

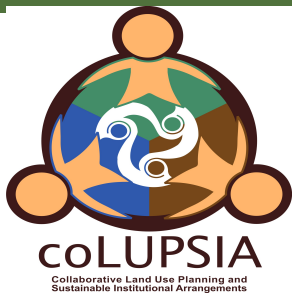


A view from the inside: Forest communities' perceptions of tenure security in Indonesia

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Outline

- Introduction
- Methods
- Findings: forest use and management; tenure; perceptions of tenure security
- Conclusions: Disconnect between people's perceptions and broader realities





Objectives

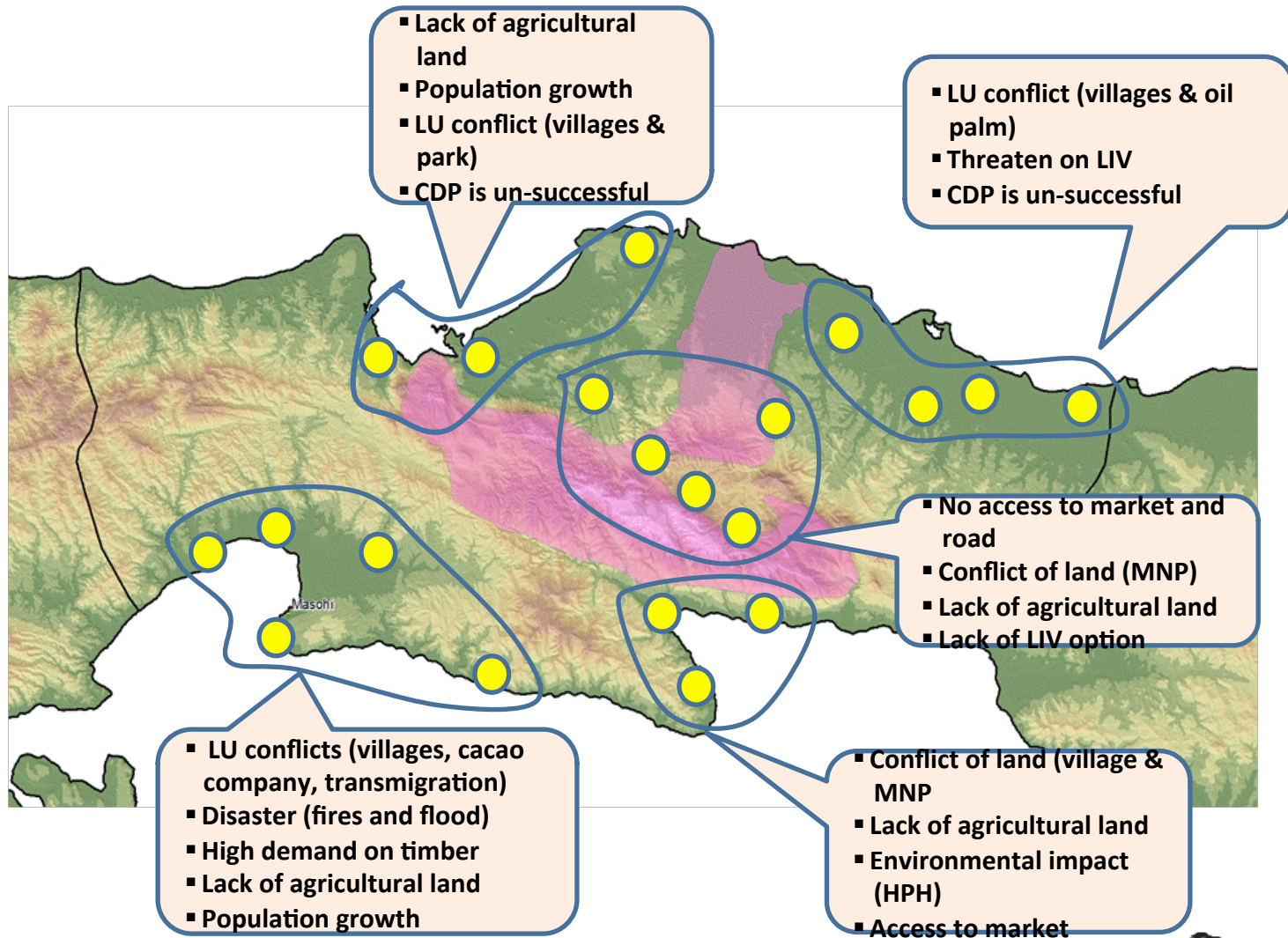
- Identify local level forest resource tenure and resource management systems
- Local perceptions of tenure security and key threats to current and future access

The setting: West Kalimantan and Central Moluccas



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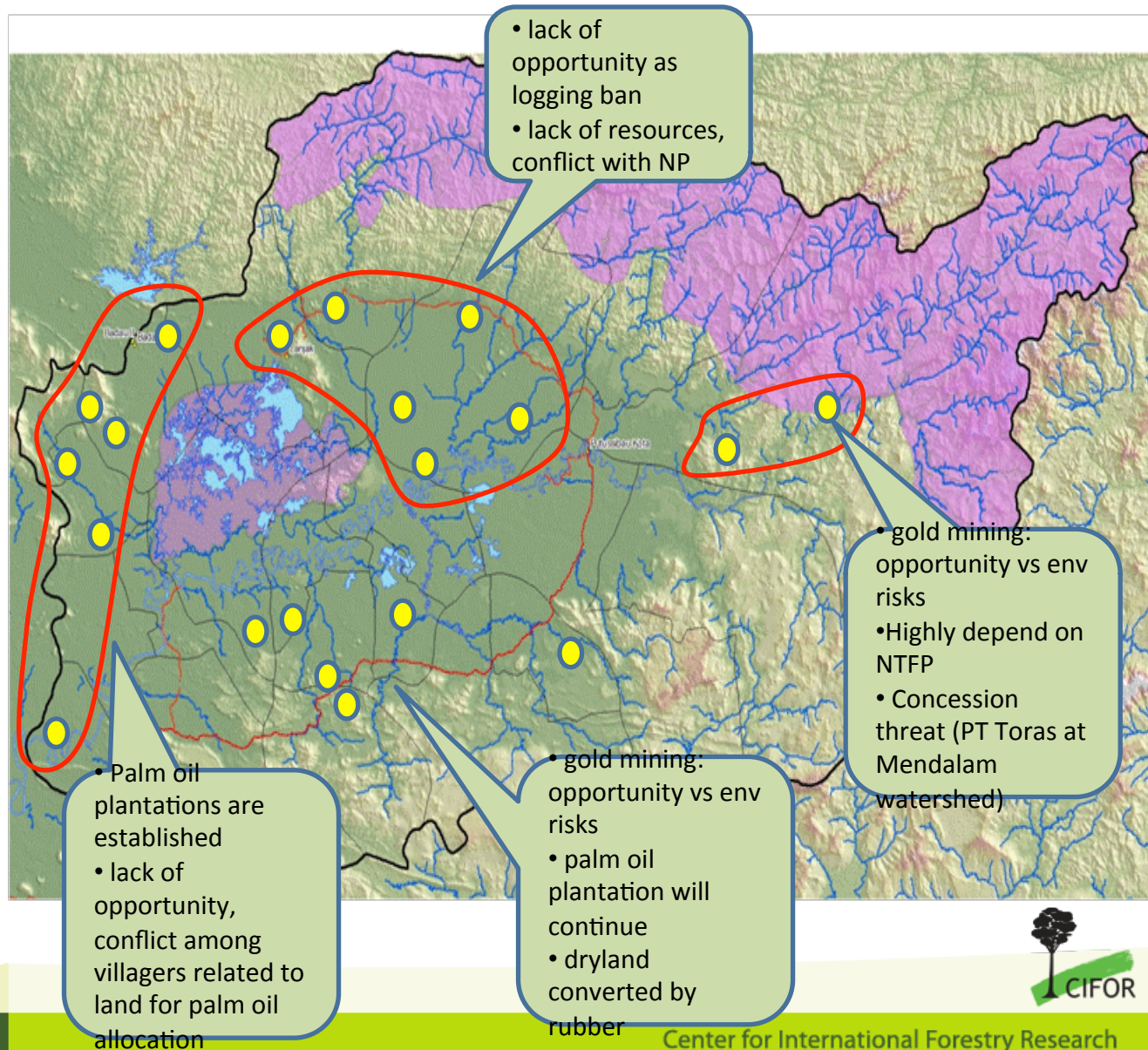
Seram Island: Moluccas



Kapuas Hulu (West Kalimantan)



- Hill dipterocarp forests, sub-montane and montane forests
- Danau Sentarum National Park
- Human population: 208,915; 94% rural; 7 persons/km²
- Main district revenue: timber, agriculture, plantation, fish (consumption and ornamental)



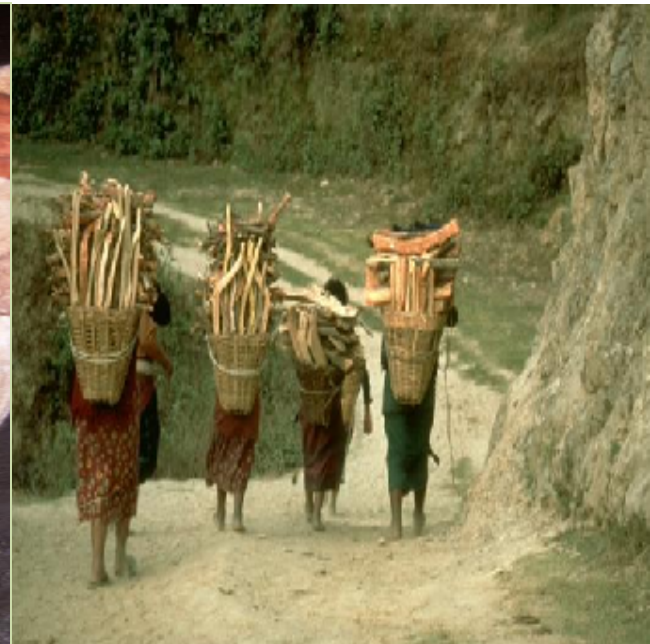


Methods

- Stratified random selection of 20 villages each in Seram Island and Kapuas Hulu
- Household surveys
- Key informant interviews
- Focused group discussions
 - Dissaggregated by gender and age (35yrs cut off)
 - 120 ; average 6 individuals
- Analysis
 - Responses categorized according to key issues of interest based on questions in the FGD instrument
 - Used nVIVO to organize data and identify patterns in the responses

Findings: Forest use

- Daily subsistence : food crops and perennials, NTFPs, firewood, herbs
- Income: timber and non-timber forest products, hunting, fruit trees
- Cultural: sacred groves, burial sites
- Services: clean water, prevention of floods, erosion, and landslides,



Products	Subsistence	Sale
<i>Wood-based products</i>	Firewood	Firewood
	Timber (lengua, ironwood, mangrove tree)	Timber (lengua, ironwood, bamboo, Samama, mangrove)
	Leaves for roofing/household items	Rattan
<i>Non-timber forest products</i>	Medicinal plants	Durian
	Honey	Sugar palm trees
	Sago	Sago
	Bamboo sprouts	Cloves
		Gaharu
		Resin
		Rubber
		Honey
<i>Crops</i>	coconut, cocoa, cassava, bananas, sweet potato, taro	coconut, cocoa, nutmeg, cassava, taro, sweet potatoes, bananas, oranges, beans, chilly, peanuts, green peas
<i>Forest vegetables</i>	bamboo sprouts, ganemo leave, mushrooms, fern	bamboo sprouts, ganemo leaves
<i>Game animals</i>	boar, cassowary	boar, deer, cockatoo, cassowary
<i>Birds</i>		finch, Cucak Hijau, cockatoo
<i>Other</i>	Cattle feed	Bats
		Butterflies

Findings: forest management

- Participation in various forest management functions (see table)
- NOT: externally initiated projects
 - Preferred species for income (rattan, rubber); improved market access for forest products

Management Functions	Actors (internal and external) involved, across sites---Seram	Actors (internal and external) involved, across sites---Kapuas Hulu
<i>Defining/protecting borders (SDA)</i>	villagers, village government, resource owner, village police, village staff/officials, King, sub-district government, Agrarian Office, Forestry Office, National Park officers, customary leaders, clan, regional government	customary leaders, village head, villagers, village officials, <i>Tuai Rumah</i>
<i>Developing/Enforcing rules/regulations</i>	king, sub-district government, village government, villagers, village head, customary head, Forestry office, regional government	customary head, village head, village officials, <i>Tuai Rumah</i> , villagers
<i>Monitoring compliance</i>	village staff, government, villagers, king, village police, Forestry Office, Kewang, head of development affairs office, forest rangers, customary head, neighboring villagers, village head	customary head, village head, village officials, <i>Tuai Rumah</i> , villagers,
<i>Resolving conflicts</i>	village government, king, police, Forestry Office, village head, Babinsa (non-commissioned officers for village control), customary leaders, government, village officials, religious leaders, the police	customary head, tumenggung, village head, sub-district head, <i>Tuai Rumah</i>
<i>Providing leadership/organization</i>	Sub-village head, customary institutions, village government, villagers, King, members of the village youth organization, village head, Forestry officers, village officials, farm groups, government	village head, hamlet head, customary head, <i>Tuai Rumah</i>
<i>Assessing fines/sanctions</i>	sub-village head, customary institutions, King, villagers, police, Forestry Office, government, forest rangers, village government	No responses recorded

Findings: rights and access

Shared forests

- cultivate, harvest, manage
- Responsibility to protect
- Withdrawal and management rights (making them “claimants” according to Schlager’s and Ostrom’s bundle of rights, 1992).



Land parcels for cultivation

- Inheritance through families across generations
- Customary rules
- Seram: land rights are allocated by the clan and authorized by the village government (men); land certificates



Rights and access (contd)

Source of rights

- customary nature of rights to forests
- geographical proximity
- members of the clan
- generally unaware of state laws regarding the use of non-state forests (save for concessions)
- villagers in close proximity to National Parks or protected forests knowledgeable



Findings: tenure security

Perceptions of tenure security

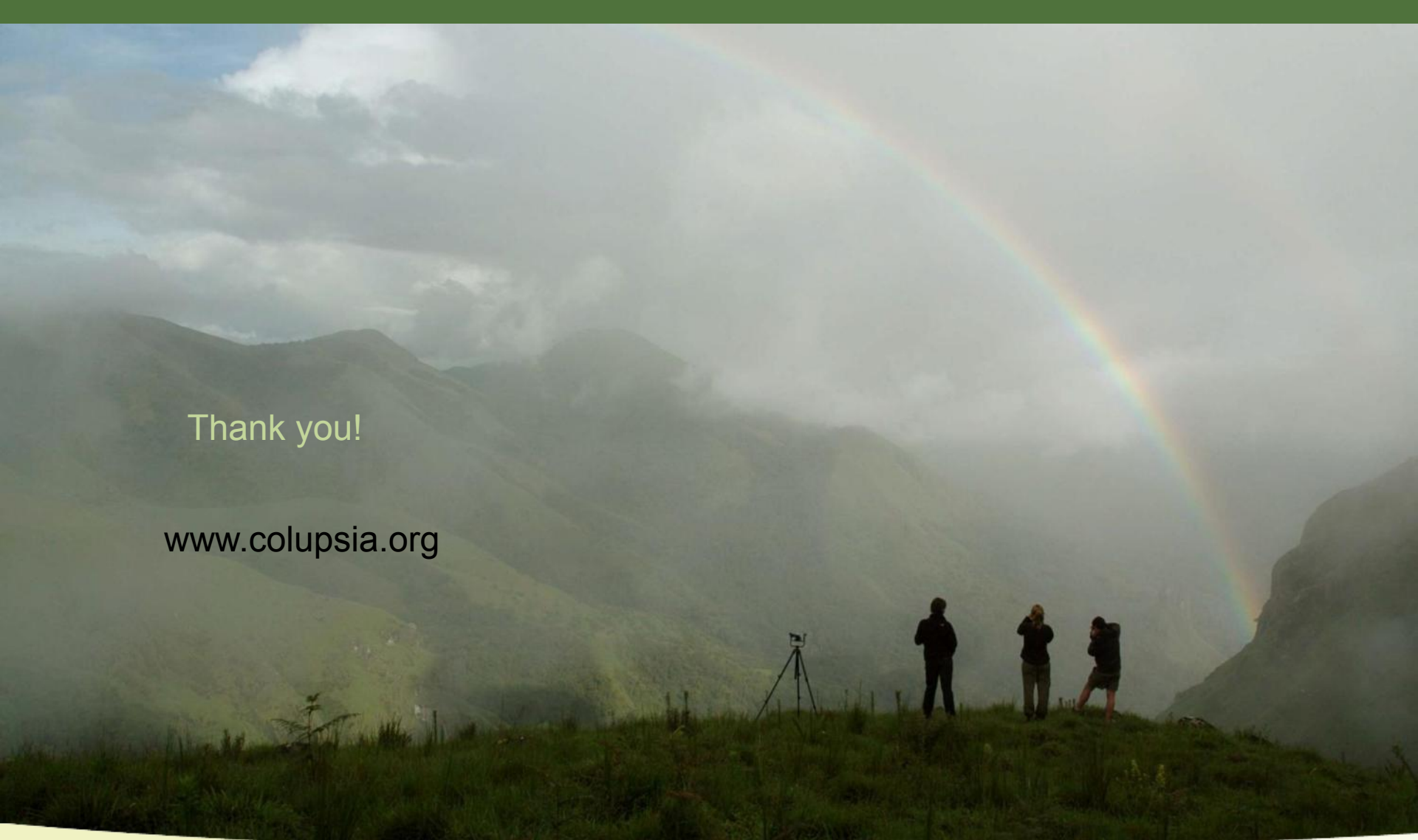
- Will continue to have access to land and forest resources in the following 5 years
- Enjoy easy access to forests under functioning customary rights
- Families have their own plots for cultivation
- Forests in their areas still vast and customary restrictions on opening up forest
- Pressures: oil palm plantations; national park
- Opportunities: stricter rules on use and who can use; reforestation; delineating borders between household land and forests;





Concluding thoughts

- Multiple uses: subsistence, income, environmental
- Rights: Customary authority and some interaction with officials
- Rights: Secure
- Rights: Disconnect between perceptions & realities around them



Thank you!

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Thinking beyond the canopy

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