

# INCEPTION REPORT

## TOWARDS CLIMATE AND ECONOMIC RESILIENCE: DEVELOPMENT SUSTAINABLE ADAPTATION-BASED OF COFFEE VILLAGE AND TOURISM VILLAGE THROUGH CO-PRODUCTION SOCIAL FORESTRY

ADAPTATION FUND PROJECT

SOUTH SULAWESI

NOVEMBER

2023



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an account of the preliminary undertakings and modifications made to the design for the initiative titled "Towards Climate and Economic Resilience: Sustainable Adaptation Development via Tourism Villages and Coffee Villages via Social Forest Co-Production." The Climate Change and Environmental Adaptation Consortium (KAPABEL), comprised of the Community Forestry Services Team Foundation (TLKM), the Topadatindo Foundation, and the Balla Konservasi Wallacea Foundation, is responsible for the implementation of this endeavor. The 50th Adaptation Fund (AF) Board Meeting, which was publicly disclosed on the website, resulted in the official endorsement of this \$250,000 initiative by the AF for implementation in Tana Toraja Regency.

By establishing adaptive coffee and tourism villages situated within social forestry technoparks, this initiative seeks to bolster economic and climatic resilience. Several elements were devised in pursuit of the primary objective, specifically:

1. Developing adaptive coffee through coffee villages in order to strengthen the climate resilience of communities;
2. Enhancing the economic resilience of communities by advocating for greater economic accessibility;
3. Establishment of climate communities and technoparks as co-production laboratories for social forestry;
4. Promoting shared understanding and concern regarding sustainable adaptation strategies.

Each of the four components has an outcome, including:

### **Component 1. Adaptive coffee development through coffee villages to encourage community climate resilience.**

Outcome 1.1 development of adaptive coffee types to climate change.

Outcome 1.2 increase the institutional capacity of coffee village managers.

Outcome 1.3 integration of adaptive coffee village management in the work plans of related agencies.

### **Component 2. Strengthening community economic resilience through expanding economic access**

Outcome 2.1 Expanding coffee market access.

Outcome 2.2 Expanding economic access through social forestry schemes.

### **Component 3. Development of technoparks and climate villages**

Outcome 3.1 Development of collaborative action through co-production based technoparks social forestry.

Outcome 3.2 Increasing community resilience to climate change by encourage the climate village program.

**Component 4. Build collective awareness about sustainable adaptation practices**

Outcome 4.1 Increasing community knowledge capacity regarding sustainable adaptation practices.

# I. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

Climate change is reducing coffee productivity in Tana Toraja Regency. Coffee productivity has dropped by 10 to 20% in the last five years. Coffee production was 3,250 tons in 2016, and then declined to 3,153 tons, 2,887 tons, and 2,410 tons over the next three years. Despite an increase to 3,948 tons in 2020, coffee output declined again in 2021, with a total production of 3,567 tons.

Two factors contributed to the drop in output. For starters, increased rainfall reduces coffee plant output by interfering with the process of coffee fruit formation (Andi Wera, 2021). Second, most coffee in Tana Toraja has not been rejuvenated since it was first planted in the early 1990s for arabica coffee and in the 1970s for robusta<sup>1</sup> coffee. To restore coffee productivity, rejuvenation and intensification are required through the introduction of climate-adaptive coffee varieties.

In a socioeconomic setting, at least 79.34% of Tana Toraja's population is employed as a farmer<sup>2</sup>. Coffee is the principal commodity managed by farmers. However, coffee productivity varies owing to climate change, which has an impact on people's income. This condition necessitates the involvement of multiple stakeholders in order to avoid the worst effects of climate change.

The Climate Change and Environmental Adaptation Consortium (KAPABEL), comprised of the Community Forestry Services Team Foundation (TLKM), the Topadatindo Foundation, and the Balla Konservasi Wallacea Foundation, has been awarded the Adaptation Fund's trust to carry out adaptation projects in Tana Toraja Regency once more. This initiative will emphasize adaptation through the creation of adapted coffee, as well as economic development through the establishment of tourist communities. All intervention settlements are set in the woods. As a result, social forestry-based forest management is adopted.

This project will directly affect 441 individuals dispersed over 6 villages. Aside from that, the study will contribute to the proposal of a climate village program in 46 forest settlements.

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<sup>1</sup> Kapabel Program Report (2022)

<sup>2</sup> BPS Tana Toraja (2021)

## **1.2. Inception Phase**

The initial phase of project implementation starts from September 2023, covering several activities including:

- Consultation with the National Implementing Entity regarding preparations for project implementation, September 2023
- Trial and error tissue culture coffee explant at the Tissue Culture Laboratory, Faculty of Forestry, Hasanuddin University, October 2023
- Consultation with parties to prepare for project implementation, October 2023
- Recruitment for the Project Management Unit (PMU), October 2023.
- Field facilitator training will be organized in November 2023.
- The kick-off meeting and Inception Workshop will be conducted at the Tana Toraja Regency Education Office on November 22, 2023.
- December 2023: Consultation on a replacement village
- Evaluation of prospective successor settlements by December 2023
- December 2023 meeting to determine intervention villages

## II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1. Project Design

Climate and economic resilience: sustainable adaptation development based on coffee villages and tourism villages through social forestry co-production has four components and eight outputs, which include:

#### **Component 1: Adaptive coffee development via coffee villages to promote community climate resilience.**

This project will promote the development of coffee villages as sites for producing climate-adaptive coffee varieties and as a learning tool for stakeholders, particularly coffee farmers, in terms of production and post-harvest coffee processing. The initiative will involve at least 30% of the total beneficiaries in each activity in this component, including village youth, vulnerable groups, and women's groups.

#### **Outcome 1.1: Creation of coffee varieties that are resistant to climate change.**

This initiative will cultivate climate-adaptive coffee varieties in Pasang Village, South Makale district, Tana Toraja Regency, and rename it the 'Adaptive Coffee Village.' This effort will serve as a permanent demonstration plot for the cultivation and development of climate-adaptive coffee. Creating adaptable coffee seeds could be a solution to the drop in coffee productivity caused by climate change.

#### **Outcome 1.2. Improving the institutional ability of adaptive coffee village managers**

This project will facilitate the construction of an adaptive coffee center corporate entity by incorporating social forestry business groups as partners, ensuring the sustainability of adaptive coffee management and development. Institutional strengthening is accomplished by boosting managers' capacity to assure long-term adaptive coffee management. This is accomplished through the use of Outcomes.

#### **Outcome 1.3. Incorporating adaptive coffee village management into linked agencies' work plans**

As a program sustainability approach, adaptive coffee village management will be absorbed in each program/work plan of the relevant agency at the regional level. This is accomplished by the use of Outcomes.

#### **Component 2: Increasing economic access to strengthen community resilience**

Through increased economic access, this project will promote neighborhood economic resilience. This will be accomplished through the expansion of the coffee market through downstream coffee products and the development of tourist settlements through social forestry projects. The project will involve at least 30% of the overall beneficiaries in each activity in this component, including village youth, vulnerable groups, marginalized groups, and women's groups.

### **Outcome 2.1: Increased access to the coffee market**

This initiative will promote community economic resilience by increasing and extending the coffee industry through downstream coffee products. This strategy is motivated by the challenge of farmers who lack access to information and markets.

### **Outcome 2.2: Increasing economic access through social forestry initiatives**

Through a social forestry plan, this project will provide legal access to forest area management for people in and around the forest. The goal of social forestry development is to expand community livelihood options.

### **Component 3: is the creation of technoparks and climate villages to serve as social forestry co-production laboratories.**

This initiative will inspire stakeholders to work together to create a social forestry technopark. Technopark will be a priority place for social forestry development and research, as well as a pilot location for social forestry management in other villages in Tana Toraja Regency. Aside from that, this project will promote climate villages as a means of increasing community resilience to climate change. Several parties will be included in each climate village proposal activity, including young village people, vulnerable groups, marginalized groups, and women's organizations, who will account for at least 30% of the total beneficiaries in this activity.

### **Outcome 3.1: Creation of a technopark based on social forestry collaboration.**

This project will foster collaborative activity among parties by creating a technopark based on social forestry co-production. The development of Technopark aims to raise capital from related parties and make the intervention site a priority area for regional development programs involving adaptive coffee and tourist villages.

### **Outcome 3.2: Strengthening community resilience to climate change through the climate village program (ProKlim).**

As a sustainability strategy, this project will promote the climate village program (ProKlim). The villages that will be registered are those that intersect with Tana Toraja's forest areas. The target villages for registration are 46 (53%) of the 87 villages in Tana Toraja that have direct contact with forest areas and are spread across 9 sub-districts. Through ProKlim, the government is increasing its ministerial involvement in efforts to increase community resilience to climate change.

### **Component 4: Raising Public Awareness of Sustainable Adaptation Practices**

The project will seek to raise collective awareness and understanding of the importance of sustainable adaptation practices through outreach, discussions, practical books, and short videos in this component. This activity will involve a variety of partners, including the government, academics, non-governmental organizations, and local communities, including village youth, vulnerable groups, and at least 30% of women's groups from the total beneficiaries in each activity in this component.



#### **Outcome 4.1: Improving community awareness of sustainable adaption strategies.**

This project will distribute information about successful sustainable adaption techniques. This activity will help to raise public awareness and knowledge about the effects of climate change and sustainable adaptation practices.

#### **2.2. Innovative Approaches to Technology, Innovation, and Mechanisms**

This project will promote innovation, technology, and new mechanisms to strengthen climate change resilience, such as:

1. Adaptive coffee villages will be established at the district level as locations for the development (cultivation) of adaptive coffee seeds. The development of adaptive coffee will address the issue of decreased coffee productivity as a result of climate change. The initiative will create a modest tissue culture laboratory in a coffee community as a technique of adaptive coffee seed propagation. This project also includes the establishment of a permanent seed house and demonstration plot for planting coffee seeds for nursery cultivation. The permanent seed house will become a “adaptive coffee seed bank” that can be freely accessed by coffee farmers in Tana Toraja. Meanwhile, the planting demonstration plot will serve as a testing ground for adaptive coffee cultivation techniques. This is a novel approach to coffee development in Tana Toraja Regency, if not South Sulawesi. So that a variety of issues confronting coffee farmers, including social forestry business groups, can be addressed through this project. The adaptive coffee village will not only be used as a location for adaptive coffee cultivation but will also be a means of learning for all elements of society regarding post-harvest coffee processing, starting from the picking, fermentation, drying, roasting, to the production of ready-to-brew coffee through "coffee clinics".
2. Social forestry (PS) is the second type of forestry. In this project, social forestry is fostered on the basis of climate resilience through adaptive commodity development. This is a strategic move in reacting to climate concerns encountered by the people of Tana Toraja, such as lower output and variable harvest seasons. By fostering PS based on climate resilience, community economic resilience can be created. Apart from that, the PS being supported is a partnership between parties such as regional government, village government, academics, NGOs and local institutions that are members of the Tana Toraja social forestry acceleration working group (Pokja PPS). The parties will be directly involved in each stage so that they will be able to carry out replication after the project is done. Not only that, but the project will also document each stage of the intervention in the form of a best practices paper.
3. Another innovation that will be implemented to assist the growth of social forestry programs in Tana Toraja district is the internalization of each regional apparatus organization's (OPD) work program into a social forestry program via Tana Toraja regent regulations (Perbup). This could be one of the primary ways for building social forestry groups (KPS), allowing groups to access support from each OPD. Through direct intervention from Tana Toraja's Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPML), this project will also encourage the birth of a village policy on social forestry that regulates the use of village funds for development activities of social forestry

groups and encourages collaboration between village-owned enterprises (Bumdes) and social forestry business groups (KUPS) regarding funding. If this is effective, it will be a new innovation in assisting Tana Toraja Regency's rapid social forestry development initiative, which can subsequently be repeated in other parts of South Sulawesi.

4. Technopark for Social Forestry. This project will promote the creation of a technopark that will serve as a social forestry co-production laboratory and will be located in a hamlet that already has a social forestry agreement. The project will promote the technopark as a priority area for social forestry development and research, and it will serve as a model for other communities in Tana Toraja Regency and other areas in South Sulawesi. Technopark will serve as a conduit for capital<sup>3</sup> from many stakeholders interested in social forestry development projects. In terms of developing adaptive coffee varieties and social forestry-based tourism villages, the technopark will participate in research and development (coffee productivity, business development strategies, value chains, and so on) that will then be used as intervention recommendations to the district government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. For example, to increase coffee productivity, related parties such as academics, government agencies, and other private institutions will provide coffee cultivation training for farmers on how to use the best agricultural techniques in coffee cultivation through Technopark. Following the successful completion of the intervention, the technopark will document and share it to other villages for replication. The scheme established under the technopark concept is something fresh that the parties concerned in the development of social forestry have never done before.

### **2.3. Main Challenges**

This project is a continuation of the previous one, Community Adaptation of the Saddang Watershed Ecosystem Based on Forest Food Management, which has been running for over two years. Several methods and accomplishments have been made. So that there are no substantial hurdles in implementing initiatives for climate and economic resilience: sustainable adaptation development based on coffee villages and tourism villages through social forestry co-production.

According to the inception workshop, the following issues would be encountered during project implementation:

1. Discourse difficulties.

Discourse on social forestry is still not extensively consumed by district Regional Apparatus Organizations. They believe that PS is entirely the responsibility of the Provincial and Central Governments. In actuality, the PS does not only refer to forest regions, but also to villages that fall under the jurisdiction of the Regency Government. Aside from PS, climate change conversation is still restricted certain OPDs (Regional Apparatus Organizations). In fact, the discourse on climate change adaptation should be internalized in every OPD planning at the Tana Toraja Regency level.

2. Institutional issues

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<sup>3</sup> Capital - livelihood capital: physical, human, financial, natural and social. Refers to the 1999 DFID asset pentagon

The lack of discourse on Climate Change and Social Forestry ensures that institutional/OPD fragmentation continues. As a result, various plans were not integrated with one another. Several OPD leaders had grasped these two concerns in the prior project, but there was a change in policy after the change in OPD leadership, so communication could be re-established.

The project will be concerned about these two issues. Several techniques and initiatives have been developed from the beginning to incorporate climate change and social forestry concerns into the OPD and planning papers.

#### **2.4. Innovation Space**

The project will become a forum for creativity for climate change adaptation and social forestry activists by developing sustainable adaptation based on coffee villages and tourism villages through social forestry co-production. This project is located in Tana Toraja Regency, which is mostly covered by forest and has a population of coffee farmers. Climate change has long been felt, particularly by coffee farmers. Farmers learn not just how to acquire access to forest management through this project, but also how to adapt to climate change by generating adaptive varieties.

Economic development is also achieved by maximizing tourism potential in forest areas. The village government will be encouraged to be the principal actor in this process, with backing from the Regency Government and the central government. Developing tourist settlements is the best option for forest management because it has the least influence on the ecosystem. It is intended that this would serve as a model for forest management in Tana Toraja and possibly elsewhere.

To ensure that all of this continues beyond the project, interested parties must be included through a social forestry technopark. The social forestry technopark will serve as a PS management research and knowledge laboratory. In addition, the technopark will connect KPS and KUPS with parties who can give finance support for the development of PS commodities.

### **III. WORKSHOP INCEPTION REPORT**

#### **3.1. Project Launching Ceremony**

On November 27, 2023, the Consortium for Adaptation to Climate Change and the Environment (Kapabel) together with the Kemitraan (the Partnership for Governance Reform) carried out an Inception workshop which took place in the Tana Toraja Regency Education Office Hall. This activity is the first meeting which aims to ensure that stakeholders understand the objectives and scope of the program, the introduction of KAPABEL as an implementing entity, outputs, activities, intervention villages, and implementation time. Participants who attended were representatives of various agencies with an interest in implementing the program.

In this activity, at least 28 entities related to the project were present, consisting of Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), District Government, Village Government, Universities, Social Forestry Groups, Social Forestry Business Groups, and Non-Government Organizations.

The inception workshop activity consists of five sessions. The first opening session included remarks from the KAPABEL director, remarks from the AF Kemitraan program manager, and remarks from the Regent of Tana Toraja as well as officially opening the program. The second session, signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between KAPABEL and the Tana Toraja Regency Government, and between KAPABEL and the Faculty of Forestry UNHAS and the Faculty of Agriculture UKI Toraja. The MoU between KAPABEL and the Regent contains the support of the Tana Toraja Government in facilitating buildings and land for the development needs of the coffee village, which is planned to be centered in the Pango-Pango tourist area. Meanwhile, the MoU between KAPABEL and the campus contains human resource support in the form of expert staff (lecturers) and students who are ready to be involved in implementing the program. The plan is that students from two universities will be involved in the process of proposing a climate village program in 46 villages. Apart from that, several lecturers will be involved as experts in the program.

The third session, namely the program presentation carried out by the Project Manager. The presentation takes the form of an explanation of the general outline of the program starting from an introduction to the implementing entity, an explanation of the background to the birth of the program, goals and achievements, location of the intervention, duration of the program, and number of beneficiaries. Apart from that, the project manager also provides a number of general descriptions of achievements during the program. These achievements are divided into four components, eight outcomes and fifteen outputs.

The third session was a talk show with the theme of climate change adaptation in Tana Toraja district. There are three topics, namely Adaptive Coffee, Tourism Villages, and Social Forestry Technopark. Adaptive coffee was explained by Hariadi, an agricultural instructor who is active in the adaptive coffee development campaign in Tana Toraja. Tourism Village, explained by Maria, a tourism village practitioner. He has long been involved in developing tourist villages. One of the assistance is the Kole Sawangan tourist village. Meanwhile, the technopark material was delivered by Prof. Dr. Supratman, S. Hut. Technopark is an idea from

the Forestry Faculty of Hasanuddin University, which aims to encourage integration of the roles of parties, capital, business groups, in order to achieve the development of social forestry business management. In this session, the participants were quite enthusiastic in discussing. Until the time was over, many participants still asked questions, especially regarding the development of tourist villages and the construction of technoparks as an effort to scale up social forestry businesses.

The fourth or Tinal session is a focus group discussion (FGD). The FGD aims to gather input from various parties for three things, namely the development of a coffee village, tourist village and technopark. All participants were divided into three groups based on topic. After that, they held a discussion facilitated by each Program Officer as the person responsible for implementing each component.

### **3.2. Inception Workshop Aim**

The Inception Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation in Tana Toraja Regency was the First meeting aimed at ensuring stakeholders understood the objectives and scope of the program, introducing KAPABEL as an implementing entity, outline of activities, output, and implementation time.

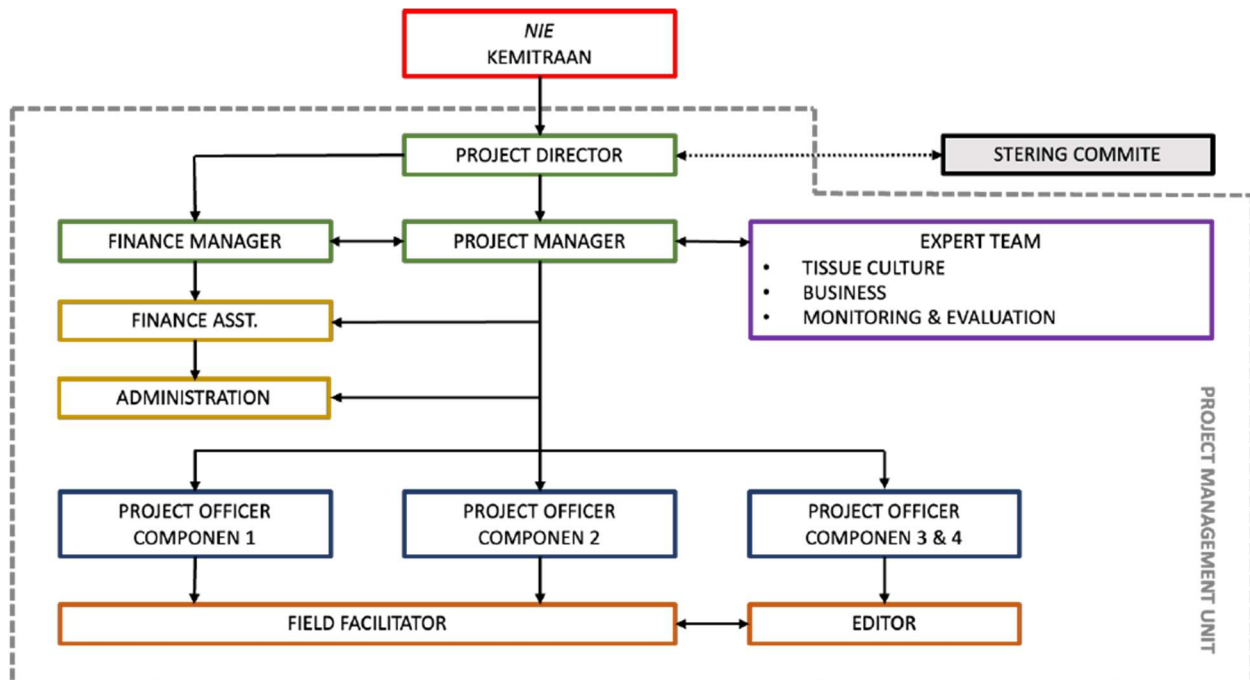
### **3.3. Expected Result**

This inception workshop is expected to produce several outputs, including:

1. Understanding the program towards climate and economic resilience: sustainable adaptation development based on coffee villages and tourism villages through joint production of social forestry by stakeholders
2. MoU between the Tana Toraja Regency Government and KAPABEL
3. MoU between the Faculty of Forestry Unhas and KAPABEL
4. MoU between the UKI Faculty of Agriculture and KAPABEL

### **3.4. Project Implementation**

The Climate Change and Environmental Adaptation Consortium (KAPABEL) consists of three organizations, namely: the Community Forestry Services Team Foundation (TLKM) as the Consortium Lead, the Topadatindo Foundation, and the Balla Konservasi Wallacea Foundation. In implementing the project, the Consortium formed a Project Management Unit (PMU) which was tasked with carrying out activities both at the village level and at the district level that contributed to project achievements. The PMU structure is as follows:



The Project Director, who acts on behalf of the Consortium, has direct accountability to the NIE and oversees the entire program. Project implementation will fall under the purview of the Project Manager, who will have the support of three Project Officers and a Field Facilitator. A Group of Specialists will provide PMU with assistance during the project's execution, specializing in both technical implementation on the ground and strategic design.

### 3.5. Verification and Proposed Revisions to the Project Results Framework

#### Component 1.

The activity level for this component remains unchanged. All remains well with the implementation of the initial strategy, which centered on the expansion of the Coffee Village. The construction of the coffee village will take place within the Pango-Pango Tourism Area. The Memorandum of Understanding between KAPABEL and the Regent of Tana Toraja, which was executed throughout the inception workshop, reflected this determination. The laboratory structure will be housed within the office of the Agricultural Extension Center. Multiple sections of the office will undergo renovations in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the tissue culture multiplication laboratory.

#### Component 2.

Alterations that transpire in component 2, specifically regarding the placement of the tourist village development. During the planning phase, two villages, Batu Alu Village and Bau Village, will be affected in an effort to establish tourist villages. The emergence of these two localities was precipitated by discussions held within the Tana Toraja PS Working Group. Nevertheless, we were notified by KPH Saddang 1 during the project preparation phase that Batu Alu Village had been granted Social Forestry Approval. AF received the project proposal in early 2023, which was roughly four months subsequent to the issuance of the approval.

These changes were then discussed during the Inception workshop. The parties involved include: KPH Saddang 1, Environmental Service, Subdistrict Head, and Batu Alu Village Government. The project management explained that changes would be made to the intervention village, because Batu Alu had received PS approval. Meanwhile, the project objective is to facilitate villages within the area to gain management access. So, a replacement village will be looked for that has tourism potential but is located in a forest area. The head of Batu Alu village and the head of South Sangalla sub-district accepted this decision, they agreed to look for another village to facilitate access to management.

The outcomes of the deliberation indicate that two alternative village alternatives are available: Sarapeang Village and Parindingan Village. Although both have the potential for panoramic tourism, they are situated in forested regions. Thus, following the conclusion of the inception workshop, the project management will conduct an evaluation of the two locations.

The project administration conducted an evaluation of the two sites on December 3, 2023. In the village of Parindingan, numerous amenities have been constructed, including gazebos and restrooms. Additionally, the road has been improved by the village government. Nevertheless, accessing the tourism attraction from the summit of the karst necessitates ascending several hundred flights of stairs. In the village of Sarapeang, however, no infrastructure has been constructed. Access to the road has been granted, but it remains a farm road. However, travel to tourist attractions remains comparatively straightforward in contrast to Parindingan. Thus far, the tourism destination in Sarapeang has been utilized as a site for camping.

Consultations were continued with stakeholders including KPH Saddang 1, the Environmental Service, and the Tourism Office, after the assessment. The outcomes of the evaluation and deliberations with the village administration are expounded upon. Consequently, the parties favored the village of Sarapeang. Thus, a meeting with the Sarapeang community and the village administration will constitute the following phase.

A meeting was conducted at the office located in the Sarapeang village on December 11, 2023. Forestry instructors from KPH Saddang 1, village chiefs, and members of the community attended this meeting. During this meeting, two topics were deliberated: 1) the proposition to designate Sarapeang village as an intervention village for the project; and 2) the necessity of reaching an agreement with both the village administration and the community if Sarapeang village is selected as an intervention site. The outcome of this meeting was unanimous agreement among all parties involved that Sarapeang Village, and not Batu Alu Village, would serve as the intervention site. A modification to a single intervention village has no effect on the project's output.

Administratively, Sarapeang Village is situated in the Rembon District, which is the administrative center of Tana Toraja. It can be reached in approximately 35 minutes by car from Makale City. The map that follows depicts the locations of interventions that have been modified.

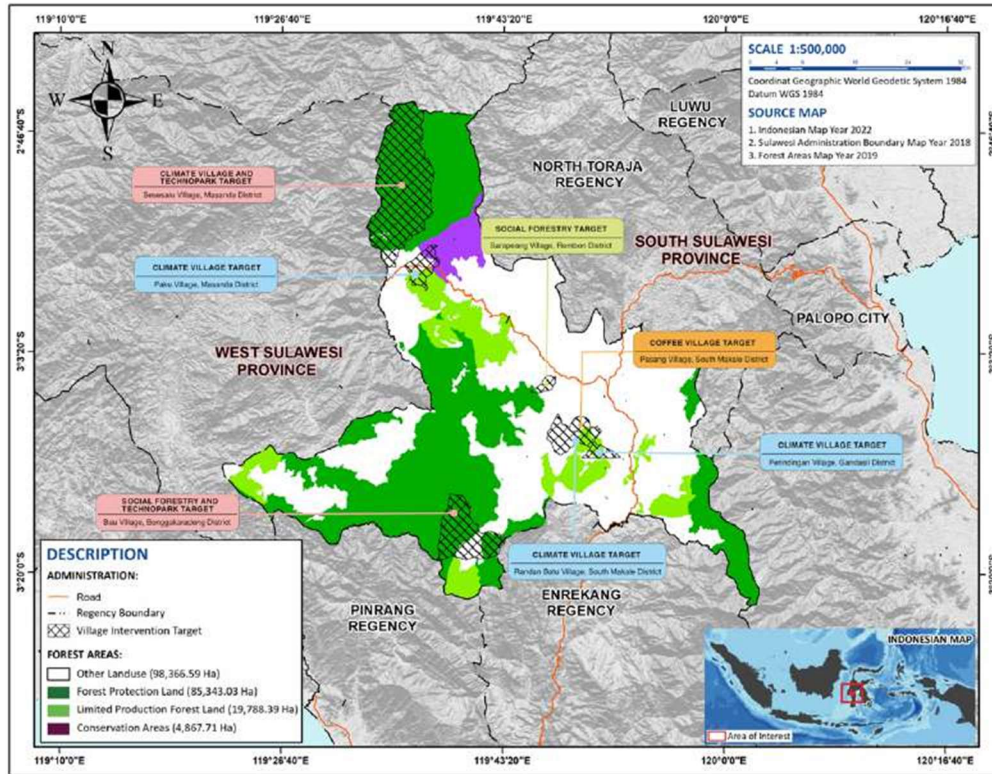


Figure 1. Final Intervention Location Map

The outcome of the conference held at the Sarapeang office was documented in the minutes of the "Agreement on the Tulak Langi' Lembang Sarapeang Tourism Management Mechanism, Rembon District, Tana Toraja Regency". The copy provided below:



**BERITA ACARA**  
**KESEPAKATAN MEKANISME PENGELOLAAN WISATA TULAK LANGI'**  
**LEMBANG SARAPEANG KECAMATAN REMBON KABUPATEN TANA TORAJA**

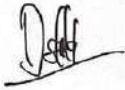
Pada hari ini tanggal **Sebelas Bulan Desember Tahun 2023** bertempat di Lembang Sarapeang, Kecamatan Rembon, Kabupaten Tana Toraja kami yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini telah mengikuti pertemuan dan musyawarah tentang mekanisme pengelolaan wisata Tulak Langi' serta menyepakati beberapa hal sebagai Berikut :

1. Pengelolaan wisata tulaklangi akan dikelola secara bersama, bukan atas nama perorangan atau pribadi.
2. Wisata tulaklangi akan dikelola oleh Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa sarapeang, yang akan diawasi oleh pemerintah lembang sarapeang dan KPH Saddang I.
3. Apabila persetujuan pengelolaan perhutanan sosial telah terbit, akan dibentuk Kelompok Sadar Wisata (POKDARWIS) yang akan mengelola wisata tulaklangi.
4. Apabila dikemudian hari terdapat permasalahan atau terjadi pengklaiman lahan pada lokasi wisata tulaklangi, pengelolaan atau persetujuan PS akan diserahkan kembali ke pihak KPH Saddang I

Demikian berita acara ini dibuat sebenar-benarnya, sebagai dasar untuk mekanisme pengelolaan wisata Tulak Langi'. Berikut masing-masing yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

- |                           |         |         |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. Nataniel Botta         | (.....) | (.....) |
| 2. Nathan Zaki            | (.....) | (.....) |
| 3. J. Marten Tamboli      | (.....) | (.....) |
| 4. L.L. Fauzan            | (.....) | (.....) |
| 5. ARIS                   | (.....) | (.....) |
| 6. Petrus Pallai          | (.....) | (.....) |
| 7. Dedy                   | (.....) | (.....) |
| 8. Yosephim Saung R. S.Hu | (.....) | (.....) |
| 9. M. Andy                | (.....) | (.....) |
| 10. AGUNG TOMASINA        | (.....) | (.....) |

Penyuluh Kehutanan



**Desiany Kallolangi**

Sarapeang, 11 Desember 2023

Ketua L.PHD Sarapeang



**Saso**

Mengetahui  
Kepala Lembang Sarapeang



**Hariyanto Talondong**



**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN TANA TORAJA  
KECAMATAN REMBON  
LEMBANG SARAPEANG**

**MUSYAWARAH MEKANISME PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA TULAK LANGGI'**

NO	NAMA	JABATAN	ALAMAT	TANDA TANGAN
1	HARIYANTO TALONDONG	KETUA LEMBANG	SARAPEANG	1
2	Agung Tomarisa	KAPABEL	MAKALE	2
3	Mari Amoyulhama	KAPABEL	MAKALE	3
4	Satia B. Tamorran	KAPABEL	MAKALE	4
5	Dedy M.	KAPABEL	MAKALE	5
6	Mataniel K.	Masyakat	Rembon	6
7	Petrus Pallai	Wury	Sarapeang	7
8	Sato	Wury	Sarapeang	8
9	Martha T.	Wury	Sarapeang	9
10	Lili Panyola	Staf lembang	Sarapeang	10
11	Nathan Mokiwa	Masyakat	Ulu-sala	11
12	Ede Yuna	KAPABEL	MAKALE	12
13	Yosephim, S.P	KPH Sadding I	Makale	13
14	Destany Kallidangi	KPH Sadding I	Makale	14
15	RUSIKA PIN	staf lembang	leandapi	15
16	SUSIARTI PELI.B	PD kec. Rembon	REMBON	16
17	ESRAYANI	staf lembang	Pappang	17
18	JOLI L.P.	Stk. lembang	Sikei	18
19	ARIS T.L.	ka. karoteli	Tasia	19
20	E. M. S. S. S.	RT. Tasia	Tasia	20
21	V. T. W. Tabang	RT Pappang	Sektei	21
22	Paulus Obang	RT. Sangbra	Sangbra	22
23	Agustina M	staf lembang	Kalembang	23
24	Weryanti P	Staf lembang	Kalembang	24
25				25

NO	NAMA	JABATAN	ALAMAT	TANDA TANGAN
26				26
27				27
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29				29
30				30
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36				36
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50				50

Sarapeang, 11 Desember 2023  
 Kepala Lembang Sarapeang  
  
 HARIYANTO TALONDONG



Figure 2. Meeting Documentation in Sarapeang Village

### **Component 3.**

The activities in this component remain unchanged, with a continued emphasis on two specific areas: the social forestry technopark and the concept for a climate village program. The primary objective of the social forestry technopark will be to foster the growth and advancement of coffee and tourist communities that are capable of adapting to changing circumstances. The Tana Toraja Regency Social Forestry Working Group will provide support for this effort.

Concurrently, the climate village initiative will be implemented in a total of 46 villages. The execution will entail the collaboration of the Sulawesi Region Climate Change Control Center (PPI) with students from Hasanuddin University and Toraja Indonesian Christian University.

### **Component 4.**

Similar to component 3, component 4 remains unchanged. The activities in this component will primarily concentrate on knowledge management, with a specific emphasis on acquiring information from the social forestry technopark. In addition, this component will generate knowledge goods in the form of modules and documentary videos derived from various activities, including the network cultural process and the advancement of tourist villages.

## **3.6. Summary of the Discussion**

The inception workshop discussions yielded multiple inputs to enhance the implementation of the project. The future success of project implementation will depend on the active participation of all parties involved. Furthermore, project management determined it to be essential to conduct an assessment of social forestry groups in four specific villages: Sese Salu, Paku, Paringsingan, and Randan Batu.

The intervention village, Batu Alu Village, will undergo a transformation and be renamed as Sarapeang Village, specifically for tourist purposes. Changes are implemented by giving priority to discussions and actively involving the relevant stakeholders.

Technopark will serve as a laboratory for the development of social forestry. It will involve the Social Forestry Working Group to promote the establishment of technopark institutions. The institutions in consideration are organic institutions that are constructed by a sequential

process from upstream to downstream. Prior to proceeding, it is imperative to conduct a comprehensive evaluation to ascertain the challenges and possibilities inherent in each Key Performance System (KPS).

#### **IV. CLOSING**

This Inception Report was created as a basis for explaining the project design, as well as changes that occurred in the inception phase. The implementation of the Inception Workshop marks the start of the entire series of project activities.

All input received from the parties, especially those of a technical nature, will be taken into consideration by project management in developing communication strategies and project implementation. The support of the parties from the inception phase until the inception workshop was carried out gave KAPABEL a sense of optimism to carry out the project optimally and carried out in a participatory and sustainable manner.

Thereby,  
Thank You.

# APPENDIX

## Appendix 1. Inception Workshop Activity Documentation



Figure 3. Opening speech and the innovation Program Launching by The Regent of Tana Toraja



Figure 4. The signing of MoU



Figure 5. Commitment to university support for program implementation





Figure 6. The Program Presentation



Figure 7. Talk show on Climate Change Adaptation in Tana Toraja



Figure 8. *Focus Group Discussion on Coffee Village, Technopark, dan Tourist Village*



Figure 9. *Closing and Take picture*

**Appendix 2. List of Participants and Workshop Agenda**  
**list of participants**

<b>NO</b>	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>INSTITUTION</b>
1	Tana Toraja Regent	
2	Section Chief 2 Sulawesi	Sulawesi Regional Climate Change Control
3	Related Fields	Center
4	Section Chief 1	Sulawesi Regional Social Forestry and
5	Head of Social Forestry Area Preparation Division	Environmental Partnership Center
6	Head of Forest Management Unit	FMU Saddang I
7	Coordinator of Extention Worker	
8	Head of Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level	Tana Toraja Research and Development Development Planning Agency
9	Related Fields	
10	Head of Department	Tana Toraja Department of Agriculture
11	Related Fields	
12	Head of Department	Tana Toraja Department of Environmental and Forestry
13	Related Fields	
14	Head of Department	Tana Toraja Department of Tourism
15	Related Fields	
16	Head of Department	Tana Toraja Department of Community and Village Empowerment
17	Related Fields	
18	Head of Department	Tana Toraja Department of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives
19	Related Fields	
20	Head of Department	Tana Toraja Department of Education
21	Bidang Terkait	
22	Head of Department	Tana Toraja One Stop Integrated Licensing Service
23	Abimanyu S. Aji Darsoyo	Kemitraan Partnership
24	Dr. A. Mujetahid, S.Hut., MP	Dean of Faculty of Forestry UNHAS
25	Prof.	Dean of Faculty of Agriculture UKI
26	Prof. Dr. Supratman, S.Hut., MP	
27	Dr. Siti Halimah Larekeng SP., MP.	Tissue Culture Expert
28	Ardian	Businesses Expert
29	Emban Ibnu Rusyd Mas'ud, S.Hut., MP.	Monev Expert
30	Hariadi	Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Center
31	Maria	Narasumber Ekowisata
32	Head of District	Masanda District
33	Head of District	Makale Selatan District
34	Head of District	Gandang Batu Sillanan District

NO	PARTICIPANTS	INSTITUTION
35	Head of District	Sangalla Selatan District
36	Head of District	Bonggakaradeng District
37	Head of Village	Sese Salu Village
38	Head of Village	Paku Village
39	Head of Village	Randan Batu Village
40	Head of Village	Parindingan Village
41	Head of Village	Bau Village
42	Head of Village	Batu Alu Village
43	Leader of Group	Social Forestry Group Sese Salu Village
44	Leader of Group	Social Forestry Group Paku Village
45	Leader of Group	Social Forestry Group Parindingan Village
46	Leader of Group	Social Forestry Group Randan Batu Village
47	Leader of Group	Social Forestry Group Sese Salu Village
48	Leader of Group	Social Forestry Business Group Paku Village
49	Leader of Group	Social Forestry Business Group Parindingan Village
50	Leader of Group	Social Forestry Business Group Randan Batu Village
51	TLKM Foundation	KAPABEL
52	Topadatindo Foundation	
53	Balla Konservasi Foundation	
54	PMU Inovasi II	

### Appendix 3. Workshop Agenda

TIME	AGENDA	PIC
<b>MONDAY, 27 NOVEMBER 2023</b>		
09.00 - 09.30	Registration	PMU
09.30 - 10.00	Opening <i>Welcome Speeches</i> 1. Director of Kapabel 2. Kemitraan 3. Regent of Tana Toraja Offically launch the activities.	
10.00 - 10.15	Kickoff Ceremony and MoU Signing 1. MoU for Coffee Village Development between the Tana Toraja Government and Kapabel 2. MoU for the Climate Village Program between the Faculty of Forestry Unhas, the Faculty of Agriculture UKI and Kapabel.	PMU

<b>TIME</b>	<b>AGENDA</b>	<b>PIC</b>
<b>10.15 - 10.30</b>	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
<b>10.30 - 11.00</b>	Program Presentation	Program Manager
<b>11.00 - 12.00</b>	Talk show on Climate Change Adaptation in Tana Toraja  1. Coffee Adaptive Development 2. Tourist Village Development  3. Establishment of a Social Forestry Technopark	Moderator: Emban Ibnu Rusyd Mas'ud  1. Agriculture Service Forestry Extension Officer Kabupaten Tana Toraja 2. Maria 3. Prof. Dr. Supratman, S.Hut., MP
<b>12.00 - 13.00</b>	<i>Break and Lunch</i>	
<b>13.00 - 15.00</b>	Talk show Continuation	
<b>15.00 - 16.00</b>	Focus Group Discussion 1. Coffee Village 2. Tourist Village 3. Technopark	Project Officer
<b>16.00 - 16.15</b>	Closing	PMU

#### Appendix 4. Project Implementation Schedule (revision proposal)

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	2023		2024										2025			
				Q1		Q2			Q3			Q4			Q5				
				11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
<b>1. Coffee village-based adaptive coffee development to promote community climate resilience</b>	1.1. Development of climate change adaptive coffee variety	1.1.1. Tissue laboratory	1.1.1.1. Developing Tissue laboratory																
			1.1.1.2 Equipping the facility of Tissue Laboratory																
			1.1.1.3 Implementation of tissue culture laboratory management																
			1.1.1.4 Feasibility study and location design																
		1.1.2. Permanent adaptive coffee seedling house	1.1.2.1 Developing coffee seedling house																
			1.1.2.2 Equipping coffee seedling house																
			1.1.2.3. Procurement of adaptive coffee tissue culture seeds																
			1.1.2.4. Implementation of seed house management																
		1.1.3. Cultivation demonstration	1.1.3.1. The assessment of the																

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	2023		2024										2025			
				Q1		Q2			Q3			Q4		Q5					
				11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
		plot of environmentally friendly adaptive coffee	potential demonstration plot																
		1.1.3. Cultivation demonstration plot of environmentally friendly adaptive coffee	1.1.3.1. The assessment of the potential demonstration plot																
		1.1.3. Cultivation demonstration plot of environmentally friendly adaptive coffee	1.1.3.3. Implementation of demonstration plot management																
		1.1.4. Coffee Clinic	1.1.4.1. Developing Coffee Clinic																
			1.1.4.2. Equipping production house facilities and infrastructure																
			1.1.4.3 Implementing management of coffee clinic																
	1.2. Building the institutional capacity of coffee village managers	1.2.1. Coffee center business legal entity	1.2.1.1 Socializing cooperative business legal entities																
			1.2.1.2 Establishing coffee center cooperatives																
			1.2.1.3 Regular meetings of cooperative members																
			1.2.1.4 Facilitating the licensing of																

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	2023		2024										2025		
				Q1		Q2			Q3			Q4		Q5				
				11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
			coffee business legal entities															
		1.2.2. Increasing the capacity of cooperative management	1.2.2.1 Coffee village management training series															
			1.2.2.2 Business development training series															
	1.3. Integrating coffee village management into the work plans of related agencies	1.3.1. Internalization of coffee village management in the work plans of related agencies	<b>1.3.1.1 Workshop of parties in managing and developing coffee villages (kick off meeting)</b>															
			1.3.1.2 Multi-stakeholder meetings in integrating agency work plans into coffee villages (KPS regular meetings)															
<b>2. Strengthening community economic resilience through expanding economic access</b>	2.1. Expanding market	2.1.1. Sales outlet for coffee products	2.1.1.1 A Assessment of prospective outlet locations															
			2.1.1.2 Facilitatating coffee outlet facilities and infrastructure															
			2.1.1.3 Facilitate business licensing															



Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	2023		2024										2025	
				Q1		Q2			Q3			Q4		Q5			
				11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		2.1.2. Coffee outlet management institution															
	2.2. Expanding economic access through social forestry schemes	2.2.1. Agreement on forest management through a social forestry scheme	2.2.1.1 Socializing of social forestry programs														
2.2.1.2 Convening a gathering to establish forest farmer organizations or management institutions																	
2.2.1.3 Facilitating the preparation of proposals for social forestry																	
2.2.1.4 Initiation meeting for proposals for social forestry at the district level																	
2.2.1.5 Advocacy for the issuance of approval for social forestry management to BPSKL Sulawesi/Ministry of Environment and Forestry																	

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	2023		2024										2025					
						Q1		Q2			Q3			Q4		Q5					
				11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1			
			2.2.1.6 Facilitating the preparation of social forestry management plans and annual work plans for social forestry groups																		
			t2.2.1.7 Social Forestry Assistance																		
		2.2.2. Development of tourist villages in social forestry locations	2.2.2.1 Workshop on the role of stakeholders in developing tourist villages																		
			2.2.2.2 Forming the management of tourism group																		
			2.2.2.3 Preparation of site design and tourism work plan																		
			2.2.2.4 Preparation of village regulations related to the management of tourist villages																		
			2.2.2.5 Promotion of intervention village tourism (in collaboration with local and Regional South Sulawesi influencers)																		

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	2023		2024										2025			
				Q1		Q2			Q3			Q4		Q5					
				11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
		2.2.3. Increasing the capacity of tourism village managers	2.2.3.1 Tourist village management training series																
<b>3. Development of technoparks and climate villages as laboratories for social forestry co-production</b>	3.1. Development of collaborative action through a technopark based on social forestry co-production	3.1.1. Technopark action plan	3.1.1.1 Need assessment Site Technopark																
			3.1.1.2 Technopark development assistance																
			3.1.1.3 Technopark Stakeholder Workshop (Closing Project)																
	3.2. Increase community resilience to climate change by encouraging ProKlim	3.2.1. Climate village program	3.2.1.1 Socialization of the climate village program																
			3.2.1.2 Proklm Data Filling Training Workshop																
			3.2.1.3 Assistance in filling in ProKlim data																
<b>4. Building collective awareness about sustainable adaptation practices.</b>	4.1. Building community knowledge capacity regarding practices adaptasi berkelanjutan	4.1.1. Dissemination of learning from programs built based on co-production management	4.1.1.1 Short-documentary making																
			4.1.1.2 Practical Book making																
			4.1.1.3 Social Media Campaign																

Component	Outcome	Output	Activity	2023		2024										2025	
						Q1		Q2			Q3			Q4		Q5	
				11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			4.1.1.4 Field Facilitator Training														
			4.1.1.6 Creation of digital information on coffee products														
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>			Monitoring and Evaluating														
			Field Fisit														
			External Evaluation														

## **Appendix 5. Minutes of Workshop/Minutes of Meeting**

### **Opening**

#### **Muchlas Darmawan**

This program is the continuation and the development of the previous program. At this time, we will focus on addressing the development of adaptive coffee and tourist village.

#### **Abimanyu Sasongko Aji**

The impact of climate change is felt very clearly to this day because it has reduced water discharge which has caused rolling blackouts, including in Toraja. Apart from that, Toraja is also one of the areas that is vulnerable to climate change which affects the livelihoods of the community, especially farmers.

#### **Regent of Tana Toraja**

Toraja actually has a lot of forest potential. Giving individuals the opportunity to manage trees is a good idea since healthy forests create healthy water. Social forestry is also a collaborative field in which various Regional Organizations (OPD) can design and promote joint projects. This coffee program can also be used to educate the public about proper coffee picking and processing. We will organize a coffee festival on December 31st to educate and communicate about good quality coffee.

### **Support commitment from the Higher education**

#### **Dean of Agriculture UKI**

Ministry of Education and Culture program through the Independent Learning Curriculum (MBKM), which requires more lectures in the field so that we can maximize and help this program through this program. We are also committed to assisting this program by providing human resources who are subject matter experts in their respective fields. To assist with this coffee innovation, we have also set up a tissue culture laboratory.

#### **Dean of Forestry UNHAS**

This is an excellent opportunity for us to increase the participation of the forestry faculty academic community in order to support this program. We will devote ourselves to this program, for example, by conducting trials in the tissue culture laboratory at Hasanuddin University's forestry faculty. If necessary, we will also provide assistance through our experts or lecturers.

### **The Explanation of the Program**

#### **Dadang Anugrah**

Explained that this program towards by climate and economy resilience: Development of sustainable adaptation based on coffee villages and tourist villages through social forestry co-production.

#### **Head of Farmers Group**

As a farmer group we faced the current high cost of fertilizer that has caused marketing issues for us. Coffee is perfect, but we are limited by the high cost of subsidized fertilizer at the moment.

### **The Department of Agriculture**

We will distribute the subsidized fertilizer to those who are the members of Sistem Informasi Penyaluran Pupuk Bersubsidi (SINDU) to get the fertilizers, we will try to assist through our extension worker

### **Head of Perendingan Village**

Actually, the problem is the fund to pay the distributor, because there is no capital to fund this fertilizer, so few people can afford to be distributors.

### **Special staff of the regent**

Why are only four villages receiving support when many regions require this program to tackle community-forestry conflicts? Social forestry should provide explanations that allow people to understand its benefits. Furthermore, these areas are coffee-producing areas.

Why is robusta not a concern, despite the fact that it is very potential in Toraja? When high-quality Arabica coffee reaches an altitude of 1500 meters above the water, it has entered the forest zone. The remaining areas outside of the forest are suitable for the robusta variety.

### **Dadang Anugrah**

There are only 6 selected areas, due to limited time in assisting, we wanted to focus on this village, so it can serve as a model for other villages. Furthermore, the existing money is solely available to these six villages.

### **Head of Forest Management Unit Saddang 1**

Sustainable Forest makes societies prosperous, this policy has five schemes, here in Toraja we already have two village and community forests. We continue socializing and collecting data as well as proposing social forestry in Tana Toraja. I also want to ask; will this adaptive coffee adjust toward El Niño and El Niño?

### **Parindingan village BPKH Tana Toraja**

We have established a POKDARWIS within this group in Buntu Tiroan and are requesting assistance from FMU as facilitators. To prevent area boundaries and community settlements from intersecting, we advocate for the reconstruction of forest area boundaries.

### **Talkshow “Climate Change Adaptation in Tana Toraja”**

#### **Hariadi Maria**

The presentation about the development of adaptive coffee and tourists village

#### **Prof. Dr. Supratman S.Hut, M.P.**

The presentation about social forestry technopark

### **Head of Forest Management Unit Saddang 1**

55% of the land area in Toraja is forested, and it was previously stated that Tana Toraja pertains to the upstream to the downstream region; therefore, what kind of solution can we find to link the economies of those who maintain the forests upstream and downstream?

### **The Department of Community and Village Empowerment Service**

Many village funds are allocated to tourism development, but tourism has not contributed to the development of villages. Tourism funding cannot be merely incorporated into village funds; rather, it should be incorporated into the RKPDES, which stands for village budget planning.

This is why it is essential for a village to have a Pokdarwis who can participate in village deliberations and contribute to tourism and village fund strategies.

### **Head of Paku Village**

We experienced a lack of sources to manage tourism in our village, we wanted to develop tourism for the existing waterfall in our village. We anticipate receiving assistance in relation to this tourism proposal.

### **Maria**

Regarding tourist villages, this is collaborative work from all parties, for example by forming the Pokdarwis First, then building a plan for what attractions can be shown. Later we will realize it for nails and sessesalu.

### **Hariadi**

We will ensure its realization.

### **Prof. Supratman**

When it comes to forest areas, we focus on ecological borders rather than regional administrative boundaries. Environmental justice can be employed as a method to generate solutions or policy in both upstream and downstream approaches. Additionally, one way to generate revenue is through the sale of the ecosystem services that are provided. The initial strategy is the one that prevents the accountable party. The second strategy entails being a conscientious customer. By means of governance, we can assess and strategize this process, subsequently transforming it into official government regulations. This technopark facilitates the testing of collaboration between different parties in both the upstream and downstream sectors. It establishes a fundamental network of shared interests that promotes mutual understanding and integration.

### **The Department of Tourism**

The challenges encountered during the coaching process revolve around creativity and innovation among the human resources. We kindly request that the community notify us when establishing a pokdarwis so that we may provide support in terms of human resource development.

### **Head of Sessesalu Village**

In our community, there is a natural panoramic tourist area that was built with a lot of money. However, it has just been reported that this tourism has reached the Mamasa area, so please check the status.

### **The Department of Education**

There are still sectoral egos getting in the way of this technopark, so it is very important to build this unity. What does the education department's real job have to do with this integration?

### **Prof. Supratman**

Education can be included through policies that provide learning spaces based on field experience, so that everything is connected.

### **FGD on Strengthening Tissue Culture Laboratory Component**

#### **Sisilia B. Tamorrón**

- a. Let me explain a little about what will be done during this Proyek Kampung Kopi (Coffee Village Project), we will build several buildings. First, the Tissue Culture Laboratory. Here we will propagate plants using the tissue culture process. For the tissue culture laboratory building, the building provided by the District Government of Tana Toraja, which is an Agricultural Extension Center located on Jalan Poros Pasang - Pango-Pango. Second, we will also build a nursery next to the laboratory building. Third, we will create a demonstration plot as an example for the seeds we develop, and finally we will create a coffee clinic which will later be processed around our demonstration plot. So the chain we are trying to build is a structured chain, starting from seed procurement to processing and tourism-based.
- b. The building used for this laboratory is a building belonging to the agricultural extension center which is being collaborated with, which will be converted into a standard laboratory for multiplication, the collaboration model which is planned for 14 months. First we will open internships from the UKI Toraja Campus and Unhas Makassar Campus, then it also opens up opportunities if someone wants to do research to make a thesis, but it is only limited to comparing planting media and is not specific to the molecular part and is only for propagation.
- c. Apart from that, we will also create a cooperative, which is related to results because the best thing is if the forest meets the market, so we are trying to think about that. However, our project only lasts for 14 months, so the problem is when this program is finished, what will happen to the longing for this coffee village?

### **The Department of Education**

- a. The thing that we need to consider collectively is the sustainability of Coffee Village. The problem that I have seen so far starting from the nursery is that sometimes they only use manual methods, sometimes there is coffee that falls and becomes a seedling, which is then replanted. This means that the method used is manual, so it is correct that the process in this coffee village uses a laboratory process, which means the quality has been tested so that this coffee is good for making seeds.
- b. Another issue I observed is the lack of professionalism in people's approach to the harvesting, processing, and packing process. Consequently, coffee beans that are not fully ripe are sometimes harvested early. Occasionally, during the processing phase, a portion of the material is subjected to sun drying, while another portion is stored in bags. This is the conventional approach currently employed by society. This also encompasses packaging, which remains highly constrained. If individuals



possess expertise in the packaging procedure, the product's worth will definitely be elevated.

**Responses:**

- a. In relation to manual processes, innovation is intended to address the challenges currently faced by society.

**Ibu Astrid (Agriculture Agency)**

What is the Koperasi model that will be built? Is it managed professionally like businesses?

**Allo Boyong (Topadatindo Foundation)**

Who will take part? Will the community benefit or will there be a special team? In order to engage the community effectively, it is advisable to provide training beforehand. By doing so, the community will get a clear understanding of the matter at hand. Consequently, they will be more likely to actively participate. Conversely, without proper comprehension, they may exhibit reluctance to engage.

**Pak Hariady (Agriculture Extension Worker)**

We have experience that when many activities have been completed they will definitely be delegated to us and in my opinion this is too general, so I suggest that for the sustainability of this Coffee Village, a Task Force Team appointed by the Regent and determined by the Regional Government will be formed. Because if a task force team is created it can reach all stakeholders, and there is a basis. So that the people who will be selected can have an influence later, because this is good stuff, it would be a shame if no one manages it when the project is finished.

**Willy Tandirerung (Vice Dean of Agriculture Faculty UKI Toraja)**

- a. Concerning to this Coffee Village, I feel the presence of academics is also needed. Whereas nowadays there is a program called MBKM which actively involve students directly, align with the statement from Pak Hariady previously. Thus, I think students can be involved or included within the task force team.
- b. The extension of MoU among built Laboratorium, the government of Tana Toraja and UKI Toraja.

**Ibu Halimah (Lecturer of Faculty of Forestry UNHAS)**

- a. I suggested to involve local youth on the team for this project, because tissue culture is actually not a special issue but at the same time not a thing that can be done within 14 months only, therefore if it's possible there might be a more serious coaching (once a month). So, we all get used to doing it.
- b. Additionally, indigenous seed varieties will be utilized in the execution of this tissue culture. Therefore, further research is required to identify desirable qualities that will eventually transform this coffee village into a local advantage.

**Sisilia B. Tamorron**

We hope the seeds obtained can be marketed or sell somewhere else.

**Daniel Alla**

- a. For the long-term plan, we first need to identify, are the local people willing to continue this project later?
- b. We must also make a commitment to the community so that the state does not incur losses as a result of spending huge sums of money if this coffee village is not sustainable.
- c. Hopefully, Kapabel can give the longing for this coffee community a new hue.
- d. My advice is also that, don't do too many activities at once if you can't accomplish them all; it's preferable to start with one that can be completed.

**Ibu Halimah (Lecturer of Faculty of Forestry UNHAS)**

- a. I support the insight from ladies and gentlemen, that this must begin with the user or the demands of the community.
- b. Innovation must be carried out, but it must be accompanied by a change in the community's thinking.
- c. Once again, I highlight the importance of youth in this situation.

**The Department of Education**

To ensure the sustainability of this community, the level of participation from all stakeholders must align with those driving this activity.

**Focus Group Discussion on Strengthening Tourist Village Component****Dedi**

Component two focuses on encouraging two tourist villages within social forestry locations.

**The Department of Tourism**

Those who want to be encouraged are those aside from the group that have earned social forestry permits.

**Dedi**

Yes, apart from those that already have a social forestry permit. Yesterday, before preparing the proposal, we discussed with the tourism department, there were two tourist villages that we would encourage, namely Bau village and the second was Batu Alu village. But it turned out that after we confirmed and verified that in Batu Alu there was already a Village Forest permit. So we are trying to identify tourism potentials in other areas in Tana Toraja, which are precisely in the Forest Area. Then that is what we will encourage through Social Forestry. From the Tourism Department itself, is there any tourism potential to replace Batu Alu' village?

**The Department of Tourism**

Actually, as I already stated, not all tourism potential is active. I'm leaning toward Parindingan village. It's only that a tourist village hasn't yet been established. Because I asked during our coaching yesterday, we are collaborating with the KPH not to allow it to enter the region. Entering the area is also not a problem, therefore we follow

procedures to keep things running smoothly. There is only a gazebo and a toilet. When I returned from coaching here, I contacted KPH, but there has been no response as of yet. This indicates that we are encouraging the village which has potential, and there is potential in Parindingan.

**Mujetahid**

Yes, you are correct. Almost the entire area of village has tourism potential, but not just existing potential; we must recognize the potential to be visited. We have concern when we have developed but then later, there are no visitors. So, KAPABEL colleagues will help facilitating in creating a grand design.

**Dedi**

For the program, we will attempt to develop a site design based on the potential for tourism in the proposed area, even if it is still in the planning stages. We are still searching for a hamlet with tourism potential that we can support through Social Forestry, but hurdles are the root of the problem.

**Mujetahid**

We at universities before proposing the same idea, for example we propose a new study program. I also must see what the potential is if we establish this program. There is a feasibility assessment. Is it worth making this village a tourist attraction? Maybe there are many considerations and parameters that we use. Following that, we must know the actual technical execution of everything that has been agreed upon. As a result, before deciding, it is vital to examine factors such as what the pros and disadvantages are. It turns out that we agree on this, but it's not easy. I was talking to Mrs. Maria about how difficult it is to develop a tourist village. We must create a comprehensive design, including what it will be this month, next month, and down to the most distinctive details. There are various tourist attractions, cultural attractions, natural attractions, and what type of tourism will we create? With that, I feel Toraja has a quite big potential. If we want to go abroad, and we ask people, do you know Indonesia? They say I don't know; they only know Bali and Toraja. Mrs. Kadis previously stated, "What was the community's commitment after the selection?" Friendliness and cleanliness. The same thing happened to us in the UNHAS Education Forest. We are currently developing a management strategy for it to become a tourism destination. Even the current facilities are difficult to use. I've been dean for four years, yet the infrastructure is still lacking. What do tourists want to see when they come? Are they only here for a short period and then leaving? However, we provided certain spots to visit, so these travellers can spend the night. But how prepared are these communities, let alone the toilets, if they stay? When they become ill, they know where to go and how far it is. When we visited the Education Forest in Malaysia, we noticed that embassy employees would bring their children on vacation to the Universiti Putra Malaysia Education Forest whenever they were available. One of the concerns is whether the tourists know where the nearest hospital is if they become unwell unexpectedly. But I'm sure Mrs. Kadis has managed such a situation before, so when we settle on the target village, it must be properly considered; we don't want to make a mistake.

**Head of Batu Alu' Village**

Try traveling to my village. We can build a swimming pool in Batu Alu' Village since there are water-emitting stones. If there is a swimming pool, for example, it can be used to

extinguish a fire and watered the rice fields. The location, however, is within the forest area, but permissions are already in place. A panoramic view with a height of around 780 meters above sea level is also available. This has never been touched by anyone. Some people around the area do, but they just passed. The department of tourism once came, but there was no follow-up conversation. Previously Mrs. Kadis expressed an interest in Parindingan, you can try visiting Batu Alu.

### **The Department of Tourism**

They have been included right?

### **Dedi**

Yes, it has, but initially we wanted to encourage Batu Alu to become a tourist village development.

### **Head of Batu Alu' Village**

Yes, we have. If I am not mistaken, I was the first person.

### **Maria**

But it includes the social forestry permit, doesn't it? Jadi ndak masuk lagi ya. Can you explain me more?

### **Head of Sanggala District**

First, we must resolve the issue at Batu Alu' village.

### **Khalid**

To be honest, Tana Toraja is still unfamiliar with social forestry, despite the fact that we have addressed it countless times. As a result, in certain cases, social forestry is regarded as a forestry department initiative. In reality, a portion of the community's livelihood is dependent on that within the area. When we speak about the community, we mean that it has become the jurisdiction of the district government, including how the community's capability is strengthened. So far, we have discovered that social forestry is only encouraged by forestry parties, so we tried to encourage several meetings until finally a Working Group (POKJA) for the Acceleration of Social Forestry was formed, so that several stakeholders, particularly communities in forest areas, could join in the community development process. Finally, we wish to explore another type of stakeholder involvement from the beginning of construction. But what makes this program distinctive is that it promotes tourism potential. So, in establishing the village's tourism potential, our entrance carriage will be designed from the ground up. Starting with legal access, this group is then integrated with the Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS) and the Climate Village Program (PROKLIM) group from the Climate Change Control Center (PPI), so that this one group can be integrated with each other.

### **Head of Sanggala District**

So, how is the follow-up for Batu Alu village? Because in Sanggala district, there was just one Tourist Village, which is Tokesan. They already have POKDARWIS, while Batu Alu Village does not. Since they have the permit, so what next? As mentioned by the village head, there are potential for tourism there.

**Head of Tourism Department**

We encourage the object within the area, thus what we are seeking for is legal permission/access to build the tourist attraction through the social forestry. Why isn't Batu Alu' anymore, because the permit has been issued. That's why, as I have stated, I'm leaning toward Parindingan. Why? Because the new location will be in the forest of Buntu Tiroan. So that's what I'm advocating for: applying for a permission so that we can handle it, and there are other potential sponsors. The community also told me when I was involved in organizing the POKDARWIS that they would arrange a welcome for tourists from outside. For instance, how they engage in Tishing, capturing Tish, and feeding buffalo. That is one of the cultural attractions available to visitors. They do not just come to one location, but can choose, such as picking coffee, if the picking time arrives in accordance with local community rules. So, it does not imply that Batu Alu' is being ignored, but rather that permission has already been granted. As a result, we relocated it.

**Head of Sanggala District**

It means we need to discuss about the permit only, not for the new development of the tourists village. Am I correct?

**Dedy**

Yes, we need to look for villages with tourism potentials which located inside the forest areas.

**Head of Sanggala District**

Okay. Now I understand. I thought, it was related to the permission activities from yesterday.

**Dedy**

Parindingan has social forestry permit, community forest (Hkm).

**The Department of Tourism**

Is it in Tiroan? I visited Tiroan, Parindingan village, there has been a destination in Tiroan. There were road, gazebo, and toilet. But, as I mentioned to the community, is it inside or outside the forest area. The people said it's inside the area. We want to urge people to acquire permission if it is in this region so that it can be managed. I contacted with the Head of FMU Saddang 1 yesterday, but there has been no response as of yet.

**Marina**

I have some ideas about how the village might develop. The community is the point. Despite the fact that the program is excellent, there are assistants and the department is well-supported. However, at the communal level, someone must act as a driving force.

**The Department of Tourism**

That's what I said to you yesterday. It will not be possible until the community participates. The POKDARWIS were created to serve as a motivator and driving force. In fact, as I stated yesterday. The attention, however, is on the management permit because it is part of a forest area.

**Maria**

It's easy because society has begun to open up. Again, for tourist communities, people are eager to help; roads have already been built, and gazebos have been constructed. It will be driven by the village, seeking for people with a strong passion since this will be constructed from the ground up.

**Dedy**

Since the head of FMU is here, so we want to propose social forestry in Tana Toraja. There are two villages that will be recommended by the Tourism Department. The first one is Bau village, we need to confirm this. I heard there is currently infrastructure development in North Bau village. Are you planning a trip to Tahurakan, North Bau village, or somewhere similar?

**Head of Tourism Department**

If that's the case, I don't know, maybe DLH (Environment and Forest Department). Because all I know is the Bittuang area in Tahurakan. When I was still at DLH, I accompanied the Ministry of Human Resources to visit the location twice, then we were the ones who proposed to go there. But regarding North Bau village, I don't know what it's like? Maybe you have to coordinate with DLH Environment and Forest Department).

**Head of Bau Village**

Regarding tourism potential, there is an abundance of it. In addition to the savanna, the area includes the Pine Forest, Romantic Hill, and Liang Saratu'. Only challenge faced by people is that 95 percent of the administrative region is covered by forest. Consequently, road access to settlements is extremely challenging. Because forestry imposes restrictions. While a procedure may exist, our approach in village level does not cease there. Regarding tourism potential, it is abundant to state that our village has much. Presently, the most well-known are Ollon and Romantic Cliff. All of this is encompassed within the region. Our present predicament pertains to access and licensing.

**Dedy**

What about from the FMU side? Regarding the proposal of Bau village?

**Head of FMU Saddang 1**

We will see later. We'll see later. That is why I said, submit the plan first, and then we will consult with all of the agencies. There are now rumors of traveling to Tahurakan, but nothing has been formally announced. As I have stated. Social forestry is extremely beneficial to local folks. So, if you want to be granted PS permission, don't hesitate. There is a SOP in place for infrastructure development in Ollon. It is not allowed to build, but we must follow the S.O.P. It is preferable to obtain the permit as soon as possible.

**Head of Bau Village**

Correct, sir. But, sir, what kind of permit is required to create road access to residential areas? I discovered that processing an AMDAL (environmental impact analysis) takes a long time and costs money. What do you think about that? We're still confused.

**Head of FMU Saddang 1**

Actually, it's not that I am confused. We just rarely met in the formal forum like this. The establishment of road inside of protected forest is allowed. There's a procedure, Ollon has finished with that. But it does require a process and time.

**Head of Bau Village**

What I mean is this, sir, let me give you the big picture. Because we will be establishing roads in these two villages. So maybe you can give us, the idea of the size, etc.?

**Head of FMU Saddang 1**

So, sir, the rule is if it's below 5 ha, the governor's approval is required, and over 5 ha, the Minister's consent is required. However, the proposal document is the same; the only difference is the area. However, if there is a commercial or business element there, even if it is only 1 hectare, it is still an issue for the Minister.

**Dedy**

So, we already know that North Bau village has a lot of tourism potential there and most of it is in the Forest Area. The question now is whether we agree to encourage and help Bau village to get its social forestry permit?

**Head of FMU Saddang 1**

Yes, if a request is made to the office, we will validate it and dispatch a team.

**Khalid**

Will there be a problem later if we offer Bau village yet there is a mechanism in place for presenting Tahura? I suggested to make a priority. After being confirmed with DLH, Bau village will become a priority.

**Dedy**

Yes, that's correct, so when we clarify with DLH (Environment and Forest Department) whether or not it will be made into Tahura. Otherwise, we will assist with the project until the permit is approved. We also assist with site design, Pokdarwis formation, Pokdarwis capacity expansion, and so on. Previously, the Head of Tourism Department recommended a second village, Parindingan. Meanwhile, at Parindingan, a community forest permission had already been obtained through KAPABEL during the previous program. However, we want to double-check whether it is still outside the approved region. Are there any other village suggestions?

**Head of Tourism Department**

The Tourism Department will assist in the development of tourist communities and will also provide content creation, cuisine, and homestay creation training.

**Dedy**

What about the infrastructure?

### **Head of Tourism Department**

It's not our responsibility. It belongs to public works department and the development can be funded using village fund, it can be included on RPJMDES (village midterm development planning process).

### **Head of Bau Village**

Similar to Tebing Romantis, village funds have been allocated for the building of restrooms and gazebos. Is it possible to create a Master Plan before obtaining a social forestry permit? so that you have a reference ready for when you plan development.

### **Khalid**

Here in Tana Toraja, In the effort of village development, has the government created Master Plan?

### **The Department of Tourism**

From our perspective, the funding always comes from a Specific-purpose Grant (DAK). Additionally, we received guidance and support from the regional administration, which we sought at an early stage. The project is financed by the local authorities.

### **Dedy**

Well, ladies and gentlemen, our time has up; we will coordinate with DLH (Environment and Forest Department), KPH (Forest Management Unit), and the Tourism Department outside of this forum in the future regarding the localities to be targeted for tourism development.

### **FGD for the Improvement of Technopark Elements and Climate Villages**

#### **Andi Gunawan**

We will establish techno park social forestry, which is Coffee and Tourism, coming up we also have climate village accomplishments, a collaboration between PPI (Climate Change Control Center) and DLH (Environment and Forest Department), 43 locations will be proposed as climate villages.

### **First Topic PS Technopark**

Enhancing the technopark concept through the construction of incremental steps towards its realization

### **Prof. Supe**

An initial assessment is required to ascertain the current state or requirements of the KPS (Social forestry group). The central issue is how to raise capital for each party, following a needs assessment in which parties capable of meeting the KPS's requirements are identified.

### **Gune**

The current conditions in the four assisted villages, since 2020 there has been a decline in production, and the age of coffee has reached 30 to 40 years, so it affects the amount of production. And it had an impact on coffee marketing, in fact in 2015, four of the assisted villages were able to sell to other areas. For the human resource, there are still few who understand institutional conditions such as Finance and coffee management.



**Hasama (BHASMA BPSKL - Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships)**

The activity's outcome has not yet reached; for example, if there is a working group (pokja), will this activity reach the design stage?

**Gune**

Yes, the design will come later; what is evident is how to create a shared commitment to constructing Technoparck and how to link government initiatives and Technoparck.

**HASMA (BHAMSA BPSKL - Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships)**

Will there any new institution be established?

**Prof. Supe**

Social forestry group (KPS) possesses a permit in place; therefore, why are you unaware of the issue?

**Gune**

Capital issues.

**Prof. Supe**

Capital? You will subsequently receive the seedlings; what else? Therefore, in order to identify the primary issue, conduct a Tive-capital assessment Tirst.

**Mr. Paku Village**

Currently, we need access to the coffee location.

**Prof. Supe**

If access is an issue, rather than transporting it as basic materials, make every effort to manage it on-site, which entails enhancing added value.

**HASMA (BHAMSA BPSKL - Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships)**

Determine what the issue is, who can remedy it, and what the need is.

**Gune**

Once identiTied, what actions should be taken?

**Mr. Paku Village**

We require regional government intervention and integration with government programs.

**Ihwan**

Planning requires consideration of the RKPS (Social forestry management plan) and the CAPABLE Program; thus, human resources, product, and planning feasibility comprise the three criteria.

### **Head of Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level (Bappeda)**

We are currently preparing the RPJPD (Regional Long Term Development Plan), which will contain Technopark, farm roads, and the ability for the OPD (regional apparatus organization) to synchronize the programs that will be produced.

#### **Prof. Supe**

How to bring together all sectors.

### **Head of Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level (Bappeda)**

Everyone will have an RPJMD (Regional Medium Term Development Plan), and the Technopark will be included in the RPJMD (Regional Medium Term Development Plan) in 2025.

#### **Gune**

Is it necessary to establish a new institution to carry out the technopark once it has been identified, or is it simply a common commitment?

#### **Ichwan**

The first stage is to look for parties, then determine whether the condition requires an institution, which means it will be returned to KAPABEL with instructions on how to communicate with all parties, and if there is already a PS working group, it would be beneficial for the institution to maximize the joint commitment.

### **Head of Parindingan Village**

Parindingan used to be a coffee producer, because the coffee was old and farmers turned coffee into a short-term commodity. Because there is no education about short-term rejuvenation of coffee and plants, and what the benefits are in terms of price. There was a time when the price of coffee fell to 10 thousand per kg, so we hope there are parties who can educate the public about rejuvenating coffee by combining it with long-term crops.

#### **Emban**

Look for parties that can educate the community about short-term planting and coffee plantation at the same time.

### **Conclusion**

1. Conduct an assessment
2. Determine the 5 capital deficiencies in each KPS (Social Forestry Groups)
3. Identify parties who can meet KPS (Social Forestry Groups) needs
4. There is intervention in activities by the government
5. Synchronize government programs with technopark activities
6. The existence of an institution or form of joint commitment to carry out the Technopark program

### **Climate Village Program**

#### **Gune**

The first step that needs to be made to develop a good national activity program.

**DLH (Environment and Forest Department)**

The First stage is to propose a climate village program group.

**Conclusion**

Form a proposal group.