



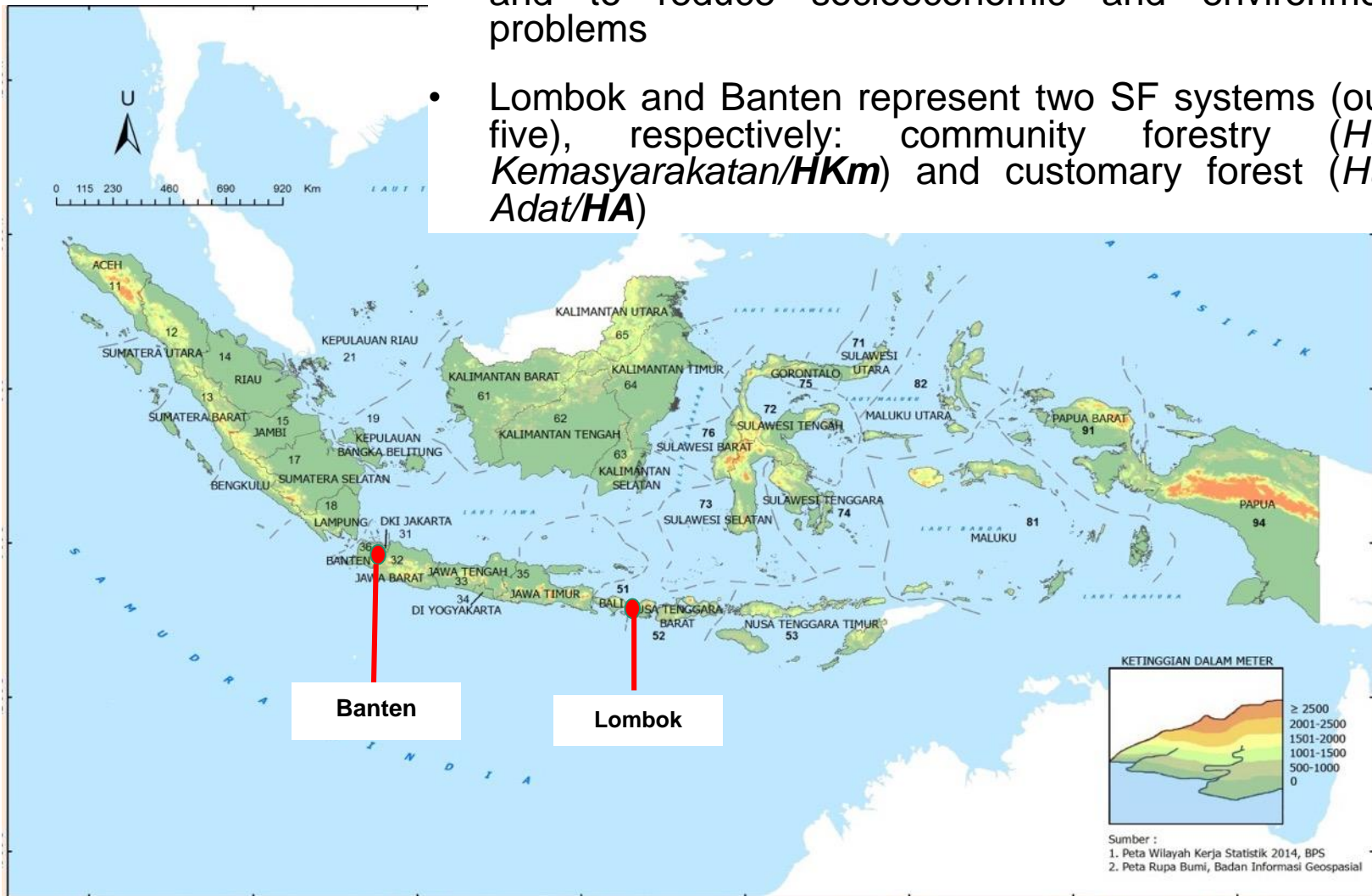
IPLCs rights in tropical forest
sustainable management – preliminary
results from Indonesia

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Introduction – national and local contexts

- Social Forestry (SF) is a national strategy to give IPLCs legal access to 12,7 million hectares of State forests, and to reduce socioeconomic and environmental problems
- Lombok and Banten represent two SF systems (out of five), respectively: community forestry (*Hutan Kemasyarakatan/HKm*) and customary forest (*Hutan Adat/HA*)



Results 1: Change of tenure system through social forestry

- SF in Banten (Customary forest/HA) and Lombok (Community forest/HKm) are used for conflict resolution between IPLCs and the government.
- Change of forest status in Banten, from state to customary ownership. No change in forest land ownership in Lombok.
- Legal access is formally awarded to social groups, but land management rights are individual => land rights transfer occurs among the farmers (HA), and from farmer to outsiders (HKm)



Results 2: Socioeconomic impacts of HKm and HA systems

Legal Access

Rehabilitate social identity
Feel secured in land management

Broader Network

supports from external actors (financial, technical, market)

Livelihood

More options to benefit from forest

Participation in development projects



Results 3: Institutional arrangements in SF

- Self-governance mechanisms (*awiq awiq* in Lombok and *risalah* in Banten) exist through traditional rules and formal provisions.
- IPLCs participate in some projects promoted by the government and CSOs (e.g., joint patrols, forest restoration, and forest products development)
- In Lombok especially, the regional plan for mass-tourism development has divided IPLCs between those rejecting and supporting the plan



Discussion

| | Banten | Lombok |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Social Forestry Scheme | Customary forest (HA) | Community forest (HKm) |
| Land use rights | Strong, but focus on conservation | Limited, because state-owned for ES protection |
| Participation | Elite domination, low participation of youth and women (access to land use but not to decisions) | Low participation of youth and women (access to land use but not to decisions) |
| Collective action | Individual land ownership, reduced collective control by groups of farmers | |

Concluding remarks



1. Need to strengthen **collective actions** among the IPLCs to control the land ownership
2. Need to improve equal community **participation** in SF => more involvement from non-elites, youth and women
3. **Recent policy dynamic** (e.g., Omnibus law) does not substantially affect SF in practice, so far, but will need to be monitored in the future

Terimakasih!
Merci!



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**cst forêt**
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