broadcasting although we were partners. Is it possible for Gecko to facilitate UNPATTI with no additional charge? Can we apply this to other areas, not only in Seram? Or at least what is the procedure?

8. Unpatti (Mr. Yohanes Haumahu)

- How about the analysis for the juridical aspects? Will the project also conduct a study about traditional conservation or *sasi*?
- If the context of legal aspects will be implemented in Central Maluku, then it will be impossible, because the system in Maluku uses *negeri* for village and hamlet (*dusun*). Each has a different hierarchy. State has strong traditional law, while in

Questions from the participants during the discussion session

the hamlet the traditional law is difficult to manage legally. The village community never knows the law. The island areas in Maluku have four systems of landowner: *Dati*, *Negeri*, *Pusaka* and *Pribadi*. The problem is in the regulations, particularly about the total areas, it will never be the same in different institutions because they use land area to find funding. The risk is central regulations on land use, which are still in use on the bigger islands, hence if we implemented them on the small islands there will be a problem due to the landownership system on the small islands. Therefore, the hierarchy of law needs to include traditional law.

9. Dishut Maluku Tengah (Mr. Christian)

- Investment in infrastructure the budget does not balance and this has influenced the community wisdom. In the northern areas, landownership is with the clans, but currently it is possible to own land personally. Therefore, we need to protect the current system, particularly the government. It is better for landownership to remain with the clans.

10. Dishut Prop Maluku (Mr. Reka Badilla)

- Related to land use in Maluku, the forestry agency refers to forest cover map. Study of forestland use uses indicators such as topography, rainfall, and erosion. Hence, whoever will study land use needs to refer to those indicators.
- Related to traditional forest, officially there is only state owned forest. Traditional forest is included in the state forest. If we have to change the function, this means change the regulation, implications on this is to change the constitution. Therefore, this study needs to refer to the RTRW (National).

11. Camat Amahai (Mr. Nova)

- Most sub-district heads are still confused about this project, where is the project going? Concerning legal aspects and development, in Central Maluku, particularly on Seram Island, there are normative and traditional laws. In the autonomy concept, the country gave authority to the region to use local culture in using the local term, such as *negeri* for village and King for head of village. The important question is what is the mechanism and how it be implemented. It should provide collaboration between normative and traditional law. It was suggested that if this project starts, it should follow the current mechanism. There are Village rules including community rights and clan rights. The local government has been trying to accommodate the traditional rules.

12. Camat Teluk Elpaputih (Mr. Chris)

- The traditional rules (unwritten) are still applied in the community and they do not know any other regulation on the forestry sector, i.e. UU No. 41. Hence, if we are talking about the protected forest, they might not understand. For example in Masihulan (Protected Forest), the communities are not allowed to collect forest products, while the communities in coastal areas are allowed. Traditional communities only need to be respected. We need to build the same perception in line with local wisdom.
- Until recently, the communities have not been involved in the process of land use planning. There was also a complaint from the communities in southern of Seram where they have difficulty to get a permit for collecting forest products, while in

Questions from the participants during the discussion session

Northern of Seram the communities find it easy to get the permit because the forest is traditional forest.

13. Dishut Maluku Tengah (Mr. Christian)

- The forest areas have been allocated for protected forest, conversion forest, production forest, which will be enforced with the forest boundaries. Afterwards, it will be socialized to the communities with certain areas excluded if it's the communities try to claim them. In Maluku, there are two-forest management units (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan – KPH*), this is the first model of KHP in Central Maluku.

14. BPKH (Mr. Budi Harto)

- There is no a correct method on land use planning in the regulation. If this project is about the methods, then it is ok. However, if the products will influence land use change, then we will be worried. Will the community not be confused? It would be better for BAPPEDA to implement this project, which will be more legitimate and stronger and the community will not be confused.
- The forest management in this region refers to the forest cover map in Maluku Province. The land use planning for forest and water areas have been applied since 5 years ago, and this includes community land. This is why there is conflict over land use and it is difficult to get the rights for managing the forest.