

**@ Minutes of Meeting**  
**Regional ICCA Knowledge Sharaing & Capacity- Building Event**  
**Organizer : ICCA Consortium**  
*Lombok (Indonesia), 17 – 22 August 2015*

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DAY 4

20 August 2015  
09.00 – 23.00 WIT

**1. Field Visit by country teams with specific learning objectives**

Field Visit to Awik-Awik Institutional Body at Teluk Jor, Mangrove Conservation and Post Harvest location all in East Lombok. The group divide by 2 groups whereas all the country team send their team member to each site visit location to study on each subject.





**2. Group Work**



Garcia advise all of the participant to go back to the characteristic of ICCA whereas there are 3 elements : the connection between people and nature, territory area and conservation. It's not so much just people but

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community and indigeneous people. Community are a group of people who they know who they are wit their territory whereas theres a strong relationship and bond with nature. The place that visited response to ICCA should taly with kind of community and territory along with its bond. Then the communities are able to take management decision in the territory whereas it can be legal aspect or de facto. Also for implementing those decision. Event they are not recognized by the government. Garcia asking for the applicable charasteritics of ICCA in the site that they have just visited. Workgroup for ICCA characteristic and provide the summary of each country for the best advice to the current situation of ICCA there.

#### Taiwan

Following to the visit of Teluk Jor, they discussed about what they have seen and resulted on several questions mark so they can learn from community. The strong bond betwwen community, they are questions on their local knowledge. For Awik Kawi wisdom and confirm by regulation whereas they don't see any culture bonding, like cultural, spiritual history with the link of nature. As for the schrimp farm has main thing in common about cooperation among community, there should be also have their own arrangement and rule on natural resource distribution. These are what they want to ask. If government as a decision making, there should be community cooperation that link to government. There is a salt field as well locally based on the map they see. The voluntary patrolling is good and also awik awik govern rules, apart of these governance contact, according to government policy that they protect the marine and they need to implement it by support it or is it just from community awareness or is there any supporting NGO project. The output from the beginning point is how this good thing happens and what is the external pressure on what makes those things happens? Does it achieve the land usage in their territory? The purpose ot the mangrove questions are who destroy it? Is there local company privatitation? Or is the mangrove just neglected or use for the livelihood. These is spontatioously, is there any NGO give money for one mangrove cost with 10.000 rupiah. Who and why you don't have any management? How the villagers as the small usage of it? Because is very highly productive. Their comment on judgement and advice that they cant judge it whereas theres no enough information about it. These Awik awik is not written in the indigeneous language, the paper say awik-awik borrowed from Bali. They think that this is very important and has strong connection with the culture, nature history. It is very important to use the original language of IP. Theres so many case in Taiwan on several agreement are written by IP language then translate to English. The cultural bonding that they share they have calendar with 3 ceremonial every 4 months. Those ceremonies are to reconfirm and reclaim with their nature such as ocean etc. There are possibilities of community to cooperate in business. In Taiwan they have the case where the Lunang Mangus the special tribe where they manage their own territory has plenty of tourism funds. They advise to go back on governance institution in terms og water resources, coastal line back to original institution. So that's why we learned from ICCA criteria.

Thagi comment on whether the case on the Thailand has lost their concept or has it just stop with the community as modern together with the local government, that's why theres a foreign world. Is it to realy go back on customary institution, is there any foreign act? Institution has become modern association, are we going back forward enough? Are you sure the usage of alphabethical will be the most suitable for their language?

Fuku replied that through the interaction with other countries, according to their tradition are more adaption and innovation to their awik awik, they should make in global system on every electronics device where they need to choose on what they want to use. Indonesia country will be the one who are appropriate to answer about it. The reason why all of us here to help Indonesia view on our opinion.



### Phillipines

It's a simple layout that represent as criteria of ICCA. For the first one between equal natures, they do not see the bond beyond normal use, they don't know it. The communities make an implemented decision, none of them see the governance, it was more on the strong connection between governments. Conservation with nature where they went to mangrove, they see the replanation of the mangrove and awik awik also use for conservation. If these community they want to be an ICCA, they suggest to go back to their ancestor domain traditional way of doing. They also emphasize between nature and spiritual but they don't see that, otherwise they are well managed. Mavis meet the fisherman, those people of doing the volunteering involvement of the fisherman.

### Malaysia

Thanks to Pak Amin to allow the visit to his place and surrounding community. They did their best to look to the past, the people tried to establish in their sentiment on 1940. Because of the pressures, the land occupied by non IP. They learned from Teluk Jor and Jeru Waru along with the local community are the people leading in the area that they do have some bond with the territory that they lives even in small portion such as celebration, tradition, cultural events annually etc. As IP all around the world, some of them has the pressured so they lost their own language, the current organization body is a mixture between modern and conventional. Like Lembaga Pengembangan Sumber Daya Nelayan, is that government entity or no? Awik-Awik is revitalizing governance or else? They believed on what they are doing within 5 years are they doing by themselves that includes woman participation .Conservation and restoration probably they have in the past and try to establish it again and now in the phase of the restoration. One of the local participants from Malaysia came from Sabah who lives in mangrove area, she suggests to use more environmental safely on the fertilizer. Conclusion from Malaysia, they believe theres a great potention on revitalize what have been lost and what Pak Amin done so far will eventually move forward.

### Vietnam

## Fieldwork and Report



## United Nation Team (Vietnam-Iran-Timor Leste)

1. Taghi
2. Joao
3. Phong
4. Cong
5. Lam
6. Thuy
7. Toai
8. Huyen



## Background



They went to see Awik-Awik map, here is the map where theres schrimp pont, mangrove area etc. They don't see any schrimp pond there, they think that these area has instructed to build the schrimp pond. According to

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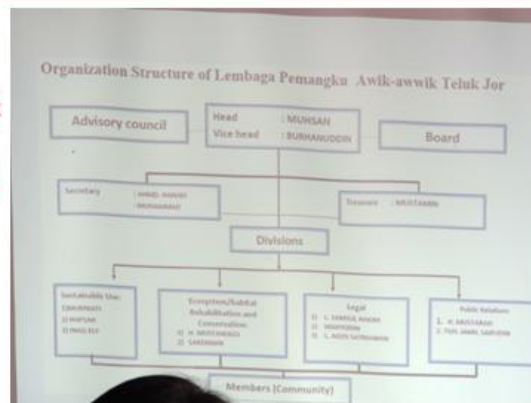
the legend there are some are which are mangrove zone and salt field. The community they went includes 6 village community. There is several questions mark whether they still doing it and do the conservation or no.

## Background

- **Community:** 6 villages with about 1700 households.
- **Territory:** Marine and Coastal (788 ha offshore and 197 ha onshore)
- **Bond Relationship:**
  - ✓ Marine: fishing
  - ✓ Fishes, clams, firewood,
  - ✓ Medicinal materials??? bee keeping??? Prevention storm, soil erosion and waves?

## Institutions

Their institution set up for the management of the natural resources



Its an awik awik organization map. Theres an institution for management resources,

## Awig-awig (Rules)

- Communities together developed their own rules to reduce damages from bombing and chemical fishing
- Government to supported and adopted the customary rules of communities



## Recommendations

- Community fund (CF) contributed by private sectors (farming owners)
- Women is the best choice for managing the CF
- Strengthening monitoring activities of costal marine forest
- Improving land use planning and management interventions
- Visit other successful models in Vietnam
- Promoting voices and empowerment of local people in making decision process

## A successful model in Vietnam



- Shrimp farming in Ca Mau, Vietnam (*extensive - culture farming*)



Theres traditional knowledge to feed the schrimp without destroys the environment.

## Conclusions

- The model not been represented fully as an ICCA's model
- Intensive shrimp farming may harm the mangrove and associated resources (destroying mangrove forest and pollution) -> not for ICCA's characteristics.
- Replicate Awig-awig to other community



These ICCA model are not represented as ICCA.Vietnam comment that they are not sure about the beneficiary of schrimp to the communities. These farm of mangrove are become shrimp production but don't know wheteher theres an economical sharing.

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Taghi comment that the destruction of bombing etc, that's not mean its not ICCA. Theres management and governance with customare marine, but it doesn't necessary become same management. The thevexample on conservation area, if the area will are damage then its ICCA restoration part.

Huyin doubt about of Taghi's iopinion due to the cases on Vietnam that those land has become more for commercialization.

Indonesia



Sando said theres no need to give the presentation but to answer all of those questions ask with the other country. First of all when talking about ICCA this morning related with Teluk Jor, when lets talk about the bonding and how it relate to the cultures and language that borrow awik awik from Bali, its not really reverse to the wrong term. When talking about awik awik is talking about community so the borrow language has no problem since its not IP. The bond of awik awik should refer to the booklet of awik-awik. Awik-awik are more like concensus driven by government vor other sector as part of stake holder contribution.

But awik awik itself made by the fisherman in Lombok, previously theres 7 awik-awik and then the government like to join and participate on the process, so they try to make legalized regulation but with not really good process, and after that Teluk Jor itself make awik awik for Teluk Jor only. Previously is from Teluk Jukung awik awik, since Teluk Jor actualy a small part of Teluk Jukung. After the government failed to process the awik-awik they decide to have their own awik awik. Previously theres colonials regulation and after independence also theres another harmful regulation about village. Village devide into several part of villages, long time ago theres no village territory. In 1979, the law of village no 5 established.

Garcia questioned on 1979 they come administrative regulation that cut accros the sub division to undermine what was there before the law?.

Sando replied that when they talk about IP in Indonesia, theres 3 village of IP, the head of the village has crushed with traditional institution chief. Theres a lot of interfeces on devide the territory of the people in Indonesia. Another things are related with spatial regulatioan and coastal that impact awik awik in process. According to the Pak Amin presentation, they know how to writen the awik awik, its also contain the signature of the leader of 2 villages along with district agency signed concerning fishing coastal emphasizing and acknowledge these consesncus. They can also see the bomb of community area on the livelihood. The conservation which stopped the acces to community is not quite good conservation since there s law forestry and coastal management that stopped the acces of the local community to their local natural resources. With awik awik the natural resource began to be acces again and to gain their livelihood whereas they have to protect the mangrove. When you followed Ibu murni presentation, previously the schrimp paste production

before awik awik only 5kgs after the mangrove maintain it becomes 10kgs per day. So it's prove that mangrove conservation support their livelihood. The fisherman can be separate who are going to sail with their wives with who do more added value from the fishing activity, this has become the fishing labor activities and add the value and become shrimp paste. If we calculate how many people depends on the natural resources not only by the tittle but also the process. Whenever theres problem occurs they can brought the issue to awik awik leaders and discuss to resolve the problem.

Pak Amin responded on Vietnam said about pollution on schrimp pond, he said that in awik awik process which has gone trough so many debate and discussion among different villagers until they reached their final concensus. Theres an activity called Keramba Jaring Apung for lobster which should be reported to GAPG, the challenges more to on how many unit of the floating net they should report proportionaly to the authority. In this case they request to IPB expert to advise on counting the net in order to prevent the pollution in that area. That includes the schrimp field they are know begin to use silvo fishery for schrimp field with using mangrove to reduce the chemical aspect. The community awik awik are the one who are involve on agriculture in coastel area whereas the community has been agreed within 2 villages with the confirmation of awik awik leader on how many unit they can take for the nest. Theres the different between the outsider and Jero Waru people in terms of unit qty. Sando also replied that its refer to the limitation regulation on awik awik booklet , that includes maximum capacity in swallow area for only 1 unit allowed and as for the deep area its allowed for 7 unit. 1 unit deep is for 1m2. In terms of monitoring, they have LPD, the deputy of the leader will be responsible that includes 4 divisions. The sustainability, the rehabilitation and conservation, public relation division, enforcement of awik awik. The evaluation will be evaluated annualy. The evaluation will be organized by 2 head of village, and they invited the representative from all parties involved interest in the concensus. Fisherman has the group of lobster community etc. These has become their own challenge because the main energy came from woods that includes mangrove woods, otherwise they should take from outside for other resources. In the availability of awik awik, the mangrove and tobace has been settled very clearly on regulation. Tobaco farm is not part of Teluk Jor area.

### 3. Cultural Evening





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