

Process Framework for Involuntary Restriction on Access to Resources

1. **Date:** 5 August 2016
2. **Grant No.** 66307
3. **Grantee:** Perkumpulan PAYO-PAYO
4. **Title:** Alternative Livelihood Promotion and Sustainable Resource Use in the Bantimurung-Bulusaraung KBA
5. **Location:** KBA IDN 134
Bantiumurung-Bulusaraung KBA
Desa Tompobulu (Kecamatan Balocci) and Desa Bonto Birao (Kecamatan Tondong Tallasa)
Kabupaten Pangkep, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia
6. **Amount:** US \$80,692
7. **Period:** September 2016 – February 2018

8. Project Background

Bantimurung – Bulusaraung National park was established in 2004 under the decree of Ministry of Forestry #SK.398/Menhut- II/2004 tanggal 18 Oktober 2004. The park is 43,750 hectares and lies within three kabupaten (Maros, Pangkep, and Bone). The park is under the formal authority of Bantimurung – Bulusaraung National Park Office (the office at Maros), while the areas outside the park are still under the local government authority. There many settlements, villages, and agricultural lands both surrounding the park and existing as legal enclaves within the park.

There are approximately seventy thousand (70000) peoples living inside or around the Bantimurung bulusaraung national park it is lied at 3 district (Kabupaten Maros, Kabupaten Pangkep and Kabupaten Bone), 10 sub-district and 40 villages.

People living at the village around or "inside" the Bantimurung-bulusaraung national park (BBNP) zone traditionally depend their livelihood on the forest. According to a study around 37% peoples around BBNP have dependency of their living to the forest. Thus livelihood activities (sustainable or unsustainable) inside the park is unavoidable. The increasing of the population and the peoples need for living have pushed people around forest to keep doing their livelihood activities inside the forest; along with that tendency the pressure to the forest area (bantimurung-bulusaraung ecosystem at large) is also increasing.

Park lands are split into several zones. In the **conservation zone**, people may enter the area to honey, firewood, candle nut, etc. in a non-destructive manner. In the **traditional zone**, people may engage in subsistence/non-commercial activities, including herding of livestock. In the **utilization zone**, people may engage in commercial activities, including tourism and cultivation of land. The Park authorities must give permission for people to work in these zones.

The people living in and around the park do not all have a clear understanding of their rights to use different pieces of land. It is possible that even park authorities, law enforcement, and government officials do not have a clear understanding of this.

Through this project, Perkumpulan PAYO-PAYO will raise awareness among all stakeholders to their rights to use land and explain proper procedures. We will also facilitate land use planning with park authorities, village government, and villages so that all understand and agree on where people may go and what they may do.

9. Participatory Implementation of Project

Perkumpulan PAYO-PAYO will ensure participatory implementation in several ways. There will be baseline survey in the two target villages, multi-stakeholder discussions, and distribution of information via various media.

Discussions with villagers and authorities will be to ensure agreement on collaborative sustainable natural resource management.

We will lead participatory mapping exercises so that people can know exactly where different zones are in the park.

We will ultimately hold meetings in each village with at least 50 people, including Park authorities, local government leaders, and representatives of youth, women, farmers, and elders. With popular agreement, the head of the village will put agreed-upon land-use plans into *peraturan desa* (village rules) on land use.

All of the proposed work has already been discussed with Park authorities, and local government leaders, and community groups.

10. Criteria for eligibility of affected persons

Potentially affected people are defined as residents of Desa Tompobulu (Kecamatan Balocci) and Desa Bonto Birao (Kecamatan Tondong Tallasa).

11. Measures to assist the affected persons

The project will:

- Promote the use of fuel efficient stoves by the makers of palm sugar, including the provision of stoves.
- Provide training in organic rice farming, sustainable honey production, and appropriate planting of palm trees for the production of sugar.
- Support the creation of a cooperative that sells honey, peanuts, and organic rice.

Each of these measures will provide alternative livelihoods for people, alleviating the pressure they feel to engage in activities not allowed on park lands.

12. Conflict resolution and complaint (grievance) mechanism

Community members may always voice concerns to their local leader and government agency representatives. In addition, Perkumpulan PAYO-PAYO will publicly post instructions in Bahasa

Indonesia and local languages as appropriate (e.g., Bahasa Dentong) directing people to voice complaints to any of the following, in any order with which they are comfortable.

- Karno Batiran; Perkumpulan PAYO-PAYO chief executive; karnobatiran@payopayo.or.id; +62 85255222852; +62 0411-3881144;
- Adi Widyanto, CEPF RIT team leader, Burung Indonesia: +62251 8357222; +6281511416370; a.widyanto@burung.org
- CEPF grievance at cefpexecutive@conservation.org

Should we receive any complaint or grievance, we will immediately consult with the RIT team leader and appropriate government authority, at a minimum. Grievances raised with the grantee will be communicated to the Regional Implementation Team and the CEPF Grant Director within 15 days, together with a proposed response.

We will post information about the project at our offices in Maros, on flyers posted in desa/camat offices, and on signboards in appropriate locations in the park. We will also share this information at all public meetings.

13. Implementation Arrangements of the Process Framework

Team Leader Sunardi Hawi and Executive Director Karno Batiran will be responsible for all elements in the implementation of this process framework. Together and variously, they will engage local communities, their leaders, and government representatives to ensure their understanding of the project and the goals of better implementing already existing laws. These two people will ensure communities understand the laws and their rights. These two people will be responsible for preparing and posting public documents describing the laws. Sunardi be responsible for directing alternative livelihood training to members of the community, including to specifically affected people.

14. Monitoring and Evaluation

Per project design, we will be based at our office in Maros, which itself is near to the Park, and at the two target villages. 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 explaining laws.