



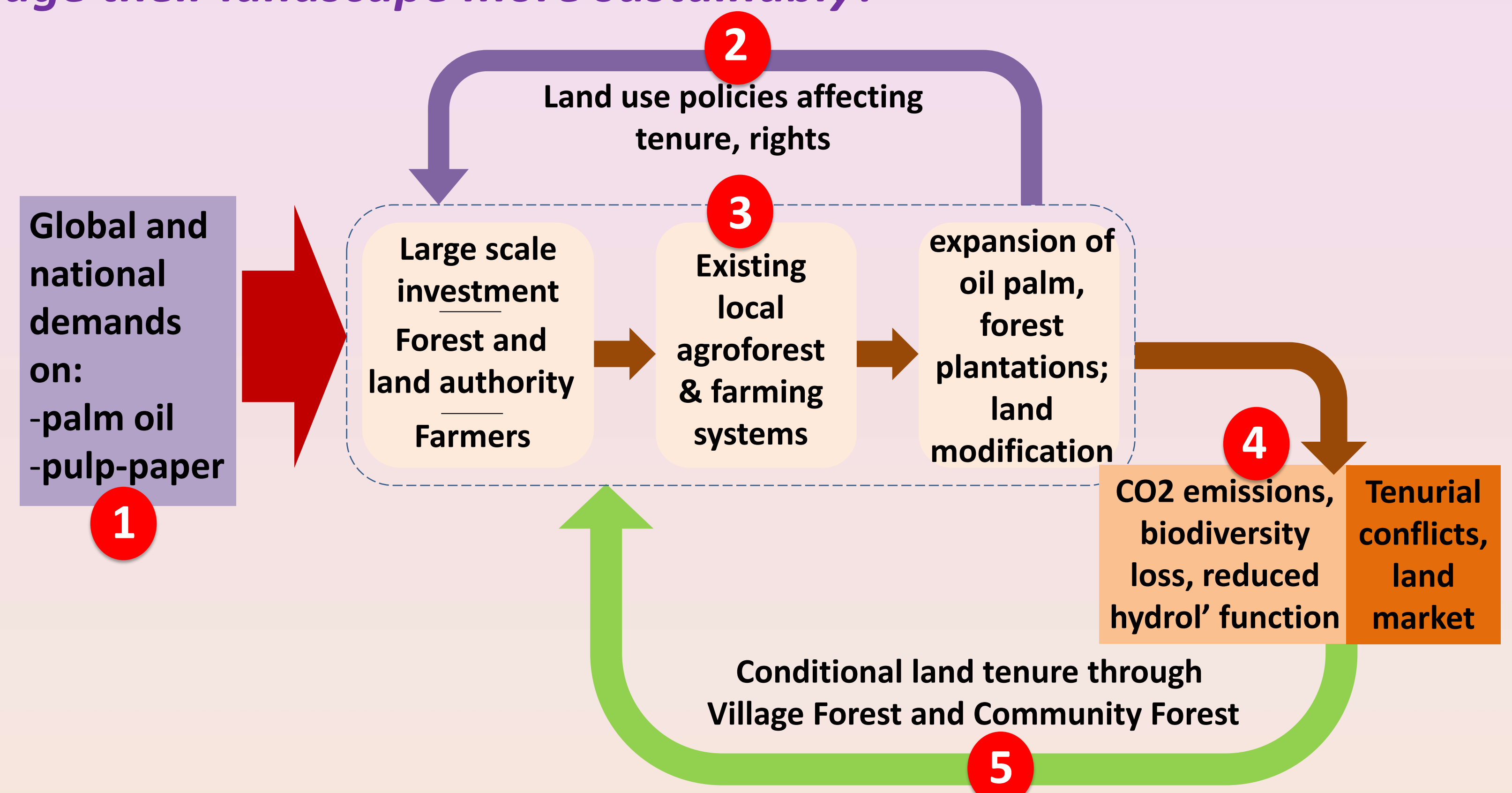
Leverage on real drivers of change?



Interactions of drivers and actors shape and change Jambi's existing landscape. What are the leverages of changes? What are the instruments to support communities and land managers to manage their landscape more sustainably?

Drivers and leverages of land use changes

- 1 Underlying external factors affect land-based utilisation, mainly under the domains of commercial agriculture and industries.
- 2 Intermediate drivers stem from policies and regulations affecting land uses and land tenure arrangements
- 3 Other factors such as migration, infrastructure, price, land profitability, access to market, continue to drive changes at local level
- 4 Effects occur on ecosystem functions and services, social and land right issues
- 5 Instruments are developed towards sustainable landscape management and livelihoods, e.g. through community-based forestry and conditional land tenure



Towards sustainable landscape and local livelihoods with community-based forest management

- **Community forestry (*hutan kemasyarakatan*)** is to establish community-driven, sustainable forest management and agroforestry systems to **restore** functional landscape, secure land rights and improve livelihoods. Rehabilitation and reforestation are the main programs under this license.
- Two villages in Tanjung Jabung Barat, Jambi, involved in this scheme by planting *Dyera sp (Jelutung)* as a tree commodity that can provide ecosystem services and maintain sustainable livelihoods.
- Forest farmer groups are being established in these two villages that will support the integration of *Jelutung* plantation into their (agro)forest management.

- **Village forest (*hutan desa*)** is to establish community-driven, sustainable forest management and agroforestry systems to **maintain** biodiversity and other environmental services, buffer habitat quality, secure land rights and improve livelihoods.
- Lubuk Beringin was the first '*hutan desa*' designation in Indonesia. This success bolters other villages in Jambi to be part of village forest agreements. Thirteen villages in 5 districts, located in surrounding of Kerinci-Seblat National Park and Bukit Dua Belas National Park, apply for this licences.
- Village institutions are formed to plan and implement agroforest management plan that hold provisioning and regulating ecosystem services as well as maintain sustainable livelihoods and development strategies.



Role of development agencies and knowledge-to-action approaches

Successful community governance depends on its institutional arrangements that 1) establish local residents' rulemaking autonomy; 2) facilitate the flow of external financial and institutional assistance for monitoring and enforcement of local rules; and 3) buffer residents and their respective local institutions from more powerful actors involved in forest exploitation.

Nevertheless, the key questions are: what types of policy interventions will help support or create local institutions, supported by higher level institutions, to protect current and encourage positive local forest transitions?

ICRAF and partners address the changes of institutional behaviors and arrangements that will protect and encourage positive local forest transitions, with solutions and preferred scenarios:

- New and innovative agroforestry systems that can bridge the local communities' livelihoods and biodiversity conservation
- Forest agreements that solve conflict over land use
- Clear, stable land tenure that allows local and indigenous communities to manage the land sustainably
- Negotiation processes that strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders when developing a land-use plan that is integrative, inclusive and informed.

Contacts: Atiek Widayati (a.widayati@cgiar.org), Gamma Galudra (g.galudra@cgiar.org), Putra Agung (p.agung@cgiar.org)

Photos courtesy of Atiek Widayati, Noviana Khususiyah