

Forests Asia- Discussion Forum Summary:

Mini-Dialogue on Changing Outlooks for Food, Fuel, Fiber and Forests (4Fs) in Indonesia - The case of Central Kalimantan

Question: What commitments/actions are needed to address the following key issues identified by the 4Fs Dialogue in Central Kalimantan?			
	Research in	Investment in	Dialogue
Understand and pursue objectives related to forests and forestry in wider contexts (e.g. SDG; landscape approaches)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment by Indonesia Government to incorporate objectives of forest sector into other sectors and green growth plans 	
Address core social issues to create enabling conditions for landscape approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landownership & related social conflicts including how effective the existing process on resolving those issues is; • What benefits are communities interested in and what benefits can they gain from landscape approaches (e.g. jobs) ; • Identification of forests land which provides food security and livelihood for Indigenous Peoples and local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly define customary rights; • Land use governance; • Spatial planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage communities in research; investments and dialogues.
Increase engagement with private sector in creating sustainable landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building strong business case for private sector engagement: use the private sector language; identify key motivators (e.g. risk management and business opportunities). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need neutral convener trusted by private sector and other stakeholders
Develop business opportunities for smallholders and SM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear understanding of SME and Small Holder: dispel misconceptions and better understand their impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different aspects of the value chain along which smallholders and SME can play different roles, e.g. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring together different types of investors and actors to release the

enterprises in sustainable landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and importance in green economy; Compare top down approaches (e.g. the BLU administered by Ministry of Forestry to invest in smallholder plantations), with bottom -up approaches (e.g. the many examples of successful credit unions, community commodity cooperatives etc.); Identify demand for certified products and encourage partners to form market linkages between buyers and communities; Map where smallholders are located in the landscape and how to incentive behavior change to more sustainable land use practices; Document and learn from existing successful examples, such as the 'Hutan Rakyat' in central Java; Value chain analysis of specific commodities, combined with assessment of social capital; Commitment by University of Palankaraya to conduct researches on sustainable business models for small holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> downstream processors; Facilitation of cross-sectoral interests within different government ministries at national level; Tools/venues to release existing capitals to small holders; Better market information systems, and ways to get this information deep into remote rural areas; Commitment by 'Protarikh' project in Papua to finance a sago processing company that will include the upstream communities in the share ownership structure; Commitment by Ministry of Forestry to set aside soft loans for small holders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> potential of smallholders and SM enterprises in sustainable landscapes; Dialogue between Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Finance on how economic & fiscal objectives (e.g. expansion of the formal SME sector) can be used to inform sectoral approaches (e.g. devolving forest control to the SME sector and making it easier for smallholders to sell both timber and NTFPs); RSPO and universities may have role to play in mediating dialogue between NGOs and private sector.
Create more effective and better coordinated governance across each levels of government and different sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridging the gap between existing researches on land uses and policy making ; Research on existing regulations, standards on land uses and how to harmonize and streamline them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better coordination among different government agencies; Government commitment to invest time, energy and resources; Transparency and free access to information through better 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate cross-sectoral dialogues on strategic land use issues at all levels of government Need more participation of civil society

		communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build in formal representation from the community/IP in formal dialoguing forums with government • Commitment by Climate Policy Initiative (CPI) to build locally rooted cross-sectoral platforms that support evidence-based policies on land uses (for example, University of Plankaraya as such a platform in Central Kalimantan)
Better understand the environmental impacts of production systems to allow fully-informed decisions about development options and trajectories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare emission profiles (CO2) between local community food production systems and concession holder activities. Local farming activities against (semi) permanent plantation establishments. • Investigate how to carry out effective dialogue for conflict resolution between smallholders and big scale concession holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A big barrier to sustainable investments is the issue of tenure rights and access demarcation to forests. Without these sustainable investments cannot take place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalize conflict resolution among different stakeholders including small holders etc.