Small Grants Distribution / number of partners supported in 2014
Dear Friends,

Indonesia is still losing its forests at a faster rate than ever; it seems that government efforts to halt illegal logging and regulate expansion of plantations are perpetually aspirational. Despite its promises to cut back on greenhouse gas emissions, the country is experiencing a run-away process of forest clearance for oil palm estates and pulpwood plantations. At the end of 2014 a report from Forest Peoples Program exposed the underlying cause of forest loss in Indonesia as a denial of rights of tens of thousands of customary law communities—indigenous peoples—who inhabit the forests. This denial of rights can be traced all the way back to the pre-colonial era, and the country’s legal and policy framework has systematically weakened forest peoples’ rights over time.

In 2014, we witnessed mobilisation of not just partners but also others in Indonesia to voice a choice for a President who supports local and indigenous peoples’ rights, among others. Many local communities mapped and monitored rights and threats to rights, reported environmental destruction and produced statements on collusion between business elites and politicians and corrupt administrators to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). CSOs and local communities pushed for attention at the Human Rights Commission for hearings related to violation of rights in natural resources licensing and extraction.

In this process, we encounter many emerging CSO and local community actors who lead processes and systems to arrive at better rights-based solutions and we offer them some flexible resources and back up networking spread over partners in the Philippines and Indonesia. We hope to extend this to the Mekong. We focus this 2014 Annual report to the work with youth and next generation leaders among our partners.

Mentoring and coaching the next generation is one of Samdhana’s commitments. Led by Samdhana fellows, especially Serge (Marti), Ojie (Noer Faiz), Ruwi (Ambrosius Ruwindrijarto), Arief (Arief Wicaksono), Patrick (Anderson), with some help from colleagues Roem Topatimasang and Nirmala Nair who focus especially on local women leaders for practical sustainability, we stayed focused on the effort to explore in depth what we mean by mentoring within our local partnerships. Samdhana supported these efforts from the late Russ Dilts’ assessment of Samdhana’s tools, to researching Popular Education and pooling experiences and tools of known experts and the local actors themselves not only in the region but across the globe to Latin America, the global center of popular education.

Two tracks have evolved over time, launched in 2014. The Next Generation IP Leaders program (NGIP), and the local leaders support program (LLSP). The NGIP started with a research of Popular Education and understanding of aspirations of existing IP learning nodes in the S.E. Asia region, like the Schools of Living Traditions in the Philippines, and villages in Nicaragua. The LLSP was set up to support the emergence of new leadership to strengthen Indonesian movements for social and environmental change. It is designed to identify and support exceptional and passionate individuals from grassroots and indigenous peoples who are natural leaders; those who have already achieved momentum in their commitment to service, working with communities for inspired action, cooperation and long-term vision.

Pillars of Work: Achievements in 2014

Samdhana is working with more youth and women’s groups and young local leaders. 80% of the grants in 2014 involved youth and women actors. The Rights & Resources Initiative (RRI) funded Next Generation Adat Leaders training evolved a model design for a local adat community leaders program with Lifemosaic. Local Leaders Support Program (LLSP) is evolving a network of local leaders and facilitators called Jaringan Perintis.

Grantmaking remains a great tool for inspiring local citizens to trust in themselves and in supporting genuine partnerships at grassroots and at policy levels.

Samdhana launched landscape-based partnerships with local government in five districts with five different NGOs for the activities in Barito Selatan district in Central Kalimantan, Malinau in North Kalimantan, Sigi in Central Sulawesi, Tambeau in West Papua, and Jayapura in Papua province under the BERGAMA-LNDP project. We also supported AMAN’s strong presence at the gathering held at Vice President Boediono’s home to secure attention to Adat peoples’ rights in the new Jokowi-Kalla government.

A good review of Samdhana’s ‘package approach’ in facilitating partnerships with local and indigenous peoples was done independently by Peter Riggs (2014).
Small Grants-making

During this period we disbursed 136 grants (16 for Mekong, 1 for Malaysia, 19 for Philippines, and 101 for Indonesia).

In the Mekong Region, the grants enabled work to focus on the sourcing and documentation of local knowledge in Laos and in Myanmar and also to support research work in Malaysia.

In the Philippines, we supported critical work on advocacy for the inclusion and promotion of Indigenous Peoples rights in the peace agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the fighters of the Bangsamoro people in Mindanao. This included ancestral domain delineation efforts in Maguindanao, community livelihoods and local conflict resolution support.

In Indonesia, the grants supported a wide range of activities, efforts on furthering, securing and (re) gaining community rights over natural resources (forest, and coastal areas), using evidence like participatory maps as well as aid on legal issues. We also helped show models for effective and sustained ecosystem management and rehabilitation efforts, useful for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Our partners worked collaboratively with local government officials and local universities and academicians.

With the funds from GGF: A group of farmers in West Java received hands-on training in agro-meteorology. Batak traditional youth renewed their pride with newfound awareness of their traditional textiles; communities in South Sumatera and West Papua living in vulnerable islands and along the watershed areas received inspiring programs for environmental awareness and education. A youth group in Ria village, Sumbawa, and other youth groups in West Nusa Tenggara are using alternative education approaches that document and revitalize local knowledge at the same time.

Strategic Planning: Samdhana began its strategic planning exercise for its institutional outlook towards 2020. Conversations and planning activities with Samdhana Fellows and staff have commenced in each country. Every node will come up with its own priority or focus area based on the respective context and needs, to provide the substantive contents for the Institute’s overall strategic directions.

28 February, 2014: Nisah, an organic farmer of Pesantren Atthaariq in Garut hosted apprentices from Pagu, Halmanera Utara to relearn new farming techniques.
In The Philippines, small grants are channeled through the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) to both the Lumad Development Cooperation (a Mindanao-wide network of Indigenous Peoples federations representing seven major tribes in Mindanao) and Pambansang Samahan ng Katutubo, a national network of Indigenous Peoples. Both organizations express the need to prioritize the recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples Rights concerning local environmental and community-based Indigenous and Community Intellectual Property Rights (ICIPR). Several grants were given to Fair Trade Lao for their case study on developing social enterprises. Another went to the Global Association for People and the Environment (GAPE) for their awareness-raising campaign on relevant land laws and decrees, and facilitating dialogue between land owners and communities affected by environmental degradation. A grant was also provided to Malaysian NGO via SPECTRUM, and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In Malaysia, Samdhana continues to support the Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM to monitor a study on mercury in small-scale gold mining communities. SPECTRUM aims to deepen the understanding on mercury pollution and hazardous practices and raise community awareness of the need to change. A visit of Malaysian tea farmers to forestry communities and forestry officers to Indigenous communities in Indonesia will be described in page 12-13.

Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In The Philippines, small grants are channeled through the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) to both the Lumad Development Cooperation (a Mindanao-wide network of Indigenous Peoples federations representing seven major tribes in Mindanao) and Pambansang Samahan ng Katutubo, a national network of Indigenous Peoples. Both organizations express the need to prioritize the recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples Rights concerning local environmental and community-based Indigenous and Community Intellectual Property Rights (ICIPR). Several grants were given to Fair Trade Lao for their case study on developing social enterprises. Another went to the Global Association for People and the Environment (GAPE) for their awareness-raising campaign on relevant land laws and decrees, and facilitating dialogue between land owners and communities affected by environmental degradation. A grant was also provided to Malaysian NGO via SPECTRUM, and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In Malaysia, Samdhana continues to support the Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM to monitor a study on mercury in small-scale gold mining communities. SPECTRUM aims to deepen the understanding on mercury pollution and hazardous practices and raise community awareness of the need to change. A visit of Malaysian tea farmers to forestry communities and forestry officers to Indigenous communities in Indonesia will be described in page 12-13.

Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In The Philippines, small grants are channeled through the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) to both the Lumad Development Cooperation (a Mindanao-wide network of Indigenous Peoples federations representing seven major tribes in Mindanao) and Pambansang Samahan ng Katutubo, a national network of Indigenous Peoples. Both organizations express the need to prioritize the recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples Rights concerning local environmental and community-based Indigenous and Community Intellectual Property Rights (ICIPR). Several grants were given to Fair Trade Lao for their case study on developing social enterprises. Another went to the Global Association for People and the Environment (GAPE) for their awareness-raising campaign on relevant land laws and decrees, and facilitating dialogue between land owners and communities affected by environmental degradation. A grant was also provided to Malaysian NGO via SPECTRUM, and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In Malaysia, Samdhana continues to support the Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM to monitor a study on mercury in small-scale gold mining communities. SPECTRUM aims to deepen the understanding on mercury pollution and hazardous practices and raise community awareness of the need to change. A visit of Malaysian tea farmers to forestry communities and forestry officers to Indigenous communities in Indonesia will be described in page 12-13.

Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In The Philippines, small grants are channeled through the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) to both the Lumad Development Cooperation (a Mindanao-wide network of Indigenous Peoples federations representing seven major tribes in Mindanao) and Pambansang Samahan ng Katutubo, a national network of Indigenous Peoples. Both organizations express the need to prioritize the recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples Rights concerning local environmental and community-based Indigenous and Community Intellectual Property Rights (ICIPR). Several grants were given to Fair Trade Lao for their case study on developing social enterprises. Another went to the Global Association for People and the Environment (GAPE) for their awareness-raising campaign on relevant land laws and decrees, and facilitating dialogue between land owners and communities affected by environmental degradation. A grant was also provided to Malaysian NGO via SPECTRUM, and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In Malaysia, Samdhana continues to support the Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM to monitor a study on mercury in small-scale gold mining communities. SPECTRUM aims to deepen the understanding on mercury pollution and hazardous practices and raise community awareness of the need to change. A visit of Malaysian tea farmers to forestry communities and forestry officers to Indigenous communities in Indonesia will be described in page 12-13.

Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In The Philippines, small grants are channeled through the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) to both the Lumad Development Cooperation (a Mindanao-wide network of Indigenous Peoples federations representing seven major tribes in Mindanao) and Pambansang Samahan ng Katutubo, a national network of Indigenous Peoples. Both organizations express the need to prioritize the recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples Rights concerning local environmental and community-based Indigenous and Community Intellectual Property Rights (ICIPR). Several grants were given to Fair Trade Lao for their case study on developing social enterprises. Another went to the Global Association for People and the Environment (GAPE) for their awareness-raising campaign on relevant land laws and decrees, and facilitating dialogue between land owners and communities affected by environmental degradation. A grant was also provided to Malaysian NGO via SPECTRUM, and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In Malaysia, Samdhana continues to support the Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM to monitor a study on mercury in small-scale gold mining communities. SPECTRUM aims to deepen the understanding on mercury pollution and hazardous practices and raise community awareness of the need to change. A visit of Malaysian tea farmers to forestry communities and forestry officers to Indigenous communities in Indonesia will be described in page 12-13.

Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In The Philippines, small grants are channeled through the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) to both the Lumad Development Cooperation (a Mindanao-wide network of Indigenous Peoples federations representing seven major tribes in Mindanao) and Pambansang Samahan ng Katutubo, a national network of Indigenous Peoples. Both organizations express the need to prioritize the recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples Rights concerning local environmental and community-based Indigenous and Community Intellectual Property Rights (ICIPR). Several grants were given to Fair Trade Lao for their case study on developing social enterprises. Another went to the Global Association for People and the Environment (GAPE) for their awareness-raising campaign on relevant land laws and decrees, and facilitating dialogue between land owners and communities affected by environmental degradation. A grant was also provided to Malaysian NGO via SPECTRUM, and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In Malaysia, Samdhana continues to support the Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM to monitor a study on mercury in small-scale gold mining communities. SPECTRUM aims to deepen the understanding on mercury pollution and hazardous practices and raise community awareness of the need to change. A visit of Malaysian tea farmers to forestry communities and forestry officers to Indigenous communities in Indonesia will be described in page 12-13.

Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In The Philippines, small grants are channeled through the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) to both the Lumad Development Cooperation (a Mindanao-wide network of Indigenous Peoples federations representing seven major tribes in Mindanao) and Pambansang Samahan ng Katutubo, a national network of Indigenous Peoples. Both organizations express the need to prioritize the recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples Rights concerning local environmental and community-based Indigenous and Community Intellectual Property Rights (ICIPR). Several grants were given to Fair Trade Lao for their case study on developing social enterprises. Another went to the Global Association for People and the Environment (GAPE) for their awareness-raising campaign on relevant land laws and decrees, and facilitating dialogue between land owners and communities affected by environmental degradation. A grant was also provided to Malaysian NGO via SPECTRUM, and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In Malaysia, Samdhana continues to support the Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM to monitor a study on mercury in small-scale gold mining communities. SPECTRUM aims to deepen the understanding on mercury pollution and hazardous practices and raise community awareness of the need to change. A visit of Malaysian tea farmers to forestry communities and forestry officers to Indigenous communities in Indonesia will be described in page 12-13.

Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In The Philippines, small grants are channeled through the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) to both the Lumad Development Cooperation (a Mindanao-wide network of Indigenous Peoples federations representing seven major tribes in Mindanao) and Pambansang Samahan ng Katutubo, a national network of Indigenous Peoples. Both organizations express the need to prioritize the recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples Rights concerning local environmental and community-based Indigenous and Community Intellectual Property Rights (ICIPR). Several grants were given to Fair Trade Lao for their case study on developing social enterprises. Another went to the Global Association for People and the Environment (GAPE) for their awareness-raising campaign on relevant land laws and decrees, and facilitating dialogue between land owners and communities affected by environmental degradation. A grant was also provided to Malaysian NGO via SPECTRUM, and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In Malaysia, Samdhana continues to support the Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM to monitor a study on mercury in small-scale gold mining communities. SPECTRUM aims to deepen the understanding on mercury pollution and hazardous practices and raise community awareness of the need to change. A visit of Malaysian tea farmers to forestry communities and forestry officers to Indigenous communities in Indonesia will be described in page 12-13.

Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In The Philippines, small grants are channeled through the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) to both the Lumad Development Cooperation (a Mindanao-wide network of Indigenous Peoples federations representing seven major tribes in Mindanao) and Pambansang Samahan ng Katutubo, a national network of Indigenous Peoples. Both organizations express the need to prioritize the recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples Rights concerning local environmental and community-based Indigenous and Community Intellectual Property Rights (ICIPR). Several grants were given to Fair Trade Lao for their case study on developing social enterprises. Another went to the Global Association for People and the Environment (GAPE) for their awareness-raising campaign on relevant land laws and decrees, and facilitating dialogue between land owners and communities affected by environmental degradation. A grant was also provided to Malaysian NGO via SPECTRUM, and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In Malaysia, Samdhana continues to support the Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM to monitor a study on mercury in small-scale gold mining communities. SPECTRUM aims to deepen the understanding on mercury pollution and hazardous practices and raise community awareness of the need to change. A visit of Malaysian tea farmers to forestry communities and forestry officers to Indigenous communities in Indonesia will be described in page 12-13.

Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In The Philippines, small grants are channeled through the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) to both the Lumad Development Cooperation (a Mindanao-wide network of Indigenous Peoples federations representing seven major tribes in Mindanao) and Pambansang Samahan ng Katutubo, a national network of Indigenous Peoples. Both organizations express the need to prioritize the recognition and inclusion of Indigenous Peoples Rights concerning local environmental and community-based Indigenous and Community Intellectual Property Rights (ICIPR). Several grants were given to Fair Trade Lao for their case study on developing social enterprises. Another went to the Global Association for People and the Environment (GAPE) for their awareness-raising campaign on relevant land laws and decrees, and facilitating dialogue between land owners and communities affected by environmental degradation. A grant was also provided to Malaysian NGO via SPECTRUM, and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.

In Malaysia, Samdhana continues to support the Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM to monitor a study on mercury in small-scale gold mining communities. SPECTRUM aims to deepen the understanding on mercury pollution and hazardous practices and raise community awareness of the need to change. A visit of Malaysian tea farmers to forestry communities and forestry officers to Indigenous communities in Indonesia will be described in page 12-13.

Sustainable Development Knowledge Network SPECTRUM and produced by the Land Issues Working Group for villagers.
The Samdhana program at Biak Numfor - a KPHL model for forest protection management in Papua, began at the end of 2013 and is continuing up to the present. Established in 2010, starting with 206,016 hectares, this is the only one of five KPH protected area models already established in the province of Papua. Samdhana has assisted the KPHL in stakeholder mapping and popularizing the program.

Already very little natural forest remains, and Samdhana's work aims at reforestation and forest management. This is based on principles of recognition and respect of rights of indigenous peoples and empowerment of indigenous Papuans to achieve prosperity and self-reliance, protection and management of natural resources to boost productive economic activities based on local wisdom (Papua Special Autonomy Law 21/2001, and Special Autonomy Implementing Regulation 23/2008).

Managed by Aristoteles Ap, the KPHL set up and complied with all technical guidance from KLHK to secure forest management plans while ensuring local community buy-in. In establishing joint forest management with traditional adat community under the partnership scheme, Mr. Ap has successfully translated the local autonomous policy and above principles into a long-term forest management plan.

Mr. Ap and his team conducted consultations and openly expressed support for good and stronger communications with the traditional village chiefs (Mananwir ER), the legitimate representatives of the tribal owners of land, and are collaborating with them in joint forest management under the scheme.

KPHL Biak Numfor will continue to translate the Forest Protection Management scheme to fit the Papua Autonomous Region with support from the landowner adat communities and Samdhana Institute. Lessons here will inform KPH models for sustainable forest management throughout Indonesia in cooperating with Adat Communities who own their forested lands. If this can be done in Biak, then Samdhana hopes it can serve as an example for KPHs elsewhere in Papua where much natural forest remains and is in danger of destruction.

"Indigenous peoples have the right to own, develop, control and use the land and territories, including the air, waters, coastal seas, flora and fauna and other resources which they have traditionally occupied or used. This includes the right to the full recognition of their laws, traditions and customs, land tenure systems, and institutions for the development and management of resources, and the right to effective measures by the State to prevent any interference for, alienation of or encroachment upon those rights."

Illegal logging is one of the major causes of environmental destruction in West Papua. Many of the indigenous peoples living in their territories continue to be threatened as vast tracts of land have been granted as concessions to timber companies. Currently, unaccountable systems for logging are having severe social and physical consequences.

Contributing factors to deforestation are lack of transparency, lack of involvement and accountability by those in charge. To improve the system of forest management, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) created Forest Management Units (KPH) to manage forests on site. KPH is literally the smallest forest management unit that can be managed efficiently and sustainably. KPH's play an important role in the implementation of forest governance and management planning, forest use, rehabilitation and reclamation, forest protection and nature conservation. The presence of a local KPH enables challenges and issues to be addressed right at the location.

Pak Aristoteles Ap, head of KPH Biak, lead community mapping discussion with local community at Sauri village, Biak Numfor.

Discussions for socialization of community mapping at Sauri village in Biak Numfor.

"Indigenous peoples have the right to own, develop, control and use the land and territories, including the air, waters, coastal seas, flora and fauna and other resources which they have traditionally occupied or used. This includes the right to the full recognition of their laws, traditions and customs, land-tenure systems, and institutions for the development and management of resources, and the right to effective measures by the State to prevent any interference for, alienation of or encroachment upon these rights."

Illegal logging is one of the major causes of environmental destruction in West Papua. Many of the indigenous peoples living in their territories continue to be threatened as vast tracts of land have been granted as concessions to timber companies. Currently, unaccountable systems for logging are having severe social and physical consequences.

Contributing factors to deforestation are lack of transparency, lack of involvement and accountability by those in charge. To improve the system of forest management, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) created Forest Management Units (KPH) to manage forests on site. KPH is literally the smallest forest management unit that can be managed efficiently and sustainably. KPH's play an important role in the implementation of forest governance and management planning, forest use, rehabilitation and reclamation, forest protection and nature conservation. The presence of a local KPH enables challenges and issues to be addressed right at the location.

Pak Aristoteles Ap, head of KPH Biak, lead community mapping discussion with local community at Sauri village, Biak Numfor.

Discussions for socialization of community mapping at Sauri village in Biak Numfor.

"Indigenous peoples have the right to own, develop, control and use the land and territories, including the air, waters, coastal seas, flora and fauna and other resources which they have traditionally occupied or used. This includes the right to the full recognition of their laws, traditions and customs, land-tenure systems, and institutions for the development and management of resources, and the right to effective measures by the State to prevent any interference for, alienation of or encroachment upon these rights."

Illegal logging is one of the major causes of environmental destruction in West Papua. Many of the indigenous peoples living in their territories continue to be threatened as vast tracts of land have been granted as concessions to timber companies. Currently, unaccountable systems for logging are having severe social and physical consequences.

Contributing factors to deforestation are lack of transparency, lack of involvement and accountability by those in charge. To improve the system of forest management, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) created Forest Management Units (KPH) to manage forests on site. KPH is literally the smallest forest management unit that can be managed efficiently and sustainably. KPH's play an important role in the implementation of forest governance and management planning, forest use, rehabilitation and reclamation, forest protection and nature conservation. The presence of a local KPH enables challenges and issues to be addressed right at the location.

Pak Aristoteles Ap, head of KPH Biak, lead community mapping discussion with local community at Sauri village, Biak Numfor.

Discussions for socialization of community mapping at Sauri village in Biak Numfor.
Kulonprogo – sharing community forest management with Myanmar visitors

Wana Lestari Manoreh Cooperative (KWLM) is a multi-business cooperative engaged in trading certified timber—currently teak and mahogany—in Kulonprogo District, Central Java. Their farming unit focuses on developing other sources of income, such as nurseries, timber and organic agriculture. They strive to keep levels of bureaucracy and rigidity at a minimum, so as to keep the work of forest management open. Since the 16th century Myanmar is known for its indigenous knowledge, culture and traditional practices (The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, The United Nations Commission on Human Rights).

After centuries of deforestation in Myanmar, Indonesia, and China, the Taungya system is considered to be in need of an overhaul to accommodate community landscape-based forest management and provide greater benefits to communities, at the same time maintaining forest ecosystem services and with sustainable natural resource management for greater economic and social benefits. Their model for managing lands, a sawmill and log storage, utilizes narrow lands in a highly efficient and integrated manner. Logs of various types and size are used efficiently and are not disposed of or burnt as commonly done in Myanmar. The system for teak cultivation called the Taungya system. The model was introduced in Java by a Dutch forester, Buurman, where it is called Tumang Kuning, and is still practiced by Perum Pehutani.

Deforestation, degradation and land-use change collectively account for 24% of global GHG emissions, according to the latest IPCC findings. The worst degradation is happening in developing countries where rural communities are locked into negative spirals of poverty and loss of natural resources.

WATALA – Friends for Nature and the Environment, of Lampung, Sumatera, in Indonesia are simulating the Plan Vivo System for implementing payment for ecosystem services with Community Forestry Groups in West Lampung. WATALA implements the Plan Vivo system of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) on agroforest rehabilitation activities at a small scale and then increase them as they enable project coordinators to start activities at a small scale and then increase them as they develop.

KWLM focuses upon ecological, economic and social parameters. Beside developing sustainable businesses, its members through Credit Union, KWLM focuses upon providing financial management capacity of cooperatives and timber businesses. The original 1,149 members managed an area of 700,36 hectares, and by 2014 they expanded the managed area to 1,000 hectares, and the number of members had grown to include 1,600 households. In cooperation with Credit Union Kharisma Tali Sari, a community-run financial management provider that develops financial management capacity of its members through Credit Union, KWLM focuses upon developing sustainable livelihoods for communities. Their model for managing lands, a sawmill and log storage, utilizes narrow lands in a highly efficient and integrated manner. Logs of various types and size are used efficiently and are not disposed of or burnt as commonly done in Myanmar. The worst degradation is happening in developing countries where rural communities are locked into negative spirals of poverty and loss of natural resources.

Indigenous knowledge, culture and traditional practices contribute to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of natural resources. (The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, The United Nations Commission on Human Rights).

KWLM’s model was introduced in Java, and is still practiced by Perum Pehutani.

“Tabungan Pohon” – the Tree Bank— to improve production and sustainable livelihoods for communities. Their farming unit focuses on developing other sources of income, such as nurseries, timber and organic agriculture. They strive to keep levels of bureaucracy and rigidity at a minimum, so as to keep the work of forest management open. Since the 16th century Myanmar is known for its indigenous knowledge, culture and traditional practices (The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, The United Nations Commission on Human Rights).

KWLM’s model was introduced in Java, and is still practiced by Perum Pehutani.

After centuries of deforestation in Myanmar, Indonesia, and China, the Taungya system is considered to be in need of an overhaul to accommodate community landscape-based forest management and provide greater benefits to communities, at the same time maintaining forest ecosystem services and with sustainable natural resource management for greater economic and social benefits. Their model for managing lands, a sawmill and log storage, utilizes narrow lands in a highly efficient and integrated manner. Logs of various types and size are used efficiently and are not disposed of or burnt as commonly done in Myanmar. The worst degradation is happening in developing countries where rural communities are locked into negative spirals of poverty and loss of natural resources.

Deforestation, degradation and land-use change collectively account for 24% of global GHG emissions, according to the latest IPCC findings. The worst degradation is happening in developing countries where rural communities are locked into negative spirals of poverty and loss of natural resources.

The worst degradation is happening in developing countries, with Myanmar visitors.
Creating Livelihoods in the Philippines
Balancing Rights with Rural Livelihoods

Philippine Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) continues to balance rights with rural livelihoods. Support continues with indigenous rights grantees from the previous semesters, aiming at stabilizing livelihoods policies and models. Samdhana's mentoring and facilitation work is cultivated and enriched in this process of maintaining community partnerships beyond grant projects.

- Samdhana assisted Irim-Katipunan Mindanao Peoples Federation (LMPF) to access direct grant support from First Peoples Worldwide to counterpart the grant support provided by GGF through the IPSF.
- Support to the Lumad Development Center is for the ancestral domain delineation and Certificate processing of the three tribes T’boli, Labangan and Dulangan Manobo (TLADMADC), whose ancestral territories are located within the core area of the Bangsamoro. Issuance of titles of ancestral domain certificate (CADT) by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples secures the ancestral land ownership of the IPs, ensuring it remains outside the new Bangsamoro political entity. This strengthens the peace process.
- Planning Ancestral Domains
- Samdhana continues to support grants for the development and management of ancestral domains: Ancestral Domain Planning.
- One of the important processes that support the linkage between community livelihoods and ancestral domain planning beyond grant projects.

Balancing Rights with Rural Livehoods
Creating Livelihoods in the Philippines
Learning the Value of Natural Resources in Laos

Don sangphai Village is endowed with rich variety of natural resources. Villagers collect many edible wild things from the forests and streams such as eugenia, neem, mushrooms, bamboo shoots and other medicinal plants. Pommalok Farm provides training on basic home medicines and herbal treatments like their herbal ball for treating back pain and relaxing the nerves – ideal for rice farmers after a day’s work in the fields.

Participatory Resource Assessment with the Villagers of Ban Donsangphai (Vientiane, Laos)

This year’s support to the Lumad Development Center is for the ancestral domain delineation and Certificate processing of the Tatrico-Odliba ancestral domain in Donsangphai Village.3 Samdhana assisted the T’boli Manobo (TLADMADC), whose ancestral territories are located within the core area of the Bangsamoro. Issuance of titles of ancestral domain certificate (CADT) by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples secures the ancestral land ownership of the IPs, ensuring it remains outside the new Bangsamoro political entity. This strengthens the peace process.

- Planning Ancestral Domains
- Samdhana continues to support grants for the development and management of ancestral domains: Ancestral Domain Planning.
- One of the important processes that support the linkage between community livelihoods and ancestral domain planning beyond grant projects.

Balancing Rights with Rural Livehoods
Creating Livelihoods in the Philippines
Learning the Value of Natural Resources in Laos

Don sangphai Village is endowed with rich variety of natural resources. Villagers collect many edible wild things from the forests and streams such as eugenia, neem, mushrooms, bamboo shoots and other medicinal plants. Pommalok Farm provides training on basic home medicines and herbal treatments like their herbal ball for treating back pain and relaxing the nerves – ideal for rice farmers after a day’s work in the fields.

Participatory Resource Assessment with the Villagers of Ban Donsangphai (Vientiane, Laos)

This year’s support to the Lumad Development Center is for the ancestral domain delineation and Certificate processing of the Tatrico-Odliba ancestral domain in Donsangphai Village.3 Samdhana assisted the T’boli Manobo (TLADMADC), whose ancestral territories are located within the core area of the Bangsamoro. Issuance of titles of ancestral domain certificate (CADT) by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples secures the ancestral land ownership of the IPs, ensuring it remains outside the new Bangsamoro political entity. This strengthens the peace process.

- Planning Ancestral Domains
- Samdhana continues to support grants for the development and management of ancestral domains: Ancestral Domain Planning.
- One of the important processes that support the linkage between community livelihoods and ancestral domain planning beyond grant projects.

Balancing Rights with Rural Livehoods
Creating Livelihoods in the Philippines
Learning the Value of Natural Resources in Laos

Don sangphai Village is endowed with rich variety of natural resources. Villagers collect many edible wild things from the forests and streams such as eugenia, neem, mushrooms, bamboo shoots and other medicinal plants. Pommalok Farm provides training on basic home medicines and herbal treatments like their herbal ball for treating back pain and relaxing the nerves – ideal for rice farmers after a day’s work in the fields.

Participatory Resource Assessment with the Villagers of Ban Donsangphai (Vientiane, Laos)

This year’s support to the Lumad Development Center is for the ancestral domain delineation and Certificate processing of the Tatrico-Odliba ancestral domain in Donsangphai Village.3 Samdhana assisted the T’boli Manobo (TLADMADC), whose ancestral territories are located within the core area of the Bangsamoro. Issuance of titles of ancestral domain certificate (CADT) by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples secures the ancestral land ownership of the IPs, ensuring it remains outside the new Bangsamoro political entity. This strengthens the peace process.

- Planning Ancestral Domains
- Samdhana continues to support grants for the development and management of ancestral domains: Ancestral Domain Planning.
- One of the important processes that support the linkage between community livelihoods and ancestral domain planning beyond grant projects.

Balancing Rights with Rural Livehoods
Creating Livelihoods in the Philippines
Learning the Value of Natural Resources in Laos

Don sangphai Village is endowed with rich variety of natural resources. Villagers collect many edible wild things from the forests and streams such as eugenia, neem, mushrooms, bamboo shoots and other medicinal plants. Pommalok Farm provides training on basic home medicines and herbal treatments like their herbal ball for treating back pain and relaxing the nerves – ideal for rice farmers after a day’s work in the fields.

Participatory Resource Assessment with the Villagers of Ban Donsangphai (Vientiane, Laos)

This year’s support to the Lumad Development Center is for the ancestral domain delineation and Certificate processing of the Tatrico-Odliba ancestral domain in Donsangphai Village.3 Samdhana assisted the T’boli Manobo (TLADMADC), whose ancestral territories are located within the core area of the Bangsamoro. Issuance of titles of ancestral domain certificate (CADT) by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples secures the ancestral land ownership of the IPs, ensuring it remains outside the new Bangsamoro political entity. This strengthens the peace process.

- Planning Ancestral Domains
- Samdhana continues to support grants for the development and management of ancestral domains: Ancestral Domain Planning.
- One of the important processes that support the linkage between community livelihoods and ancestral domain planning beyond grant projects.
The grassroots environmental movement in Southeast Asia, set against the devastating destruction and exploitation of its rich forests, is driven and fueled by grassroots leaders in forest and indigenous communities. Community leaders have rallied their members and constituents in the struggle for survival to stand up for and defend their rights and lands, and to break the eroding economic and cultural prosperity amongst their peoples. Years of struggling for recognition and promotion of the rights of grassroots and indigenous communities and for protection of forest ecosystems, have led to some key turning points in policies in the region.

Most recent is the recognition of the rights of indigenous people over their extensive forested lands, as decided by Indonesia’s Constitutional Court. In the Philippines, indigenous communities in key ecosystems have demonstrated varied coping and adaptive practices for managing natural resources. Security of tenure or ownership of their territory makes a major difference in their approach to forest and resource governance. The direct stewards of forests – communities, ethnic and indigenous groups living on the fringes and in forest areas – are playing a crucial role in protecting, conserving and managing forests, their leaders and vision-holders the key to these movements.

However, many of these leaders do not gain or benefit economically from their dedicated work in the community. More often than not, leaders sacrifice even their own personal means to achieve solidarity with the people that they want to help, out of their genuine desire to see them relinquished from their suffering. There is a need to increase incentives for genuine leaders and activists, to address one aspect of capacity building that looks beyond the managerial and governance capacities and technical skills. Individuals and movements who “make things happen” need to be supported so that they can continue doing what they want and need to do, in pursuit of the collective vision of development for their communities, especially for indigenous peoples and forest-dependent peoples.

The Local Leaders Stewardship Program (LLSP) is intended to support exceptional and passionate grassroots and indigenous community leaders who have made it their life’s mission in working with communities to protect their forests, landscapes and peoples. Especially those who have created significant changes, ushered social movements in their communities, inspire action and cooperation, and have a long-term vision to pursue. LLSP is an attempt to work with the community without involving intervention that has been frequently used – the project approach. As a framework, it seeks to ensure the productivity of local leaders enabling them to remain focused on running the change agenda to realize their vision.

This program is initiated to create a system of mobilizing financial and other support for exceptional, passionate and resilient grassroots and indigenous community leaders who have made it their life’s mission to work with communities to secure their life space; those who have created significant changes, ushered social movements in their own community, inspired action and cooperation, and have a long-term vision and change agenda to pursue. These are the leaders who often put aside their own safety, security, and welfare. Supporting them is a form of social investment in building up the human capital in Indonesia and Southeast Asia, as LLSP has an ambition to reach across national borders, and move towards enhancing and strengthening grassroots leadership, nurturing second-liners and future leaders, and promoting solidarity.

Nine local leaders from various backgrounds in Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java, Lesser Sunda, Maluku and Papua, and five local leaders from Northern Mindanao, have already been supported by LLSP, with funds from Packard Foundation and Earth Action.
PROGRESS REPORTS from the region
Philippine Progress: Mindanao and Palawan

Whilst very supportive of the Mindanao Peace Process, Indigenous Peoples face new challenges in ensuring negotiated peace agreements recognize their distinct identity and rights, not as Moro, but as IPs. The island of Mindanao continues to face challenges that genuine peace with conflicting and overlapping interests of ethnic groups. They feel the least heard and recognized in the overall peace process, and time is crucial in making their position and needs heard in the Lusum (peaceful) way. Internally, Lumad tribes need to strengthen partnerships and especially build on the accomplishments in the past, to motivate innovative approaches and strategies for addressing challenges. The flexible and manageable nature of small grants continues to be significant as an approach to responding in this.

Samdhana’s work with the Tagbanua Indigenous Peoples in the Calamianes Islands, North Palawan was a response to the call of the times, in the wake of the massive destruction after super Typhoon Haiyan in November 2013. The Early Recovery and Resilience Building (ERRB) Project raised $338,834.48 to support 15 barangays and three sitios in the municipalities of Coron, Busuanga and Culion through direct livelihood assistance, livelihood grants, facilitation, mentoring and capacity-building for Tagbanua communities in the affected areas. We reached 1,324 households which received livelihood assistance (direct distribution and grants), and about 750 households benefitted indirectly from the assistance. Key results from the ERRB efforts in Palawan: a number of organised community groups through Tagbanua associations have engaged in livelihood activities; minimum income from the paddle boats in Tana and seaweed farms in Brgy. Buenavista is sufficient for daily food needs; a number of community leaders from local partner associations now drive the livelihood activities and collective rebuilding efforts; new knowledge and skills from capacity-building for disaster preparedness, environment and climate change impacts, early warning, emergency response and evacuation, have been demonstrated and additional skills for local NGOs and community groups on proposal writing and basic financial management for reporting on projects has been obtained.

Mentoring Local Organizations
Lessons Learned in the Mekong

Samdhana conducted its second meeting of Mekong grantees in early March 2014, attended by community partners – the Creative Writers Group, Fair Trade Lao, VN28 Sisterhood for Development, TCDC and Hum Jin Jassamali Volunteer Organization. Grantees affirmed the flexibility of Samdhana grants enable them to pursue the necessary initiatives that lead to bigger projects, or help bridge them towards the next phase of their development. Support for local organizations, informal groups such as volunteer groups and village groups results in small yet tangible outcomes – community members learning new skills or enhancing existing ones. Documenting local knowledge and culture help local organizing; Villagers conduct conversations and spark ideas on local resource management such as conserving and developing hemp and other indigenous herbs and plants. Small grant projects spawn added benefits for communities.

Community members learn new skills in making natural herbal products.

Proudly displaying their new products made from locally-grown herbs.
sub tribe of Moi in Sorong — have been mapped and claimed by the community in front of the key government leaders of Sorong. The year also saw a positive momentum for Community Based Forest Management intervention in which the Ministry of Forestry realized village forest permits for Esania-Kaimana that cover areas of 11,005 hectares, the largest village forest in Indonesia, and in Knasoimos, South Sorong, another area of 4,000 hectares. The ministry also legalized the long-term management plan of KPHL Biak Numfor covering 206,016 hectares. In Wamena, the Customary Leaders of Witaawaya organized their community to build a nursery for their community reforestation program.

At a national level the program has strongly pushed the development of “harmonizing and bridging regulations” to enable customary community-based forest and timber management schemes to be applied in all Papuan provinces. Samdhana core principles to build trust and space for a participatory process based on local needs are prerequisite to the designing and implementation of the projects. These principles are being realized with a grant-making program, collaboration and capacity-building support from our partners. Around 8 NGOs, 2 customary community groups, 1 university and 2 government bodies became partners and grantees in 2014, spread over Papua representing the ecological landscapes and communities in two provinces (Papua and West Papua). Besides grantees, Samdhana works with other active partners such as WWF in Indonesia’s Sahul region, and partners from the Lesser Sundas (areas from North Moluccas westwards, and the border areas with Papua New Guinea to the East), the Papua and West Papua Low Carbon Task Forces, the Forestry Department of both Papua and West Papua Provinces, and the District Governments of Tambrua Jayapura and Sorong.

Working with a concept of integrating local rights into government plans, the Samdhana Institute’s Papua Program moves forward with some significant achievements in 2014. Altogether 430,000 hectares belonging to Moi Kelim—a Largely intact forest of Tambrauw is showing some clearing.
Many traditional communities in South East Asia remain in situations where they are powerless, thus Samdhana's support of small grants is mostly addressed to enhance the capacity of grassroots groups, empowering them by mapping and consolidating rights over resources, as it is they who hold the local wisdom for a sustainable future.

Samdhana Institute has been able to build trust among a number of donors and partners listed below, to realize this vision and mission. They channel support for Samdhana's small-medium grants facility in Indonesia, Philippines and Mekong region. Samdhana’s resource mobilization strategy expands to include assistance to community organizations in writing and submitting proposals directly to potential donors.

This year in the Philippines, Samdhana assisted two communities in securing direct grants from The Asia Foundation and from the Ecosystem Alliance. In Laos, Samdhana provided facilitation and mentoring support to a local organization CAMKID in securing a small grant from McKnight Foundation. Samdhana continues to pursue partnership-building for Indigenous leadership strengthening, developing the concept on Local Leaders Stewardship Program with the Maguwayu Institute for Transformative Leadership (MIL) and the Philippine Tropical Forests Conservation Foundation (PTFCF). For the Mekong Region, McKnight Foundation continues its second year of support for communities in Laos and Cambodia. The McKnight support is pooled with GGF to cater to an average of 15 grants per year.

Tikva Grassroots Empowerment Fund

Grantmaking Package Support: Grants, facilitation and training go together for effective support.

Papua challenges include intensive capacity building and proactive communication. With very large areas, limited accessibility of infrastructure, complex political issues in natural resources management and lack of advance capacity at a local level the collaboration and networking are crucial in Papua in order to minimalize the gaps. Finding the appropriate steps and action to bring and encourage policy makers and government leaders to commit and support the programs is a top priority, while maintaining and improving our field achievements as evidence.
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>1,140,101</td>
<td>1,220,715</td>
<td>1,342,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>71,524</td>
<td>564,834</td>
<td>433,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>4,268</td>
<td>11,748</td>
<td>4,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>1,859,693</td>
<td>1,797,287</td>
<td>1,770,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIXED ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>277,257</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>1,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Fixed Assets</strong></td>
<td>278,464</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>2,138,157</td>
<td>1,797,287</td>
<td>1,770,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIABILITIES &amp; NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>2,138,157</td>
<td>1,797,287</td>
<td>1,770,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>348,083</td>
<td>238,602</td>
<td>278,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>307,760</td>
<td>213,852</td>
<td>256,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>40,323</td>
<td>24,750</td>
<td>22,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>348,083</td>
<td>238,602</td>
<td>278,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>2,138,157</td>
<td>1,797,287</td>
<td>1,770,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Support</td>
<td>2,135,246</td>
<td>1,221,745</td>
<td>1,263,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>2,138,157</td>
<td>1,797,287</td>
<td>1,770,375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVENUE AND SUPPORT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted Grants</td>
<td>2,132,353</td>
<td>1,717,084</td>
<td>1,830,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted Grants</td>
<td>3,111</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>138,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>5,978</td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td>96,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue and Support</strong></td>
<td>2,178,509</td>
<td>2,144,380</td>
<td>2,063,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Grants</td>
<td>1,130,775</td>
<td>1,133,653</td>
<td>1,036,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Support</td>
<td>827,702</td>
<td>453,184</td>
<td>667,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Operational</td>
<td>202,948</td>
<td>171,200</td>
<td>178,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td>2,161,425</td>
<td>1,738,017</td>
<td>1,882,617</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grant Advisors**
- Ambrosius Ruwindrijarto
- Amy Andaryati
- Arief Wicaksono
- Carin Nanayi
- Eduard P Manansang
- Joelyh Villanueva
- Mertin T Satri
- Nidant Shidhastha-Santos
- Melody Ramp
- Dar Wood
- Richard Hackman
- Canada Morning
- Sarawan Santos
- Sean Foley
- Tjipta Kukuh

**Samdhana Team 2014**
- Antonio G Royo  Executive Director
- Sukarnita Tamijaya  Deputy Director
- Arieko Andayati  Program Director
- Hendra Djamambara  Finance Manager
- Nuni Rochantra  Grants Manager
- Su Nanaka  Mapping Specialist
- Yunita Sumito  Papua Program Coordinator
- Marisa Sintini Kamili  Project Administration for REDD
- Shri Rimsa Indra Kirana  Personal Assistant to Executive Director/Administrator Office
- Nurla Chauvanma  Project Admin and Finance Officer
- Hemalina Purba  Disbursing Officer and Cashier
- Sitiyana  Administrative Staff
- Aung Aranta Sintini  Information & Communication Officer
- Sandika Airmayeh  Supporting Facilitator for Papua & Bali Programs
- Photharamthone Somkhaomounsak  Community Empowerment Facilitator (Mekong Region)
- Joan Jamisolamin  Project Manager (Philippines)
- Ann Sylph Lumaevard  Finance and Admin Project Assistant (Philippines)