

IMPLEMENTATION OF FPIC



Learning and Trial Process to Build Consensus
with the Community in Lembah Mukti Village,
Damsol Subdistrict, Donggala District,
Central Sulawesi



SERVICE FORESTRY
CENTRAL SULAWESI PROVINCE



DIRECTORAT GENERAL OF FORESTRY PLANNING
MINISTRY OF FORESTRY, REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME
INDONESIA



UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is a partnership among Republic of Indonesia's (RI) Ministry of Forestry, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The programme aims to support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to progressively build a REDD+ architecture that allows a fair, equal and transparent REDD+ implementation, as well as to achieve REDD+ readiness.

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Foreword by the Head of Central Sulawesi Provincial Forestry Service

Offered gratitude to Allah SWT, Almighty God, who by His mercy and grace, the publication on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) Trial in Lembah Mukti Village, Sub-District of Damsol, District of Donggala is finalized. This publication brings us to the understanding that FPIC is not just a social safeguard of REDD+, but more importantly that consultation with community should be better fostered. This could happen by accommodating aspirations of the community and place the community as one of the main stakeholders of development. Field FPIC trial shows that thorough understanding among the community is needed so that forestry programs in particular will be well accepted and supported by the community.

The Central Sulawesi Forestry Service encourages Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working (REDD+ Working Group) as a lead to develop FPIC since the early stage of FPIC Guidelines development through its field trials. Multi-stakeholder consultation undertaken by the REDD+ Working Group is in line with the nature of REDD+ that requires engagement across sectors and stakeholders. I extend my deep appreciation to the REDD+ Working Group that with support of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has set up an important stepping stone, through the development of FPIC guidelines and its field trial, on how constructive relationship with the community can identify challenges and opportunities so as to implementation of REDD+ and other forestry programs can be sustainable.

Palu, April 2012
Head of Central Sulawesi Forestry Service,

Ir. H. Nahardi, MM







Chapter 1.

Introduction

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation has become an issue in many countries which requires collective management efforts. Therefore, there needs to be international policies which do not threaten the economic development in these countries and the livelihood of their local communities.

Moreover, developing countries will be inclined to make efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation when the incentive provided is at least equal to opportunity costs from the use of such particular land or forests.

Despite the many different backgrounds for deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, the reason in general is more or less the same, namely the economic reason to fulfill the development requirement in keeping with the population growth.

Various international conventions in relation to climate change have been held in many countries. In December 2010, COP (Conference of the Parties) 16th Session, an international convention to specifically discuss climate change was held in Cancún, Mexico. The Cancún Convention is deemed successful in renewing the trust of many parties to once again cooperate in handling climate change. The Cancún Convention managed to provide the framework for several important components in the efforts to handle climate change.

As such, the Cancun Convention has provided a strong framework for the inclusion of tropical rainforests in the main agenda of climate change management through the scheme of REDD+, adaptation, conservation and increase of forest carbon stock, as well as sustainable forest management. The Cancun Convention scheme has also rendered “acknowledgement’ to the active contribution by developing countries in the efforts to handle climate change.

REDD+ has important implication for Indonesia since Indonesia owns the third largest tropical rainforest in the world. The main idea of REDD+ is accepted in Indonesia because apart from reducing emission of greenhouse gas by way of reducing the rate of deforestation, reducing forest degradation, maintaining carbon availability and increasing forest carbon stock, REDD+ also do not hamper the target of the local and national economic growth.

The other positive result gained is the maintenance of biodiversity and sustainable development as well as poverty alleviation and the strengthening of the rights of the customary peoples. Therefore – when designed well – REDD can produce 3 benefits from the aspects of climate, biodiversity and sustainable development.

The call for exchange of experiences from various activities aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation was laid out formally for the first time in “the Bali Action Plan” agreed during 13th COP of UNFCCC which was held in Bali in 2007. As reinforcement, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has announced to international community that Indonesia pledges to reduce emissions from greenhouse gases by 26% through domestic funding, and by 41% through international aids from the emission level of BAU (Business as Usual or Development Activities without Reducing Emission) by year 2020 in Pittsburgh, United States and COP 15 in Copenhagen in the year 2009 .

The effort to achieve was marked on 26 May 2010 when the Indonesian Government signed the Letter of Intent or LoI with

the Norwegian Government to carry out efforts to reduce emissions from greenhouse gas resulting from deforestation and degradation as well as moratorium on conversion of peatlands.

Since the signing of LoI, Indonesia has made some progress in the preparation of REDD+ implementation. One of the progress is the work of the UN-REDD Program Indonesia. UN-REDD Program is a national program which is built through partnership between the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia and the agencies of the United Nations (UN), namely Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The purpose of UN-REDD Program is to assist the Indonesian Government in the REDD+ Readiness Phase to welcome REDD+ mechanism after 2012.

The selection of pilot province was done by UN-REDD Programme Indonesia based on determined criteria. The next activity, the Inception Workshop of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, was held in March 2010 in Jakarta, and based on the presentation by the Forestry Office of Central Sulawesi Province, the assessment on the potential of Central Sulawesi based on the selection criteria for the pilot location by UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, as well as inputs from the stakeholders, it was decided during the workshop that Central Sulawesi Province was chosen for UN-REDD Pilot Province.

That selection was later stipulated through the Letter of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Forestry No. 5.786/IKLN/2010 dated 26 July 2010.

REDD+ in Indonesia

Deforestation and forest degradation contribute to Greenhouse Gas effect. To prevent far greater effect which can exacerbate

climate change, Indonesia has taken initiative to solve issues related to deforestation and forest degradation. Since the 13th Conference of Parties (COP-13) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Bali in 2007, Indonesia is committed to make the idea into reality.

UN-REDD Programme may be regarded as a response to the Resolution of 13th COP - is a result of cooperation between Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) – aims at supporting developing countries in building fair and transparent REDD+ scheme. In the first phase, Indonesia becomes one of the 9 (nine) pilot countries of UN-REDD Programme in the world.

The implementation REDD+ in Indonesia consists of three phases namely preparation, readiness and implementation. Indonesia set the preparation phase from 2008 to 2009, followed by the readiness phase from 2010 to 2012, among others through the implementation of demonstration activities in several locations.

Central Sulawesi has been picked as the pilot province for UN-REDD program in Indonesia. This province was selected according to some criteria, i.e (1) there is occurrence of deforestation but land cover remains relatively good, (2) carbon density is relatively high, (3) strong support from regional politics, fairly strong regional capacity to push for quick result attainment, easily recognized cause for deforestation, REDD+ in this region can generate significant benefit, government reference, as well as the absence of other REDD+ initiative in this region.

After the selection of Central Sulawesi as pilot province, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia conducted various activities to test many REDD+ methodologies and built the capacity of this province to be ready for the implementation of REDD+ Indonesia.



As official welcome of the selection of Central Sulawesi as the pilot province of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, a launching event and workshop together with regional consultation on the REDD+ National Strategy were held in Palu, Central Sulawesi from 13 to 15 October 2010.

REDD+ National Strategy is one of the conditions of REDD+ readiness. This strategy must be in line with the Indonesia's development plan at the national or subnational level. The formulation of REDD+ National Strategy is adopting the approach which involves various stakeholders. For this reason, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has been turned to facilitate the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) in conducting regional consultation with multi-party stakeholders parties. It was followed by the development of the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Strategy.

The REDD+ readiness phase in Central Sulawesi is experiencing significant progress with the active participation and support from UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. The capacity building activities by the community in implementing REDD+ was also held by involving such community. The development and capacity building activities were completed through a series of workshops, one of which emphasized the forming of Working Group (Pokja) of REDD+ in Central Sulawesi. The Working Group is responsible for four aspects, namely :

- Working Group I : Aspect of Policies in relation to REDD+ Implementation (Regional Strategy)
- Working Group II: Aspect of Institutional and Methodology
- Working Group III: Aspect of Demonstration Activities (DA)
- Working Group IV: Aspect of Consent based on Prior Information Without Coercion (Free, Prior and Informed Consent or FPIC), Empowerment as well as Regional and Community Capacity Building.

REDD+ working group represents all stakeholders in Central Sulawesi, i.e provincial government, universities, customary peoples and local communities, non government organizations, as well as the private sector. Such representation was legally stipulated in Governor's Decree No. 522/84/DISHUTDA-G. ST/2011 dated 18 February 2011 concerning the formation of REDD+ Working Group of Central Sulawesi in 2011 and the Working Group Secretariat officiated in the Central Sulawesi's Provincial Forestry Service Building in Palu. Later on, REDD+ working group prepared a Guideline which can serve as reference for the community to become an important part of REDD+ implementation.

FPIC

The successful implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia has been made possible through the involvement of all parties, particularly the indigenous, customary, local peoples living in forest areas. The indigenous, customary, local peoples play a vital role because they are the ones to receive direct impact from the implementation of REDD+. For this reason, safeguard is needed to ensure that the indigenous, customary, local peoples in forest areas can participate in making decision on the implementation or non-implementation of REDD in their area.

The intended safeguard is the implementation of the principles of Free, Prior, Informed and Consent (FPIC), translated into bahasa Indonesia as *Persetujuan Atas Dasar Informas Awal Tanpa Paksaan* (Consent based on Prior Information without Coercion or shortened into PADIATAPA). FPIC is principles in the participation of the community to ensure the success of REDD+.

FPIC is the right of the people to obtain information (Informed) before (Prior) a program (investment project) is implemented in their area, and based on such information, they can freely (Free) without pressure to express approval (Consent) or disapproval.

Why are these FPIC principles important in the implementation of REDD+? Such principles are important because the government of Indonesia has the obligation to involve the people based on the mandate of The 1945 Constitution (Article 18B) to “acknowledge and respect indigenous/customary/traditional communities in accordance with their traditional cultural laws.” The rights of indigenous/customary/local peoples are also strengthened by the commitment of the Indonesian Government to international instruments such as UN Declaration of the Rights of Customary Peoples (UNDRIP), Convention on Biodiversity, International Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Race Discrimination

(ICERD). Indonesia also accommodates the interest of the peoples' rights in dealing with development. This is indicated by the amendment to the 1945 Constitution which added a specific chapter on human rights.

Concern over peoples' rights is also manifested in Law No, 11 of 2005 concerning the Ratification of International Covenant on Economic and Cultural Rights which states that "Finally, it is realized that the life of a nation or country which disregards respect, enforcement and protection of human rights will always create injustice for the general public and does not provide a healthy foundation for the development of the economic, political, sociocultural aspects in the long term" Other confirmation lies in Law No. 32 of 2099 concerning "the Protection and Management of the Environment" which states that "The people has equal rights and opportunities to the full extent to actively participate in the protection and management of the environment". The participation of the community can take the form of social monitoring, giving of advice, opinions, suggestions, objections, complaints, and/or submission of information and/or reports.

The close relation with forest has positioned forests as the source of main needs for human beings, namely the source of clean water and air. Economicwise, forest resources and yields become the source of livelihood. Through FPIC as a safeguard framework, it is expected to prevent risks associated with REDD+ implementation. In this way, the potential negative impacts can then be prevented. Its preparation process is started by identifying the risks associated with social structure, finances, environment, as well as biodiversity in relation to REDD+ implementation. The next step is to create mitigation mechanism which will become part of REDD+program/project implementation plan in the form of implementation direction and technical direction. The REDD+ safeguard framework must at least contain the following matters:



- To serve the community's right to obtain easily understood information in the context of local community.
- Acknowledgement on the rights of the customary/local peoples to the management of natural resources which is not only based on formal evidence, but also on historical claim and concession.
- Acknowledgement on the rights of customary/local people in the process of decision making.
- Ensuring the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups.
- The existence of conflict resolution mechanism which guarantees fair and transparent settlement in the event of conflict during its implementation.
- There is guarantee of environment and biodiversity sustainability.

REDD+ gives room to the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups.

- There is guarantee of rehabilitation in the event of damage due to violation or negligence against the prevailing rights, principles and indicators.

It must be admitted that long before the introduction of FPIC principles, there have been many forest rehabilitation/restoration programs involving the community, however the selection of program/project locations at planning level often did not involve the community. The communities living in forest areas were supposed to simply accept and get involved but they did not asked to express their opinions.

To ensure the safeguard framework through FPIC, the REDD+ Working Group IV of Central Sulawesi conducted FPIC implementation trial to the communities living in forest areas. The selected area for implementation trial is located in the forest areas managed by Forest Management Unit (KPH) Dampelas Tinombo.

Chapter 2.

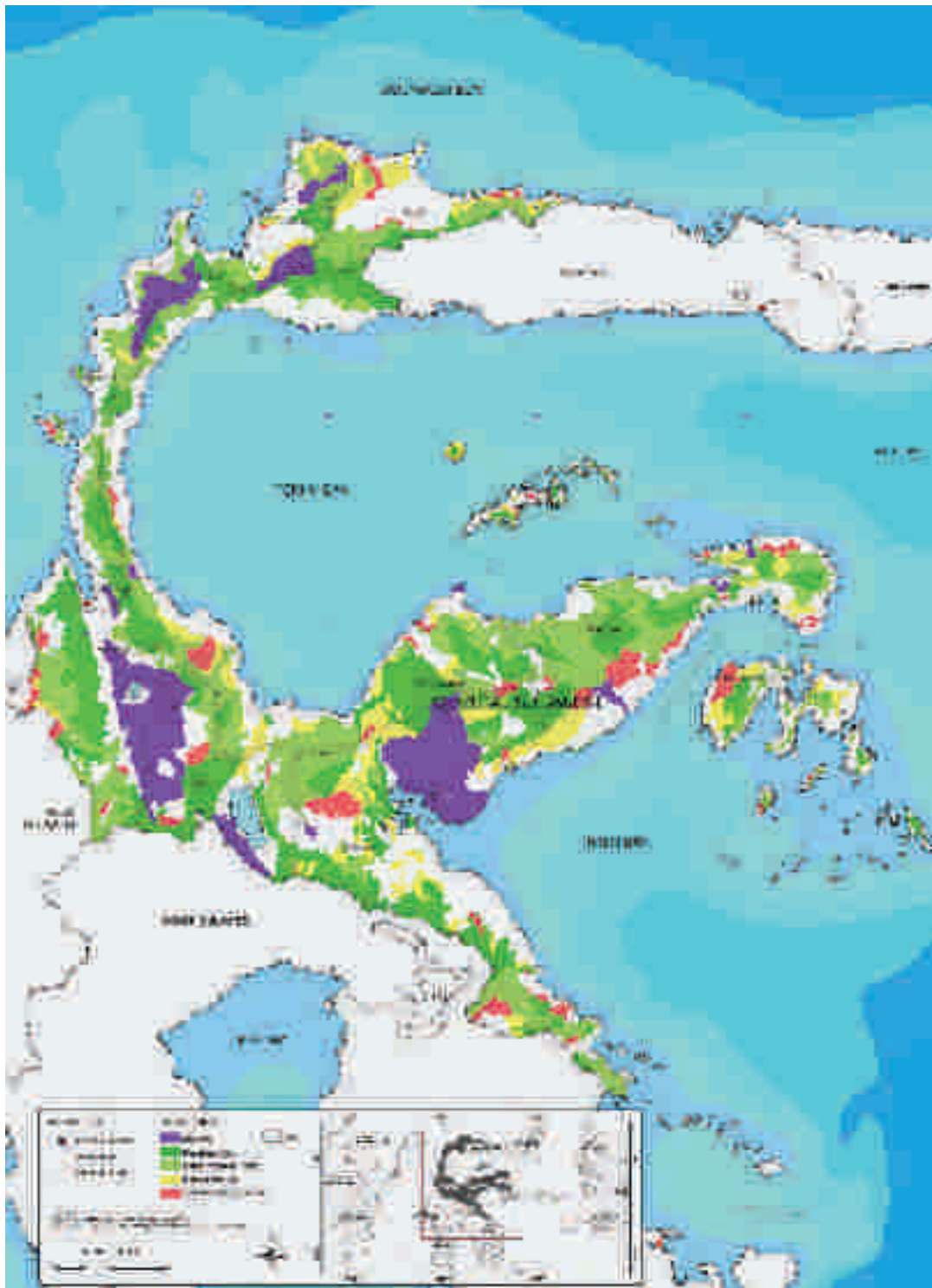
Getting to Know Lembah Mukti Village in the Damsol Subdistrict, Donggala District, Central Sulawesi

Central Sulawesi is one of the provinces out of 10 provinces in Sulawesi. This Province is located between 2022' North Latitude and 3048' South Latitude, also 119022' and 124022' East Longitude. The territory of Central Sulawesi borders Sulawesi Sea and Gorontalo Province to the north; borders Maluku Province to the east; borders South Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi provinces to the south side; and borders Makassar Strait to the west.



Palu City,
the capital
of Central
Sulawesi
Province.

MAP OF CENTRAL SULAWESI



This Province is the largest area in Sulawesi Island covering a land area of 68,059.71 km² and sea area of 189,480 km². This Province consists of 10 Districts, 1 City, 147 Subdistricts, and 1,664 villages. The Districts and cities are Districts of Donggala, Poso, Tolitoli, Banggai, Buol, Sigi, Morowali, Parigi Moutong, Banggai Archipelago, Tojo Una-Una, and Palu City. The area of Central Sulawesi includes eastern peninsula and a portion of northern peninsula, as well as Togian islands in Tomini Bay and Banggai islands in Tolo Bay.

Based on data from BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) in 2010, the number of population in Central Sulawesi reached 2,633,420 people; consisting of 1,349,225 men and 1,284,195 women, with population density of 43 people/ km². The population growth rate in Central Sulawesi in 2000-2010 was 1,46% per year. The majority of its population have their livelihood in the agricultural sector (27.38%). While, those involved in business service sector was very modest, only 0.64%. The natives of Central Sulawesi comprise several ethnicities or tribes, namely Kaili, Kulawi, Lore, Pamona, Mori, Bungku, Saluan or Loinang, Balantak, Mamasa, Taa, Bare'e, Banggai, Buol, Tolitoli, Tomini, Dampal, Dondo, Pendau, and Dampelas.

Besides, there are several tribes who live in the mountains such as the tribe of Da'a in Donggala, tribe of Wana in Morowali, tribe of Seasea and tribe of Ta' in Banggai, and tribe of Daya in Buol Tolitoli.

The people of Central Sulawesi speak around 22 languages which are different from one tribe to the other, however the people can communicate using Indonesian language as their everyday language.

Apart from the natives, Central Sulawesi is also home to the transmigrants from Bali, Java, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara. The migrant tribes who also occupy a large area of Central Sulawesi are Bugis, Makassar and Toraja, as well as

other ethnicities in Indonesia since the beginning of 19th century. The religions embraced by the people are Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism. The religious tolerance level is very high and the spirit of cooperation is very strong. The people living in the village areas are led by their customary leaders besides the government leadership such as Village Chiefs. In several places, the customary leaders together with the people decide on the customary laws and sactions in the form of cows for those who breach the law.

Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Central Sulawesi people with paddy, coffee, coconut, cocoa, and clove as the main plantations of this area; and forest yields such as rattan, several types of wood such as agathis, palapi, meranti, etc.

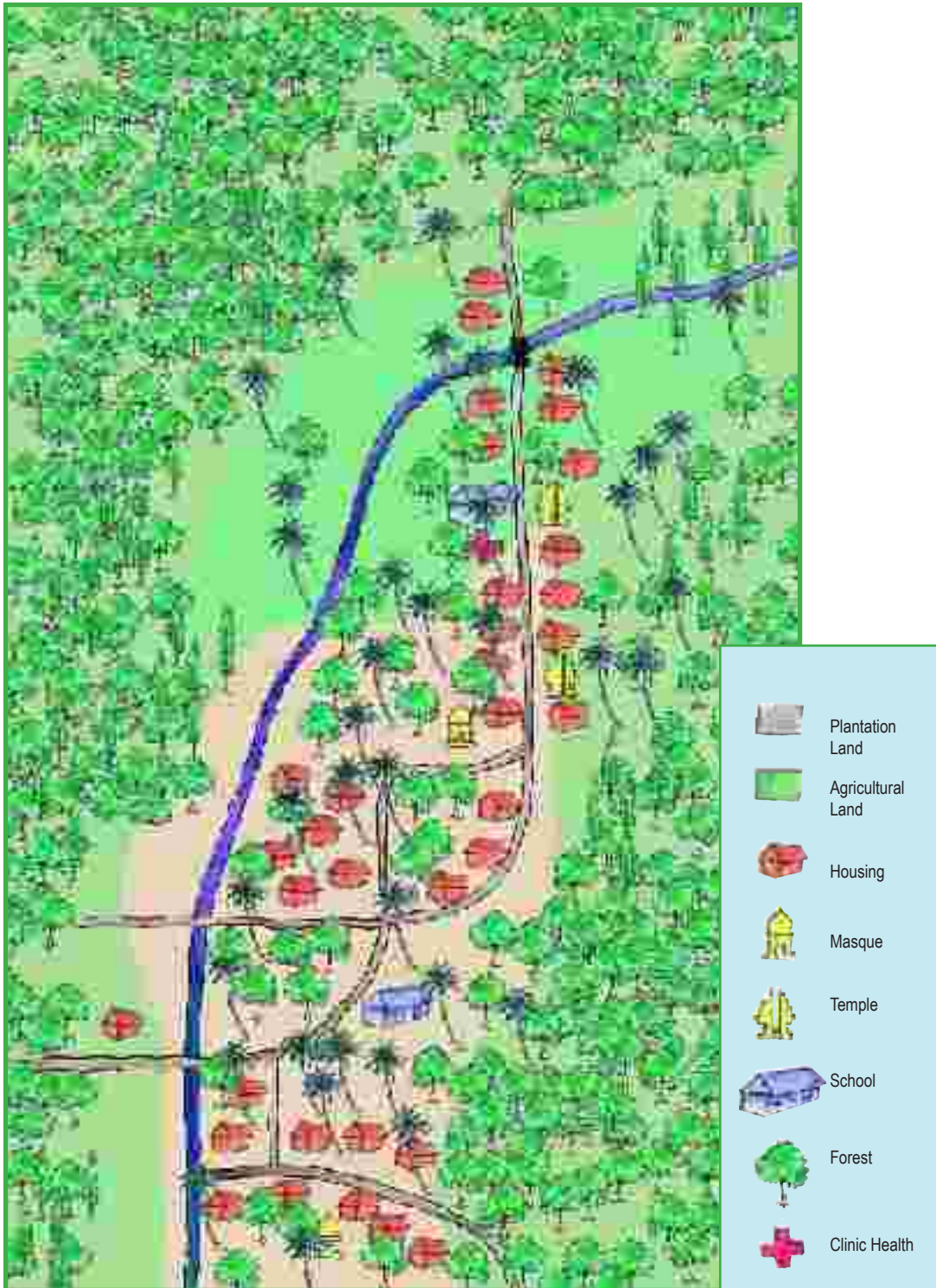
This Province with the capital city of Palu consists of forest areas covering 4,394,932 hectares, or around 64% of the total area of the province (6,803,300 hectares).

The regional government is giving adequate attention to the protection of the forests. This is evident from the conservation areas made up of nature conservation and wildlife protection areas covering 676,248 hectares and protected forest areas in the extent of 1,489,923 hectares. These conservation areas have unique endemic flora and fauna of Sulawesi which often become the research objects for world scientists and naturalists.

Lembah Mukti Village

Lembah Mukti Village is located in Damsol Subdistrict, Donggala District, Central Sulawesi Province. The Village borders Rerang Village to the north and west, borders Karya Mukti Village and Herang Village to the south, borders Dolla Mountain to the east which is located in Subdistrict of Sojol. In the beginning, this village was a village of transmigrants, so during its inception it was lead by the Head of Transmigration Settlement Unit until 1982.

MAP OF LEMBAH MUKTI VILLAGE



Subsequently, Lembah Mukti Village became a facilitated Village. The first Chief of Lembah Mukti Village was Supangat and there have been several replacements after that.

The current Chief of Limbah Mukti Village is Imam Syafi'i. This Village has areas of 18.148 km², with the population of 2,559 people, approx. 1,254 men and 1,305 women. As for the number of households (family card/KK), there are 689 registered households. Lembah Mukti Village is divided into five subvillages with varied number of population, i.e 415 people in Subvillage 1; 485 people in Subvillage 2; 465 people in Subvillage 3; 612 people in Subvillage 4; and 482 people in Subvillage 5.

The residents of Lembah Mukti Village are former transmigrants originating from the islands of Java, Bali and Madura. They arrived in several stages. The first batch arrived on 16 June 1978. They came from West Java (about 50 households) and from East Java (about 50 households). The second batch arrived on 4 August 1978. They came from Central Java (about 100 households). The third batch from Bali (about 100 households) arrived on 10 August 1978. The last batch arrived on 5 December 1978. They came from Bali (about 100 households). Having had the same background as newcomers (transmigrants), the difference in ethnicity, religion, culture, and social did not weaken the relationship among the residents. The strong religious life and culture is evident from their everyday lives with family ties and high spirit of social solidarity.

The level of education of the Village residents is quite good. This is evident from the number of school graduates. In details, there are 854 people graduated from Elementary School/Equivalent, 456 people graduated from Junior High School/Equivalent, 582 people graduated from Senior High School/Equivalent, 30 people graduated from colleges, and 8 people graduated from the universities.

The majority of the village residents depend on agricultural sector for their livelihood (specifically plantation). This is seen from the plantation area of 14,367 hectares being cultivated with main commodities of clove, coconut, and cocoa.



Meanwhile, the area of rice paddy field being cultivated reaches 60 hectares. The residents having occupation as plantation and paddy field farmers are 1095 people. Small portion of the residents work outside the farming sector, i.e 17 people as Civil Servants, 6 people as travelling traders, 2 people as mechanics, 5 people as village healers, 10 people as drivers, 30 people as traders, 61 people as labourers, 11 people as carpenters, and 5 people as tailors.

Temple, one of the worship place in Lembah Mukti Village

As for the supporting facilities and prefacilities found in Lembah Mukti :

- 1) Worship facilities consist of 4 mosques, 2 mushollas, 3 churches, and 2 temples.
- 2) Health facilities consist of polyclinic/health center managed by 2 practicing midwives as well as 4 units of Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu)
- 3) Education facilities consist of 3 elementary schools, 3 kindergartens, 4 high schools, and 1 library.
- 4) Transportation means and facilities consist 13 kilometers of District road, 10 kilometers of village road, and 10 kilometers of subvillage road.



Lembah Mukti Village Government was led by Village Chief (the current Village Chief, Imam Syafi'i was elected in 2008). In order to administer Village administration, there is element of Village executive as representative of Village residents based on regional representation, which is referred to as Village Consultation Body (BPD). This institution is decided through consultation and consensus and functions to decide the village rules together with the Village Chief, to accommodate and to channel the people aspiration.

The reason for Lembah Mukti Village to be selected as the pilot project for FPIC implementation

The reason for Lembah Mukti Village to be selected as the pilot project for FPIC implementation was based on :

- 1) Its location in KPH Dampelas Tinombo, or precisely in the Damsol Subdistrict, Donggala District. KPH Dampelas Tinombo is planting rubber and Samama Wood in this area.
- 2) As the community demonstrates diverse tribes and religions, it is the ideal format for FPIC implementation trial.
- 3) The dependence of the community on the forest is quite high, such that there are forest areas in Lembah Mukti which are experiencing deforestation and degradation.

Chapter 3.

KPH Dampelas Tinombo

Forest management in Indonesia in the last 5 decades has had different orientations. In the beginning, the forests were positioned as natural abundance which became the main object for the national income earner. As time passed, the next orientation was shifted to keep the management of forest as income earner but paying attention to the preservation element. Now, as the forest areas decrease, the orientation of forest management emphasizes more on the aspect of conservation, through prioritizing the existence of the communities around the forests with 2 objectives at the same time, namely to preserve the forests and to improve the welfare of the people.

In order to achieve this, there have been various efforts, either through the issuance of rules and programs, but the reality in the field shows that forest destruction is still rampant, ranging from forest fire, alteration of forest function, as well as damage caused by illegal and uncontrolled activities of exploiting forests for their valuable products.

Based on data and analysis from the Ministry of Forestry, during from 1985 to 1997 period, the deforestation rate in Indonesia was 1,8 million hectares/year, then increased during 1997-2000 period to 2,8 million hectares/year, and then decreased again during 2000-2005 period to 1,08 million hectares/year. The cause

of forest degradation, apart from those mentioned above but in more principal sense, was the absence of forest management institution in the majority of production forest areas and protected forest areas, specifically outside Java. Consequently, the forest management fails to reduce the deforestation rate.

Therefore, the establishment of forest area management unit at field level in the form of Forest Management Unit (KPH) has gained its momentum. The establishment of KPH was also prompted by the reality of weak national forest area management in the field. In reality, forests are open places which enable anyone to enter and take advantage of forest products – either timber or contents inside (mined products). They all contribute to the weakness and failure in the forest protection implementation.

KPH is a forest management area based on its main function and assignment, which is managed efficiently and sustainably. The implementation of this system shall cause the forest area to be divided into KPH areas, which in the end shall serve as part of the strengthening of national, province, district/city forest management system. KPH comprises Conservation KPH (KPHK), Protected KPH (KPHL), and Production KPH (KPHP). And it is possible that in one area of KPH, there are more than one main function of the forest, and its naming shall be based on the function of the forest. The existence of KPH also has strategic value for the national interest, among other things is to support government's commitment to reduce carbon emission by 26% in 2020 – around 14% shall be the contribution of forestry sector in the form of deforestation and forest degradation – considering that the existence of KPH can accelerate the achievement of forest management in sustainable manner (PHL) in production forest areas and protected forest areas. The achievement of PHL can increase the capacity of the forest to absorb carbon in accordance with the mitigation effort on climate change.

KPH establishment in Central Sulawesi began with KPH model. The KPH model formed was KPH Dampelas Tinombo with forest area covering 100,912 hectares – its area spreads in the District of Donggala and District of Parigi Moutong. Even though KPH has strategic role in forest management, KPH establishment still faces several obstacles, especially due to the lack of resources to realize the establishment of KPH apart from lack of information on the KPH itself. This book has been written to describe KPH Dampelas Tinombo, a KPH model in Central Sulawesi.

In general, the tasks and functions carried out by KPH are : 1) to administer forest management comprising of forest arrangement and forest management planning, forest area utilization, forest rehabilitation and reclamation, nature conservation; (2) to explain the national, province, and district/city policies in the forestry sector to be implemented; (3) to manage the forests in their territories starting from planning, organizing, implementing, monitoring and controlling; (4) supervising and assessing the forest management activities in their territories; and (5) opening investment opportunities in order to ensure that forest management goals are achieved.

KPH Dampelas Tinombo as KPH Model

KPH Dampelas Tinombo becomes KPH Model to commence the KPH development in Central Sulawesi. The establishment of KPH Model was not intended to search for the ideal type of KPH to be implemented widely, but as initial form of KPH organization based on local typology, which would be encouraged gradually to grow in accordance with the organization growth cycle. KPH Model became the strategy of gradual approach of institutional establishment.

Location, Size, and Status of Area

Administrative wise, the working area of KPH Dampelas Tinombo is located in the area of 2 districts, i.e Donggala and Parigi Moutong, spread across 6 Subdistricts – 3 subdistricts in Donggala, i.e Balaesang, Damsol and Sojol; and 3 subdistricts in Parigi Moutong, i.e Kasimbar, Tinombo Selatan, and Tinombo. Geographic wise, KPH Dampelas Tinombo is located at : 119° 35' 54" s.d 120° 04' 45" East Longitude and 0° 01' 50" s.d 0° 43' 57" North Latitude. Its position is located between 2 River Flow Areas (DAS), i.e Tawaili-Sampaga (458,399.85 ha), and Towera-Lambunu (358,720.46 ha).

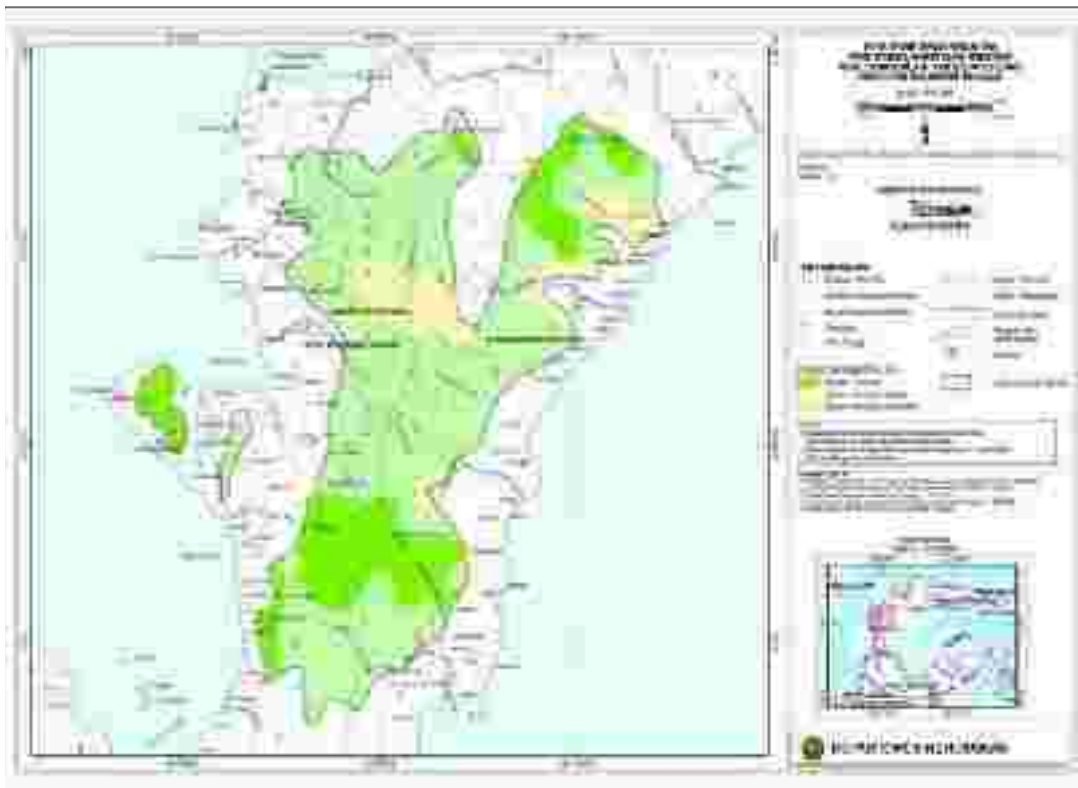
Based on Decree of Minister of Forestry No.SK. 792/Menhut-II/2009 concerning the Allocation of Production Forest Area Management Unit/KPHP Model Dampelas Tinombo in the District of Donggala and District of Parigi Moutong in Central Sulawesi Province, that the size of forest area of KPHP Model Dampelas Tinombo reached 100,912 hectares.

Based on the function of forest area, KPH Dampelas-Tinombo (Unit V) consists of protected forest area of 21,017 hectares, Limited production forest area of 69,651 hectares, and fixed production forest area of 10,244 hectares (see the map of KPH Dampelas Tinombo allocation).

Physiographic wise, KPH Dampelas Tinombo is generally located at the height of 1-2600m above sea level (dpl), with the majority of its territory comprises mountains.

As for the type of climate, it is of type A climate according to Scmith and Ferguson classification, indicated by average yearly rainfall of 2,993 mm/year with 211 rainy days per year. Rainfall varies between maximum rainfall of 228.60 mm during October-May with average rainy days of 18 days/month, while the minimum rainfall was 69.90 mm in August with 7 rainy days.

MAP OF KPH DAMPELAS TINOMBO ALLOCATION



Source: Ministry of Forestry, 2009

The location of KPH Dampelas Tinombo also serves as water catchment area and water reservoir, due to its hydrologic condition as located between 2 river flow areas (DAS), i.e Tawaili-Sampaga and Towera-Lambunu. The main rivers which flow in Dampelas (DAS Tawaili-Sampaga) are Taipa, Silandoya, Panii, Sioyong, and Sibayu. These rivers flow to Makasar Strait.

Meanwhile, the main rivers which flow in Tinombo (DAS Towera-Lambunu) are Tinombo, Binaa, Sidoan, Maninili and Tada. These rivers flow to Tomini Bay. In general, the rivers in Dampelas-Tinombo flow all year long with shallow and rocky riverbeds.



Physiography of
KPH Dampelas
Tinombo is
dominated by
mountain range

In the area of KPH Dampelas-Tinombo, there are several natural vegetations, some of which become the endemic of Central Sulawesi, namely *ebony* (*Diospyros celebica* Bakh), *binuang* (*Octomeles sumatrana*), *Dahu* (*Dracontaleon dao*), *nyatoh* (*Palaquium* sp), *palapi* (*Terrietia javanica*), *meranti* (*Shorea* sp), *ketapang* (*Terminalia catappa*), *Samama Wood* (*Anthocephalus cadamba*), *cempedak*, palm (*Arenga pinnata*), and other species of palm.

While the types of low plants that can be found include rattan (*Calamus* sp), bamboo forest (*Bambusa* sp), grass/weeds, ferns, lianas, and others.

Several locations of production forest of KPH Dampelas Tinombo has experienced vegetation damage as consequence of forest encroachment, land use for dry land without considering the principle of land conservation as well as farmfield system of slash and burn which are still practiced until today. As ar result, the interaction of forest with surrounding community as life support is no longer functioning as it is supposed to.



In this area, there are also man-made vegetation in the form of cultivation by the people living inside the forest areas. The types of plants cultivated among others are foodcrop (paddy, corn, cassava, sweet potato, and nuts), vegetables (pepper, bean) fruits (watermelon), rambutan, orange, langsung (*Lansium Domesticum*), banana. Besides foodcrop, there are plantations (cocoa, clove, coconut, coffee, cashew nut), timber (super teakwood, sengon (*Paraserianthes falcataria*), gmelina) and multi purpose plants (hazelnut, breadfruit, durian, jackfruit, pete (*Parkia speciosa*)). Many fauna are still found and identified in KPH Dampelas Tinombo such as black monkey (*Macaca sp*), squirrel (*Tupaia sp*), wild boar (*Sus celebensis*), chipmunk (*Callosciurus notetus*), phyton (*Phyton reticulantus*), crow (*Corvus sp*), parrot (*Trichoglossus ornatus*), cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*), and falcon (*Haliastorindus sp*), and other animals.

The beautiful west cost of Sulawesi in the area of KPH Dampelas Tinombo.

The Socioeconomic Condition of the People

The area of KPH Dampelas Tinombo spans into 2 Districts, i.e Donggala and Parigi Moutong, spread across 6 Subdistricts with 52 Villages directly adjacent to KPH area.

In the District of Donggala, to be exact in the Subdistrict of Balaesang there are 6 Villages, in the Subdistrict of Damsol there are 13 Villages, and in the Subdistrict of Sojol there are 4 Villages. In the District of Parigi Moutong, to be exact in the Subdistrict of Kasimbar there are 5 Villages, in the Subdistrict of Tinombo there are 11 Villages, and in the Subdistrict of Tinombo Selatan there are 13 Villages.

The mentioning of villages adjacent to the areas in KPH is to show that the majority of people in forest area have farming (farmer)as their major occupation. This also indicates that the dependence of the majority of people on the land and forest resources is classified as high.

From such perspective, KPH Dampelas Tinombo drafted plan for forest management which refers to national, province, or District/city forestry plan by taking into account the aspiration, local cultural value, as well environmental condition. The purpose is for the utilization of forest, forest preservation and providing forest yield and service for the welfare of the people in optimal and impartial manner.



The approach taken is by empowering the community in the surrounding area of KPH. The empowerment of local community can basically be done through Forest of People's Plants (HTR) scheme which is plantation in production forest established by community group in order to increase the potential and quality of production forest by way of applying silvicultural to guarantee the sustainability of forest resources.

Program of Planting Rubber Plants and Samama Wood

Considering the high dependence of the majority of people in the area of KPH Dampelas Tinombo on the land and forest, history of interaction between the people and the forest, and expectation to improve the economy, thus the forest rehabilitation program in KPH area is also adjusted to the needs of the people. The potential business development by the people which is programmed by KPH is the development of rubber plants and Samama Wood. The selection of these types of plants is based on the consideration of land conflict settlement in KPH area with people's cultivation plots, whereby the people for all these times have been utilizing the forest without permission. The planting of rubber plants and Samama Wood by the people is expected to suppress the rate of forest area usage for farmfield. Besides being economically beneficial, these two types of plants are also able to maintain water reserves and act as high absorber of carbon.



Land Rehabilitation through the planting of rubber and Samama wood.



Chapter 4.

Trial of FPIC Implementation

In order to ensure that REDD+ program guarantees the rights of the customary/local peoples living in the forest area, Free, Prior, Informed and Consent (FPIC) become the prerequisites to be met by REDD+ implementation. The fulfillment of the rights of the customary/local peoples inside the forest areas is in consideration that they will be the ones to be affected by the impact, especially those whose livelihood rely on on the forest resources. FPIC are principles which emphasize on the rights of the customary/local peoples to participate in determining the types of activities allowed in their territory. In other words, the customary/local peoples have the right to decide the type of development activity allowed to take place in their customary territory.

Besides the purpose of fulfilling the rights, FPIC is one of the safeguard in guaranteeing that the implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia provides direct benefit to the customary/local peoples. Nevertheless, its risk and impact may surface during implementation. To prevent these matters of concern from happening, it is very important that the principles of FPIC are known and understood by the customary/local peoples whose territories are the target of REDD+ implementation.

Development of Guideline

REDD+ Working Group of Central Sulawesi which fields FPIC, empowerment, and capacity building of the region and the community considers the importance of community capacity building in welcoming the implementation of REDD+ and information dissemination as well as awareness on climate change and REDD+ scheme in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. For this reason, REDD+ Working Group IV of Central Sulawesi developed the FPIC Guideline and prepared various communication facilities needed by the community.

The Guideline was jointly written by REDD+ Working Group IV of Central Sulawesi consisting of 9 people – representatives, stakeholders from the academics, government, customary/local peoples, NGO, and private/forestry company. The Guideline which contains guidelines in FPIC implementation provides steps which can be taken by the customary/local peoples in exercising their basic rights. The Guideline was also reviewed by Expert Team to be improved.

In particular, the Guideline is intended for the prevention of matters of concern from happening after the activities (REDD+

REDD+
Working Group
IV of Central
Sulawesi is
compiling
Guideline of
FPIC



implementation) such as : (a) violation of customary rights and unfair legal enforcement, (b) marginalization of community, (c) separation of rights to forest carbon from rights to forest management or concession, (d) exploitative carbon contract, (e) the benefits of REDD+ which are monopolized by a group of people (from inside or outside the forest areas of the customary/ local peoples), and (f) the decrease in local food production which causes food sustainability risk and worsens poverty. Through various meetings and consultations, that Guideline finally became a useful reference because it is deemed able to maximally accommodate the people's interest.

Preparing Communication Materials

The principles of FPIC also require complete and transparent information regarding various matters associated with the implementation of REDD+. In relation to the obligation to provide such information, PMU together with REDD+ working group of Central Sulawesi formulated the types of Communication Materials needed by the community as well as the publication media to be employed.

The ingredients for planned and integrated communication (socialization) is put together, starting from the objectives to attain, the type of audience as socialization target, the message to deliver, the material for each group of audience, the technique for delivering the message, the media to employ, including who the communicators are. Another factor which is quite significant in communicating REDD+ is the cognitive development of the audience on the delivered Communication Materials, due to different characteristics of one targeted audience from the other (groups of communities which become the target of communication). Say, for example, there is a group which does not show any interest to know, but there is a group which is

eager to know and to understand, there is a group which already has knowledge but is unconvinced (or may even be critical and opposing), there is a group which is convinced and agrees but does not want to get involved, and there is a group which is interested to get more involved and needs to be convinced even more, and so forth.

The Communication Materials compiled are expected to synchronize the perception of all layers of the community regarding REDD+, while at the same time fulfilling the rights of the community to all elements associated with REDD+, starting from what REDD+ is and how it works until what type of benefit to be gained by the community from REDD+ program, such as whether they can still take advantage of or extract forest products or other interest in relation to other sources of livelihood.

The approach taken is by using various types of channels or media which are possible to be used as media to deliver message, either audio or visual media, or a combination of both.

Segmentation of targeted communities is also made based on the characteristics of demography, social background, education, and occupation. It was finally decided that the groups of people to receive information on this REDD+ are those who (1) have obtained education at least at Elementary School and highest at Senior High School, with no limitation on age, and of farmer occupation with relation to the forest.

Based on those criteria, the REDD+ Communication Materials compiled for FPIC contain the following matters:

- To introduce, educate, convince, and admonish the people to voluntarily participate in the implementation of REDD+.
- The effort to raise the awareness of the community to maintain and manage the forest voluntarily in sustainable manner.
- In particular, the REDD+ Communication Materials delivered

to the community living inside and around the forests contain (1) awareness on the importance of preserving the forests, (2) causes of deforestation and forest degradation and its consequences, as well as its handling, (3) providing description and direction on the steps to be taken by the community to become part of REDD+ implementation.

- Forest rehabilitation which involves the community.

The formula was given to the media (facility) to be used in order to reach the community. Media functions as channel to deliver message. The selection of media cannot be done lightly as it is concerning dissemination and its inherited characteristics. The usage of one media and another is a unity based on the level of message to be delivered. In general, the selected media consists of :



- 1) Animated film which describes REDD+entirely.
- 2) Poster – poster media has advantage in terms of attracting attention due to its large size in general which is able to create strong image or retain memory because of the design of Com-

Animated film and banner-poster





munication Materials in the form of graphic banner poster which is arranged in such a way, and it can be evenly distributed. The choice of this poster in the end is in the form of banner which is used in limited meetings since the other Communication Materials will touch the community directly.

The chosen messages for banner poster are (a) forest denundation and destruction, (b) climate change, (c) the increased number of pests due to climate change and greenhouse gas, (d) maintaining water sources, (e) the process of consultation (implementation steps in FPIC), and (f) introduction to the cultivation of rubber plants and Samama Wood.

3) Calendar – Calendar becomes a media which can be used to deliver message gradually. For example, within 3 month period in one sheet, information can be given regarding the background, up to the last sheet, information can be given regarding program sustainability. The advantage of this

Communication Materials in the form of poster calendars concerning the process of consultation are being distributed to the people (above)



Communication Materials in the form of wall calendars concerning deforestation and degradation and the consequences are being distributed to the people (below)



calendar is that this media will always be kept for the whole year, visible every day, and in certain period of time always be replaced with the next sheet.

The messages to be delivered are (a) forest denudation and destruction, (b) climate change, (c) the increased number of pests due to climate change and greenhouse gas, and (d) maintaining water sources. Especially for the process of consultation to reach consensus (implementation steps in FPIC is made into poster calendar of 12 months.

- 4) Story books with pictures – story books with pictures have advantage as a media which is able to provide thorough socialization, presentation of simple materials which can be under-



Story books with pictures: global warming, benefit of forest and its preservation, REDD+, forest rehabilitation and benefit for the community, carbon, and the process of consultation (FPIC)

Brochure and banner poster concerning forest rehabilitation through the planting of rubber plants and samama wood.



stood by all parties. Themes to be presented in story books with pictures consist of 6 materials, which are (a) global warming, (b) benefit of forest and its preservation, (c) getting to know REDD+, (d) forest rehabilitation and benefit for the community, (e) getting to know carbon, and (f) phases in the process of consultation (FPIC)

- 5) Flipchart - This media is in the form of display sheets containing various elements in the REDD+ program. This media is produced for the facilitators who meet and face the community as presentation tool.
- 6) Brochure on the cultivation of rubber plants and samama wood prepared to support the program of KPH.

The various Communication Materials prepared are not in isolation but are integrated. This is to prevent biased message (information) and in order to provide frequency effect of incessant message. For example, one family will get the wall calendar and poster calendar containing general information on deforestation and forest degradation together with their consequences and consultation process, and also equipped with story book with pictures of detailed information. And prior to this, the head of the concerned family would have attended the FPIC meeting and have watched the animated film explaining REDD+ mechanism or FPIC.

Trial Phases

After the Guideline has been developed by REDD+ working group of Central Sulawesi and the Communication Materials have been prepared, the next step is to conduct trial on the implementation of FPIC at the field level. From the experience of trial, Working Group IV of Central Sulawesi has coordinated with related parties at the District, namely Head of related government

offices at the District, Subdistrict, and local police (coordination with police department considering the riots in Poso, Central Sulawesi some years ago)

Socialization and Recruitment of Facilitator Candidates

The first step to do is to conduct socialization and training for the facilitators of FPIC of Central Sulawesi REDD+ on 18 – 22 February 2012 in Sabang, Damsol Subdistrict, Donggala District. The socialization was held to provide understanding and knowledge to the public figures in the Subdistrict of Damsol whose area would be the location of forest rehabilitation program implementation to be carried out by KPH Dampelas Tinombo.

The socialization was attended by 40 participants consisting of 22 village government representatives and public figures in the Subdistrict of Damsol, 5 representatives of KPH Dampelas Tinombo, 3 people from the leadership element in Subdistrict, and 10 people of Facilitator Candidates from Talaga and Lembah Multi Villages.



Socialization on REDD+ and FPIC in the Damsol Subdistrict, Donggala District.

Training of facilitators was attended by 20 participants, consisting of 5 people from Talaga Village, 5 people from Lembah Mukti Village, 5 government representatives from Talaga and Lembah Mukti Villages, and 5 people from KPH Dampelas Tinombo. This training aimed at transferring of knowledge, perspective and capacity to the facilitators in carrying out FPIC at field level. The selected facilitators originate from local people whose appointment was done through the mechanism of BPD (Village Representative Body). The criteria of Facilitator Candidates is local people who speak local language.

The presented material included socialization activities of forest program by KPH Dampelas Tinombo, climate change and greenhouse gas, REDD+, FPIC, gender equality, facilitation technique, function of facilitator, and other matters associated with capacity building of Facilitator Candidates.

From this training, it was obvious that the cognitive development of the community concerning information on REDD+ is different due to different characteristics among the targeted communities (groups of communities which were the communication targets).



Training for the facilitators of FPIC of Central Sulawesi REDD+ on 18 – 22 February 2012

During the training for REDD+ Facilitator Candidates in the Damsol Subdistrict, Donggala District, the trial process was observed from two villages with different status of knowledge on the issues to be consulted through FPIC process, namely :

- The people of Talaga Village was apparently familiar with REDD+ prior to the arrival of facilitators in that village (independent of whether the information given was correct or not) and appeared to have taken a stance from the beginning to reject REDD+. This stance was shown through the stickers distributed in that village displaying the admonition to refuse REDD+ in that village.
- The people of Lembah Mukti Village was not familiar with REDD+, but was familiar with the benefit of forest for the environment. The people of Lembah Mukti was willing to accept the activity of REDD+ to be implemented in its territory.



Discussion and problem mapping during training of facilitator.

Consultation and Issues Identification in Lembah Mukti

After the appointment of facilitators, REDD+ Working Group of Central Sulawesi moved on to the next phase, namely the implementation of FPIC at field level. The village selected for the trial was Lembah Mukti Village, Damsol Subdistrict, Donggala District.

During this preparation, REDD+ working group IV visited the Chief Village of Lembah Mukti Village to conduct consultation and problem identification in order to find out the condition of social cultural background and economic condition of the people. With open hand, the Village Chief welcomed the implementation of FPIC in Lembah Mukti since it is in harmony with the development program of Lembah Mukti Village in developing and increasing the potential of the Village to improve the welfare of the people and to develop the natural resources potential which is environmental friendly and sustainable.

Besides FPIC implementation trial, the programs of KPH Dampelas Tinombo for forest rehabilitation in the form of



The Office
of Lembah
Mukti Village

cultivation of rubber and Samama Wood in the forest area within the Lembah Mukti Village were also socialized.

The Village Chief in turn conducted a meeting with BPD and Head of Subvillage to explain the plan of FPIC implementation by REDD+ working group IV Central Sulawesi which was planned to involve the people from Lembah Mukti Village. The stakeholders at Lembah Mukti Village welcomed that plan of activities. After that, it was decided that on the 8 – 10 March 2012, the activities of FPIC implementation could take place in Lembah Mukti. The representatives of village people to be invited in these activities were representatives from BPD, subvillages chiefs, public figures, women, young men, teachers, village apparatus, and local religious leaders. The materials to be socialized during that activity were from REDD+ working group IV of Central Sulawesi, Head of KPH Dampelas Tinombo, and representative of PMU UN-REDD Programmed Indonesia.



Meeting Hall
of Subvillage
2 as location
for FPIC
Implementation
Trial

However, these activities were more focuses on the process of consultation by the people to make collective decision on the program offered by KPH Dampelas Tinombo and REDD+ implementation.

The activities and the entire event was moderated by the chosen facilitators, namely Harsono, Abdul Rozik, Rusdin ZM, Indah Susanti, Siti Mubarokah, and Komang Hartono.

The Commissioning of FPIC Implementation Trial

The FPIC implementation trial was set to take place for 3 days. The sequence of programs was agreed by REDD+ working group IV of Central Sulawesi and the local committee (facilitators and Village apparatus).

The following provides elaborated description on the commissioning of FPIC trial in Lembah Mukti Village for 3 days (8-10 March 2012):

Village Meeting
Hall of RW 2
(Subvillage
2) of Lembah
Mukti Village



FIRST DAY IMPLEMENTATION

On the first day of implementation, 8 March 2012, the FPIC implementation trial was held in the Village Meeting Hall of RW 2 (Subvillage 2) of Lembah Mukti Village. In that modest place, where some parts have wooden wall and the other parts are left open, at 8 am (Indonesian Central Time) around 34 village representatives from Subvillages 1,2,3,4,and 5 consisting of religious leaders, subvillage chiefs, women figure, young men, head of agricultural group, head and secretary of BPD, as well as Village Chief and its apparatus have gathered. Besides the village people, also present were the members of REDD+ working group of Central Sulawesi and the representatives of PMU UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. The proportion of women attendance of 11 women was quite high indicating that the position of women in Lembah Mukti was gaining quite significant role.

After preparation by way of checking the loudspeakers, the filling in of attendance list and checking on participants, the opening was then commenced.



Meeting Hall
of Subvillage
2 as location
for FPIC
Implementation
Trial



The opening took place at 09.00-09.30 Indonesian Central Time guided by the local facilitator, Indah Sutanti. The event was opened with the explanation on the purpose of the activities implemented by REDD+ working group IV of Central Sulawesi in Lembah Mukti concerning FPIC by the representative of working group IV by the name of Rukmini. The subject matters presented by Rukmini in that event included :

Introduction by the Representative of REDD+ Working Group IV of Central Sulawesi, Rukmini P. Toheke and Welcoming Speech by the Head of Lembah Mukti Village, Imam Syafi'i.

- The activities were intended at testing the FPIC Guideline for projects with the objectives of anticipating the impact of climate change and forest rehabilitation at Lembah Mukti Village.
- To apply the knowledge, perspective and capacity of the facilitators in implementing FPIC in REDD+ implementation in Central Sulawesi.
- To socialize the forestry program to anticipate climate change and REDD+ implementation which involves residents of Lembah Mukti Village.
- The successful implementation of FPIC phases compiled by REDD+ Working Group IV of Central Sulawesi in the Village area around KPH Dampelas
- There is follow up on the implementation of FPIC phases in the projects to come into Lembah Mukti Village.
- Several weeks ago, a training for Facilitator Candidates was concluded. The selected facilitators indeed originated from lo-



Women are given a role in the process of FPIC implementation trial

cal community. These facilitators would guide the people in socializing and applying the process of FPIC which was taught during training.

- This activity was meant to gather input for the grading of FPIC Guideline which has been compiled for about one year.\
- FPIC is to be prioritized in every program intended to guarantee the rights of the people, so the people can consider and decide to either approve or disapprove the programs being offered.

It was followed by the welcoming speech by the Chief Village of Desa Lembah, Mukti, Imam Syafi'i. In the welcoming speech, the Village Chief accepted the activity and hoped that the activity would proceed smoothly while at the same time pronounced the commencement of the event. The following are the subject matters presented by the Village Chief:

- The village administration of Lembah Mukti Village positively welcomes this socialization and is always ready to receive the visit and direction from the team of REDD+ working group IV
- Consultation is a normal thing executed by the people of Lembah Mukti, and through this process the people are expected to become important part of forest preservation.
- All programs offered by the Government are beneficial but the lack of socialization causes the people not to understand them and to refuse them in the end.

- To admonish all subvillage chiefs to convey to their people to send representatives to the village for consultation.

In order to break the ice in the atmosphere, the event was continued with informal introduction. Introduction among the Village apparatus, Working Group IV, facilitators, and key sources in attendance by mentioning their names, origin, and marriage status. Once the atmosphere was quite warmed up, the presenter handed over the event management to the facilitator to guide the next activity.

After snack and coffee break provided by the committee, the next event was led by Tugas Suprianto from PMU UN-REDD Programme Indonesia.

Prior to presentation of materials, Tugas Suprianto played the available animated film on REDD+. Even though the available screen was an unevenly painted wall, the participants were enthusiastic in watching the film. There was silence in the air when the people were watching the film.

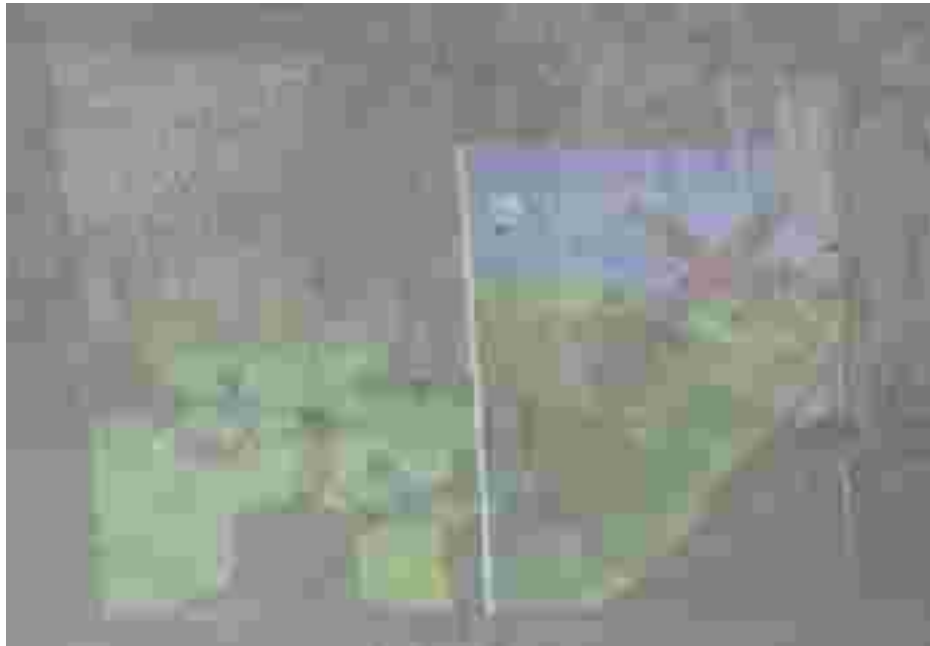
After the playing of the film, he went on to explain REDD+, UNREDD+, FPIC, and the important position of community in REDD+ by making use of available Communication Materials such as calendar and story books with pictures, as well as their contents, starting from the benefit of the forest, REDD+, FPIC, from the reason of implementation up to benefit to receive when FPIC is implemented in the program, water cycle, types of forests and the steps of their rehabilitation, REDD+ in Indonesia, and the efforts of international world to handle climate change. Then the event was followed by question and answer.



The participants were watching the animation after the opening session.



Playing of animated film using the wall of the meeting hall as screen.



The next presentation was by the Head of KPH Dampelas Tinombo, Agus Effendi. The Head of KPH explained the forestry program to be implemented in the area of KPH Dampelas Tinombo in relation to REDD+, rights of the people, revenue sharing, cost of cultivation, and other technical matters. In general, the subject matters presented by the Head of KPH included :

- President SBY promised before the international world – at the Copenhagen Conference, Denmark – that Indonesia was ready to reduce emissions for about 60% under own expense. With the assistance of donor countries, the emissions reduction could be further achieved by as much as 41%
- The presence of KPH in 2009, with good intention the government participates in restoring the condition of the forest together with the people.
- UNREDD trial program is combined with KPH program through the FPIC mechanism
- There are still forest areas left in Lembah Mukti, but cannot be mentioned in details per each village due to unclear borderline between this Village and Rerang Village or other adjacent villages.
- The task of KPH is to manage the forest area around the stretch of Dampelas and Tinombo. In 2010, KPH had once socialized its program in Lembah Mukti
- Program in forest area must also implement the program of the central government which sided with the people in the form of People's Forest (Forest with Land Title Ownership), Public Forest, (HKm), Village Forest, Forest of People's Plants (HTR). The government was negligent when assigned to manage the forest but did not do so.
- People's Forest : the plants cultivated by the people in the forests with land title ownership
- Forest of People's Plants (HTR) : plants which were cultivated by the people with the seeds prepared by the government (Forestry Service

- As for HTR program, it was already presented to the entire sub-district of Damsol, whereby the people are given HTR rights to manage 15 hectares/household for business undertaking in the forest area under independent financing pattern, partnership and private business. For Cooperative proposal, there needs to be a group of people first to form Cooperative and then propose HTR to the program under the authority of KPH.
- Cultivation is done in the forest area. The cost of planting and seeds will be covered by the government and the yield is for the people. This program shall not use the people's lands
- The type of plants selected were rubber and Samama Wood
- Other than Village Forest, HKm, HTR schemes, there is also scheme of which the management is under the authority of KPH, revenue sharing system, it is possible to arrange 50% for KPH and 50% for the people, or 40%-60% which mechanism can be discussed together.
- As for the borderline, KPH uses the approach of Subdistrict borderline since KPH is located in 6 subdistricts, 3 subdistricts in the District of Donggala and 3 subdistricts in the District of Parigi Moutong.
- As regards the HTR scheme, in order to avoid conflict among the peoples, there would be area arrangement beforehand and a consensus among the people as it also serves as warning for KPH for HTR management in the future.

The Women of Lembah Mukti were enthusiastic in giving inputs and gathering adequate information regarding REDD+ and forest rehabilitation program by KPH Dampelas Tinombo.



Encouraged by the explanation from the Head of KPH, the enthusiasm of the participants to raise questions was very high. The question and answer developed around the issue of land use and inter- village borderline and several other issues encountered by the people in order to participate in the program of rubber and Samama Wood planting by KPH Dampelas Tinombo. Time flew when the clock struck 14.00 pm Indonesian Central Time, so based on the contract with the participants, the event for the first session was closed and to be continued the next day at 8.30 am Indonesian Central Time.

Prior to closing, a member of REDD+ Working Group IV of Central Sulawesi explained the activities to be carried out in the following day, namely meeting of the people at subvillage level. The following were the subject matters of explanation by Working Group IV:

- For the socialization process at subvillage level, Working Group IV left it entirely to the residents of Lembah Mukti to be supported by the facilitators for negotiation in order to make decision which would later be taken to the village level without the intervention by any party.



The situation during socialization material presentation by the Head of KPH Dampelas Tinombo

- In the meeting at subvillage level in the following day, it is important to pay attention to the proportion of men and women attending the meeting.
- The residents were asked to present the issues and recommendations at the subvillage level to be formulated and discussed together at the village level.
- From the subvillage level, 5 representatives were appointed taking into account to the representation of religious leaders, customary peoples, women, young men, and farmers.
- Each subvillage was guided by one facilitator and a representative from REDD+ Working group IV of Central Sulawesi. The presence of members of Working Group IV was not to facilitate the meeting but to become key speakers whenever needed.
- After the issues and recommendations from the subvillages were formulated to become the formula at village level, it is expected that the representatives from the subvillages can appoint village representatives as negotiators. These negotiators will be the ones to represent the residents of Lembah Mukti Village to discuss the program of KPH Dampelas Tinombo and REDD+ implementation.

The event of the first day was closed.

In the afternoon at 15.30 – 17.00 pm, the member of working group IV gathered to evaluate the meeting that day and to prepare for facilitating the meeting at subvillage level. Meanwhile in separate place, the Village Chief, Secretary of the village, Head of Subvillage and facilitator gathered to discuss the participant candidates at the subvillage level. After hearing the suggestions from the subvillages, they decided on the names of the residents by taking into account the representation composition and the role of women for consultation at the subvillage level. Invitations to the residents were delivered to each Subvillage Chief to be distributed to the residents.

SECOND DAY IMPLEMENTATION

Second day implementation, 9 March 2012, the FPIC implementation trial was held in five different places, namely Subvillages 1,2,3,4,5. Each subvillage was facilitated by one facilitator and a member of REDD+ working group IV of Central Sulawesi. In general, the representation of the residents was quite proportional among religious leaders, women, young men as well as farmers of that particular subvillage. In that meeting in the subvillage level, the Village apparatus was not part of the participants.

As scheduled, the meeting in each subvillage was to take inventory of the issues from the residents, to formulate recommendation as well as selecting representatives of the subvillage to represent such particular subvillage in the meeting at village level. However, before the discussion started, each facilitator socialized REDD+ by taking advantage of the available Communication Materials, i.e playing the animated film and used the available banner posters.

The following elaboration explains the resolutions of the resident meeting in each subvillage, which were the subject matters considered by the residents, recommendations from subvillages, as well as subvillage representatives chosen unanimously.



Evaluation by the committee on the first day of FPIC Implementation Trial

Meeting of Residents in Subvillage 1

The meeting in the Subvillage 1 of Lembah Mukti Village was attended by 31 participants, consisting of 26 men and 5 women. The Facilitator who led the meeting was Rusdin Z.M., while the member of REDD+ working group of Central Sulawesi who assisted the facilitator was Nurdin Mansyur.

Minutes of Meeting of Subvillage 1

A. ISSUES

1. The land area in the Lembah Mukti Village is narrow and limited
2. The borderlines among the villages are unclear
3. There are no more lands for afforestation for REDD+ program due to the increasingly cramping area for the community; there is concern that the community is not involved in all activities of REDD+

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Agree with REDD+ under the following conditions :
 - a. Harvesting rattan is allowed, but not its roots
 - b. Harvesting honey is allowed
 - c. The people are allowed to take out wood for housing needs at maximum 5 cubic.





- d. The forest area belongs to the customary peoples of Dampelas based on historical origin.
- e. The borderlines among the Villages and forests must be clarified
- 2. Stop ilegal logging
- 3. Deer hunting is prohibited
- 4. To accustom the people with planting trees
- 5. Village area 1 is narrow/non-existing



C. REPRESENTATIVES

- 1. Supandi
- 2. Zaenal Abidin
- 3. Wahyu
- 4. Koim
- 5. Sumarlik



Meeting of Residents of Subvillage 2

The meeting in Subvillage 2 of Lembah Mukti Village was attended by 31 participants, consisting of 23 men and 8 women. The facilitator who led the meeting was Komang Hartono, while the member of REDD+ Working Group IV of Central Sulawesi who assisted the facilitator was Rukmini

Minutes of Meeting of Village 2

A. ISSUES

1. Concerning the cultivation of rubber plant and Samama Wood, how about the marketing side? The prices of these commodities?
2. Besides, it is also good to plant durian and nutmeg
3. Idle land to be used and the need for seedling.
4. If the program for rubber plants and Samama Wood becomes successful, will the yield belong to the people?
5. We would write an agreement letter to be held by KPH and the people.
6. We can't decide where is the exact location. The exact size of area we need, for example in Village 2 there are 110 households, is 0.1 are (100m²) assigned for every household?
7. There is no longer land in the forest, and the existing land is no longer productive, idle land, and forest is getting far, and how many trees should every household plant on the existing land?





8. There was concern for many years in the future, for instance the next 60 years or 40 years, we are worried with the ever changing government rules or policies
9. If we clear another forest, then it is the same as we thwart this program of reducing emission or REDD+
10. There needs to be forest supervision, or stop forest logging, what about Somel wood issue?
11. Drought in the paddy fields at Malonas has been a result of illegal logging.
12. Rubber plantation is not beneficial to the people if the forest can no longer be logged and cultivated.
13. The percentage is not yet consistent, 60% and 40%?
14. Is there another way for those who steal timber not to pass by the road of Lembah Mukti Village since carrying log is prohibited?
15. We cannot reduce emission from illegal logging issue due to sawmill business allowed by the Regent of Donggala.
16. There is concern that we are planting on our own lands
17. Project will be implemented with clear area borders
18. There needs to be clarity in Rubber and Samama Wood program, can it be offered in the area of People's Forest, and can it be facilitated with cultivation cost of IDR 1,500,000 per 1 hectare/year?

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To agree on KPH program for rubber plant and Samama Wood under the condition that there needs to be written agreement which should be formulated together containing agreement to be held by the people



of Lembah Mukti and KPH party.

2. There needs to be clarity in the percentage of profit sharing.
3. The rubber plant and Samama Wood programmed by KPH needs clarity of marketing
4. There needs to be durian and nutmeg planting program on idle lands and on people's lands.
5. There needs to be concrete program of reducing emission or REDD+ in simple activities by the people.
6. There needs to be synergy of cultivation, and illegal logging is still rampant in Lembah Mukti Village which is directly impacting Lembah Mukti Village.
7. There needs to be a supply of seeds
8. The borderlines among areas must be clear (needs consensus or accord)
9. There needs to be a Farmer Undertaking Road
10. To motivate people to plant trees around their yard area for the sake of reducing emission program.

C. REPRESENTATIVES

1. Hj Mohamad Zaini
2. H. Munali
3. Yadi
4. Wagito S
5. stihari

Meeting of Residents in Subvillage 3

The meeting in Subvillage 3 in Lembah Mukti Village was attended by 27 participants consisting of 19 men and 8 women. The facilitator who led the meeting was Indah Susanti, while the member of REDD+ working group IV of Central Sulawesi who assisted the facilitator was Rizal Mahfud.

Minutes of Meeting of Subvillage 3

A. ISSUES

1. The community was still not familiar with the Laws which regulate forestry.
2. The possibility of land conflict (land plotting) will occur if REDD+ project is implemented
3. The settlement of public land which was included in forest area.
4. What about the planting of rubber and Samama Wood at privately owned land?
5. In relation to the size of land to plant rubber and Samama Wood, are the prerequisites related to the size of land (individual) or group?

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The regional government in collaboration with the Forestry Service or KHP needs to settle the border conflict between Lembah Mukti Village and other surrounding villages.



2. The residents of Subvillage 3 of Lembah Mukti Village accepted the rubber and Samama Wood planting project in the area of protected forest and public land (with land title certificate)
3. For the successful cultivation and development of rubber plants in Lembah Mukti Village, a comparison study needs to be conducted at the area which has successfully planted rubber.
4. While waiting for rubber production, other economic development for the rubber farmers needs to be put forth through other projects from the Forestry Service such as development of honeybee, etc.
5. The rubber and Samama Wood plantation project proposed by the Forestry Service should not bear 'political' motive especially in the Regional Head Election of Donggala.
6. Besides rubber and Samama Wood plantation, there needs to be hazelnut or similar plantation on public lands.
7. There is clarity in the marketing of rubber and Samama Wood once cultivation becomes successful.
8. In order to mainstream the issues of forest preservation, there needs to be socialization on the Forestry policy specifically Law No. 41/1999

C. REPRESENTATIVES

1. Suparmin
2. Darpi
3. Sarkemi
4. Damin
5. Titi



Meeting of Residents in Subvillage 4

The meeting in Subvillage 4 of Lembah Mukti Village was attended by 26 participants consisting of 20 men and 6 women. The faci-litator who led the meeting was Harsono, while the members of REDD+ Working Group IV of Central Sulawesi who assisted the facilitator were Salma Masri and Tri Kuntoro.

Minutes of Meeting of Village 4

A. ISSUES

1. The issue of borderlines must be resolved
2. The agreement between the community and KPH in relation to the planting of rubber plants and Samama Wood is still unclear.
3. For the unproductive lands, seeds should be provided
4. The lands with Land Registration Letter (SKPT) were taken over by outsider community.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Settlement on the borderline issue
2. There needs to be agreement in relation to the planters of rubber and Samama Wood starting from cultivation up to marketing.
3. Request for seeds of rubber, durian, samama wood, and coffee as well as cultivation cost.



4. The problems of land claims must be settled by competent authority.

C. REPRESENTATIVES

1. Wayan Kantin
2. Wayan Subrata
3. Made Sunarta
4. Wayan Surata
5. Desak Nyoman Gria



Meeting of Residents in Subvillage 5

The meeting in Subvillage 5 of Lembah Mukti Village was attended by 30 participants consisting of 24 men and 6 women. The facilitator who led the meeting was Abdul Rozik, while the member of REDD+ Working Group IV of Central Sulawesi who assisted the facilitator was Muslim KUSDARYANTO.

The Minutes of Meeting of Subvillage 5

A. ISSUES

1. The location in Subvillage 5 is not suitable for Samama Wood and Rubber planting due to narrow plot of lands.
2. The farmers income is not sufficient to meet their needs.
3. There is no market for harvest yield and guarantee for the transportation of harvest yield.
4. Illegal logging is becoming more troubleome for the community.
5. The implemented program is frequently not targeted rightly so it brings losses to the people who do not gain extra income.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To determine the borderlines among villages as soon as possible.
2. To request for the seeds of durian
3. To clarify the guarantee for the marketing of harvest yield, financing and management
4. To clarify the status of land ownership by the community where the location of the project will be



C. REPRESENTATIVES

1. Gusti MD. Sandra
2. Dewa Nida
3. Mintoyo
4. Ayu Rumiati
5. Made Listen



THIRD DAY IMPLEMENTATION

Third day implementation, 10 March 2012, the FPIC implementation trial was a meeting at village level where the participants to the meeting came from Subvillages 1,2,3,4,5. Each subvillage was represented by 5 people. The total number of representatives of subvillages were 25 people. The participants of each subvillage indicated proportional representation of religious leaders, women, young men, and farmers. This meeting was held in Subvillage 2.

As scheduled, this meeting began at 8.30 Indonesia Central Time. In the meeting at village level, the issues from each subvillage would be formulated for synchronization to become the issues of the Village, and then further formulated into recommendations of the Village as well as the appointment of the representatives of Lembah Mukti Village as the negotiators to act on behalf of all Village residents. Furthermore, a team to manage mechanism of complaint handling would be formed. The members for this team would come from the residents.

The chosen representative come from each subvillage.



The facilitators who led this meeting were Abdul Rozik and Indah Susanti. The agenda of the event was the reading of the formulation of issues and recommendations from each subvillage to be compiled into the formulation of issues and recommendations at village level . Those assigned with the task of compiling the formulation of issues and recommendations at village level were the representatives from each subvillage.





The representative from the subvillage was reading the formulation of issues and recommendations at subvillage level during implementation on the previous day



Prior to the opening of event, the facilitator assisted by the members of REDD+ working group IV of Central Sulawesi explained the purpose of that meeting, which was to discuss issues and recommendations by each subvillage, and subsequently followed by selecting the representatives to become the negotiators with KPH Dampelas Tinombo and REDD+ promoter. Each subvillage was given a chance to read the formulated issues and recommendations, starting from subvillages 1,2,3,4, until 5. Some were read by one of the representatives, others were read by all the representatives taking turn. Each issue and recommendation was written by the facilitator on a piece of paper affixed onto the wall. The issues among the subvillages would then be sorted and classified according to subject matters to become the issues at the village level agreed by all representatives of the subvillages.

Then the recommendations from subvillages would be formulated to become the recommendations at the village level . During the formulation of issues and recommendations, KPH was requested to explain again the KPH program. After the representatives of the subvillage read the collected issues and recommendations, the participants collectively formulated them to describe the issues and recommendations at the village level (see the box).

The facilitator would then rewrite what the representative of each subvillage read to become the consensus at the village level .



The next agenda was the appointment of negotiators to represent the people in negotiating with KPH Dampelas Tinombo and REDD+ promoter. Each subvillage proposed the names agreed and selected to become negotiators representing Lembah Mukti Village which consisted of 9 people. They were Yadi (representative from Institution for Community Development), BPD representative, Wahyu Mulyadi (Youth representative), Mrs. Titik (Representative for Women), Haji Munali (Religious Leader), Gusti Sandra (Community Representative), Mrs. Sumarlik (Representative of Educators/Teachers), and Mrs. Desak Nyoman Gria (Representative of Women).



Nine negotiators were selected to represent Lembah Mukti Village.



The team appointed to administer the handling complaint mechanism.



Nine negotiators to discuss on the formulation of agreement regarding KPH program and REDD+ implementation in Lembah Mukti Village.

The next appointment was the appointment of Team for the Handling Complaint Mechanism .8 people was appointed with additional 5 facilitators, namely Supandi, H. Muh. Zaini, Suparmin, Made Sunarta, Mintoyo, Mrs. Panti Paramadinah, Komang Hartono, Harsono, Abdul Rozik, Rusdin Z.M., Mrs. Indah Susanti, and Mrs. Siti Mubarokah.

These negotiators would then formulate the issues and recommendations available from each subvillage to become the issues and recommendations at village level . In this process, the facilitators only provided brief guidelines on the things to be done. Furthermore, all processes and discussions were left in the hands of these nine negotiators. The process of formulating issues and recommendations proceeded smoothly, so at the end of the day the formulation and recommendations as consensus by the people could be considered as aspiration of the residents of Lembah Mukti Village (see the box).

The consensus by the people was later typed and proofread and then read again. Next, the nine negotiators put their signatures on the agreement. The recommendations were submitted by the appointed representative of negotiators to the representative of KPH Dampelas Tinombo witnessed by PMU UN-REDD (Mrs. Laksmi Banowati) and UNDP (Keyko Nomura) which came at that time to witness the process of this consultation.

Nine negotiators signed the agreement and consensus regarding KPH program and REDD+ implementation in Lembah Mukti Village.



Symbolically, the representative of negotiators delivered the agreement and consensus regarding KPH program and REDD+ implementation in Lembah Mukti Village to the representative of KPH Dampelas Tinombo.



BASIL KESEPAHAMAN MASYARAKAT DESA LEMBAH MUKTI TERKAIT RENCANA PROGRAM KPH

Berdasarkan Hasil Musyawarah Masyarakat Desa Lembah Mukti Pada Tanggal 10 Maret 2012, Maka Dengan Ini Memutuskan :

1. Dinas ketahanan dan energi terkait (Desa, Kecamatan dan Kabupaten) perlu menyelesaikan tawar tawar Desa Lembah Mukti dan Desa sekitarnya
2. Untuk memuluskan program KPH di Desa Lembah Mukti perlu ada kejelasan status lahan masyarakat dan wilayah KPH
3. Dalam program KPH perlu pelibatan masyarakat dan tahapan pra-kondisi, pelaksanaan dan evaluasi
4. Untuk mengantisipasi kerusakan lingkungan yang terjadi di Desa Lembah Mukti, masyarakat dan pihak terkait segera menghentikan kegiatan illegal logging
5. Untuk pelestarian sumber air yang ada di Desa Lembah Mukti, pemerintah desa dan pihak KPH dapat membuat aturan yang melarang aktivitas berburu.
6. Pihak yang terkait dalam proyek-proyek yang mengantisipasi dampak perubahan iklim (KPH dll) wajib memprioritaskan mulai dari tahap pra-kondisi dan pelaksanaan proyek kepada masyarakat termasuk sharing pembiayaan proyek termasuk dalam pembagian hasil
7. Masyarakat Desa Lembah Mukti SIAP menerima proyek KPH berupa penanaman karet dan lada dengan syarat masyarakat dilatih, dibina

- atau diajak berdiskusi (studi banding) ke tempat-tempat yang telah mengembangkan tanaman sejenis.
3. Pihak KPH perlu melakukan sosialisasi skema HTR, HRT, HIK dan termasuk beberapa Kebijakan terkait Kehutanan dan buku panduan teknis penanaman.
 5. Untuk mengantisipasi terjadinya bencana alam, masyarakat Desa Lembah Muki wajib menanam pohon di daerah yang memiliki kerentanan terjal dan menanam bibit tumpang sari di kebun dan pekarangan rumah masyarakat.
 10. Perlu ada aturan Desa yang mengatur tentang pelaksanaan dan pengelolaan hutan.
 11. Selain melakukan penanaman Karer dan Jebon, Dinas Kehutanan perlu juga melakukan penyediaan bibit pala dan derian untuk dibagikan ke masyarakat Desa Lembah Muki.
 12. Pemerintah perlu memfasilitasi jalan lintasan produksi di lokasi lokasi pengembangan program KPH.

Lembah Muki, 10 Maret 2012

JURU BUNTING

1. IMAM SYAFFI
2. Drs WAYANEANTIN
3. YADI

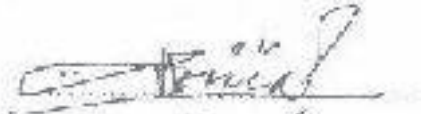
4. WAHYU MULYADI



5. TITIK



6. H. MUNALI



7. LIGUST SANDRA



8. SUMARLIK



9. DESAK NYOMAN GRIA





Chapter 5. Closing

The implementation process of Consent based on Prior Information without Coercion (FPIC) in Lembah Mukti Village proceeded smoothly. Several things that contribute to the smooth process are indeed because the people are accustomed to settle matter faced together by way of consultation. The people conducts consultation in almost every development program to be implemented in that Village.

For the community, through this FPIC implementation trial the people gain a completely new experience, which is the fulfillment of their rights to decide whether to approve or disapprove the program to be implemented in their village. So far, the consultation was only done for the purpose of coordination, as far as whether or not the program was approved by them, they simply did not have the rights whatsoever. With that new experience, the people hope that the process can also be applied to other development programs.

This trial process also provides description to the REDD+ working group of Central Sulawesi that the compiled Guideline is understandable and executable in practice without major obstacles. It is realized also that not every FPIC at community level can be easily implemented due to the difference in the interest of the people. In the case of implementation in Lembah Mukti which proceeded according to the procedure and plan, it was due to the support by the local people who felt the failure of their agriculture plant (cocoa) which no longer produce economic profit.

General Learning

Based on the trial conducted in Lembah Mukti Village, the lessons learned are:

- **Increasing the capacity of the members of REDD+ working group IV of Central Sulawesi, which are able to develop Guideline on how to implement FPIC in the field.**

Ever since the establishment of REDD+ working group of Central Sulawesi, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has facilitated such Working Group to perform its assigned tasks. One of the tasks assigned to sub-working group IV is to develop FPIC Guideline which is the safeguard framework for REDD+ implementation in Central Sulawesi. Considering the various backgrounds of the members of sub-working group IV – coming from various parties such as government, NGO, customary peoples, private parties, academicians, and professionals with many levels of understanding and knowledge – the first step to be taken by Working Group IV was to encourage each of its member to understand the matters related with FPIC thoroughly.

Several key sources originated from AMAN, HuMa, or National Forestry Board especially from the community organizations which have shared their knowledge, experience and perspective on FPIC with the members of REDD+ working group through a series of meetings and discussions have proved to increase the capacity of the members of REDD+ working group of Central Sulawesi. The compiled FPIC implementation Guideline depicts the many efforts to accommodate and provide room for the key elements of FPIC as well as characteristics of customary/local peoples living in Central Sulawesi.

The compiled Guideline has been consulted with various parties and could be used as reference for implementation trial in certain villages which are located within the Forest Management Unit (KPH) in Central Sulawesi.

- **FPIC Guideline implementation trial in KPH is more meaningful**

The FPIC trial in the field is very much required to see the effectiveness and various possibilities as well as the need to improve the quality of FPIC Guideline in relation to the methodology applied in this Guideline. After consultation with the members of REDD+ Working Group IV of Central Sulawesi, it was agreed that this FPIC Guideline implementation trial would be conducted in the villages within the area of KPH which have land rehabilitation activities and prepared implementation budget. One of the forest management units where this trial was conducted was in KPH Dampelas Rinombo with the activities of rubber plant and Samama wood cultivation in its area. Prior to the implementation of its program, KPH applied the methodology set out in FPIC Guideline and would offer planting rubber and Samama Wood type of plants to the community. Then, the community was asked for their approval on the program offered by KPH.

FPIC trial in Lembah Mukti Village, KPH Dampelas Tinombo has resulted in the community's approval on the forest rehabilitation program with rubber and samama wood cultivation to be carried out by KPH. The agreement was completed with suggestions given by the community in order for the program to be of significant impact, such as the need to stop illegal logging in that region.

This FPIC trial has proven that the methodology set out in the Guideline compiled by REDD+ working group IV could be implemented in the field, independent from the result of that FPIC itself whether approval or disapproval was obtained. Through this trial, as far as the community is concerned, the rehabilitation program for the community can be carried out upon the approval of the community; as far as the KPH is concerned, this trial assisted in knowing whether the program could be implemented in that village or not (based on community's acceptance).

- **FPIC must be in line with the characteristics of the community.**

The process of getting approval from the community may not be the same, most likely different from one place to another. The

FPIC trials in two villages in KPH Dampelas Tinombo area have shown that these two villages have different mechanism for public decision making process despite being relatively close in distance to each other.

The decision making process in Talaga Village can be directly made at the village level , while the decision making proces in Lembah Mukti Village must begin from the subvillage level, and then the final decision is made at the village level in a village consultation forum attended by the representatives from the subvillages. The most important thing here is that the decision making process on whatever matter must apply the principles of FPIC. The implementation Guideline contains this matter and provides room to the variety of decision making processes in the community without eliminating the principles of FPIC which must be followed.

- **The supporting materials for communication increase the communication of messages on REDD+**

During FPIC trial in KPH Dampelas Tinombo, the interaction with the community and the presentation of messages appeared to be better with the preparation of materials to be communicated in the form of printed materials or animated film. UNREDD Programme Indonesia has developed these many types of materials based on consultation done with various parties in Central Sulawesi. Posters (banners,) wall calendars, and poster calendars, flipcharts, story books with pictures, and animated film have been used to deliver various messages in relation to climate change, REDD+, FPIC and KPH program. The parties have the oportunities and the targeted communities have opportunities to review the contents of the messages, languages used and graphic/ visualization (even colour selection) for the sake of effectiveness of the message communicated to the people.

- **The facilitators from the local community play important role in FPIC trial.**

A facilitator is needed to conduct this FPIC trial in the future. This facilitator acts as an independent individual who will help organize the process of decision making, providing information needed by the community, documenting results from ongoing processes, as well as presenting the resolutions both to the community and to the project owner. In the series of discussion related to the recruitment of facilitators, in the issue of whether the recruitment will be targeted at individuals coming from that community or other place, both REDD+ working group IV and KPH Dampelas Tinombe have agreed to select facilitators from the local community.

Initially, there was concern on the capacity of these local facilitators in comprehending the issues to be presented and their capability to deliver the message to the community. However, in reality, these local facilitators have worked well. Not only they were able to present all information prior to the process of decision making effectively, but their participation and role have also gained the trust that the information given was correct and the principles of FPIC could be implemented under the correct procedure.

- **Another benefit of FPIC meeting forum.**

Apart from the implementation of FPIC trial, this meeting forum is apparently used for direct communication between the community and the government in relation to forestry issues. The community can express their aspirations and expectations on the forest management, while the government can understand the community expectations.

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