

ACTIVITY REPORT

SPATIAL DATA TRAINING FOR CSO

MEDAN, 27 – 29 September 2017

Reported By

ELSAKA

A. Introduction

Sustainable forest management is forest management by using the principles of sustainable development based justice principles. Forest management certainly has broad economic, social and environmental objectives. Managing forests should caring to preserve existing biodiversity, productivity, vitality and forest potential for current and future needs, and not cause other ecosystem damage.

Social Forestry program aims to improve the welfare of the community through the pattern of empowerment and guided by sustainability aspects. Social Forestry Program will give opportunities for communities around the forest to propose forest management rights to the government. After approved by government, communities can cultivate and benefit from forests in eco-friendly ways.

The Social Forestry Program is implemented through the allocation of state-controlled forest resources to local communities as stipulated in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 83 Year 2016 about Social Forestry. So far, the people who live around the forest area, physically and actually have done the management of forest area, which is used as a farm or rice field. However, administratively they certainly do not have management permission. Publication of P.83 / MENLHK / 2016 on Social Forestry is a hope for the communities for certainty over their management rights. To make the application for the management permit, the community should make a proposal to the government where the area to be managed is equipped with a proposal map.

To make the map, the community certainly does not have the ability to specify the coordinates of the proposed areas. Therefore, a participatory mapping facilitator is required to assist communities in the forest area to map proposed management areas to the government. To complement the mapping facilitator, ELSAKA conducts Spatial Data training to assisted CSO nodes to communities living in the forest area. This facilitator will help the community and ELSAKA to prepare spatial data infrastructure in order to apply for forest management permit to the government.

B. Name, Purpose and Location of Activity

Name of this activity is Spatial Data Training at the CSO (Data Spatial Training for CSO). As for the purpose of the activity is :

1. Identify and assess skill improvement needs for CSO networks working at the site level.
2. Preparing 25 Participatory Mapping Facilitators from CSO network of ELSAKA through Spatial Data Creation Training activities.

This training was held at Mess GKPS Jalan Ngumban Surbakti No. 43, Kelurahan Sempakata, Medan Selayang District, Medan City, North Sumatera Province. The training was held for 3 (three) days starting from 27 September 2017, 28 September 2009 and 29 September 2017. Number of participant come from 7 CSO's namely, GEMMA Foundation, PALAPA Indonesia, FPK Taput, HaRI Institute, Pematangsiantar CDF and, Delleng Siberteng Pakpak Bharat Community and SHI Sumut.

No	Organization Name	Region	Number of participant(s)
1	Pokmas Kelompok Delleng Siberteng	Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat	6
2	CDF	Kabupaten Simalungun	2
3	GEMMA	Kabupaten Langkat	2
4	PALAPA	Kabupaten Karo	2
5	HaRI Institue	Kabupaten Deli Serdang	2
6	Forum Petani Kreatif	Kabupaten Tapanuli Utara	2
7	SHI Sumut	Kota Medan dan Kabupaten Deli Serdang	9
Total			25

Name of facilitators which involved on this mapping training :

1. Achmad Rozani (National Executive of WALHI)
2. Faisal Rizal (Simpul Layanan Pemetaan Partisipatif – SLPP Sumut)

C. Training Activity

<p>1st Day - September 27, 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Opening Ceremony & Discussion Briefing<p>The training was started and opened by the Executive Director of ELSAKA, Bekmi Darusman Silalahi and briefly explained the purpose and objective of holding the training training and inviting institutions that are currently initiating social forestry in their respective regions. The purpose of this training itself is to be able to train the ability of the mapping process by using GPS to determine the point coordinates, processing data on the computer up to the map independently. The next session invited speaker, Lamtagon Manalu, Director of PDAM Mual Na Tio Tapanuli Utara Regency to explain the importance of Social Forestry as the entrance of society to the communities's management area. Lamtagon said that the community through this social forestry government program has become more flexible in managing forests as economic support. Forest management already proposed by the community should also be more productive and sustainable. The next speaker was Ratna Hendrajatmoko as Head of the Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (BPSKL) of Sumatra Region. On the occasion, the speaker explained the background of the emergence of social forestry to the participants and what forest categories can be proposed by the community. The speaker also presented a location in North Sumatra that has a Social Forestry Indicative Map (PIAPS) which forms the basis of the community whether the proposed area is included in the social forestry scheme or not. The speaker also explains the proposed flow of the community from the organizing phase, the designation of the proposed territory, the creation of a proposed map of the region to the collection of community group documents as administrative requirements.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Training Session (Participatory Mapping Introduction)<p>Participatory Mapping or Community Mapping is essentially a process of making a map that actively involves community members / village people and outsiders from mapping planning to using map results. Important thing that why participatory mapping was very important:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The community / community has a claim to its living space and livelihood resources

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is unclear boundary and overlapping of land ▪ Weak participation and involvement of community in spatial planning ▪ Number of spatial conflict both vertical and horizontal ▪ The absence of community involvement in the planning and spatial planning <p>▪ Map and Mapping History</p> <p>Mapping (Cartography) is a science and art of maps making. First, the map was made by the Babylonians in the form of tablet-shaped tablets of clay about 2300 BC. The invention of the mapmaker's printing equipment was increasingly available in the 15th century. The map was originally printed using a carved wooden board in the form of a map. Printing by using carved copper plates appeared in the 16th century and remains the standard of map-making until photographic techniques are developed. Major advances progress in mapmaking were noticed throughout the exploration periods of the 15th and 16th centuries. Mapmakers got answers from the Navigation Chart that provided coastlines, islands, rivers, harbors and sailing symbols. Includes lines of compass and other navigation alloys. Modern Mapping is based on a combination of Remote Sensing and Ground Observation. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) emerged in the 1970s-80s period. GIS shifts the map making paradigm. Traditional mapping (in the form of paper) to the mapping that displays images and databases simultaneously using geographic information. In GIS, database, analysis and display are physically and conceptually separated by handling of geographic data. Geographic Information Systems include computer hardware, software, digital data, Users, work systems, and data collection agencies, storing, analyzing and displaying georeferencing information about the earth.</p>
<p>2nd Day, September 28, 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction of Mapping Tools ▪ The values, principles and basic concepts of Participatory Mapping: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The map should inform what is in the knowledge of the community. b. Today many maps eliminate important places before topographic maps are created c. Government maps are created within the kecamatan-based administrative framework. Then can negate

aspects of the values and culture of the community, especially the village or custom territory.

d. Maps which made by consultants, especially in relation to spatial planning, the map does not see the development of society, space seen as inanimate, very minimal concept of adat, concept of space according to society.

e. Map should not just look at inanimate objects; the map is a form of various forms.

f. Map ideally mention road etc, can be made in the form of tabulation and narration.

- Why Participatory?

- The concept of participatory mapping is structured within the framework of building maps by from and for the community.

- Maps can be a learning media

- As a process of joint learning and knowledge transfer

- Community must have full information on its territory

- Basic Concept of Participatory Mapping

- Involving "The Whole Community". At least people are given the opportunity to all communities to get preliminary approval.

- The community should define the topic and type of maps, including the goals of the community, to determine their own processes and stages, including the scheduling of activities.

- Mapping is done based on of community consent (collective agreement)

- Participatory Mapping Principle

- Voluntary

- Easy and cheap

- Based on custom area

- integrated with the settlement

- Protecting the rights of local communities

- Map as a tool to fight for people's rights

- **Use GPS and Import GPS Data**

- **Pengertian GPS**

- The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a satellite-based navigation or positioning system. This system is designed to provide information about the position continuously throughout the world regardless of time and weather. Participants are given using GPS directly by the facilitator and directed how to turn on, determine the coordinate point and form a coordinate pattern to be used as a map.

- **Benefits of GPS**

- Untuk keperluan Sistem Informasi Geografis, GPS sering juga diikutsertakan dalam pembuatan peta, seperti mengukur jarak perbatasan, ataupun sebagai referensi pengukuran.
- GPS is as a vehicle tracker, with the help of GPS vehicle owners / fleet managers can know any where the vehicle / moving assets are currently.
- GPS with high accuracy can be used to monitor the movement of the land. Monitoring of land movement is useful to estimate the occurrence of earthquakes, either volcanic or tectonic movements.

- **QGIS Software Introduction**

Quantum GIS is an open source and free GIS software for geospatial data processing purposes. Quantum GIS is a multiplatform SIG software. Quantum GIS can be used for GIS data input and geospatial data processing as an alternative choice of commercial GIS software such as ArcView, ArcGIS or MapInfo Professional.

- **Field Mapping**

The participants doing mapping using GPS directly to the field. Participants are divided into 4 groups and spread around the training location. After mapping, participants import data from GPS to computer to be processed in QGIS software. Data from GPS will be used as a sample map.

3rd Day,
September
29, 2017

▪ Discussing Follow Up Plan

Follow Up Plan

Group 1

No	Activity	Goals	Achievements	Team Involvement	Requirements	Region	PIC
1	Mapping	Availability of a Usable Map	Socialized Social Forestry	Gemma, Kompas Usu, Walhisu, Hari dan Pokmas	GPS and Computer	Langkat	Aji Surya
2			Establishment of Community Groups			Pakpak Bharat, Desa Siempat Rube IV	Tenang Padang

Griup 2

No	Activity	Goals	Achievements	Team Involvement	Requirements	Region	PIC
1	CSO Capacity Building Training	Improve Mapping Capabilities	Improved CSO Mapping Capabilities	Gemma, Kompas Usu, Walhisu, Hari dan Pokmas	Facilitator	Karo, Langkat, Pakpak Bharat	WALHISU

	2	Capacity Building Training to Encourage Government & Multi Stakeholder	Improve CSO's ability in Assessment	Ability in Assessment	Gemma, Kompas Usu, Walhisu, Hari dan Pokmas	Facilitator	Karo, Langkat, Pakpak Bharat	PALAPA
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socialization Mapping in each region - Regional Potential Survey - Participatory Mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provides knowledge of mapping - Collecting data & information used for participatory mapping - Making an understanding map between the community and related parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreement between community and government - Potential data inventory -Providing maps area 	Gemma, Kompas Usu, Walhisu, Hari dan Pokmas	Facilitator, information and data potential, sertificaticate from mapping institute	Karo, Langkat, Pakpak Bharat	Conditional
Kelompok 3								
	No	Activity	Goals	Achievements	Team Involvement	Requirements	Region	PIC

	1	Participatory Mapping	Mapping Tourism Potential	Availability of accurate data and clear information about the division of community areas that can be managed as tourist attractions	SHI, Walhisu, Kompas USU, CDF, Palapa	Facilitator, information and data potential, sertIFICATE from mapping institute	Karo	Parental USU, JAMM, Walhisu, CDF, HaRI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build Whatsapp communication media group for trainees ▪ Planning regular meetings for Participatory Mapping facilitators to share information from the Facilitator in the implementation of their respective regions. ▪ Conduct Roadshow in order to accelerate the Participatory Mapping in participating areas 								

D. Closing

Whole of this training runs well, the facilitator ensures that the participants are able to understand each of the material sessions presented.

This Mapping Training is very useful for participants to be a facilitator according to the purpose of holding a mapping exercise, encouraging each participant to do mapping in their respective areas.

Training Documentation



Foto 1. Opening Ceremony



Foto 2. Keynote Speaker Session

Day I



Day II



Day III



