

TFD 4Fs Indonesia Group Discussion

16-19 March 2014

Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan
Indonesia

Group 1

- **Landscape approach**

- ✓ Did we see any integrated landscape approach in decision-making? Impacts of Macro level decision making on local level?
- ✓ What kind of participatory decision-making did we see?
- ✓ Role of principles and standards for sustainability
- ✓ Linkage between international goals (eg GHG emissions) & local livelihood goals (eg income, resilience)?
- ✓ How effective are government-level regulations/institutional arrangements for landscape performance? How to improve? What are the bottle necks? Law enforcement and corruption

Group 1

- Economic & spatial planning need better connection
- Structure in place for planning but indicators lacking (e.g. land rehabilitation)
- Governance key before you can do anything
- Discrepancy for timing between administrative levels
- Would KPH perpetuate a sector-oriented policy ?
- Local resistance might also play a role in landscape planning (e.g. gold mining)
- Boundaries already exist within which planning can be done with flexibility

Group 1

- Use of old criteria for land use planning (e.g. slope), might need revision
- Land tenure security starting point for optimal decisions on land –use (security involves all actors)
- Education as enabling condition for satisfactory land use planning
- Strong position of Central Kalimantan government in favor of Indigenous Rights
- Slow encroachment into peat land following companies (bad?) example

Group 1

- Using KPH for higher level priorities in order to push the issue within BAPPENAS (National planning agency)
- “ Open access area” as one interesting tool to provide flexibility to KPH
- Gender equality is an emerging priorities for BAPPENAS
- Women might have influence than visible in public events
- Transmigration has become more difficult for a number of reasons including ethnic tensions

Group 1

- Risks play a key role in decisions and hence deserve attention to help smallholders reaching their aspiration
- Understanding emission dynamics in the long terms (e.g. rubber)
- In many cases strategies to reduce emissions suit local people's aspirations (e.g. canals for drainage) > Virtuous cycles
- Problem of shifting priorities to engage seriously in certification for trade?(e.g. Labor next one?)
- All crops are not subject to similar requirements, is this a problem? Action at jurisdictional level

Group 2

- **Enabling conditions**

- ✓ Capacity/opportunity for decision-making within communities and local authorities : conflict resolution
- ✓ Legacy issues/ new partnerships
- ✓ Capitals/value chains
- ✓ Limitations in knowledge/information
 - Land use options (peat/mineral soil)
 - Market access
- ✓ Access to affordable/fair/long term capital seems to be a limiting factor
- ✓ Land tenure/rights including land acquisitions , transferability of land rights
- ✓ Infrastructure

Group 2

- Right based approach is not considered in development/spatial planning process
- Lack of governance (conflicting rule/regulation, central to local govt)
- Spatial planning allocated 40% agriculture and other uses, 60%: forestry (protected and conservation, production, and production for conversion) → customary right, formal licenses
- Villager is not included in the whole planning processes.
- No accountability in the concession after government released the permit/license.
- Autonomy era delegated more power to district authority.
- Capacity building and technical assistance for local community not considered properly by government. It is affected the productivity within the local to increase their livelihood.

Recommendations

- Defining the landscapes to be more workable on the ground.
- Enhance the role of key parties (government official, private sector, CSO, CBO in develop various economic commodities
- Incentives for private sector to solve the problem.
- Security and certainty of land tenure as conflict resolution tool.

- Enhance the entrepreneurship skill among the communities with more sustainable ways.
- Handle lack of infrastructure in rural areas: basic facilities (road, communication/internet connection), access to market as well as technical, appropriate technology, electricity, managerial and financial institute).
- Competitiveness level among commodities
- Provide community learning center to share their knowledge
- Promote pilot as a good practice on sustainable landscape
- Promote ecosystem services mechanism
- Participatory conservation planning to identify the local potential economic
- One map reference

Group 3

- **Social considerations**

- ✓ Gender: Women appear excluded from decision making
- ✓ Land use decisions vary with origin, aspirations, ambitions , culture
- ✓ Future plans, education and migration trends

Gender: Women appear to be excluded

- Lack of women's participation
 - May be caused by format in eliciting input from women
 - Women are better represented if meetings are in the village
 - They are crucial in economic decision-making in the household. Husbands have to consult them. Land use decisions are made jointly.
- But strategic decisions at higher levels imply women are not represented
 - This creates a gap between decisions at the high levels, and what will actually be decided by individual households

Land use decisions vary by origin, aspirations, ambitions, culture

- Origins: Outsiders coming in, overtaking resources
 - Resentment because of livelihood competition, and leaving environmental mess
 - Government supported their activities, making it difficult for communities to reject
 - Periodic explosion of violence, after patience has run out
- Conflicting regulations
 - Reform need to be top-down because of conflicting regulations
 - Ministries need to sit together. But doing that is, in reality, difficult. Collaboration are hindered by sectoral ego
 - But forest tenure reform is slowly being realized (e.g. Constitutional Court decision). Pushed by LOI with Norway. Without it, no discussion on one map, etc.
 - Economic growth cannot be sustained without tenure reform. But, which leader dares make the necessary decisions?

Future plans, education, migration trends

- Education and Health
 - Villages usually have elementary schools, but secondary/tertiary schools are often not available locally
 - Children like to go to school. But teachers need support (capacity and financial support)
 - Education and health is the most crucial village development issues. Not just building the structures, like what government requires. But also maintaining the services.
- Migration
 - Villagers need to go out of their village to get jobs. Often, more women than men in the villages
 - Some villages have very little opportunities.
 - Lack of opportunities are not a matter of physical ability, but more about infrastructure, access to buyers.
 - In migration into forests can also happen.
- Livelihood
 - Need to be part of social considerations in the 4Fs. We need to understand how people make livelihood choices
 - In Sumatra, illegal logging was rampant. Timber markets and in-migration helped increase deforestation in protected areas.
 - There is willingness to protect forests among local people, but they need livelihoods: lack of capacity, market access
 - Must prove good livelihoods and forest protection can coexist. Finance, capacity, market access. But you know this after visiting the village. Not the same elsewhere.

Other

- Cities are not included in our debate. It is the location where rural-urban interactions.
- Land tenure issues re-emerge consistently. Affects everyone: private sector, communities, government.
- Large-scale land use decisions, e.g. zoning, does not involve local people.
- Confidence in one's own ability to achieve high education, travel to faraway places, be equals.
- Need better sense of social responsibility among private sector.
- Role of private sector in governance, and spaces for negotiation are missing to set common goals.

Group 4

- **Impacts of global Trade and consumption on Indonesia land uses**

Group 4

1. Indonesia as consumer (palm oil - food/fuel)
 - Import/export balance
 - Needs of domestic market
 - Implications of high domestic consumption on sustainability standards
 - Power of buyers in supply chain
 - Negative impact on communities of international national and corporate policies
 - Negotiated standards? Or driven by one international government and/or corporate business needs?

Group 4

- Risk standards can be designed to reduce market competition and constrain
- Learning from forest certification-> need to invest in capacity to deliver
- Consolidated policy on how sustainability flows through whole supply chain
- Standard harmonization
- Best scale for managing different criteria

Group 4

- Palm oil roadmap – ministry of industry
 - Value-added/ downstream products
- Harmonize national product standard and ISO
- Legality of company/national supply chain all being accessed by GOI
- Manpower role on labor side
- Building capacity to implement existing regulatory framework (mentoring SME)

Group 4

- New commitments sometimes ‘pick and mix’ from existing standards
- New pledges result of business desire to build reputation - deficiencies on standards
- Continuity is important for certification and verification
- Different ‘mothers’ and politics breeding proliferation standards

Group 4

- Ability to verify implement commitments challenging
- Political trade offs between Fs
- Importance of engaging governments
- Business, government and NGO : All have roles in capacity development
- Need for collaboration between corporations with 'same landscape' (Brazil as an example)

Group 4

- Understanding benefits of cooperation of different actors
- Potential of MP3EI (master plan) to drive business cooperation -> connecting to local regulations/tenure etc.
- Role of new technology in standards and managing politics and reducing costs
- Degradation : high importance