OPPORTUNITIES PRESENTED BY SOCIAL FORESTRY TO SUPPORT FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION IN INDONESIA

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WRI INDONESIA

Picture: Social Forestry Team/WRI Indonesia

WRI INDONESIA AT A GLANCE

WRI Indonesia is an independent national research organization affiliated with the World Resources Institute (WRI) in Washington DC that turns **big ideas into action** at the nexus of environment, economic opportunity and human well-being.

In performing our role, WRI Indonesia starts with independent research (**count it**), then we use our research to influence policies, business process and community actions (**change it**) and we work with our partners to expand our efforts (**scale it**).

Foods

Forest

WRI INDONESIA'S WORKS

FOREST AND LANDSCAPE RESTORATION (FLR)

- ❑ FLR in conservation areas
- ❑ Peatland restoration
- ❑ Mangrove restoration

Water and Oceans

Energy

SOCIAL FORESTRY (SF)

- ❑ Permit processing in customary forest
- ❑ Post-permit technical assistance
- ❑ Policy engagement and support

Climate

Cities

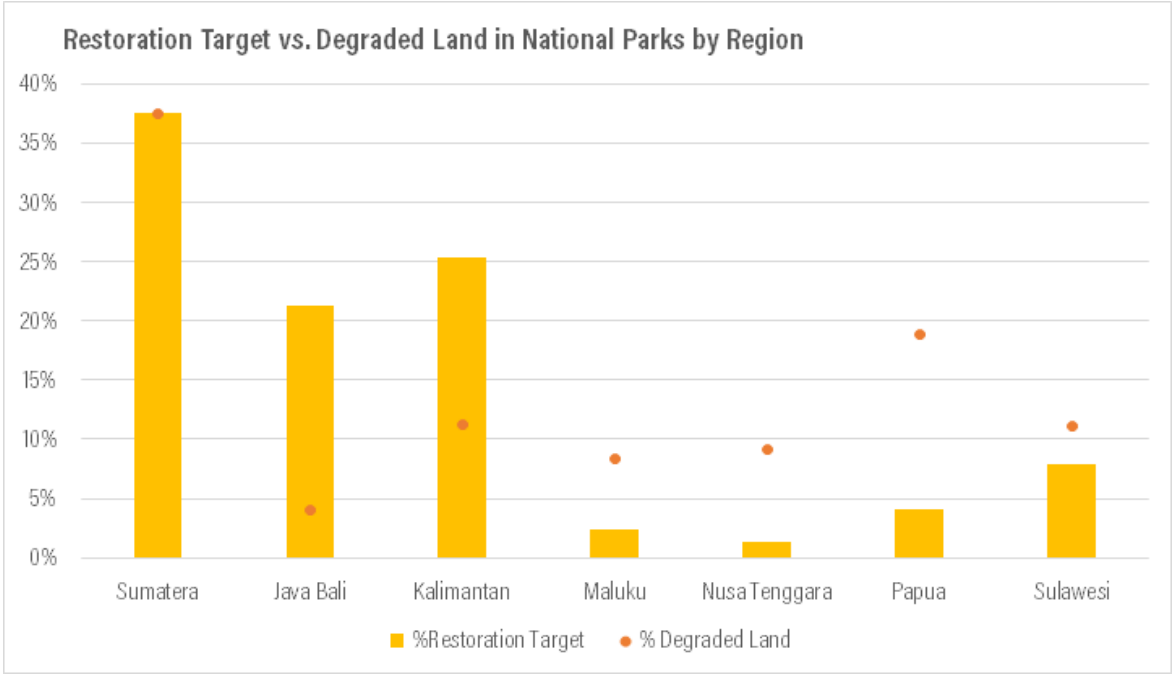
INDONESIA HAS TWO GOVERNMENT BODIES MANDATED TO DELIVER FLR IN ~24.6 MILLION HECTARES OF FOREST AND PEAT ECOSYSTEMS

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY

- ✓ Social Forestry with high restoration opportunities (12.7M Ha)
- ✓ Rehabilitation of degraded forest and land (5.5M Ha)
- ✓ Ecosystem restoration concession (2.791M Ha)
- ✓ Ecosystem recovery in conservation areas (100K Ha)

PEAT RESTORATION AGENCY

- ✓ 2M Ha of peat by 2020



- Our analysis suggested that the 100K Ha restoration target in conservation areas **largely overlooked degraded lands in eastern Indonesian Islands**
- **The lack of budget allocation** keeps restoration achievement low and **restoration partnerships with public, private and communities** could fill the gap

COMMUNITIES IN GUNUNG LEUSER NATIONAL PARK PARTICIPATED IN RESTORATION WHEN THEY UNDERSTOOD THE BENEFITS GAINED FROM THE ACTIVITY

HIGHLIGHTS

- Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) has been receiving **pressures from small- and large-scale oil palm plantations**.
- A series of **participatory restoration projects covering 210 Ha of lands** have been conducted by OIC, a local NGO.
- WRI Indonesia conducted research to understand **community's motivation to participate in restoration**.
- People were more inclined to participate in restoration when they are **aware of the restoration benefits.**
- Restoration is perceived to be a side job, thus **male and/or non-bread winner will be more likely to participate**.
- Ensuring that local communities received **restoration activities information will increase their participation**.

SOCIAL FORESTRY WITHIN THE AGRARIAN REFORM FRAMEWORK

AGRARIAN REFORM IN INDONESIA

LAND REDISTRIBUTION
to provide communities with approx. 9 million ha of land **ownership** rights.

SOCIAL FORESTRY
to provide communities the legal rights to **manage** 12.7 million ha of state's forest areas under five schemes.

SOCIAL FORESTRY

OVERARCHING GOALS:
- ❑ Tenurial Conflict Resolution
- ❑ Welfare Improvement
- ❑ Forest Protection

FIVE SCHEMES:
- ❑ Community forest
- ❑ Village forest
- ❑ Community Plantation Forest
- ❑ Customary forest
- ❑ Partnership

Picture: Social Forestry Team/WRI Indonesia

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HN Simancuang

- 650 Ha of Lands
- Protection Forest Status
- Plotted Map is not Available

- 210 Household Members
- 8 Forest Farmers' Associations
- 15 LPHN Management Team

- 15 Forest-based Commodities
- Rice, coffee, cinnamons

- 113 Households Surveyed
- Male: 40
- Female: 73

- 1 Focus Group Discussion
- 6 SF management members attended

- 10 In-depth Interviews
- Government, local leaders, facilitators and HN members

HKm Beringin Jaya

- 871 Ha of Lands
- Protection Forest Status
- Plotted Map is Available

- 561 Household Members
- 8 Forest Farmers' Associations
- 30 HKm Management Team

- 24 Forest-based Commodities
- Coffee, banana, clove

- 156 Households Surveyed
- Male: 128
- Female: 28

- 1 Focus Group Discussion
- 12 SF management members attended

- 9 In-depth Interviews
- Government, facilitators, HKm members, HKm leaders

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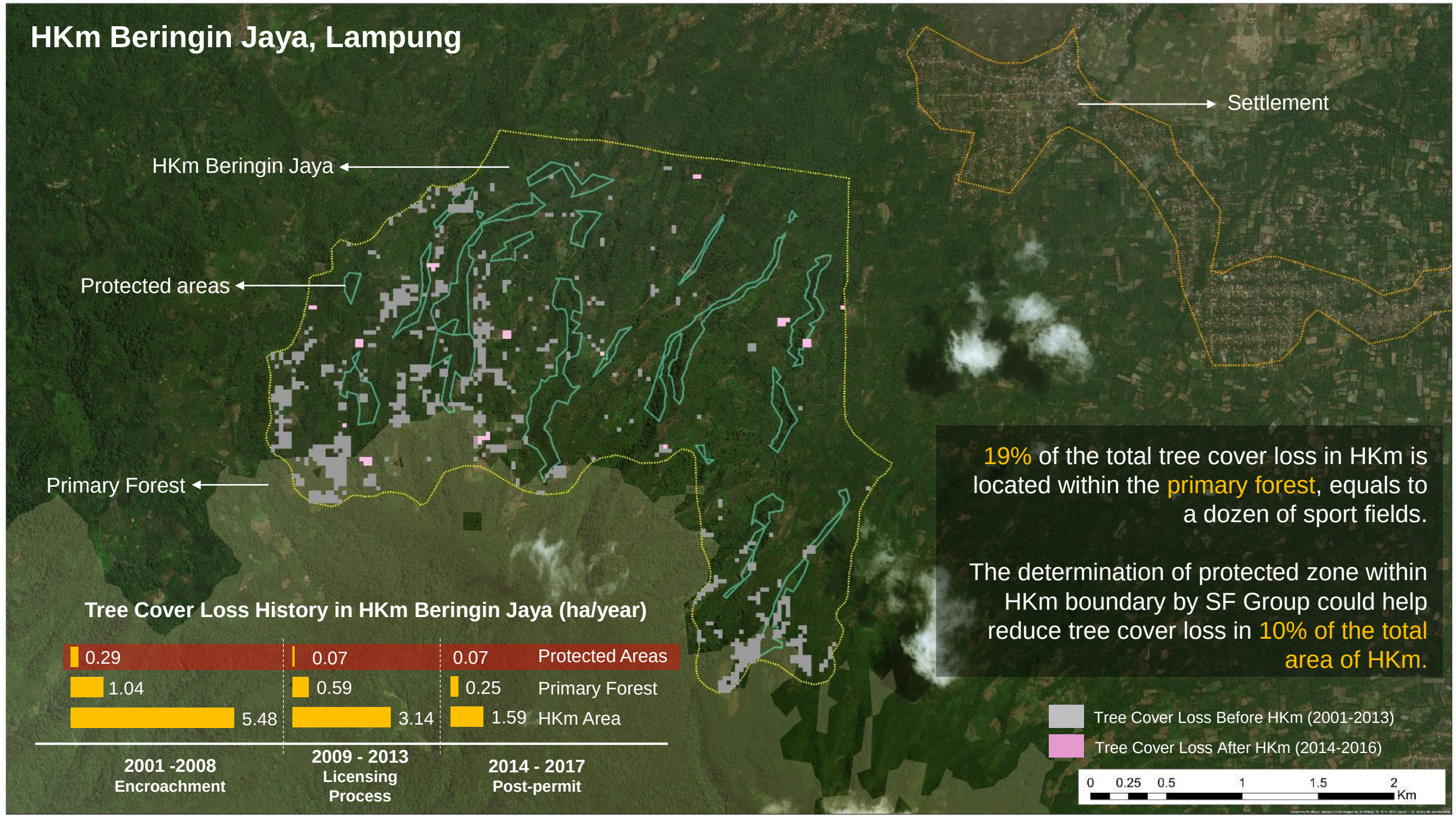
HKm Beringin Jaya, Lampung



19% of the total tree cover loss in HKm is located within the primary forest, equals to a dozen of sport fields.

The determination of protected zone within HKm boundary by SF Group could help reduce tree cover loss in 10% of the total area of HKm.

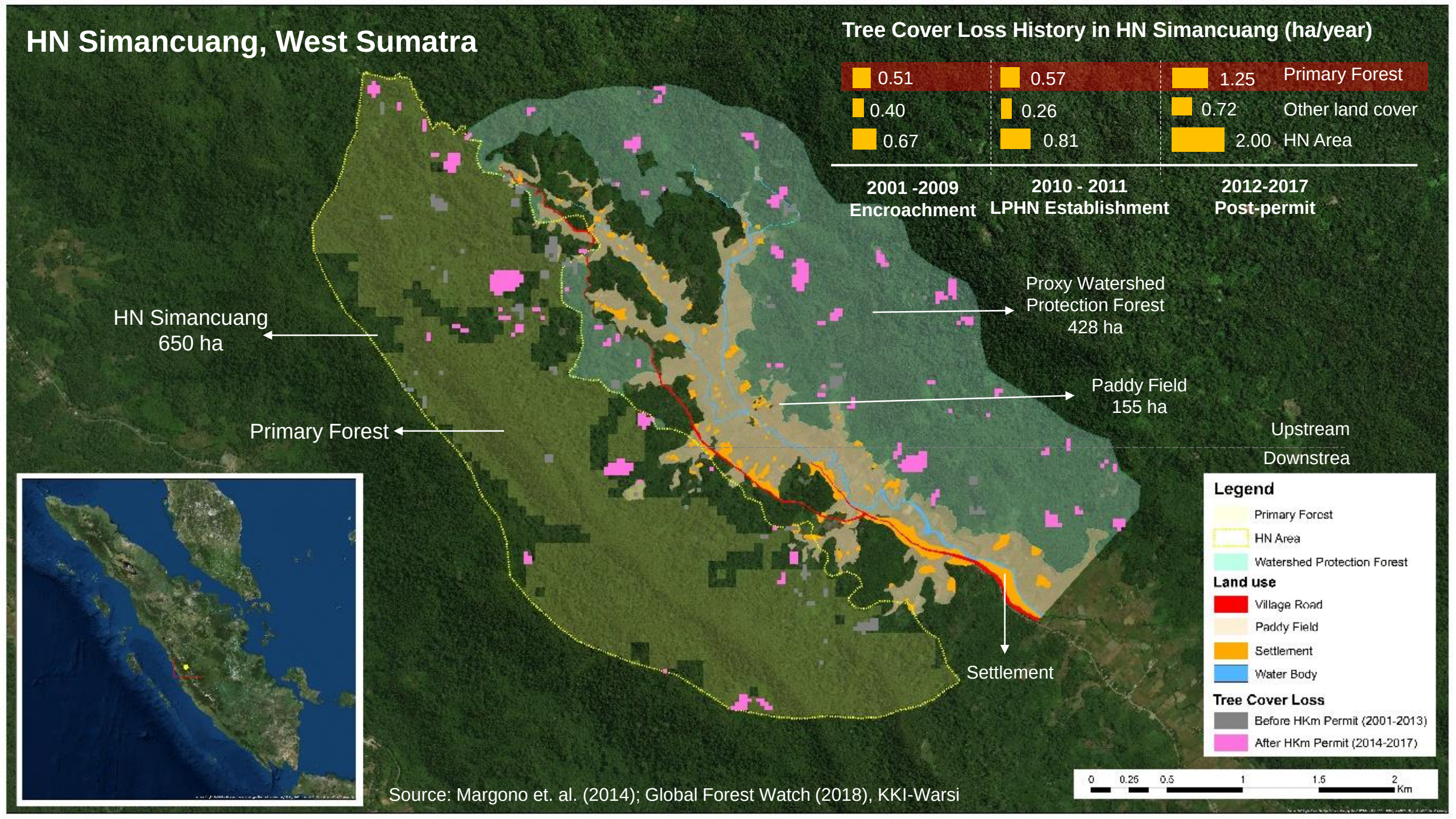
Tree Cover Loss History in HKm Beringin Jaya (ha/year)

Tree Cover Loss Before HKm (2001-2013)

Tree Cover Loss After HKm (2014-2016)

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Km

HN Simancuang, West Sumatra



Source: Margono et. al. (2014); Global Forest Watch (2018), KKI-Warsi

WELFARE – CONSERVATION NEXUS IN HKM BERINGIN JAYA AND HN SIMANCUANG

	HKM BERINGIN JAYA	HN SIMANCUANG
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	Coffee Planted inside the forest	Rice Planted outside the forest
INCOME CONTRIBUTION	99% from HKm areas High dependency on forest income	34% from HN areas Low dependency on forest income
CONSERVATION BEHAVIOR	91% Have good conservation behavior	59% Have good conservation behavior
KEY LESSON-LEARNT	Dependence on forest Influenced conservation behavior	Water conservation Made people protect forest, but economic needs might interfere

Picture: Social Forestry Team/WRI Indonesia

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Hutan Adat (Customary Forest) Gajah Bertalut

HIGHLIGHTS

- Gajah Bertalut Customary Forest (4,414 Ha) is located near the wildlife reserve Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling.
- Economically, the **locals mainly depend on rubber jungle and forest products** for livelihood.
- WRI Indonesia assisted customary forest's licensing process and is a part of customary forest acceleration team in Kampar Regency (TKP2HAK)
- Research: participatory mapping on forest boundary and its potential; socioeconomic survey, scenario planning on community-based economy, and women's tenurial security.

Foundation of *masyarakat hukum adat* Gajah Bertalut

The Rubber plantation (top) and the Rubber Jungle (bottom). Photo: Dwiki/WRI Indonesia.

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TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE SUSTAINING THE ENVIRONMENT

Lubuk larangan in Gajah Bertalut. Photo: Astri/WRI Indonesia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The locals **attribute a respected person as 'Datuk'**, a term used to also refer to a tiger.
- Lubuk Larangan (forbidden water): **customary area of "no-catch zone"** in some parts of the Subayang River.
- Unless approved by customary council, **timber harvesting in utilization zone is banned**.
- **Ban on harvesting certain trees (such as jelutong, sialang, and kompas)** to ensure sustainability of non-timber forest products.
- **Ban on tree cutting along the river banks**.

Opportunities

- Customary status serves as a **formal acknowledgement** of community's role and **preservation of their values** (adat).
- **Engaging women** in managing natural resources:
  - Women have rights over land (matrilineal kinship)
  - Women have vast knowledge in managing natural resources particularly non-timber forest products.
- **Livelihood garden** (Tunas Nagori), a project initiated by WRI Indonesia to encourage subsistence farming.

Challenges

Decreasing rubber price force the community to find alternative income from (limited) logging and poaching.

WILLINGNESS TO CONSERVE AND RESTORE FORESTS COULD BE STRENGTHENED BY LEGAL STATUS, BUT PRESSING ECONOMIC NEEDS MAY INTERFERE

LESSONS FROM SOCIAL FORESTRY

Local Conservation Rules

- ❑ Forest dependence for income
- ❑ Protection of ecosystem services
- ❑ Established customary rules passed on though generations

Economic Needs Dilemma

- ❑ Human-forest relations are established on benefit-basis
- ❑ Ecosystem services and economic benefits influence human behaviors
- ❑ Pressing economic needs may threaten forest ecosystem

ACCESS TO LAND AS PREREQUISITE

Tenurial Security

through social forestry licenses allows communities to have a sense of ownership.

Better Law Enforcement

not only by government, but also communities having social forestry license.

Continuous Assistance

to communities to manage the forest in sustainable manner.

Picture: Social Forestry Team/WRI Indonesia

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List of Research Publications:

Fauzi, D., U. Purnamasari, S.A. Wicaksono. *Transforming Employment in Agriculture by Enabling Social Forestry Coffee Market*. Written for Indonesia Development Forum 2019. 2019. Jakarta.

Purnamasari, U., D. Fauzi, S.A. Wicaksono. *Indonesia's Social Forestry Regulatory Review and Implementation Challenges*. 2019. WRI Indonesia.

Fauzi, D., A. Chandra, F.H. Khatimah, S.A. Wicaksono. *How to Conduct Evaluation for Two Indonesia's Social Forestry Schemes: Community Forest and Village Forest*. Forthcoming. Working Paper. WRI Indonesia. (In Indonesian)

Khatimah, F.H., D. Fauzi, A. Chandra, S.A. Wicaksono. *Benefits over Threats: Understanding Community's Motivation to Participate in Restoration Initiatives in Gunung Leuser National Park*. 2019. The Proceeding of International Conference on Biosphere Reserve (Scopus indexed). Man and Biosphere (MAB).

Fauzi, D., S.A. Wicaksono. *Connecting the Dots: Understanding Factors Influencing Smallholders' Participation in Microcredit for Agroforestry*. 2019. International Agroforestry Conference 2019. ICRAF. Montpellier.

Fauzi, D., S.A. Wicaksono. *Towards Prosperity and Sustainability: The Progress of Social Forestry Implementation in Indonesia*. Land and Poverty Conference 2019. The World Bank. Washington DC.

ANY THOUGHTS?

Picture: Social Forestry Team/WRI Indonesia

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