

Process Framework for Involuntary Restriction on Access to Resources

1. **Date:** 1 April 2016
2. **Grant No.** 66004
3. **Grantee:** Yayasan Wallacea
4. **Title:** Community Capacity Building to Protect Turtle Population through Ecotourism
5. **Location:** Desa Kaiely
Kecamatan Teluk Kaiely
Kabupaten Buru Utara
Maluku Province

CEPF KBA IDN 196 / IDN 197; Buru Island

6. Project Background

Indonesia's Maluku province, with its capital Ambon, incorporates some 1,700 islands spread within 5° 32' 0" S, 130° 19' 0" E. Buru island, located some 6 hours of ferry crossing or 30 minutes by plane to the Northwest of Ambon island, is divided into two regencies: Buru Utara and Buru Selatan. Namlea is the capital of Buru Utara, and Desa Kaiely, the capital of Kecamatan Teluk Kaiely (Kaiely Bay Subdistrict), is located 30 minutes of speedboat ride, or 2 hours by land transport to the Southeast of Namlea. There are 2 ferries serving daily crossing from Ambon to Namlea, and 1 fast-boat that sails 4 times a week from Ambon to Namlea, and vice-versa. The relevant marine and public land managers in Buru Utara are Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam (BKSDA, the Natural Resources Conservation Office), Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan (DKP – Marine and Fisheries Office), Dinas Perhubungan (Transport Office, that integrates tourism affairs in its workscope).

Desa Kaiely is home for 1,135 people (269 households) whose income is primarily from fishing and cacao farming. After the discovery of gold in Gunung Botak, there are also people who work for mining, speed boat and motor taxi (ojek) drivers, and many other. There are 5 other villages in Kecamatan Teluk Kaiely, whose average population per village is around 1,000 – meaning that there are close to 6,000 people living in Kecamatan Teluk Kaiely. Yayasan Wallacea is focusing on Desa Kaiely with the hope that the work proposed here can be replicated or voluntarily copied by the other five villages.

The beach area in Desa Kaiely is a breeding ground and regular visiting place for Hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricate*). Our initial survey shows that these turtles visit the entire bay, there are usually up to 10 breeding nests just in the beach of Desa Kaiely, and more during March to August. Although the area is not protected by any levels of government, the species is being protected by Indonesian law – Government Regulation number 7, year 1999, about "Pengawetan Jenis Tumbuhan dan Satwa" (The conservation of flora and fauna species).

Desa Kaiely, specifically, and Kecamatan Teluk Kaiely in general, is considered important to be conserved, not only because of the turtle, but also some sites with historical backgrounds with the Dutch, also the habitat of other protected species, such as the Maleo bird (Moluccan Scrubfowl/megapode, *Eulipoa wallacei*). There are also some types of crabs, corals, sea cucumber, etc. living in the waters of Kecamatan Teluk Kaiely. The project is expected to bring positive impact to the conservation and protection of these aspects.

In Desa Kaiely itself, there are reportedly 3 regular and many opportunistic turtle poachers who, in order to supplement their income, will collect and sell turtle eggs. They will also catch and eat turtles to supplement their source of protein. Anecdotal reports suggest that during the turtle season, as many as five turtles/week are consumed. There are no taboo against eating turtle, nor is it, technically, illegal to local regulations. On the other hand, people do not report any particular fondness for turtle meat, either. When questioned about eating turtle meat and collecting the eggs, people report that they do it because they do not know the species is special or threatened.

The BKSDA, District Government of Buru Utara, and Maluku Provincial Government all support conservation of the Hawksbill turtle. They also all support improving the livelihoods of the people of Kaiely. Local and provincial government offices and authorities have endorsed Yayasan Wallacea's proposed work in this area.

In order to protect the turtle and seascape, Yayasan Wallacea will work specifically to promote the creation of a 10 hectare marine protected area (MPA) in Desa Kaiely. Per Indonesian law, this process must follow certain steps, incorporate approvals at various levels, and ensure stakeholder consultation and support. Yayasan Wallacea's proposal to CEPF ensures all of this. Nevertheless, this Process Framework provides additional details and serves as a safeguard.

This MPA will allow for continued, controlled fishing and beach use, but ensure limited disturbance of turtle habitat.

7. Participatory Implementation

Indonesian law states that the creation of a Marine Protected Area must be done with the Provincial Governor, the Ministry of Marine Affairs in Ambon (DKP), and the BKSDA in Ambon. The steps to creation are:

1. Biophysical study and provisional demarcation
2. Community consultation and endorsement of final demarcation
3. Preparation of management plan and community endorsement of management plan
4. Approval of management plan by Bupati, Governor.

The first step will include a survey done mainly by five volunteers that have been involved since the beginning of the project. The second step will involve a series of meetings with the village and Kecamatan governments, as well as community figures to create a village level recommendation, to be given to the Kabupaten (district) and provincial government. The third step includes the monthly meeting with the government, through BKSDA and DKP, to mediate the management plan with the community. Through this grant, Yayasan Wallacea will work with appropriate stakeholders through Steps 1 and 2, and through the initial drafting of a management plan in Step 3.

Per the proposal to CEPF, as part of Steps 1 and 2, Yayasan Wallacea will engage in an intensive awareness campaign to educate community members on the value of the species and the seascape and to ensure understanding and leadership from local government and traditional leaders. Yayasan Wallacea will also engage local people in data collection, and in identification and demarcation of nesting sites.

Formal meetings will also be conducted to mitigate the making of village level protection. These will be in the forms of workshops, discussions, and campaigns. The workshops will be attended by 80 people that consist of community members, key figures (youth, religious and traditional leaders), also village government. The discussions to produce village and Kecamatan recommendations will be done 6 times with the community and village and Kecamatan governments. The campaigns will be done once every 2 months, beginning on the 29th week of project implementation, through the end of the project. In case of insisted objections, persuasive approaches, as in informal, non-scheduled, meetings and discussions with the community and village and traditional leaders will be sustained.

8. Criteria for eligibility of affected persons

Potentially affected people will be defined as the members of the 269 households in Desa Kaiely, and within reason, permanent residents from households in villages immediately adjacent to Desa Kaiely. In Desa Kaiely, this includes people who make their living on, in, or near the sea or coast. "Affected persons" is defined not to include transient people engaged in mining in the areas inland from the coast, service-providers to the mining industry (e.g., taxi and transport), and those engaged in activities already defined as "illegal" per Indonesian law (e.g., fishing with explosives; sand mining).

9. Measures to assist the affected persons

Yayasan Wallacea predicts only nominal possible impacts on eligible affected persons. This will include some small number of people who can no longer hunt turtles or collect eggs (technically, illegal) or fish with certain types of nets in certain places at certain times of the year.

To assist these people, and the entire community of Desa Kaiely, Yayasan Wallacea will provide training in tourism-related work, including as guides and home-stay managers.

In a separate component of the project, Yayasan Wallacea will be promoting Desa Kaiely as a tourism destination, which ultimately should lead to a new source of revenue in the community, at large, and affected people, in particular.

10. Conflict resolution and complaint mechanism

Community members will of course be able to complain directly to government representatives and during stakeholder workshops. In addition, we will publicly post instructions, in Bahasa Indonesia, directing people to voice complaints to any of the following, in any order with which they are comfortable.

- Ceisar Chr. Riupassa, chief executive, Yayasan Wallacea: +62-81-344-902-298; likestours@yahoo.co.id
- Adi Widyanto, CEPF RIT team leader, Burung Indonesia: +62251 8357222; +6281511416370; a.widyanto@burung.org
- CEPF grievance at cepfexecutive@conservation.org

Should we receive any complaint or grievance, we will immediately consult with the RIT team leader and Kepala Desa, at a minimum.

11. Implementation Arrangements

- Aditya Retraubun and Ceisar Riupassa will be responsible for community outreach and education.
- Aditya Retraubun, Ceisar Riupassa, local community volunteers, and local government leaders will be responsible for managing community meetings and workshops.
- Meytty Pattikawa will be responsible for preparing and posting public documents describing the process of creating a MPA.
- Lintang Ayu Nugrahaning Tyas will be responsible for providing training in ecotourism related enterprises and services.
- Aditya Retraubun, the Kepala Desa, the Kepala Camat, and the appropriate representative from the BKSDA will be responsible for ensuring that consultative processes are followed with respect to local law and practice.

12. Monitoring and Evaluation

Per project design, Yayasan Wallacea will be based in Desa Kaiely or frequently on site over the 18-month period of the grant. Monitoring and evaluation of this process framework will be a natural part of monitoring and evaluation of the overall project. We will provide semi-annual reports on the implementation of this framework that provide:

- Location, date, and participation of all public consultations
- Description of any disputes/complaints and their resolution
- Copies of public announcements on site demarcation or decrees