Small Grants Distribution/number of partners supported in 2015

- West Kalimantan
- Central Kalimantan
- South Kalimantan
- North Sumatera
- Bengkulu
- Riau
- West Sumatera
- South Sumatera
- Jambi
- Lampung
- Jakarta
- Bali
- West Java
- East Java
- Yogyakarta
- West Nusa Tenggara
- East Nusa Tenggara
- Central Sulawesi
- North Sulawesi
- South Sulawesi
- East Kalimantan
- Central Kalimantan
- South Kalimantan
- West Kalimantan
- East Kalimantan
- Central Kalimantan
- South Kalimantan
- West Kalimantan
- Central Kalimantan
- South Kalimantan
- Mindanao
- Manila
- ≤ US$ 5,000
- US$ 5,000 - US$ 15,000
- ≥ US$ 15,000
Dear Friends,

Year 2015 was a rights-based policy implementation opportunity and challenge year for Samdhana partners, especially indigenous peoples organizations.

In Indonesia there were several ‘wins’ for land tenure recognition in the Constitutional Court, and new regulations that favor individual and collective rights recognition have been issued. Adat territorial maps turned over to the government by independent Adat Registration Unit (BRWA) of the Alliance of indigenous peoples of the Indonesian archipelago AMAN, as of December 2015 recorded at least 6.8 million hectares, comprising of 604 community maps, but civil society and government counterparts remain ambivalent as to which combination of national and local regulations work best to secure these maps in negotiating better community benefits and improved environmental protection.

For example, year end assessment of laws saw the integration of local and indigenous aspirations for rights recognition and dignity in the Nawacita presidential goals, the national medium term planning document, the official pronouncements of the President on the 70th Independence Day event of Indonesia, which were echoed in the Presidential speech at the COP in Paris, and the Human Rights Day Celebration in December 11, 2015, including the process of setting up the Special Task Force for Masyarakat Adat. The opportunities for reconciliation have come, and Samdhana’s partners biggest challenge is to find the mechanisms to test and secure full implementation and use of these policy openings at village, district and provincial landscapes. In the Philippines, Indigenous Peoples Support Fund IPSF supports ongoing negotiations for rights and allows for quick recovery from disasters hitting the remote IP villages. Peace issues affecting IP territories in the south, and government’s propensity for allowing entry of big mines still remain the strongest threat to integrity of the remaining forests and reefs of intact IP areas. The strongest yet most abused tool of the IP Rights Act is also the free and prior informed consent FPIC process.

Nineteen years of refinement of IPRA and FPIC still results in difficulties to get genuine community consensus as to what sustainable development is, and how that translates into realization of local community aspirations for justice, peace and environmental sustainability. Meanwhile, the Mekong work remains focused in Laos, on mentoring and supporting creative writing, local livelihoods involving women and youth, learning and exchange.

For this year, Samdhana continues to make available small and medium grants and package support systems to community actors and their NGO and government counterparts in key regions of Indonesia, Philippines, and the Mekong.

A space for unique and artistic convening of these actors was created by Samdhana at the IP Pavilion in the COP21, where Samdhana fellow Intu Boedhihartono led the way in creating a mural painting entitled “The Future We Want” joined by 140 participants of more than 35 nationalities, backed up by the youth of Green School Green Generation. This mural, part of which is shown on our back cover, is now displayed near the Eiffel Tower, at Musée de l’Homme in Trocadero in Paris, (part of the National Museum of Natural History).

This Annual Report extracts some of the key regional stories, all of which are in the partners narratives and partially posted in the Samdhana website and blogposts. This year’s stories revolve around challenges of gender, women and youth participation in sustainable livelihoods, tenure and rights recognition, governance, conflict resolution and capacity building.

Nonette G.Royo  
Executive Director  
The Samdhana Institute
Tenure Options for Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenure Option</th>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Policy Development</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict resolutions in forest areas</td>
<td>• Permen LHK 84/2015 on conflict assessment in forest areas</td>
<td>• Jokowi-JK has promised to develop a task force under presidential office to manage and handle the issues of the IPs, draft has been prepared but has not been signed, and develop law on IPs rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Komnas HAM summaries, 2015, translated in:</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Jokowi-JK has also promised to develop a task force under presidential office to handle the agrarian conflict resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>o Circular letter KemenLHK no 1/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Harmonizing rules and regulations in forestry issues especially in autonomous regions (Papua, Papua Barat &amp; Aceh)</td>
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<td>o PermenLHK no on Registration of Environmental &amp; Forest Conflict</td>
<td></td>
<td>• IP4T team formed in 64 districts and currently prepared to be a Presidential Decreed</td>
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<td>o PermenLHK no 84/2015 on conflict assessment in forest areas</td>
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<td>• Forming task force under the MenLHK for conflict resolution</td>
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<td>Conflict resolution outside forest areas</td>
<td>Komnas HAM study recommendation, 2015, One Map initiatives (Perkaban BIG no 54/2015)</td>
<td>• Forming task force under the ministry of Transmigration on resolving Conflict in Transmigration areas</td>
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<td>Resource allocations in forest areas and non-forest areas</td>
<td>• PermenLHK 12/2015 on HTI spatial planning</td>
<td>• 20% of timber estate (HTI) &amp; Palm Oil plantation allocate for local communities</td>
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<td>Implementation of the Permendesa no 98/2013 on guidelines for Palm Oil plantation permit</td>
<td>• Forming Kassoci Perkevian in district spatial planning (TRW/Kab) to develop the development from the villages</td>
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<td>• Forming a task force on food sovereignty under the ministry of agriculture</td>
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<td>Land tenure options in forest and non-forest areas, for indigenous peoples and local communities (IPSC)</td>
<td>• PIAPS on community forestry</td>
<td>• Revision of the PP 72/2010 on Perhutani</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• PermenLHK 32/2014 on steps for recognition IPs rights</td>
<td>• Community Forestry targeted 12.7 million ha in forest areas</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• PermenATR no 5/2015 on communal land ownership</td>
<td>• Agrarian Reform 9 million ha defined as non forest</td>
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In general during 2015 Samdhana’s partners were more focused on tenure options offered by Indonesia’s newly elected cabinet (the 2014 to 2019 administration). Neither these options, nor the policies in place were perfect, but Samdhana and partners collaborated with the government to implement the existing policy options and then developed them further based on field experience. Most of the policy options arose from the demands of civil society, embedded within the Jokowi government’s Nine Priorities Agenda, or “Nawa Cita” platform that later translated into Medium-term Development Plans (RPJM) in addressing use of natural resources, agrarian conflict, imbalance of resource allocations, and degradation of nature. The policy is in line with the 5-step action plan of the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Presidential Staff Office (KSP – previously known as UKP4 – the Presidential Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight). This action plan, known as the National Movement on Protection of Indonesia Natural Resources (GNSDA, 2013-2017), recommends harmonization of rules and regulations on forest delineation, conflict resolution in forest areas, a broader access for local communities to forest areas, developing anti-corruption prevention systems, and ensuring private sector obligations in forested areas.
**Highlights**

**Philippines:**

**Integrating Gender, DRR and Livelihoods**
- Integrating rapid care analysis, gendered resource and livelihood mapping (vulnerability and capacity assessments for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation)
- Basic Leadership Training on IP Rights among Tagbanua Youth
- Highlighted issues on traditional rights of indigenous birth attendance (‘hi-lots’) given Reproductive Health Law; policy dialogues with national agencies held

**Support for local leaders**

Timuey Elencio Tipunan – Aromanen Menuvu handling 13 vansa, covering about 700 hectares.

Calamian Tagbanua - “Paraigu” gathering – council elders of 13 ancestral domains in the Calamianes group of islands, Palawan. Revisited Tagbanua of Calamianes history, concepts of rights, traditional governance structure, knowledge systems and practices, use this for emergency warnings and preparedness.

**Mekong:**

**Youth leadership and emergency support**

Providing basic leadership training Khmu (Lao) youth through volunteer internship. Emergency grants to displaced people in the Shan State of Myanmar

**Indonesia:**

**Gender and Village Law, Landscapes approach at Districts in BERSAMA, Urgent Action Fund for women, local livelihoods**
- Capacity development of voicing IPLC women on their roles in implementing Village Law, UU No. 6.
- Implementation of BERSAMA program in the Districts of Papua, West Papua, Sigi Central Sulawesi, Pulang Pisau Central Kalimantan, Kayan Mentarang in North Kalimantan
- Awareness raising on roles of women in CBNRM for community of Pulang Pisau in Central Kalimantan
- Capacity development on livelihood security through organic farming for Serumpun woman farmers group of Sambas and Singkawang.
- Organizational strengthening for Perempuan AMAN through a National Congress
- Travel grants to improve capacity of women and their networking – i.e. Nisa of At Tahriq, Ida of Pagu Adat community, weavers from Mamasa

**Women Defenders**
- Promoting woman human right defenders through cases study supported by Urgent Action Fund
- Expanding the vision of Aleta Fund from Mama Aleta’s Goldman prize that has been adapted by Samdhana
• Supported the struggle of indigenous peoples, especially women with strong social ties, to defend their territory against extractive exploitation, strengthen next generation in dealing with the big challenges of climate change, impacting sustainability of food;

• Grounding education, health and survival of their families; supporting experience-based exchanges between regions for lessons and inspiration

**Next Generation Inspiration**

Developed capacity of Pemuda Adat, to draft their plan for life, drawing from local wisdom and resources through popular education. Facilitated by Serge and team of Life Mosaic

Leadership and Meta Facilitation training. Twentyseven young indigenous people gathered, thinking back on what happened with their kampong and planning for future life.

Learning from Misak Community from Colombia on “Plan de Vida”

**Small Islands Youth**

Delta API, Small Islands Youth network in Lesser Sundas, SUKMA and other small islands:

• Influencing youth movements to lead community-based development within their areas

• An emerging concept for adaptation-based development

• Initiated in 2010, Delta API now has 137 young leaders in 5 nodes (Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Bali, and North Maluku)

• Support model island communities in 3 nodes (Bali, Sumbawa and Sumba)

**Para Perintis: Local Leadership Support**

Supporting and Launching the local leaders network from around Indonesia (i.e. Java, Kalimantan, Maluku, and East Nusa Tenggara) who have been working with communities for a long time, to continue facilitating their community to protect the environment.
Samdhana’s Small Grants

For the year 2015, the Samdhana Institute provided a total of 163 grants, of which 114 grants bolstered Indonesian civil society actions, 34 grants supported Philippine IPs, and 15 strengthened the Mekong actions, youth and artisans.

In Indonesia:

- most of the grants support the Indigenous People and Local Community Natural Resources Management, this includes the profiling for recognition: mapping, registration and verification; clear access to forest/land through social forestry schemes (ie. village forest and community forest), and socialization of Village Regulation No. 6.
- other portions go to Institutional Strengthening, which includes training or capacity building on various issues such as organic farming or livelihood, leadership, and governance.
- the Natural Resource Conflict Resolution theme includes mediation between community and company (e.g. the case in Jambi)
- supporting Next Generation of Adat (customary community) through capacity building in leadership
- Safeguarding the Climate Change theme: this included support for Adat community-based disaster risk reduction and contingency plans in Mentawai, West Sumatera
- Rural Livelihoods and Green economy: includes the support for promoting/implementing organic farming, support for marketing outlets promoting community products (ie. PARARA, Meet the Makers)
- on Gender issues: we support the optimization of the role of Adat women in implementing the Regulation No. 6/2014 about Village, we also support the consolidation and strengthening of the Adat Community women’s movement

In the Philippines, a total of 34 small grants were provided under three programs – the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF), Local Leaders Stewardship Program (LLSP), and the Early Recovery and Resilience Building (ERRB) in Palawan.

Under the IPSF, we contributed to the three general areas of focus:

1. Recognizing and protecting Indigenous Peoples rights, leading to increased access to and control of natural resources, and enhancing community natural resource management; this included the support on sustaining Congressional lobbying for the recognition and upholding of Indigenous Peoples rights in the creation of the Bangsamoro Basic Law, and support to livelihoods-related issues

2. Building Indigenous Peoples’, Women’s and Youth’s Leadership; this includes support on reproductive healthcare, and in amplifying indigenous women’s voices through their participation in important fora and discussions

3. Strengthening Local Institutions and Indigenous Peoples Governance; this includes support in various stages of their institutional development, ie. their vision setting and strategic planning, support for traditional rituals and processes, identification of the roots of conflict, resolution, and reconciliation, as well as urgent action grants that Samdhana was able to facilitate to support IP communities affected by natural disasters and conflict situations.

In the Mekong region, we supported a total of 15 grants with the support of Global Greengrants Fund (GGF) and McKnight Foundation, mainly in Lao PDR, and one in Myanmar have supported village groups and local organizations (Non-Profit Associations or NPAs) to undertake their initiatives that can be generally classified into the following focus areas:

- Local leadership and capacity-building for youth,
- Media, public education and consciousness-raising,
- Community-based/community-led natural resources management,
- Creative Industries,
- Emergency grants (to support families affected by the civil war and protests against the dam in Shan State, Myanmar)
Livelihood Work in Philippines

In the Philippines, under the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF), small grants continue to support Indigenous Peoples’ initiatives which contribute to the three general areas of focus for Samdhana: Recognizing and protecting Indigenous Peoples’ rights, leading to increased access to and control of natural resources, and enhancing community natural resource management.

Three grants to GEMPA TKNK, Legal Rights and Natural Resource Center (LRC-KSK), and to the Mindanao Peoples Peace Movement focused on sustaining Congressional lobbying for the recognition and upholding of Indigenous Peoples’ rights in the creation of the Bangsamoro Basic Law. Last year’s sustained effort of pro-active policy lobbying and educational drives in campaigns involving local, regional and national networks ensured the presence of IP groups advocating for full recognition of IPRA were maintained in Congressional hearings and remain a national issue, safeguarding a dynamic process in Congressional commission hearings and Bill drafting. These efforts ensured IP rights were not derogated, protecting equal recognition of rights and equity of all Mindanao cultural groups, so sharing of prosperity, access to and control of natural resources within the ancestral domains of Indigenous Peoples in the core area of the proposed Bangsamoro domain are protected.

A new component of small grants livelihood support introduced during this period is the IP community learning exchange, to foster learning and insights on community-managed enterprises. On the first exchange, Higa-onon and Tagbanua partners visited the Mangyan tribe in Oriental Mindoro at the Tugdaan Mangyan Center for Development to learn about the Mangyan experience of establishing and managing their social enterprise, producing various food products sourced from their community.

The second learning exchange provided opportunities for Tagbanua seaweed farmers in Calamianes, Palawan to learn about the seaweed farming technology developed by non-IP, community-managed enterprise in Hinatuan, Agusan del Sur. The grant also supported community technicians of Hinatuan to visit the seaweed farms in Coron and provide recommendations as to how to improve the resilience of their seaweeds. This resulted in Tagbanua farmers learning about natural seaweed fertilizers, planting structures and disease management to improve their own seaweed farming industry.

Samdhana supported the community business planning of Pamalihi Tribal Council and also facilitated linkages with two institutions that could potentially support full-scale enterprise development for indigenous communities.

The Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDP) is a document that guides Indigenous Peoples in governance and resource management of their territory. A small grant was provided to the Subanen tribes in the ancestral domains of Kumalarang and Bayog, Zamboanga del Sur for resource mapping and digitization to complete their ADSDPP. Through their ADSDPP, Subanen tribes will better grasp their resources for informed decision-making and planning, in the face of ongoing mining expansion, and geothermal energy development projects in the region.

Small grants has proven relevance in the Urgent Action Grants that Samdhana was able to facilitate to support IP communities affected by natural disasters and conflict situations such as the emergency relief assistance provided to Teduray families displaced by in-fighting of government and non-state armed groups. A fact-finding mission on massive IP communities’ evacuation in CARAGA was conducted by Lumad Mindanaw Peoples Federation. Typhoon-affected IP communities in Cordillera and Oriental Mindoro were also reached by emergency relief assistance partly supported by small grants. The importance of acting counterpart to emergency relief operations is in enabling local organizations to take the first mile, literally, to reach isolated indigenous communities. This makes a huge difference to affected families receiving emergency food assistance in a span of 48 hours, as compared to government or humanitarian-delivered assistance that takes several days before reaching far-flung communities.
Story on Women’s and Gender Balance

Over the last decade all kinds of international institutions have demonstrated special attention towards giving equal opportunities to women and while a number of our partners are already aware of gender sensitive issues, Samdhana continues to make efforts to support gender sensitivity.

In Indonesia one of our initiatives in gender equality is our work with Karsa: the Circle of Renewal of Rural and Agrarian Areas, helping women in traditional roles in Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi, West Kutai and Mahulu, East Kalimantan, and Pulang Pisau Regency, Central Kalimantan. Karsa aims to give women a voice in the development of their villages. By reaching out to local government and village we increase awareness within government regarding the importance of women’s contribution.

In spite of many challenges Karsa have managed to access funding from local government for activities proposed by women for their Middle Term Village Development Plan. The Gemawan initiative to support farmer’s wives in organic farming and overcoming problems facing agriculture such as the decrease in harvest yield due to pests in Singkawang and Sambas Regencies, West Kalimantan, is another success story. Gemawan is supporting capacity-building among these women farmers by placing them in contact with regional farming instructors and a University of Tanjungpura group that is reviving traditional pest eradication methods.

In the Philippines, small grants are supporting women’s participation in important discussions such as the Mindanao-wide indigenous peoples’ group Kalumaran’s regional assembly session to hear indigenous women’s perspectives and concerns on unabated conflicts in ancestral domains and continued recruitment of family members into various armed groups.

The national Indigenous Women’s Gathering organized by Lilak Purple Action for Indigenous Women’s Rights, a collective of women’s rights advocates and feminists which aims to contribute in the building and raising awareness and understanding of rural and indigenous women on their rights, their roles, and potentials, tackled the life-threatening issues of traditional birth-giving and maternal health, as well as reproductive health practices of indigenous peoples severely delimited by recent national health policies. This dialogue brought significant national government agencies to hear the issues of traditional hilot (midwives) and caregivers. From the Indigenous Women’s gathering emerged significant recommendations on taking forward the advocacy to recognize and promote culture-based traditional maternal and reproductive healthcare of indigenous peoples, both at a local level for research and documentation, and in policy lobbying and enhancing national agencies’ program implementation to recognize IP rights and practices.

In Mekong we support woman-led community-based natural resource management and development. In Haitay, villagers promote the use and production of organic fertilizers, and have established a learning farm to encourage them to raise their own local food such as frogs and fishes. A village woman, Mrs. Bounthanh, is teaching and sharing her traditional knowledge with other villagers. We have also supported the establishment of a tree nursery for endemic, medicinal and commercial trees in Vientiane, and the planting of native rattan species in Ban Na, Savannakhet Province. These self-initiated projects by village groups aim to improve the income of families who are highly resource-dependent and at the same time conserve their sources of food, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), medicines and other basic needs.
Capacity Building Program for Dedicated Grant Mechanism, Indonesia
National Steering Committee Project Meetings

The FSC of the DGMI Project has given this opportunity to Samdhana Institute to strengthen program management, delivery and compliance procedures and has encouraged Samdhana to secure rights of local and indigenous peoples, and maintain gender equity during and post program implementation.

DGMI integrates its standard ‘results-oriented’ project framework into Samdhana’s ‘direct-response’ systems of grant making. This required mutual systems adjustments to guarantee mutual satisfaction, and secure funds to increase organizational capability of local people’s institutions, entrusted to shepherd the process to legalize local and indigenous peoples rights. This also requires that government and NGOs participating in the project undergo continuing behavioral and attitudinal change as key actors in the process of ensuring that rights of local and indigenous people are fulfilled.

Consistent with the advances in rights safeguards mechanisms of the FIP, the DGMI also encourages Samdhana to pay increased attention to the social and environmental impact of projects being carried out at the village level.

At this moment, the DGMI project, still in the Preparatory Phase, is undergoing a project timeframe extension: It was originally planned 6 months (July - December 2015) has been extended to eighteen months (July 2015 – December 2016). This extension is due to the government’s need, as represented by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, for more time to issue the “no-objection letter” (NOL) regarding the appointment of Samdhana as the NEA. Samdhana, with support from the Ford Foundation, has already supported the implementation of two NSC meetings during the first six months of the Preparatory Phase.

On the 13th of June 2015 Samdhana Institute was chosen from eight other candidate applicants as the National Executing Agency (NEA) by the National Steering Committee (NSC) of the Indonesia Forest Investment Program’s (FIP), Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGMI) for indigenous peoples and local communities. This DGMI is parallel but independent of FIP set up for at least 5-years with total funding of 6.5 million dollars, dedicated to building the capacity of traditional local communities to sustainably manage Indonesia’s forest, in collaboration with FIP’s program holder, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) and related agencies, and reach out and obtain Masyarakat Adat’s legal rights to own native lands and natural resources in partnership with KLHK.

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The NSC is composed of representatives of women, local and indigenous peoples Masyarakat Hukum Adat of Indonesia. They have been selected from a year-long consultative process conducted by Indonesia’s National Forestry Council (DKN). Preparatory meetings were held in August and October of 2015 to reaffirm eight priority areas within the program previously agreed during NSC consultative meetings, ie: 1) Establish the certainty of territories owned by traditional and local communities; 2) Revitalize the region (especially those belonging to Masyarakat Adat);
3) Facilitate economic and institutional development; 4) Strengthen local food sources towards food sovereignty; 5) Establish disclosure of information and free to it for the traditional community, both men and women; 6) Develop renewable energy; 7) Improve access to water; 8) Establish other specific issues within regions with special autonomy.

At both of the abovementioned meetings Project Design Data was well presented extracting main components of the program to include:

1. Promoting the acknowledgement of traditional community rights concerning land and natural resources.

2. Encouraging manifestation of the rights of the traditional community and the rights of local people to their land and natural resources, and supporting efforts to institutionalize these rights at a local level within the regency, province and national government.

3. Laying foundations for economic development and planning ongoing development with traditional and local communities, in line with efforts to reduce carbon emissions and establish sustainable management of land and forest.

4. Offering opportunities to facilitate the process of studying, providing ongoing efforts to strengthen the traditional and local communities in their ability to manage their natural resources, carry out projects and take a role in national and international initiatives.

In the second six-month Preparatory Phase, Samdhana will continue to support the NSC and complete their Project Operation Manual (POM), as well as the framework of the project that includes management of social, environmental and gender factors, that altogether comprise the required input for the World Bank’s preparation of their Project Appraisal Document (PAD).

NSC and the World Bank’s Task Team Leader are determined to gain the approval of the World Bank Management’s PAD by the end of the first semester of 2016, so that the Implementation Phase can be started by January, 2017.
DELTA API Movement – Empowering the Youth for Sustainable Development

Region of SUKMA: Lesser Sunda – Moluccas

DELTA API originated with the Eco Climate Village (ECV), a village scale concept for climate change that was designed in 2010 by Santiri Foundation in collaboration with the community of Desa Jambi Anom, in North Lombok. Concomitant with the passage of time and the arrival of new concepts and approaches for management of the landscape in coastal regions such as the Development of Pesisir Tanggu Village, working with PDTP (Resilient Coastal Village) for village scale climate change adaptation, I-CATCH Tools (Indonesia-Climate Adaptation Tools for Coastal Habitat) and Participative Mapping, it became clear that these new ideas and methods should be integrated to improve the original concept. Thus in 2012 the concept of DELTA API was born.

Now DELTA API is not merely a concept, but more like a movement. It is powered by young people, in the region of Sunda Kecil Maluku, (SUKMA). The aim is to redesign Indonesia’s development model, starting with units of the smallest region, i.e. hamlets. The redesigned model will provide a “counter-model” for mainstream development, different to that currently in use, and more relevant to the vast archipelago of Indonesia. It is hoped that this counter-model will also respond better to effects of climate change and natural disasters.

The long-term target is to guarantee the safety of residents and provide environmental services. All this can be done through application of systems of good governance, from the correct utilization of natural resources, to providing clear access for communities to their sources of livelihood. Empowering young people ensures that the nation’s next generation will have an awakening interest and motivation to pay more attention to the state of the environment around them. It also improves leadership capacity to develop villages in a more sustainable manner, enabling long term aims to be achieved.

DELTA API is now being implemented as a model in five SUKMA territories, and will in turn be replicated or expanded into other regions. The five existing areas are Bali (Jembrana), Lombok (in the North), Sumbawa (Dompu), Sumba (Central Sumba), and North Maluku (Morotai). Each model territory consists of three villages, chosen based upon four main indicators: 1) High Risk, 2) High Conservation Values, 3) High Impact and 4) High Prospects. The three villages in each territory model must be within a unified socio-ecosystem, identified as a role model and counter model from a development angle, and affected by climate change.

Only three of the five model territories have received continual support since 2012: Bali, Sumbawa and Sumba. In Bali, after four years of support, the youth have already succeeded in developing future plans in a participative manner by focusing upon better management of their coastline areas. An overall master plan has not yet been finalized, as the number of youths in DELTA API Bali team has dwindled.
Integration was carried out with Conservation International (CI) and the Institute for Research and Ocean Observation (BPOL), resulting in a pledge that the youth of DELTA API will continue to be involved in these activities, and among other things, join in the running of conservation projects managed by CI and partake in ecosystem studies of mangroves with BPOL during 2016.

The DELTA API youth work in Jembrana, Bali was well received by the local legislative council (DPRD), who expressed their appreciation of the work done, especially in the villages of Perancak and Budeng. The local legislative council of Jembrana promised to take action on issues raised and will allocate a portion of the 2016 annual budget to enable them to extend their scope of action to other villages within Jembrana Regency. Based upon existing potential, the development of DELTA API Bali is focusing upon creating a Centre for Study of Mangroves and Oceanography Observation.

DELTA API Sumbawa is a different story. Besides becoming politically involved, the government of Dompu Regency has also provided financial aid from their annual budget to support the youth movement and its activities, allowing them to extend the area of intervention and deepen the scope of village planning.

The Dompu DELTA API development project has been guided towards creating a Centre of Management, Knowledge and Information. DELTA API has been integrated with non-governmental institutes to carry out training in the management of plastic rubbish. These activities were carried out together with the Bali Centre of Environmental Education (PPLH) in the area of Ria Beach which has been scaling up to become a DELTA API Dompu area since 2014. The future plan is to convert recycled rubbish as a source of funding, through microfinance. The interesting thing about the Dompu DELTA API is the positive energy of the young people of Dompu, which in turn has attracted the attention of other young people in the region and motivated them to take active and concerned roles. This has resulted in higher expectations by Bima’s local government, in developing the Spatial Plan (RTRW) for the Regency.

A similar thing happened in Sumbawa. The young people had for some time felt left out, as they were given no active role, and now they feel better appreciated and are motivated to pay more attention to what is happening in their own environment.

In Sumbawa crisis occurred within the local economy because of mining activities, which resulted in a renewal of interest among young people keen to seek solutions. Together the DELTA API youth and the people of Manuwolu, Watu Asa and North Wandewa have drafted a comprehensive master plan that encompasses adaptation to climate change, disaster mitigation, sustainable farming and using land around living areas for household gardens.

To develop the potential of the area, a number of training sessions were held for women to learn to make organic fertilizer, and discuss methods of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and how to develop more sources of income. Efforts were made to maximize the results, integrating the DELTA API Master Plan with the village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM), and discussed at Village Development Plan Meetings. Sumba’s DELTA API Youth Group activities have also been revitalising Paku Mata Wai Springs by planting trees, (2500 to 3000 trees per farm) on the land of local farmers. Sumba’s DELTA API is designed to become a Centre for the Study and Management of Local Wisdom and Microfinance in the long term.
After struggling for years, the villagers in the small hamlet of Uraso live more peacefully and adequately than before, since pepper and honey became the mainstay of the farmers’ lives. Now the adults no longer have to work as laborers in the oil palm plantations that dominate more than 80% of the region.

In spite of this oil palm domination, the people of Uraso started to cultivate pepper and farm honeybees in 2013, and by dint of their spirit of resistance, they received aid from Operation Wallacea and SLPP To’kalekaju to enable them to build independence.

Farming cultivation in Uraso is a natural process. Residents use natural materials available around their village to make organic fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides. In this way they cut costs and are not dependent on getting farm supplies from the city.

The independence of the Uraso people is now growing stronger with the establishment of the Liku Dengen Microfinance Institution (LKM), a fund for miscellaneous business requirements, that helps them manage production and marketing of farm and garden produce, and honey, as well as providing savings and credit services.

Honey products from Uraso were already spread out on the local and national market, prior to the distribution of brands initiated by LKM. Every three months bulk shipments of up to 50 liters of honey from Uraso are distributed to the markets of North Luwu and Palopo, and around 100 liters more to Jakarta. The bulk price is extremely affordable, at only 120 to 150 thousand rupiah per liter. If they do their own packaging and branding, they should easily be able to increase the price for the honey up to 250 or 300 thousand rupiahs per liter.

Different to the honey, pepper products are prepared and labeled directly in the village. Around 300 packs of pepper are already produced monthly and marketed by the Liku Dengen LKM. Together with Operation Wallacea they are pressing the local government to support local products.

The Uraso community now strives to add increased value to their products by improving production hygiene and upgrading packaging of their honey and pepper.

The LKM is working with the Department of Health of North Luwu Regency and local Agency for Drug and Food Control (BPOM) to improve their products, while seeking a home industry license (P-IRT) and ‘halal’ certification for their pepper product “Maricata”, and the “Trigona Liku Dengen” Honey.

A long story of struggle

The above story is only a tiny fragment of the turbulent history of the Uraso people. Their people were removed from their lands during the period of 1950 – 1960, because of social conflict. Then in the 80’s they were further displaced when the land they were occupying was taken over by a plantation company. During this period they became increasingly displaced from their land.

It wasn’t until the year 2000 that they returned to Uraso. Slowly, they began to plan to rebuild their village, and from 2008 on Operation Wallacea and SLPP To’kalekaju supported them in reestablishing the layout of their village. The boundaries of their village were reestablished with different areas being allocated for production, living and a protected zone.

Spatial planning and improvement of production and improvements to production were rotated with Payment for Environmental Services (PES) based upon community. Their community was rewarded around 12 million Rupiah for services to the environment, and this was used as capital for the LKM, to enable them to offer credit and saving facilities to serve the Uraso community.
Community-Based Planning in Padang Tikar Coastal Area, West Kalimantan

Bentang Pasir Padang Tikar is located in Batu Ampar District, Kubu Raya Regency and separated from the mainland of Kalimantan by the Kapuas River. It looks out over the South China Sea to the Karimata Strait. Covering 60% of the total area of Batu Ampar District, it is divided into 109,810 hectares of Forestry and 16,239 Hectares for other uses. The forested area, supports ten separate villages: around 10,592.30 hectares have been assigned for Convertible Production Forest (HPK), 26,600.60 hectares for Limited Production Forest (HPT), and the remaining 72,617.602 Hectares are Protected Forest.

Here the environment has a reasonably high potential for harvesting shrimp, fish and shellfish from its waters, while the land offers forest woods, copra, rice, rubber and fruits such as banana and rambutan. A fringe of forest mangroves hugs the coast protecting settlements, coconut palm plantations, rice fields, and other infrastructure. In the middle of Bentang Pesisir is a forest peat swamp containing fresh water, distributed by rivers and canals for the use of the local people, and used to guarantee good hyrology cycles to protect the permanence of the peat swamp.

The potential of the sea and the land has always been a source of life that local people have not taken particular advantage of to boost their village economy. Up until recently any planning of spatial land use was done by local government. Unfortunately this resulted in officialdom and arbitrary utilization of space began to threaten the very existence of the people of Padang Tikar Island, as no consideration was given to the ecological carrying capacity that guarantees the very existence of the community.

Samdhana has supported the SAMPAN Group efforts of all ten villages of Bentang Pesisir Padang Tikar to work together since 2014, through participative mapping. Further facilitation was provided to the community in planning the layout of the village and establishing protective environmental laws. The aim of this program was to support reformation of governance policies for forests and sand bars, and protect mangroves for local prosperity. Priority was given to encouraging local government to work with the people in effecting a spatial planning based upon the needs of residents, while considering the carrying capacity and sensitive ecology of the land.

As a result of considering the needs of the people of Bentang Pesisir Padang Tikar in the planning stages, the villagers agreed to follow the state scheme for Village Forests and Community Forests, with a total proposed area of around 70,000 hectares. In spite of this, the community’s application for status of the Forests to follow these programs was queried and received a vote of no confidence by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment, who doubted that the community was capable of managing this large expanse of forest. Together SAMPAN and the community invited the Director General of Sustainable Development (PSKL) for the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry (KLHK) to crosscheck the location of the Village Forest that was already providing results far beyond expectations. This resulted in the ministry deciding to grant more forest area than that already managed by the community, bringing it up to 76,000 hectares, in spite of the original verification of only 61,175.82 hectares.

Other challenges were related to the management of the units. In filing their application, the community had requested that the forest be managed as one single landscape, however there was no regulation to cover this. The last update by the Ministry suggested four ways in which this could be pursued: 1) continue to apply with a “one landscape” basis, 2) split the application per village, 3) include the HD proposal in the Social Forestry (PIAPS) scheme. The issue of necessary revision to regulations for Forestry status, to become one policy was another issue to deal with before the permits for Village Forest could be issued.

Keeping in mind the importance of the Bentang Pesisir Padang Tikar commitment to the environment, the Minister of the Environment and Forestry, issued a statement at the international forum COP21 in Paris, that Pulau Padang Tikar would become a pilot project for Blue Carbon by KLHK. This statement had very strong implications in strengthening the community, the village government, and management agencies for Village Forests. Up until the support from Samdhana was received in 2015, SAMPAN and its community still administrated 76,000 hectares of forest for the mutual benefit of the people of Padang Tikar.
Barangay or ‘Barrio’ San Jose in the municipality of Coron is one of the areas provided assistance with the Early Recovery – Livelihood Assistance Project supported by World Jewish Relief (WJR). Samdhana’s local partner is the Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) Samahan ng Katutubong Tagbanua ng San Jose (SAMASAN) that was organized primarily to advance Indigenous Peoples rights and welfare and assert collective ownership of ancestral lands and waters. San Jose is one of the barangays in Coron that is majorly populated by the Calamian Tagbanua. Their ancestral domain claim covers both the barangays of San Jose and Decalacho, a claim still being processed.

The Community-Based Monitoring System 2011-2013 survey (CBMS designs and pilots community-based systems for monitoring poverty in its multidimensional sense providing local-level census of poverty), showed that 53% or 124 households, out of 232 were below the poverty threshold. Household heads are mainly fishermen; some are engaged in seaweed farming.

Other livelihood activities are gathering of shellfish and other sea products, mostly for consumption and seldom sold. Other families engage in rice farming during the rainy season when the paddies are irrigated. A few families are farming vegetables and raising backyard animals. Some work at resorts and others occasionally find jobs in tourism-related activities.

The Philippines’ Super Typhoon Yolanda (STY) Haiyan had a great impact in Barangay San Jose. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Office reported that about 100 houses were totally damaged, while another 150 houses had partial damage; agricultural loss across the barangay was pegged at 90%. Many families reported losses and damage to their boats and animals. As the last barangay of Coron, bordering with Brgy Cheey in the Municipality of Culion, San Jose was one of the last areas to receive assistance. Food relief and assistance were given for house repairs and shelters and livelihood assets from Social Action Center. Cordaid gave care shelters, FAO fishing gear and seaweed and the Department of Agriculture provided rice seeds. Samdhana gave livelihood recovery assistance through the support of WJR under a small grant.

Gains from the Livelihood Asset Recovery Project

Under the Indigenous Peoples Support Fund (IPSF) 53 direct household beneficiaries were appointed in Brgy. San Jose, to receive livelihood assistance from WJR, while around 69 families will indirectly benefit from the “Bigasang Bayan” which SAMASAN operates, from their community start-up fund. Livelihood assistance was given in the form of a small grant to SAMASAN, enabling the IPO to directly manage and implement their own project for the first time. Fishing nets and accessories were distributed to 25 family households, while 28 family households received piglets for backyard animal raising activities. Beneficiaries identified by SAMASAN were finalized after going through several consultations and meetings to meet the criteria set by the association themselves. Since the fishing net distribution in May 2014, some families, like Danilo and Raquel Alvarez, reported an improved fish catch, due to the equipment received.
Creating Livelihoods in the Mekong
Local Leadership and Capacity Building for Youth

In the Mekong local leadership and capacity-building programs for youth by the Global Association for People and Environment (GAPE) aimed to train and build the confidence of young women from the Yru ethnic group to become pro-active in their community, motivating them to support environmentally-friendly and sustainable rural development. The women interns were trained in basic office skills, and underwent sessions to understand basic concepts on participatory development, gender equality and community facilitation. One aspect of capacity-building is working alongside GAPE staff in their regular community-based field work. They participated in community training activities and in project evaluation activities, and environmental work, observing the issues and challenges involved. GAPE internship program aims to help develop more technically-skilled community workers in the south of Laos.

A study tour to Kaeng Suea Ten, Phrae Province, Thailand brought eight young men and women to learn about community and youth organizing, and community-led environmental campaigns, from the community’s experience. They learned about the campaign in Klong Dan against a wastewater management project that threatened to destroy the village’s own clean water source and a river that provided food such as mussels, crabs, other edible shells and fish. During this campaign, the Klong Dan villagers learned to examine Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and use research and information-education-communication (IEC) to fight against the project. Participation of women in this successful campaign was significant. The Lao study tour group also visited Sa Eip Village to learn first-hand about a campaign conducted by villagers against a proposed dam along Yom River. The campaign focused on promoting biodiversity values within the surrounding forests in the proposed dam area. It also harnessed villagers’ religious beliefs, undertaking a tree ordination ceremony and establishing a fish conservation zone. The Lao youth learned significantly from their experience in the Thai villages, given their very similar situations in Laos. This exposure prompted both questions and enthusiasm, and they continue sharing their learning back home in their villages.

Media, public education and promotion

In Laos, Samdhana continues to support public education and media-based initiatives aimed at raising the consciousness of the Lao people towards critical development and environmental issues such as climate change. This year, Samdhana supported DOKLAO Media Center for the conduct of the Lao Science Film Festival 2015, featuring "Light", and presented films promoting alternative technologies for the energy needs of modern society. DOKLAO brought the film viewing activities to six provinces in Laos and reached an estimated 14,887 high school students. The film festival was a great venue to stimulate the minds of youth and encourage them to ask questions about surrounding technology. Another media-based activity was the dissemination and film-viewing of the documentary “Waking the Green Tiger”. The documentary features a Chinese village’s struggle to stop a major hydropower dam project. Earlier in 2014, Samdhana supported the dubbing of the documentary into Lao language, and this year’s grant enabled PADETC to conduct viewing-learning activities, using the documentary.

Samdhana, through its small grants, contributed to the Elephant Caravan, organized by the Elephant Conservation Center, which resulted in the elephants, a central part of Lao history and culture, becoming ‘ambassadors of knowledge’ to village kids and students, creating a positive image recognition of elephants in the minds of the young. The Elephant Caravan travelled through 25 villages in the province of Xayaboury, known as the heartland of Lao elephants, and reached an estimated 7,500 children. Another positive development from this major undertaking was the attention brought to the employment crisis of mahouts, underlining the need for a continuing collaboration to help transform their role from illegal logging to legitimate and income-earning activities such as ecological tourism.
Paris planning consisted of linking Mama Aleta’s itinerary with Papua delegation. Aleta of the Mollo tribe in West Timor and Papua with West Papua leaders will speak at Paris indigenous peoples panel parallel session, whilst Aleta goes on to speak at the Paris Global Landscapes Forum and the Chicago Council on Global Affairs was sponsored by Global Greengrants Fund (GGF) in Chicago, USA.

In Paris we attended civil society organizations’ activities at “Climate Generation Area” of the Indigenous People’s Pavilion. Mathius Awoitau, the Regent of Jayapura, and Mama Aleta spoke about “Multi-solving Strategies: What comes after Mapping Indigenous Peoples and District level Recognition”. Peter Kamarea and Nonette Royo translated, and Yunus Yumte was Moderator. The Regent spoke about new regulations issued by his government, including acknowledgement of Nine Customary Law Communities (MHA) in Jayapura and steps taken to strengthen traditional law.

Mama Aleta, Ursula Rakova (Papua New Guinea) and Réfine Mboyo (Democratic Republic of Congo) presented “Indigenous Women on the Front Lines of Climate Change” at the Gender Perspectives Pavilion in Global Landscapes Forum (GLF), moderated by Lorena Aguilar. In line with the theme “Gender Perspectives on Climate Change” participants were requested to compare differences in effects of climate change upon men and women, how the COP21 decision would influence their communities, and what they hoped from COP21. All agreed women have a heavier load because of climate change droughts, food and water shortages, as it is they who seek food and water for their families. Mama Aleta explained that in Timor there has been no rain. Women walk up to 10 km to find water, and children can’t bathe or drink or attend school. After three years without harvests, vegetables are brought from outside Timor. Whatever the decisions by COP21, their communities will continue activities and conservation work to rehabilitate land by planting trees. Mama Aleta hoped COP21 would hear the voices of villagers suffering from the effects of climate change on their health. She also joined the Women’s Earth & Climate Action Network (WECAN International), speaking with three other panelists on Women’s Leadership and Solutions in Facing Impacts of Climate Change.

Describing the women’s burden from climate change, she said her people believe nature reflects the human body: water as blood, forest as hair, stones as the bones, earth the flesh. To survive, mankind must take care of nature, and “only sell what we make ourselves.” On the fringe of these activities, David Gordon from Goldman Environmental Prize, took time to attend and meet Mama Aleta.

At the Dutch Pavilion, I spoke with three others, Titi Suntoro, Terry Odendahl of Global Greengrants Fund, about the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Jacob Waslander, head of Energy and Climate Division – Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs shared about the joint pilot project of BothENDS and Samdhana, outlining practical steps for applying for GCF direct access accreditation aiming at small grants to strengthen women’s resilience to climate change. This project also aims to disseminate learning to facilitate grassroots participation in climate finance by women and environmental groups. I shared the vision and mission and gave examples of Samdhana’s activities such as building women’s skills to maintain livelihoods, developing and strengthening the younger generation, DELTA Api at Sukma, Mangrove rehabilitation in Southeast Sulawesi and the choice of Samdhana as NEA for DGM Indonesia.

Finally, at the Indigenous People Pavilion, we watched the painting of a Mural facilitated by Intu Boedhihartono. (see back cover of this Annual Report).
Conservation District Policy
Customary Rights Issues in West Papua

The 1.2 million hectare Tambrauw district of West Papua, home to about six different tribes, stretches from mountainous hills 1200m above sea level to the coast. Dynamics within each community and interest in government programs vary greatly, yet appropriate action to address rights issues is crucial. Government officials think simply that development will bring its own benefits. But in fact there is no law that entitles communities per se, and the legal position of locals when their ancestral lands are developed remains unclear.

Tambrauw, a new regency created from parts of Sorong and Manokwari, covers around 10,564 square kilometers in the north of the Bird's Head region at the top of West Papua. Seventy percent of the forests here are zoned for conservation, and fall under the protection of the tribes who dwell there. The existent problem is to balance the needs of district government, whilst maintaining sustainable ecosystems and community development.

Addressing rights and resource issues at a community level is urgently needed to ensure a balance between economic, social and ecological concerns is preserved. With government eagerly pushing an agenda of sustainable development within the conservation district, challenges have arisen to maintain balance between developmental needs and conservation while recognizing the rights of customary communities.

In this situation the Tambrauw district understands the importance of facilitating customary rights and strengthening capacity. Hence the Regent and the Regional People’s Representative Assembly (DPRD) worked together with Samdhana support to draft two District Regulations: on Tambrauw as a Conservation District, and the Establishment and Governance of Masayarakat Hukum Adat. UNIPA and EPISTEMA received support both from the District government and Samdhana Institute, under BERSAMA program, to develop the academic paper and draft regulation.

AkaWoun a local NGO based in Sorong, also requested support from Samdhana to assist in the mapping of adat territories in the conservation areas of Tambrauw to secure systems for tenure and co management. Each year the District government tries to provide funding to support community meetings in all sub districts to discuss claims or rights issues. For example in Fef around thirteen clans sat down to discuss their history, affiliations and customary rights boundaries, providing sketches of the land, and each clan agreed upon borders.
Since 2013, Samdhana Institute began to work with one of the KPH units in the province of Papua, KPHL Biak Numfor as a strategic partner in furthering sustainable management of the forest. The KPH promotes community participation and handles social issues, conflicts, and tenure arguments, accessing forest resources and traditional lore.

In monitoring this task three levels of work evolved:

1. Technical: the task of preparing technical plans for forest management right up to utilization of resources.
2. Management: from early planning right up to monitoring and evaluation, and outlining forestry policies.

Samdhana’s role was clearly in supporting and facilitating KPH operations, particularly the organization, empowerment and management of forest resources such as wood and non-wood products, to encourage shaping efficient and sustainable forest management, while applying good principles of governance from a fringe level. The form of our support until now has been in obtaining funding through supporting grants, and capacity building, providing expert technical assistance/consultants.

Four Years of Achievements

During four years with KPHL Biak Numfor, many programs and successes have been realized, among them socialization of KPH to community and stakeholders (FPIC), finalization of long term planning documents, mapping of stakeholders, mapping of tribes — especially within the Districts of East Biak and Oridek (RPH DAS Andoi II).

Studies and inventory of resources and mapping of “Telaga Orpsnondi”, has been completed, opening a place of interest for tourism, with training of management in providing information (the KPH website). REDD+ workshops have been held, with grass-root consultations, and a joint mapping of AUR traditional forest, as well as inauguration of tribal organizations as strategic partners such as Rumsram, Dewat Adat Byak, Kopermas Supmasi and Mnukwar.
Along with KPH and its counterparts Samdhana takes an active role in supporting the creation of an efficient and sustainable management of the forest, and encouraging the realization of KPH’s Vision and Mission. As a directive and reference for carrying this out, the ten-year Long-term Plan for Forest Management (RPHJP) is accepted. Samdhana contributed to the finalization of this document through a series of meetings that included all stakeholders, and it is considered the ‘holy book’ for carrying out a variety of KPH goals including:

1. Management of the area;
2. Responsible use of the forest and its products, in a wise, judicious and sustainable manner;
3. Rehabilitation and reclamation of the forest;
4. Protection of the forest and conservation of nature.

In carrying out the Long-term Plan, the KPH must empower local people who are the lawful owners of communal land rights, as regulated by the Ministry of Forest Law No. 39, 2013. The partnership scheme referred to in this law is the cooperation between local communities, i.e. tribes who share the communal lands and the KPH partners through capacity development and provision of access, with principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Support and contribution by Samdhana is ongoing, in developing the KPH to a level where it is able to carry out forest management based upon available resources and develop the interests of all parties, cultivate investment, and provide data and information regarding natural resources and their problems.
Capturing Lessons
Ongoing Program Evaluations

Working within the ecological and political landscapes to protect forests, keep carbon in the soil, and empower local livelihoods requires developing consistent, long term and nurturing partnerships. In Biak, local community members began paying attention to Protected Forest Management Units (KPHL) when they realized that their customary territory was not going to be diminished, but rather enlarged. Their confidence stemmed from their direct community participation in mapping territory, planning and implementing sustainable livelihoods such as reforestation, bamboo production, and ecotourism. In Uraso, initial payment for ecosystem services (PES) added to the reviving confidence of the emerging local cooperative to revitalize their agro-forests and non-timber forest product management systems. The creative processing of local syrup in Sungai Utik, and consistent renewal of local designs based on local dyes and materials have inspired more young women to stay around the village.

Although there is a lot of potential, there are also hard challenges in addressing economic issues at the community level. Major obstacles to achieving sustainable livelihoods for local/indigenous communities in Indonesia’s remote islands include logistics and a serious lack of access to good equipment and small-scale industrial processing facilities. Even simple appropriate technology is often not available in these places. This in turn makes it very difficult for people to be able to create added value from all the resources they own. Sadly to make ends meet people then turn to the last resort of becoming migrant workers, or industrial workers – they are in other words driven off their land by the need to fulfill their own economic demands.

Developing small scale, state of the art food-processing technologies for indigenous people throughout Indonesia could help them not only stay on their land, but actually thrive in an empowered way without compromising the integrity of their culture or their nature.

In Uraso, South Sulawesi, where villagers had already been pushed off their lands and had no choice but to work on oil-palm plantations, independence has been achieved and their village rebuilt and boundaries reestablished with support from Operation Wallacea and SLPP To'kalekaju, and Payment for Environmental Services (PES) based upon community enabled them to fund ongoing services to the environment, which could be used as capital to set up a credit and savings system to serve the Uraso community.
Emerging Opportunities
Forging Ahead with Existing Partnerships

Local product based enterprise is inspiring the emergence of more small cooperatives and have revived the interest of local youth and professionals to go back to the villages. Samdhana collaborates with GreenIndonesia to assist local partners’ livelihoods initially in Sungai Utik and Kapuas Hulu in West Kalimantan, and Lambanapu in Sumba.

In GreenIndonesia’s approach an abundant economy is created with consideration of protecting the integrity of the nature and culture of a place. Its four main building blocks are: protecting the integrity of an ecosystem, maintaining socio-cultural integrity and cultural heritage, accessibility to state of the art, appropriate & clean technology, and information and communications Technology (ICT) to build connections with global markets.

The opportunities offered by a Knowledge Economy based upon Indonesia’s cultural heritage, full of richly unique expressions of culture and a depth of wisdom and knowledge, provide an important capital. The “Knowledge Economy” differs from the traditional industrial economy that introduces a significant structural transformation, and in this sense is sustainable and inclusive, but not automatically transparent. It requires some experience and a teacher before one discovers its worth and purpose. Holders of cultural knowledge and practices within indigenous and local communities do not need to fear losing control over their cultural wisdom and knowledge. Their ecosystems and the manner in which they keep their culture alive give them the power to be the only actors who can share that experience authentically to other people. This gives them the role of educators and knowledge experts.

In working with communities to build economic resilience without compromising their ecosystems or their culture, GreenIndonesia works with two major business categories. These are eco-culture responsible tourism and the creation and trading of green consumer goods products.

During 2015 GreenIndonesia worked very closely with the communities of Sungai Utik Longhouse in West Kalimantan and a group of tenun weavers who are working to preserve the art and practice of making weavings with natural dyes who live in Lambanapu – a small village in East Sumba. In both communities they have been focusing on leveraging the value of culture and nature for wellbeing and prosperity.

Finding opportunities to bring economic value to what is already abundant in a community, is one of the main approaches used to build abundant economies. The Mawang fruit or Mangifera Pajang Kestermans, a big wild mango found in all Tembawang traditional agro-forest systems in West Kalimantan, is a good example. Each fruit can weigh up to 1.4 kg. Its skin is half a centimeter thick and it has a huge pip in the middle. October to December is the Mawang fruit season, and it is so abundant that tons of fruit litter the forest garden floor. In 2014 they set out to develop a product with the village community and by Christmas of 2015 they had processed half a ton of fruit into pulp and shipped it to Jakarta to be processed into syrup in Bogor. After market research is complete, if economic projections are good, a larger scale production facility will be planned at the district level in Kapuas Hulu. The Mawang has been in Sungai Utik forests for hundreds of years. But it has never been integrated into the market economy before.

In East Sumba, GreenIndonesia has been working with a small group of Tenun weavers determined to safeguard and develop their age-old art of natural dyes. The trees and plants that used for millennia to make dyes are in many places the only trees left standing, in an island overpopulated with horses and cattle. An eco-culture educational tour for people to come and learn the ancient art of weaving with natural dyes as practiced by the Pa-luanda Lama Hamu Group enabled regular travel to the island, and during those trips in October and November 2015 they noticed people did not harvest their tamarinds although fruiting trees were laden. GreenIndonesia purchased 30 kilograms of dried and pitted tamarinds and sent it back to Bogor to process into tamarind paste to use in cooking and tamarind syrup. Market experimentation included selling syrup in bottles, selling fresh tamarind drinks in bottles at exhibitions, and selling fresh tamarind drinks.
### Financial Position

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### Activities

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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue and Support</strong></td>
<td>2,221,737</td>
<td>2,178,509</td>
<td>2,144,380</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Grants</td>
<td>991,790</td>
<td>1,136,775</td>
<td>1,113,633</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Support</td>
<td>903,907</td>
<td>827,702</td>
<td>453,104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Operational</td>
<td>236,454</td>
<td>202,948</td>
<td>171,208</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td>2,154,159</td>
<td>2,161,425</td>
<td>1,738,017</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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