

Landscape Governance Assessment in Gunung Tarak Sub-Landscape



Green Livelihoods Alliance

Tropenbos Indonesia, November 21, 2017



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Cover: Drone-photo, degraded Gunung Tarak Protection Forest near PT. GMS oil-palm plantation (TBI-Indonesia, 2017)

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List of Acronyms

AMDAL	<i>Analisa Dampak Lingkungan/Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA)</i>
APBD	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah, District government budget</i>
APL	<i>Areal Penggunaan Lain, state forest areas which are allocated for non-forestry land uses</i>
ASRI	<i>Name of local NGO in Ketapang</i>
BKSDA	<i>Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam, technical implementing unit of MoEF dealing on natural resource conservation</i>
BP	<i>Background Paper</i>
CSO	<i>Civil Service Organization</i>
CSR	<i>Corporate Social Responsibility</i>
DAD	<i>Dewan Adat Dayak, Dayak Customary Council</i>
DAS	<i>Dharma Sawit Sejahtera, oil palm management unit</i>
FPIC	<i>Free Prior Inform consent</i>
GLA	<i>Green Livelihoods Alliance</i>
GPNP	<i>Gunung Palung National Park</i>
GTL	<i>Gunung Tarak Landscape</i>
GTPF	<i>Gunung Tarak Protection Forest/TNGP</i>
HCV	<i>High Conservation Values</i>
HD	<i>Hutan Desa, Village Forest</i>
HGU	<i>Hak Guna Usaha, (right to cultivate) concession areas</i>
HKm	<i>Hutan Kemasyarakatan, Community Forests</i>
HPK	<i>Hutan Produksi Konversi/Convertible Production forest</i>
ISPO	<i>Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative</i>
IUP	<i>Ijin usaha perkebunan, oil-palm plantation permit</i>
KAL	<i>Kayong Agro Lestari, oil palm plantation management unit in the landscape</i>
KPH	<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan, Forest Management Unit</i>
KEE	<i>Kawasan ekosistem esensial, essential ecosystem areas</i>
LGA	<i>Landscape Governance Assesment</i>
LSM	<i>Ladang Sawit Mas</i>
MoEF	<i>Ministry of Environment and Forestry</i>
MoHA	<i>Ministry of Home Affairs</i>
MU	<i>Management unit</i>
Musrenbang	<i>Musyawah Perencanaan Pembangunan, Serial government meetings from village to district level to formulate next year's development program</i>
NGO	<i>Non Government Organization</i>
Perbup	<i>Peraturan Bupati, Regent Regulation</i>
Perda	<i>Peraturan Daerah, District Regulation</i>
PKP	<i>Pembangunan Kawasan Perdesaan/inter village development</i>
RKL/UKL	<i>Upaya Kelola lingkungan/Environmental Management Plan</i>
RPJM-Desa	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa, Mid-term development planning at village level</i>
RPL/UPL	<i>Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan/Environmental Monitoring Plan</i>
RSPO	<i>Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil</i>
RT	<i>Rukun Tetangga, small unit level of settlement areas at the village level</i>
RTRW	<i>Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah, regional spatial planning</i>
SMA	<i>Sawit Makmur Abadi, an oil palm plantation management unit in the landscape</i>
YIARI	<i>Yayasan IAR (International Animal Rescue) Indonesia</i>

Introduction

This report presents the results of the landscape governance assessment in the Gunung Tarak landscape. The assessment was done as part of monitoring and evaluation of the Green Livelihoods Alliance (GLA).

The aim of the assessment is to identify changes in landscape governance, through a status assessment at the start and the end of the GLA programme. This report presents the baseline assessment. The assessment was done in a two-day participatory workshop with stakeholders from the landscape. During the workshop, participants discussed and scored the indicators for a number of landscape performance criteria, following the methodology of [reference to the manual]. In addition to establishing a baseline on these criteria, this process enabled a dialogue among stakeholders about various aspects of governance at the landscape level and the identification of possible strategies towards improved landscape governance.

This report presents:

- **Chapter 1: Landscape context**
The first chapter provides a quick overview of the landscape, include its geography, land-uses and recent and upcoming developments.
- **Chapter 2: Landscape governance baseline**
The second chapter presents the results of the landscape governance assessment. It includes the scores and summaries of the discussions around a set of predetermined indicators. This part of the report is written as the landscape governance baseline for the GLA but will also be of interest to the stakeholders in the landscape.
- **Chapter 3: Vision, priorities and next steps**
In the final chapter of the report we present an overview of the priorities that were identified by the workshop participants and the recommendations for improvements in landscape governance.

The landscape governance assessment workshop

The workshop in Gunung Tarak landscape was organised according to the guidelines provided by the GLA¹. During the two-day workshop which held in Borneo Emerald Hotel, Ketapang on 26 and 27 July 2017, 26 participants from different backgrounds discussed and scored four landscape governance performance criteria.

Criterion 1: Inclusiveness and participation in decision-making

When rules and decision-making processes are designed and implemented to ensure fair and equitable participation by all groups of actors with stakes in the landscape we can say that landscape governance is inclusive. This applies to rules and decision-making processes by government (public), business (private) and society (civic) sectors.

¹For more information, see: Guidelines - Assessing the governance of forested landscapes in the Green Livelihoods Alliance

Criterion 2: Culture of collaboration

Rules and decision-making processes in a landscape are embedded in the social context, involving the relationships and interactions among different groups of people. The outcomes of landscape governance are influenced by this social environment and vice versa.

Criterion 3: Coordination across sectors, levels and actors

Coordination between various actors and institutions in the landscape can help ensure that the social and ecological interactions at the landscape scale are taken into account, allowing for the identification of synergies and to eliminate unintended negative interactions that can arise when multiple, sometimes opposing, rules and decisions are implemented.

Criterion 4: Enabling environmentally friendly landscape management

The formal and informal policies and decision-making processes of public, private and civic sector actors all contribute to an orientation toward or adverse to sustainable practices. The extent to which incentives and regulations that foster sustainability, including nature based approaches, are recognized and promoted will positively affect the inclination of actors towards environmentally friendly practices.

Workshop Facilitation Method :

- After introductory session, participants were divided into two groups on the basis of their affiliation; each group has representation of government, private sector, CSO and local community. To avoid disturbance, each group discussion stayed on separate room.
- Each participant held the following materials: Background Paper, Criteria and Indicator with list of questions and scoring card.
- The first group was facilitated by Dicko Rossanda (JICA IJ-REDD Project Manager), while the second group by Sigit Wijanarko (TBI staff based in Ketapang), note taker for the first group is Edi Purwanto, while the second group is Irene Koesoetjahjo.
- The sequence of facilitation process during workshop: (a) Ask participants to understand the meaning of each indicator by reading the opening question and list of questions; (b) Ask participants to read Background Paper (BP); (c) Ask participants to enrich the BP with facts and opinions on meta-plan paper and put them on the flip-chart; (d) Ask participants to explain their facts and opinions and followed by discussions; (e) Facilitate visioning discussion (on realistic actions to improve and role of each partner including comments on BP.
- After discussing part of indicators of each criterion, one group moved to another room. Facilitator of each group shared key results of the discussion by presenting meta-plan to another group, then asked the group to give comments and enriched facts and opinions, including realistic actions to improve the situation, then followed by scoring and comments of each indicator.
- A plenary discussion was conducted on the last session of the second day to discuss follow up action (see Chapter 3).

Changes in the methodology:

Due to time constraints, the facilitation of visioning did not make use rich picture method as recommended in the guideline, the visioning facilitation was included in the discussion, in validation session and also in the plenary session at the end of the workshop session.

GLA - Landscape governance assessment in Gunung Tarak landscape	
Dates, location:	26-27 July 2017
Organised by:	Tropenbos Indonesia
Facilitator:	Dicko Rossanda Sigit Widjanarko
Documenter:	Edi Purwanto Irene Koesoetjahjo
Participants:	26 participants ; 3 observers (2 from Mudiak Baduo landscape, 1 from Lariang landscape); 1 external facilitator, 4 Tropenbos staff
Sectors represented:	Government (8) Private (oil palm companies) (7) CSOs/NGOs (9) Community (1) Others (1)

Chapter 1: The landscape

Gunung Tarak Landscape (GTL) is located in Ketapang and Kayong Utara Districts, West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. It is composed of four forest complexes under different level of protection status surrounded by 19 oil-palm plantation management units, the highest protection is Gunung Palung National Park/GPNP (95,000 ha), then followed by Gunung Tarak Protection Forest/GTPF (24,000 ha) which functions as buffer of the GPNP, the lighter protection area is Sungai Putri Production Forest (SPPF, 57,000 ha, dominated by deep peatlands) and Pematang Gadung Production Forest (15,000 ha). See *Figure 1*.

The three forested areas (GPNP, GTF and SPPF) are located on the northern part of Pawan River and home of about 2,500 orangutans (*Pongo pygmeus*), while Pematang Gadung Village forest is located on the southern part of Pawan River and habitat of about 500 orangutans.

SPPF had been disconnected from GPNP and GTPF, due to the establishment of inter-districts roads Ketapang-Pontianak, expansion of oil-palm plantation management units (MUs), i.e. PT. KAL (18,000 ha) and PT. GMS (5,000 ha). Both MUs have allocated and managed its High Conservation Value (HCV) Areas, but the HCVs have not connected to the remaining forest patches in the Laman Satong Village nor with the non-forested land cover in GTPF. The fragmentation has isolated orangutan population in SPPF which led to ecological trap, see *Figure 1*.

Gunung Tarak sub-landscape, which is the subject of the assessment described in this report, is composed of: The Southern part of Gunung Palung National Park, Gunung Tarak Protection Forest, PT.KAL, PT.GMS, Laman Satong Village and the Northern part of Sungai Putri Forests, see *Figure 2*. Key actors in the sub-landscape, i.e. Province Government, District Government, Private sector (oil palm plantations, PT. KAL/ANJ Group and PT. GMS/Bumitama Group) and CSOs (Tropenbos Indonesia, IDH, AidEnvironment) agreed to develop ecological corridor, which will be part of Ecosystem Essential Areas, by connecting the remaining forest within Laman Satong Village with the existing HCV areas in PT. KAL and PT. GMS.

Since the beginning of 2017, Tropenbos (TBI) Indonesia has been developing collaborative actions with oil-palm plantation concessions in Gunung Tarak sub-landscape (*Figure 2*) to; (a) identify potential ecological corridors and inventory land owners in the selected potential corridors/restoration areas; (b) Facilitate the development of community based forest restoration strategies and facilitate its implementation; (c) Facilitate participatory mapping, participatory conservation planning, village spatial planning (including reconciliation of village boundaries) conducive for ecological corridor and sustainable management; (d) Facilitate the development of agroforestry and environmental services (water and eco-tourism) -based sustainable livelihoods; (e) Facilitate the development and implementation of villages's Green mid-term development planning; (f) Facilitate mutual partnership between oil-palm management units and village government to protect and manage HCV areas.



Green Livelihood Alliance (GLA)

MAP OF CONCESSION DISTRIBUTION IN GUNUNG TARAK - PEMATANG GADUNG LANDSCAPE KETAPANG - KAYONG UTARA DISTRICT, WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

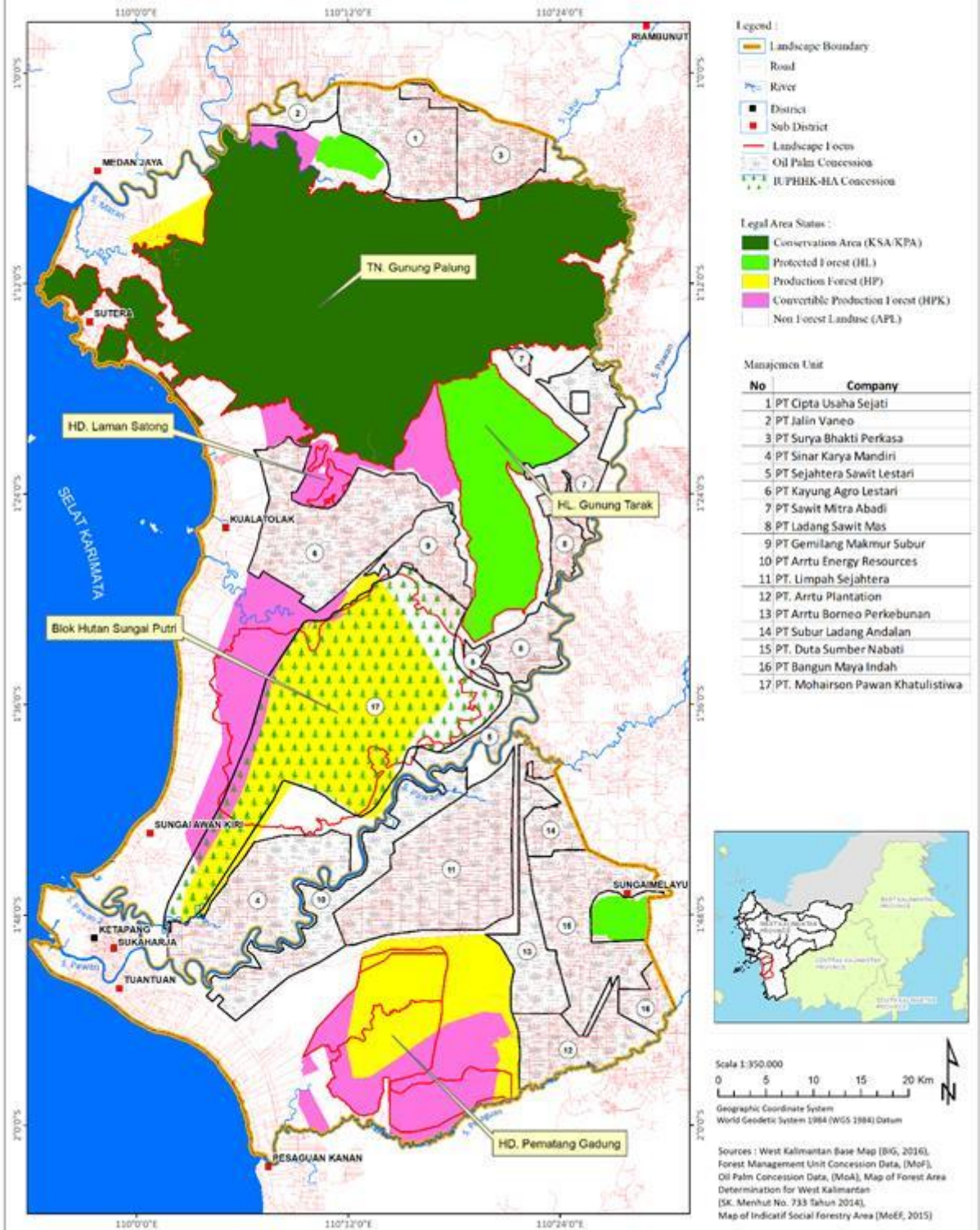


Figure 1. Gunung Tarak Landscape in Ketapang and Kayong Utara District, West Kalimantan

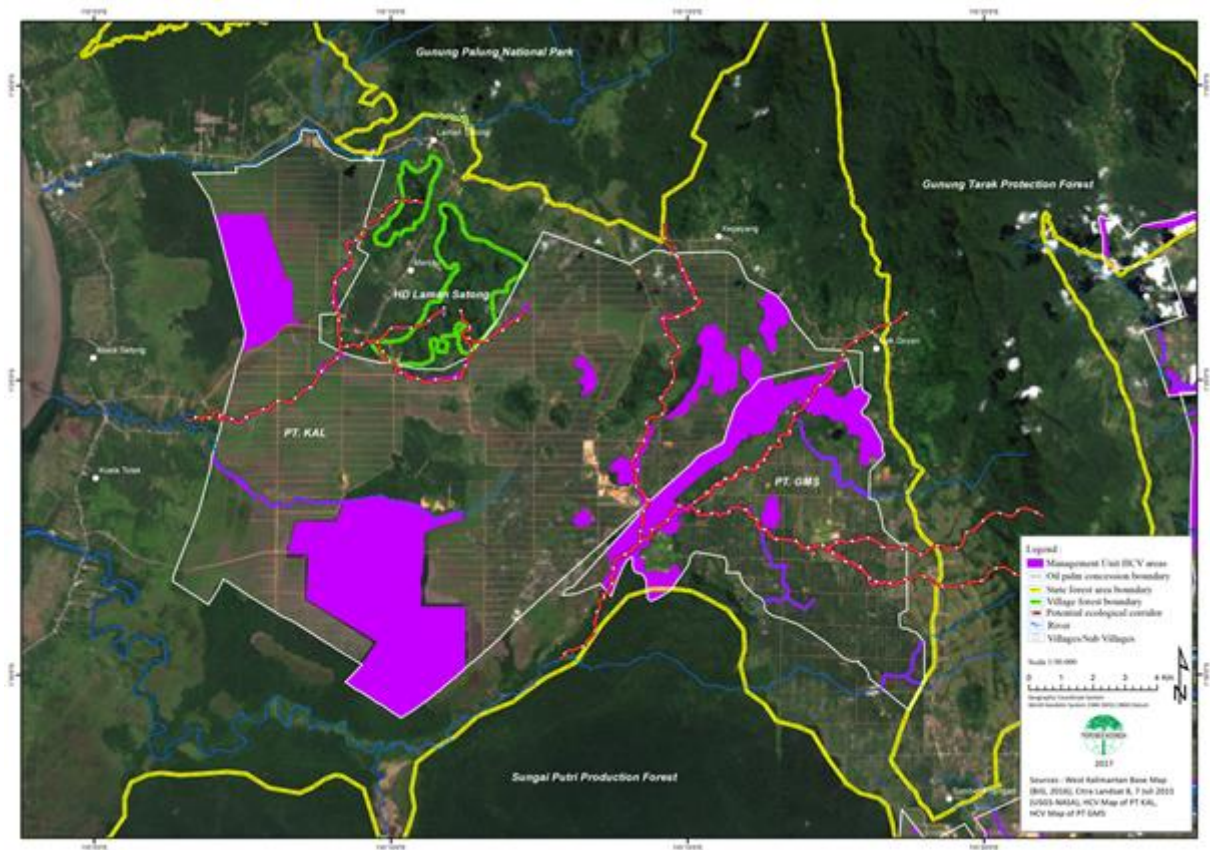


Figure 2. Gunung Tarak Sub-Landscape : The Southern part of Gunung Palung National Park, Gunung Tarak Protection Forest, PT.KAL, PT.GMS, Laman Satong Village and the Northern part of Sungai Putri Forest

Chapter 2: The Landscape Governance Baseline

Criterion 1: Inclusiveness and participation in decision-making

The following indicators were used to assess the status of this criterion:

- 1.1. Transparency
- 1.2. Participation
- 1.3. Equity
- 1.4. Accountability

The participants of the workshop scored these indicators as follows:

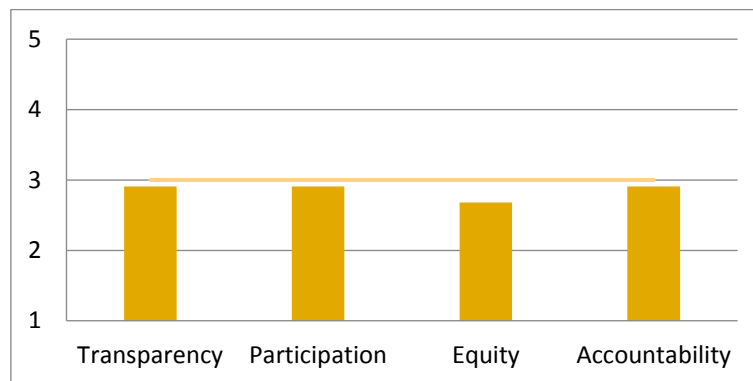


Figure 3. Scores of criterion inclusiveness and participation in decision making

Three out of four indicators in this criterion, i.e., transparency, participation and accountability got an average score of 2.9 out of 5, but for “equity” the score was lower, i.e. 2.68 out of 5.

1.1. Transparency

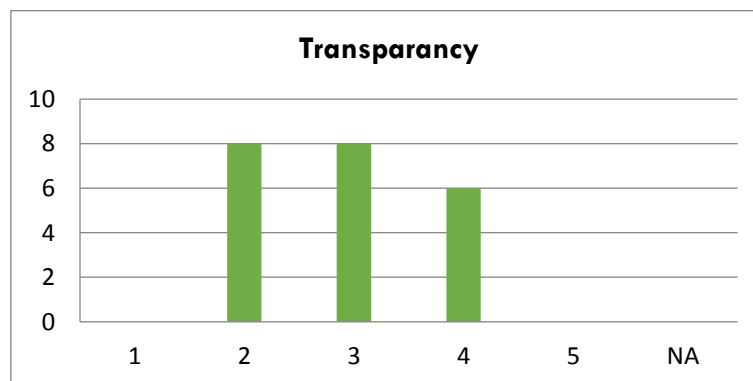


Figure 4. Participants scored this indicator 2.9 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

How well is information about rules and decision-making processes shared with stakeholders in the landscape?

Information on decision-making procedures is not wholly spread evenly to the stakeholders, especially to the community. Government, private and NGOs have some sorts of access to this information, but not the public. NGO's role in disseminating this information is limited to only the assisted community groups. Generally information on forest area determination procedures and how to obtain community governance are not known to the public. No clear mechanism, no tools to measure, made people difficult to judge whether the decision making has been taken in a transparent and participative ways.

However, the Laman Satong community (village government) has information on how to change the status of HGU (right to cultivate) for the benefit of its adat governance area². The procedure of obtaining village forest management area in the community is limited to the elite circle of village forest manager (limited production forest) which is accompanied by NGO³.

Almost all participants agreed, the decision making process in Gunung Tarak landscape is a process taken to only meet the established rules of procedure, meaning that the process was done only for formality in order to follow the required procedures. Instead of making it clear to the stakeholders of the landscape, people received less information on the process and know only the result after the decision has been determined.

Participants of the workshop admitted that the decision-making process usually involves only some elites, and unknown to the wider community. A participant from the NGO stated that the community can be aware of a decision on certain issue because of three things: *first*, the people who know the decision are the people who are close to the decision-makers. *Second*, the public know from the NGO who got the decision and disseminate it to the community. *Third*, people know after the decision has been stipulated.

Participants from the companies admitted that public need transparency. So far, many decision making done with less involvement of the community. Therefore, FPIC (Free, Prior, Inform and Consent) or obtaining free initial approval is mandatory, however, a participant from NGO said that FPIC is done after and not before the decision is made. For example, FPIC will be done after the right of cultivation (concession area) has been determined. Another participant said the determination of a private company's concession area involves only the investor and the government without the consent of the community. Therefore, sometimes the community does not aware that the land they use has become concession area.

Another participant added that the decision-making process was often done without adequate representation of the community. Not all communities are represented in decision-making meetings. Moreover, people who attended the meetings were mostly silent because the discussion was dominated by the elites. Gender inclusiveness was also considered limited and the involvement of women is still limited to only in domestic area. While real existing capacity can be bigger, the role of women is still unequal and most programs related to infrastructure still become the domain of men.

Participants also saw that there has been no mechanism for disseminating information from the government or business to local community. Information on the boundaries of the plantation business area is not open.

Obscure information on the area's management plan not only takes place in business sector, but also in village forest initiation efforts in Laman Satong. A Laman Satong representative said that not all landowners understand that their lands will become the area of village forest. A different opinion was expressed by a participant from NGO who said that the community asked NGOs to assist them in defending their land in order to avoid land use change for oil palm plantation. It means that actually the village forest initiative has been discussed with the community from the beginning. Good communication, therefore, seems to be the key to bridge the gap between the decision makers and the people who are subjects to the decision.

² Laman Satong Village Forest was formerly a governance area of Dayak Tolak community domiciled in Laman Randu. Due to Pestilence some of them move to Manjau, some to Kepahyang and Nek Doyan. With this region proposed as Manjau Village Forest, the Dayak community in Kapayang and Nek Doyang felt they have no longer access to the village forest area.

³ Village forest management permit is in the process of being managed by the Village Forest Management Forum. Village Forest facilitated by NGOs has more conservation ambience so it is doubtful on its post-mentoring sustainability. It is also necessary to question whether the village forest in Laman Satong is acknowledged correctly by the community. Village forest is top down by NGOs, bottom up among the elite management, but lack in the involvement of community.

1.2. Participation

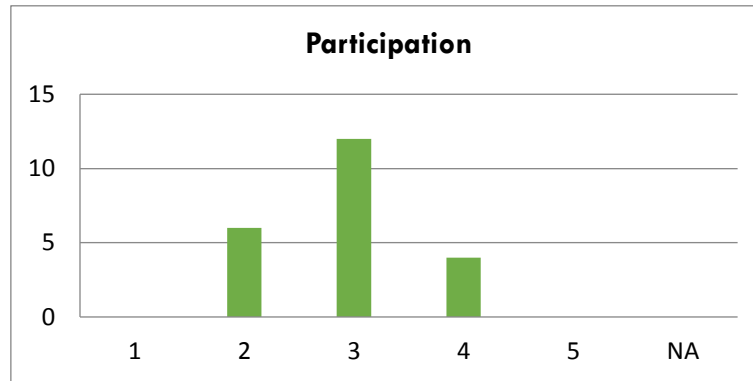


Figure 5. Participants scored this indicator 2.9 out of 5. The variation in scores was low

How are stakeholders able to participate in decisions that affect the landscape?

There has been a bottom-up decision-making effort primarily done by community groups accompanied by NGOs, especially in village forest management. NGOs are also instrumental in the issuance of local government conservation regulation of Ketapang District⁴. However, in general the bottom up process is still very limited to those who are accompanied by NGOs with few exceptions to communities with strong customary laws such as those in Laman Satong.

Participation in development planning process, although starting from the hamlet level, is limited to government figures and officials.

Activities related to business governance are conducted through the agreement of the government and business community⁵. Communities are involved in the public consultation process however the establishment of conservation areas and protected forests are carried out without public consultation⁶. The management plan of conservation area is undertaken with limited public consultation.

After participants read the background paper on participation, a participant wrote in the metaplan: decision making has been done in a participatory manner, but not in a representative way ('procedural' participatory rather than 'real' participatory approach). In line with this, another participant also wrote: it's already participative but not comprehensive. A participant from the Laman Satong community added that the planning at the neighborhood level (RT) did not involve the community, so that the community's awareness for development was minimal; the community was easily politicized by certain interests (of certain parties).

A participant from NGO stated that in a community with a strong patron-client relationship, it is the patron who participates and follows in the process. Others added that decision-making is only done by community leaders and by men. People realized that it is important to involve women in landscape management process, but even involved, they are still less active to participate. The participation process is still limited to the elite.

Another participant wrote that limited education is a reason for low participation from the community. As a result, only those who can speak well and knowledgeable enough are actively involved. Due to such situation, facilitation and technical assistances to improve the capacity of the community will be useful.

A participant from the oil palm plantation company said that the Laman Satong community members are active in the negotiation process to change the status of concession areas (HGU) into village land. This is the case for Laman Randu areas (500 ha), it was under the concession

⁴ Law status is on halt (unclear)

⁵ During the determination of cultivation rights (HGU) of KAL, people of Laman Satong were less involved in public consultation, those involved were people of Riam Berasab (who rejected oil palm)

⁶ Determination of Gunung Palung National Park did not involve communities (2014)

of PT. KAL and defined as HCV areas, now the areas is 'enclaved', belong to the village, where 400 ha is used for cultivation areas while the remaining 100 ha remains HCV areas.

Sometimes the companies also received proposals saying that the proposals coming from the indigenous people of the area. However, after being confirmed to the local Customary Council, it appeared that these people were not part of the indigenous community.

1.3. Equity

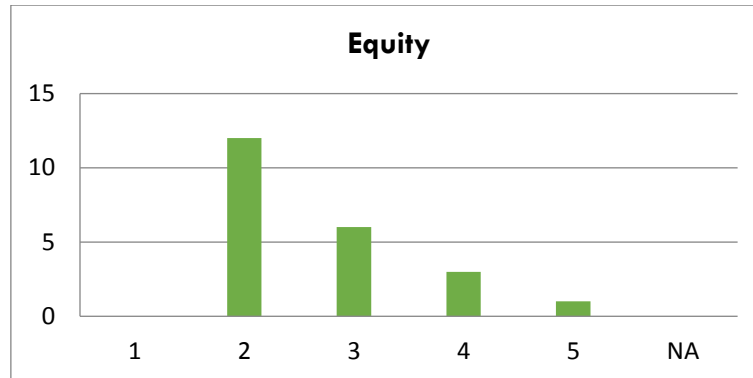


Figure 6. Participants scored this indicator 2.68 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

How is influence in decision making shared among stakeholders in the landscape?

Private sector and NGOs are active stakeholders to influence decision-making related to governance in the landscape of TNGP-Gunung Tarak - Sungai Putri - Pematang Gadung. At community level, the decision-making process is generally limited to involving elite or prominent figures.

Several local women leaders have appeared in the landscape⁷ (Laman Satong dan Pematang Gadung). This shows that women gain recognition in the social system of society. Women's groups are also initiated by CSOs to improve their economies⁸. CSOs play roles in enhancing the capacity of adat community when they advocate for their governing area so that their existence is acknowledged by interested parties⁹.

A participant wrote in metaplan: the relationship of the parties in decision-making process has not been truly equal, influenced by different access of information and superiority of institutions. Marginal groups have weak capacity and resources. NGOs have important roles in improving their capacity.

Decision-making is considered centralized at the central government level. The central government issued a Government Regulation, Ministerial Regulation, and Ministerial Decree, which influenced the natural resource governance of Gunung Tarak landscape. Private companies and NGOs also play active roles in influencing decisions because of their own interests.

On the other hand, there was a participant who argued that the community is influential in the zonation of Gunung Palung National Park which was adapted with community livelihoods. However, according to another participant, many people do not know for sure which areas were parts of the national park, protection forest or production forest. The community even feels their economic rights are restricted due to the existence of the conservation area.

⁷ Head of Kepayang Sub-Village and member of Regional People's Representative Assembly Pematang Gadung is woman

⁸ Women group in Laman Satong (chicken farm) and Sungai Pelang (agriculture) received capacity improvement from FFI

⁹ An example is the enclave of KAL HGU to become management area of Laman Satong village

Participants also see that decision-making only involves the community elite. Not all circles also know the resulting decision.

Although some women leaders have appeared, their participation is still less (less active) in the management of the landscape. The active role of the women is indispensable to bring the balance in equality. CSOs have not been seen to initiate women in improving their economy.

Participants also noted that women still become object and placed at second strata, not in a maximum equality with men. On many occasions women are involved more because of gender considerations, for example, agriculture/livestock, arts and culture (domestication) programs rather than on public roles according to their capacity or to improve their capacity. For example, a group of women in chicken livestock in Laman Satong is only a symbol of image campaign.

1.4. Accountability



Figure 7. Participants scored this indicator 2.9 out of 5. The variation in scores was low

What are mechanisms to ensure that public and private actors fulfil their duties and responsibilities towards relevant stakeholders in the landscape?

There is no supervisory mechanism for the performance of government or private by the stakeholders. NGO is an active party to conduct supervision, for example in the management of Gunung Tarak and Sungai Putri areas¹⁰. The negligence of private parties in forest management of Sungai Putri, on the advocacy of NGOs, has resulted in administration sanction of concession permit¹¹. So far no action has been taken against the government's negligence.

According to a workshop participant, monitoring mechanisms for the government, private companies and NGOs / CSOs have been existed and refer to the law. In the administrative system of the government, specific authorities have been in charge to do so. If there is any negligence, actions taken will be ranging from a reprimand to a criminal charge. It's just that the implementation is still poor and people do not know on the existence of the monitoring mechanism.

However, another participant assumed there is no systematic monitoring of government performance yet. The internal control mechanism inside the institution is not maximal, too. In addition, there is no monitoring from the community and no monitoring mechanism for the private sector, especially in forest management.

NGO/CSO is active in monitoring activities. Their communication is more open. But, a participant stated that over active and protective (conservative) NGO make it difficult for private parties to manage areas adjacent to conservation areas.

¹⁰ Done by YIARI

¹¹ Forest concession license in Sungai Putri frozen by the government

Participants also see that most forest management models such as Village forest (HD), Community Forestry (HKM) and others are operated and initiated by NGOs which is accountable but in most cases are driven by project oriented target. Government agencies also rely more on socialization mechanism to private companies, no extra efforts on top of private sector.

The government has had mechanism related to accountability monitoring, however the regulation instruments and mechanism set forth are not consistent. The government has constraints on limited number of human resources and limited operational funds to cover overall working areas. Therefore the government asks the support of stakeholders including NGOs and the community to provide input if problems arise in the field concerning the company's existence.

However, the government asked the public to provide clear information, not just lying news intended to slander the company. In this case the reporting party must give clear information about his/her identity along with some evidences from the field. If it is fulfilled the government will undoubtedly follow up the report to get a maximum settlement. An example is the case of plantation companies located in Kayung Utara District, reported by the community to have polluted water area. The report accompanied by clear evidences urged the government through local Environmental Agency to follow up with due process of law.

In the case of plantation management, the government also provides monitoring related to the implementation of RKL/RPL contained in their environmental documents (both AMDAL and UKL/UPL). In this case the government through the environmental agency provides monitoring results of environmental management planning and monitoring activities. If there is a result above the determined threshold, checking and repairing will be done together, for example, checking on the erosion and sedimentation thresholds, CoD and BoD of waters etc.

Another standard imposed in sustainable plantations is the certification of ISPO (Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil) which is a mandatory certification of the Indonesian government. All companies must comply this certification by completing the required criteria and indicators. Meanwhile, an international voluntary certification for oil palm plantation is provided by RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) which is adopted by oil palm companies with international trading network.

A participant also expressed his concern whether or not landscape management has been included in existing development planning mechanisms such as Musrenbang Forum, a forum of stakeholders in the village which regards to the formulation of local development plan. The forum is a kind of solution for the community to participate in providing aspiration concerning local development.

Criterion 2: Culture of Collaboration

The following indicators were used to assess the status of this criterion:

- 2.1. Sense of community
- 2.2. Knowledge and learning
- 2.3. Conflict resolution
- 2.4. Resilience and innovation

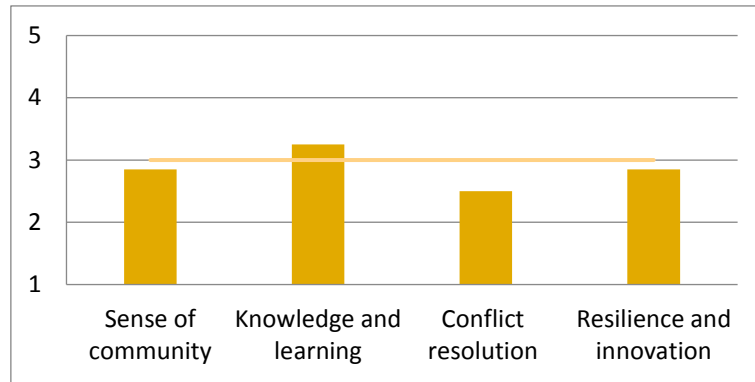


Figure 8. Scoring calculations of criterion Culture of Collaboration

In the criterion “culture and collaboration”, indicator “knowledge and learning” got the highest score, i.e. 3.25 out of 5, while “sense of community” and “resilience and innovation” got 2.85 out of 5. The least score got from conflict resolution which was 2.5 out of 5.

2.1. Sense of community

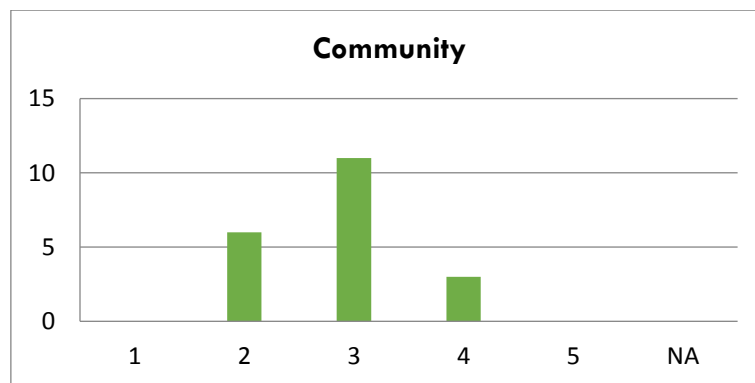


Figure 9. Participants scored this indicator 2.85 out of 5. The variation in scores was low

How is the sense of community in the landscape?

Community with customary law such as in Laman Satong has a strong attachment to their governance area including the forests covered therein¹². While the strong enough bonds of coastal communities (nearby Sungai Putri, Pematang Gadung) and Sungai Besar (nearby Ulak Medang) for the settlements and agricultural areas have been cultivated for generations. The desire to clear forests for agricultural purposes is more because of the pressure of population growth.

The inter-community bond in the landscape of TNGP-Gunung Tarak-Sungai Putri-Pematang Gadung is not strong enough. Community history differs from one another. Another factor is migration of population (people came in transmigration programs, company workers).

Proliferation also creates a new conflict: village boundary conflict, for example between Sungai Putri and Tanjung Baik Budi, Sungai Besar and Sungai Bakau. In addition, the presence of oil palm plantation concessions also weakens their ties to their governance area¹³.

¹² Adat governance area is clear, while Melayu community has no clear governance area, so that the increasing population will trigger forest encroachment.

¹³ Oil palm concession is indicated to weaken the tie between adat communities their management area, so that the initiation of village forest is positive to return their spirit.

The assumption that indigenous communities are strong is denied by participants from NGOs who come from Dayak ethnic. According to them, the custom in Laman Satong is no longer strong as in the past. One factor is a lot of immigrants coming to Laman Satong. An interaction between the communities and the immigrants ensured the changes. However, a participant from a palm oil company said that customary law and rituals are still happening in Laman Satong.

Participants cannot also consider community as a whole entity. In every community, there is always a patron-client relationship. It is so often that the relationship among the patron-client groups is not in harmony.

A participant from an NGO said that the declining land resources due to rapid conversion of forested areas to oil palm and high speed rate of population growth has put the pressure on the culture of mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*) and lead the community to resort to non-forestry/agricultural sector.

Participants also admitted that the "project" approach - programs with financial aid by the government, NGOs, and private companies - has caused the change in the community's cohesiveness. Programs with money-aid approach have led to the change in mutual cooperation culture of the community. All work is valued for money by most people.

Nevertheless, leadership is an important factor in fostering community cohesion. The leadership of a village head in Sempurna, a buffer village of TNGP, has demonstrated that community togetherness can still be built.

Meanwhile, community togetherness can be done by organizing or mentoring process. The experience of assisting women community for Credit Union (CU) in Sungai Putri showed that by improving capacity of a group of local actors, the organization of CU can be done by local people, and it even spreads to two neighboring villages: Tempurukan and Tanjung Baik Budi.

2.2. Knowledge and learning

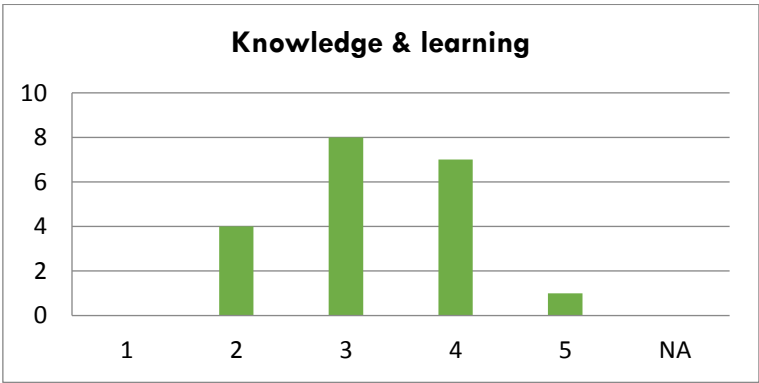


Figure 10. Participants scored this indicator 3.25 out of 5. The variation in scores was low

How do stakeholders share knowledge and learn together?

Sharing information of experience and initiation of the program were conducted through several workshops and seminars whose initiatives came from NGOs, such as village forest initiatives and orangutan corridor with watershed approach.

The network of village forest management institutions was built by FFI with the establishment of Village Forest Management Forum. In addition, there is Sahabat Gunung Palung Forum which is also a forum to share management experience in the landscape of TNGP.

Scientific approach is made by the private sectors (plantations and mines), government and NGOs. The ecosystem approach promoted by NGOs is preceded by scientific surveys.

Local wisdom is still practiced, although it is being left due to the impact of modernization. Some people in adat communities work on plantations and it results in reduced local wisdom practices in agriculture¹⁴.

Participants of the workshop admitted that the existence of multi-stakeholder forum is quite dependable to the donor. The multi-stakeholder forum initiated during the IFACS USAIDS Program halted when the program was completed. The same thing happens with various projects undertaken by NGOs. The learning process and dissemination of knowledge gained during the project were stopped when the project was completed.

In Laman Satong there was an actor named Yohanes Terang, who sent to study in Kuperda (agriculture training) by the Diocese, and then based in Laman Satong to assist the community. There is a changing pattern of farming from slash and burn to sedentary farming in Manjau Sub-Village. However, there is still traditional practice in other sub-villages, Kepayang and Nek Doyan¹⁵. They are still lagging and unhygienic in living. More hygienic traditional practice is proposed.

According to a participant from Laman Satong village, the indigenous people of Laman Satong still pass on their tradition from the old generation to the younger generation through daily interactions in the family. However, participants of the discussion agreed that customary knowledge was eroded due to the influence of modernization such as the flare of information gained from the increasing use of internet via smart phones. Whatsoever, the internet media is also a means to share information, especially in the widespread use of social media.

Dissemination of customary knowledge is also done through cultural lesson. This is done in State Junior High School SMP Negeri 3 Matan Hilir Utara. The challenge is the lack of teachers who have the expertise in this field.

Dissemination of knowledge can also be done through mentoring (facilitation) activities. Capacity improvement of local actors has been instrumental in spreading knowledge. The assisting CU¹⁶ Pantura Lestari in Sungai Putri has spread the knowledge of microcredit from only one village: Sungai Putri to two other villages: Tempurukan and Tanjung Baik Budi.

2.3. Conflict resolution



Figure 11. Participants scored this indicator 2.5 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

How are conflicts among stakeholders addressed in the landscape?

Approaching to conflicting figures is common during conflict. In the plantation sector, if the informal approach fails, the conflict may be mediated by Conflict Resolution Team of Ketapang District Plantation (TP3).

¹⁴ The example is land clearing activities with fires, which should be done collectively now done alone, therefore it often uncontrollable and cause forest and land fires.
¹⁵ Laman Satong Village is composed of three villages, Manjau, Kepayang and Nek Doyan
¹⁶ CU : Credit Union, a cooperative business for rural economic development in Kalimantan

In solving forest management case of the Rangka Sentap Block (“Sungai Putri Block”) in Sungai Putri, the vertical agency is involved so that the Ministry of Environment and Forestry will assign a team to solve the case by 2017.

To minimize conflicts with residents in surrounding conservation areas, TNGP Agency conducts community facilitation approach. Similarly, NGOs introduce sustainable livelihood programs¹⁷.

Participants admitted that the quality of conflict management has not been satisfactory to the stakeholders. Conflict is a direct implication of economic development in the areas. A conflict that often appears is tenurial conflict or land utilization rights.

According to a participant from the government sector, conflict resolution is constrained by authority where authority depends on land status: whether it is included in forest area or APL. APL becomes the authority of local government whereas forest area becomes the authority of the central government.

For one of the participants, conflict resolution has gone through the process that is supposedly done and supported by data, though still weak. While another participant provided an example of a weak conflict resolution: private companies are often used as scapegoats for the occurrence of horizontal conflicts. At policy level, the community is often ignored in conflict resolution because they are often considered of having insufficient knowledge.

A means to resolve the conflict between oil palm plantation companies and the community is through long-term partnership (plasma) with a transparent system. And in the short term, done through the CSR program.

However, the occurred conflict is often used as source of income by certain parties. They ask for money to private companies.

Conflict in Sungai Putri between community, PT MPK and orangutans is a combination of tenurial conflict and conflict with protected animal. One of the participants argued that the conflict was due to people's nescience of protected species.

2.4. Resilience and innovation

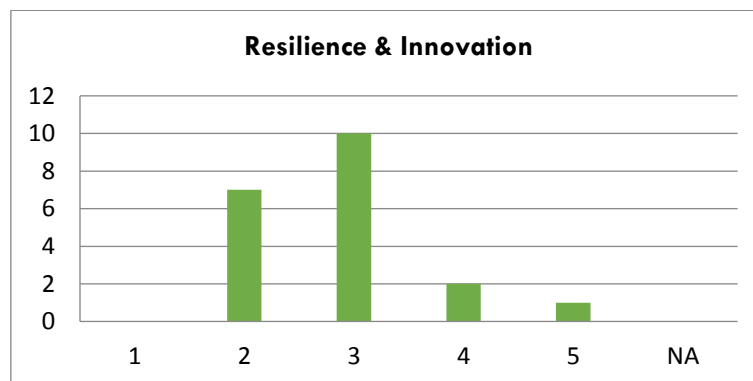


Figure 12. Participants scored this indicator 2.85 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

How do communities respond to change in the landscape?

Two things that can shock the landscape management of TNGP-Gunung Tarak-Sungai Putri-Pematang Gadung are fires and falling prices of major commodities. The 2015 fires have damaged orangutan corridor with high conservation value forests in some companies. The fall in rubber prices causes residents to abandon their rubber plantations¹⁸. If the same thing happens

¹⁷ FFI (sustainable agriculture and Agroforestry), YIARI (eco-tourism, organic agriculture, biogas), Titian (sustainable agriculture).

¹⁸ Many rubber plantation were abandoned because rubber price dropped from IDR 7,000 to 4,000 per kg.

to oil palm, then the people who depend on their livelihoods as workers and co-farmers will be threatened to lose their livelihood.

Fire prevention efforts have been campaigned by engaging government officials, private companies and community groups by providing training and equipment. Hotspot monitoring is performed by the relevant agencies and informed to the stakeholders where the hot spot is located.

The initiation of sustainable livelihoods has been done by a number of NGOs and CSOs although it is still limited. Local government has agricultural intensification program although its effectiveness is limited.

For the workshop participants, the conflict is also a part of the change in Gunung Tarak landscape. It is related to tenurial conflict. A participant stated that resilience and innovation are strongly influenced by land status. The clarity of who managed the land is the key to resilience and innovation.

During the discussion on resilience, participants shared experience from grass-root level. Oil palm plantation company (PT KAL) established fire brigade of farmers group in 3 villages besides providing fire extinguishers. Paddy field pattern is done at Laman Satong to reduce land burning. ASRI developed Sahabat Hutan program to involve the community in forest monitoring.

The government already has various programs to conserve and increase the income of the community. The problem lays in less intensive assistance, especially in the forest area. The reasons are limited budget, human resources, and authority.

By duplicating the practice of oil palm plantation companies, the community develops community palm plantation. This effort is an innovation of subsistence farming management. However, the workshop participants noted that there has been little innovation and resilience done with adaptive approach to social, environmental and local cultural values

Criterion 3: Coordination across sectors, levels and actors

The following indicators were used to assess the status of this criterion:

- 3.1. Integrated planning among actors
- 3.2. Horizontal coordination
- 3.3. Vertical coordination
- 3.4. International linkage
- 3.5. Coordination between formal and customary governance

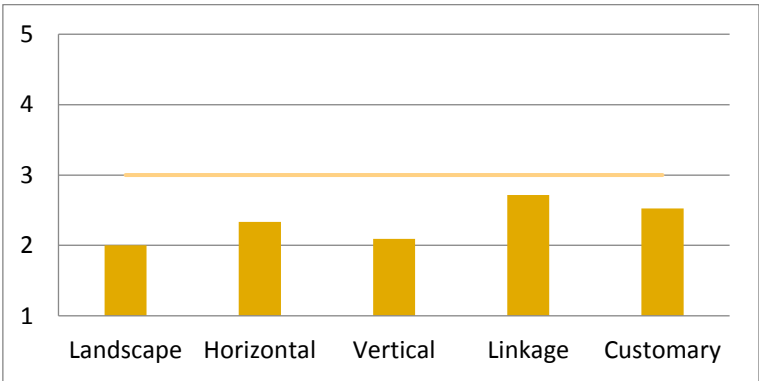


Figure 13. Score of criterion Coordination across sectors, levels and actors

In the criterion “coordination across sectors, levels and actors”, indicator “integrated landscape scale planning” got the lowest score, i.e. 2 out of 5, while “linkage” indicator got the highest score among all indicators of this criterion, i.e. 2.7 out of 5.

3.1. Integrated landscape among actors

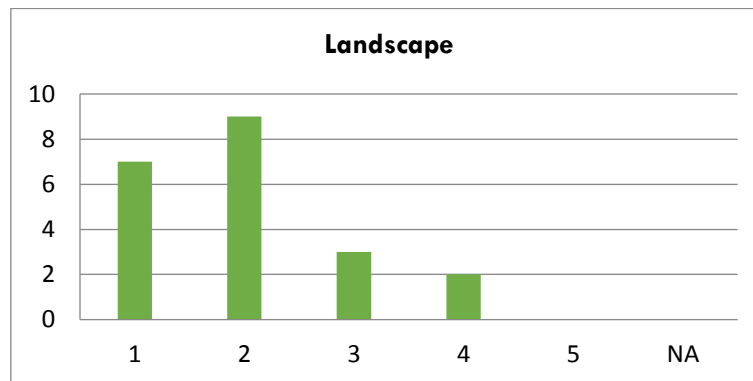


Figure 14. Participants scored this indicator 2 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

How do stakeholders coordinate across the landscape to identify synergies and opportunities for collaborative action?

There is no plan at the landscape level as agreed by the stakeholders. The initiation of orangutan corridor by NGO has not been agreed by all parties. Collaboration has already occurred at grass-root level between private companies, CSOs, local communities and government. The local government initiated Desa Fokus¹⁹ as a development collaboration model involving stakeholders. One of the focus villages is Laman Satong.

The participants agreed that each program activist still focus on their own program. Coordination between stakeholders is acknowledged weak. Each party feels that they have done enough based on their own authorities. On the other hand, the community as the main stakeholder is still regarded as the "object", the party who only passively receives the project done in their villages.

Planning is still based on administrative technical consideration, not planning that takes into account cultural aspects, which emphasizes behavior change. As a result, implementation becomes ineffective. Workshop participants also said the implementation of CSR is also ineffective because it covers no aspects of behavior change.

However, there has been initiative to develop the Essential Ecosystem Area between TNGP, PT KAL, PT BGA and BKSDA. The ecological corridor at Laman Satong is an important area, either ecologically, economically or socially.

The talk about why Laman Satong became the favorite village of NGO was the main topic of discussion on horizontal coordination. For some participants, the selection of Laman Satong shows that so far no horizontal coordination existing so that other villages rarely get programs. Laman Satong is an example of piles of programs which are overlapping.

Tropenbos Indonesia explained that Laman Satong was chosen because in addition to the existence of an important ecological corridor, the community was ready to receive the program. This is reinforced by the opinion of the expert staff of Ketapang Regent who stated that there are three things that make Laman Satong interesting for NGOs: ecological corridor, easy road access and its community culture.

The opposite is true with the forest block of Pematang Gadung. Pematang Gadung is not favorite because its community has no strong culture.

Ketapang District Government is also developing focus villages to synergize and integrate planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of evaluations from various sectors and parties as models of rural development. One focus village is selected from each sub-district, one of them is Laman Satong Village.

Not only supporting the development of focus villages, IDH also works closely with oil palm companies such as PT BGA on rural areas development (*Pembangunan Kawasan Perdesaan/ PKP*). The development of rural areas is not limited to one or two villages, but integrated into a district. Through integrated planning, villages that do not have sufficient land to meet their food demand can be supplied from villages which still have vast agriculture land.

3.2. Horizontal coordination

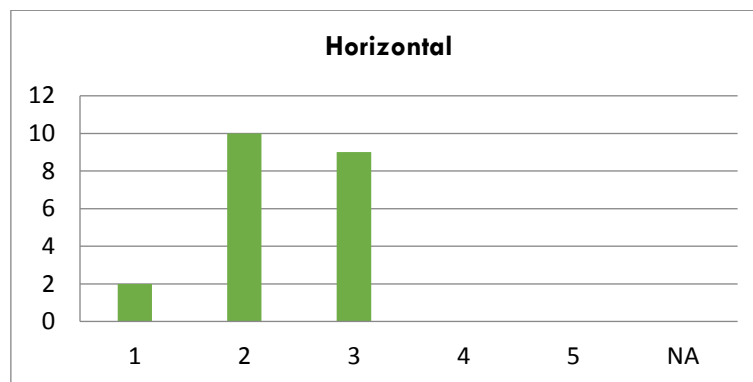


Figure 15. Participants scored this indicator 2.33 out of 5. The variation in scores was low

How are rules, plans and decision-making processes coordinated across government agencies at the landscape level?

Within Ketapang local government, there is a working forum namely “Forum Satuan Kerja Pemerintah Daerah” (Local Government Working Forum) to coordinate activities between SKPDs. However, overlapping is found in the authority of management for plantations and mines.

In the deliberations of district-level development plan, technical implementation units and other stakeholders are invited as participants. The local development plan is based on RPJMD (Regional Mid-term Development Plan) and RTRW (spatial plan) which only apply to the region and its authority²⁰. Similarly, the technical management unit plan at national level (National Park). Local government was not involved in planning since the beginning. Local government was only involved in public consultation.

Besides the absence of coordination between stakeholders at grass root level, participants also saw the absence of joint evaluation monitoring activities against the existing programs.

Lack of coordination has also caused overlapping between plantation and mining concessions. 80% of PT KAL's partnership land is concession area of mining. According to a participant of Laman Satong community, the mining company PT Laman Mining has obtained a concession license, although it has not operated until today. Palm oil plantations come later on. Information on AMDAL (EIA) and IUP (plantation concession permit) of both companies are also difficult to access.

²⁰ For example local government and National Park did not coordinate in community area included as part of the National Park.

3.3. Vertical coordination

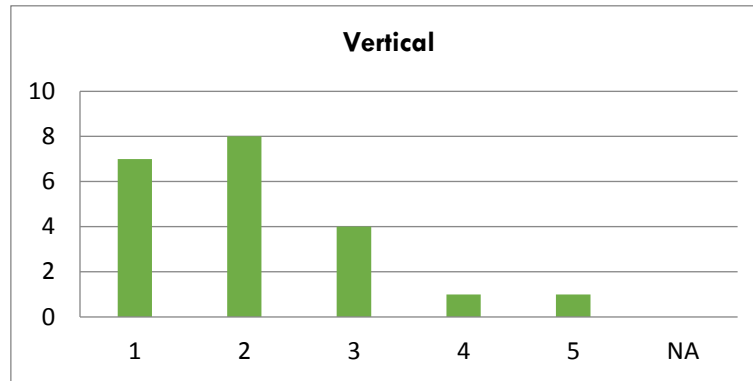


Figure 16. Participants scored this indicator 2.1 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

How are decision-making processes coordinated between national, regional and local levels of government?

Coordination between local government and vertical agencies at the Center and province is only done based on technical consultation need, but not on all development planning activities, concerning that local development plan is based on authority under Law 23/2014 about local government.

Central government's policy on social forestry has not been well socialized to local government level because there is no directly related agency. Prior to the existence of local government law (UU Pemda), the social forestry issue was tackled by District Forestry Agency.

It is also the case with the central government program. Because it is related to authority, the involvement of local government in the central government program is limited to only notification. The local government even collected the data related to the case. Participants also highlighted the ever changing policy that became a negative gap in various activities at grass root level.

Coordination between the Village Government and District Government has been institutionalized through the Musrenbang (deliberation of development plan) Forum from villages, sub-districts to districts.

Local regulation of Ketapang District on Conservation belongs to the Local Regulation reviewed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, the Constitutional Court has revoked the authority of Ministry of Home Affairs to review and revoke the local regulation.

Weak vertical coordination has led to uncertainty of spatial management at grass root level. In Teluk Para Village, based on the latest Ministry of Forestry's decree of 733/2014 regarding stipulation of state forest areas, the new boundary of Gunung Tarak Protection forest is extended to land under APL (non-forest use) status (based on the previous MoF decree which was under concession of PT. SMA. For the local government, the weak vertical coordination has led to the failure of road construction budgeted in District Development Budget (APBD) 2013. The construction of the road will connect villages within the production forest areas with other villages. The borrow-to-use process between the local government and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry was failed.

On the contrary, Pangkalan Jihing community has no idea on the reduction of the area of Gunung Tarak Protection Forest, although they are closely related to the access to the forest and land. It is also the case with the Spatial Planning Map of Ketapang District. The village government and village community do not know about this RTRW map, as the development of RTRW map is not transparent and inclusive.

According to the workshop participant from Laman Satong, the community of Laman Satong wants to change their land status from HPK to APL, while they have no access to do this. An NGO participant reminded that one of the reasons people accept PT KAL was the hope of changing

their land status from HPK to APL. They hoped that when PT KAL was accepted, the HPK concession land status of PT KAL would change to APL. At the same time, the community's land status would also change to APL. However, it did not happen.

Another participant had different opinion. To his knowledge, the community wanted to maintain their HPK status because they wanted to maintain their forest area. Therefore, they used to reject PT KAL. According to him, they prefer to develop village forest. The village forest initiative itself is a brave step. Based on the existing regulation, village forest can only apply in HL and HP, not in HPK.

3.4. International linkage

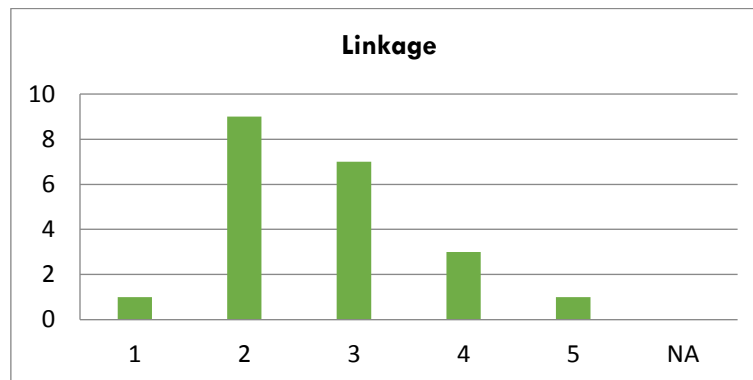


Figure 17. Participants scored this indicator 2.7 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

How are stakeholders linked with national and international developments that affect the landscape?

TNGP is the national park selected at the National Park Congress in Bali in 1990. International market pressure through RSPO and CITES influences the direction of development at the landscape level. The climate change issue has also impact on policy direction at landscape level of TNGP – Gunung Tarak – Sungai Putri – Pematang Gadung²¹.

At national level, the Government of Indonesia has created a governance policy on sustainable oil palm plantation to revise the former policy²². While influential national policies are biodiversity conservation, CSR, enactment of local government laws and village laws.

Oil palm plantation companies allocate part of their lands for high conservation value forests and conduct CSR programs for forest and land fire prevention and community empowerment.

The enactment of local government law has caused to emptiness of authority at grass-root level on the management of Gunung Tarak protection forest.

Meanwhile, Law No.6/2014 about Village requires the village RTRW despite the challenges due to the unclear boundaries between villages.

The governance of oil palm plantations and their connection with biodiversity conservation are the main discussions of the workshop participants in this session. According to the participants, oil palm plantations become an international, national and local issue, viewed from the perspective of economy and environment. Therefore, the companies which have become the members of RSPO attempt to preserve the landscape due to its relation to compensation and remediation.

²¹ USAID IFACS conducted strategic environmental assessment in Ketapang District 2012 – 2015, FFI developed environmental services program for village forest through voluntary carbon market (2013 – 2017), IJ-REDD+ worked in TNGP landscape and Ketapang District (2013 – 2018).

²² The forest fragmentation in Gunung Tarak Sub-landscape was the result of the national plantation investment policy at the era of late 1990s and 2000s.

RSPO members are required to establish HCV areas in their concession areas and support the initiative to develop orang-utan corridors.

Private companies also support the initiative to develop orang-utan corridors connecting HCV areas with Gunung Palung National Park. The status of orangutans has been upgraded from endangered species to critically endangered species. However, land clearance in the HCV area and the non-connected HCV area with the government-designated conservation area (Gunung Palung NP) made the workshop participants questioned the effectiveness of the corridor.

On the other hand, a participant evaluated that the collaboration between the local government and private companies did not work well because the local government always made the limitation of funds as reason.

3.5. Coordination between formal and customary governance



Figure 18. Participants scored this indicator 2.52 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

How are the customary and the government-led governance systems coordinated?

Customary institution and village government in Laman Satong run parallel. Government and plantation companies admit the existence and authority of this customary institution. Their management area is expelled from the plantation concessions.

The formalization on the existence of indigenous people is efforts to gain government recognition. The recognition is also obtained when the oil palm plantation companies maintain forests that meet HCV 5 and 6²³ criteria. Therefore, customary territory is still managed by indigenous people with the support from the private sector.

Customary activities in the form of rituals such as hunting, land preparation and others, sheltered by customary law. Customary law is still valid, but its application is still overshadowed by nepotism. Customary habit is still done orally, not yet in written notes.

Indigenous people change along the way with the change of landscape around them. The existence of indigenous people is influenced by the openness of the region. The more open an area, the more degraded the customary values. The cause is acculturation. Indigenous people is now entering the transition era.

Criterion 4: Enabling environmentally friendly landscape management

²³NKT 5: An area which has important function to meet the basic needs of the local community; NKT 6: An area which has important functions for traditional culture identity of the local community.

The following indicators were used to assess the status of this criterion:

- 4.1. Perceptions and knowledge of environmentally friendly practices
- 4.2. The use of environmentally friendly practices
- 4.3. The presence of enabling rules
- 4.4. Implementation and enforcement of the rules
- 4.5. Promotion of environmentally friendly practices

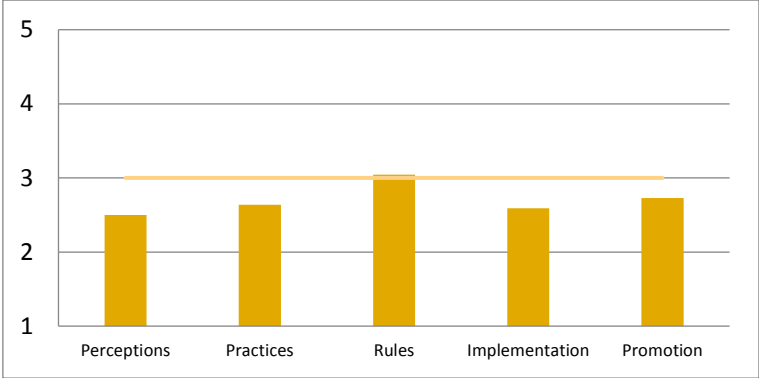


Figure 19. Scoring calculations of criterion Enabling environmentally friendly landscape management

In the criterion “enabling environmentally friendly landscape management”, indicator “the presence of enabling rules” got the highest score, i.e. 3 out of 5, while “perceptions and knowledge of environmentally friendly practices” indicator got the lowest score among all indicators of this criterion, i.e. 2.5 out of 5.

4.1. Perceptions and knowledge

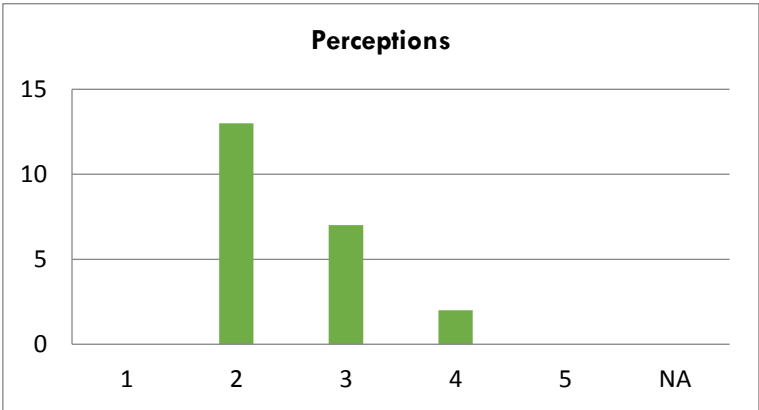


Figure 20. Participants scored this indicator 2.5 out of 5. The variation in scores was low.

How do stakeholders perceive and understand the concept of environmentally friendly practices?

Plantation companies work with NGOs to develop HCV forests in their concession areas. CSOs also work to improve the capacity of local people to manage village forests and develop sustainable livelihoods. Only CSO activities are limited in scope, not yet involving the wider community.

It is not only the private sector and NGOs that have perception and knowledge about sustainable development, but also the government. Ketapang District Government has programs in agroforestry, honey-bee development, and seeds certification.

Another participant added that each sector has different governance. As a result, the standard is also different from one to another or probably no agreed standard yet.

Another participant highlighted the faded togetherness of the community. The faded spirit of mutual cooperation has led to poor support from the community to initiatives undertaken by NGOs.

4.2. Environmentally friendly practices

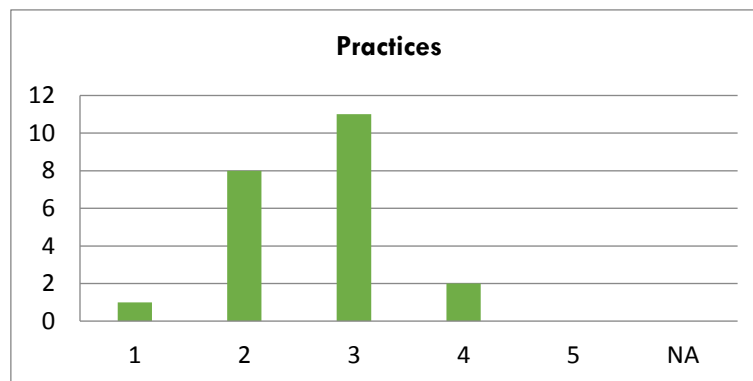


Figure 21. Participants scored this indicator 2.64 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

To what extent do stakeholders implement environmentally friendly practices in the landscape?

Plantation companies develop HCV forests in their concession areas. There is KEE (essential ecosystem area) initiative by CSO and Village Forest managed by local community. Participants also added on information that dozens of orangutans from outside areas have been translocated to Gunung Palung NP. .

Local government includes sustainable development policies and SEA (strategic environment assessment) in RPJMD. However, open access forest practice can still be found mainly in Gunung Tarak protection forest and Ranga Sentap forest block, Sungai Putri Village.

Another thing that was mentioned during the discussion was the absence of garbage dump. Without garbage dump, the waste is not properly managed. Environmental education lacks in family because public has also less concern and awareness to the environment.

Some information on sustainable practices was added by the workshop participants. Besides village forest initiative and agroforestry practice, renewable energy development initiatives are also found. In Sungai Gantang Village, the community independently developed micro hydro electric energy. The community of Pangkalan Teluk Village is also initiating the use of micro hydro.

Community's understanding on environmentally friendly technology is still very weak. In general, improved agriculture practices still use chemicals, while unsustainable shifting cultivation still conducted by local communities. Participants also noted the existence of agroforestry practices, but only few who practice it due to lack of facilitation and technical assistance.

Oil palm plantation companies which have peatland areas are obliged to do the Proper Peatland. The Proper Peatland is a Corporate Performance Assessment Program in the protection of peat ecosystem. In this system, groundwater level in peat must be maintained so as not to easily trigger landfire.

The challenge in sustainable practices is the use of raw material for the purpose of physical development, such as roads and buildings. The buildings in Gunung Tarak landscape still use

wood as the main raw material. Since almost no forest becomes the buffer zone of conservation areas and protection forest, the need of wood for physical development is not only imported from outside Gunung Tarak landscape, but also comes from TNGP and Gunung Tarak PF.

The stone mining in the enclave area of PT KAL was also considered unsustainable practice. However, one of the participants had a different opinion. According to him, the stone mining is located outside the HCV forest. Since it relates to the community's livelihoods, the stone mining location has been in accordance with its designation.

Promoting sustainable practices through the company's CSR program is still considered ineffective for a participant from Laman Satong. Likewise, the assistance done by NGO to the Village Forest Management Institution is also considered not yet intensive.

Presence of enabling rules



Figure 22. Participants scored this indicator 3.05 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

How do the policies and procedures promote environmentally friendly practices in the landscape?

The central government has issued a peat moratorium in 2016. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has also issued the Directorate General of KSDAE regulation on the Management of KEE. Besides SEA and RPJMD, the Ketapang district government has already had a Conservation Regulation.

The new regulation on social forestry has facilitated the village forest licensing process that has been experiencing procedural obstacles²⁴.

The Village Law requires village government to develop spatial planning and village areas. This obligation provides opportunity for spatial planning at grass root level that incorporates elements of sustainable development.

A participant confirmed that after the enactment of Law No.23/2014, there has been a management vacuum at Gunung Tarak Protection Forest. The PF is under the management of KPH Ketapang Selatan which was just inaugurated one week prior to the workshop. The appointment of this KPH is different from the initial design when the concept of KPH was built. In the beginning there were two KPHs in GTL, i.e. KPH Sungai Laur and KPH Kendawangan. Now there are three KPHs, i.e. KPH Kayong Utara, KPH Ketapang Utara and KPH Ketapang Selatan.

Ketapang District Government has issued Local Regulation (Perda) No.2/2014 on Conservation. This regulation was among local regulations evaluated by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Governor of West Kalimantan. This Perda is considered violating law as conservation is the authority of the central government. Therefore, the Regional People's Representative Assembly/DPRD Ketapang has revoked the conservation regulation in 2015, whereas the

²⁴ Minister Regulation of Environment and Forestry No.83/2016 about Social Forestry

Constitutional Court (Mahkamah Konstitusi) has recently (May, 2017) revoked the authority of the MoHA and the governor in terms of review and revocation of Perda.

In 2012, the Regent Regulation on the three HCV areas was issued, namely Urban forest (Hutan Kota) Telok Akar Bergantung and Pantai Air Mati and Sungai Tengar Protection Forest which are located on APL. The decision has no legal umbrella at the national level, this issue need strong avocation from CSOs.

For oil palm plantation companies, regulatory support for oil palm plantation governance was the issuance of the Ministry of Agriculture decree (Permentan) No. 19/2011. This regulates ISPO, which is mandatory for oil palm companies in Indonesia. Indonesia itself has left RSPO and developed ISPO as a sustainable palm oil management system in Indonesia.

A representative participant of oil palm plantation added that the principle of sustainable palm oil plantation management is People, Profit and Planet. The existence of plantation should provide benefit for the community, give business profit and have concern for the environment.

One of the issues raised in the discussion was the overlapping areas between plantation and mining areas due to the enabling regulation. According to a participant from local government, mining area is allowed in plantation area and vice versa. If the mining area exists first, the plantation business will enter into an agreement with the mining company regarding the use of the area for its plantation business.

In 2015, Ketapang District developed Strategic Environmental Assessment/KLHS which recommended to protect peatland area in Tanjungpura Village. At the same time, PT DAS is in the process for palm oil plantation permit. It was then to become palm oil plantation area. However, PT DAS turned the area into protected HCV area.

4.3. Implementation and monitoring

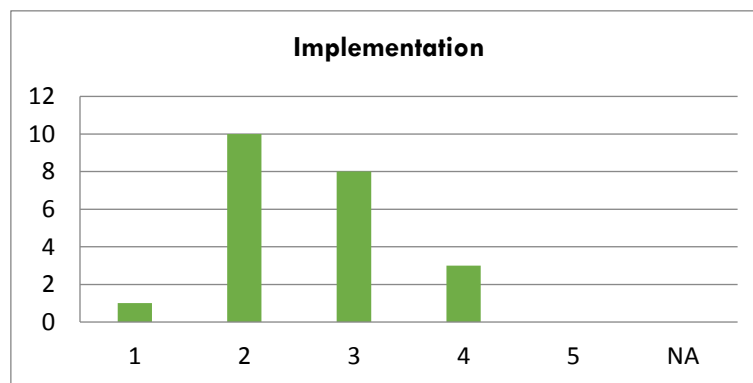


Figure 23. Participants scored this indicator 2.59 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

How are environmentally friendly policies and practices implemented and enforced and how is their impact monitored?

There is no monitoring mechanism by the stakeholders. Monitoring is done by NGO related to their activities²⁵ in the landscape. Implementation of KEE is promoted in plantation concessions.

²⁵ YIARI conducts monitoring in Gunung Tarak Protection Forest and forest block area of Rangka Sentap Sungai Putri

Although a participant wrote in the metaplan that there is no sanction yet against PT. Muharison Pawan Katulistiwa, finally the MoEF has released its administration sanction to PT MHK in the peatland area of Sungai Putri related to canal development in the area. The MoEF has even halted its permit to PT MHK. However, the Governor of West Kalimantan sent a letter to Presiden Jokowi regarding this issue stating that oil palm investment must be guaranteed.

Workshop participants stated that the environmental monitoring mechanism actually existed in the document of Amdal (EIA). Another participant added that the government has a budget for monitoring. The mechanism has been established and in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations.

Environmentally friendly practice should be implemented in oil palm plantation companies. The RSPO/ISPO will monitor and give sanction if environmentally friendly practice is not implemented.

However, a workshop participant argued that the company does not care about the occurred circumstances. It was also admitted that there has been no joint monitoring.

A participant wrote in the metaplan: many companies do not cooperate with NGOs in the development of HCVs. One of its results the forest is not well monitored.

The community is also less involved in monitoring and there is a tendency to cover up monitoring results. BLHD is considered not proactive in verifying the company's environmental report.

4.4. Promotion of environmentally friendly practices

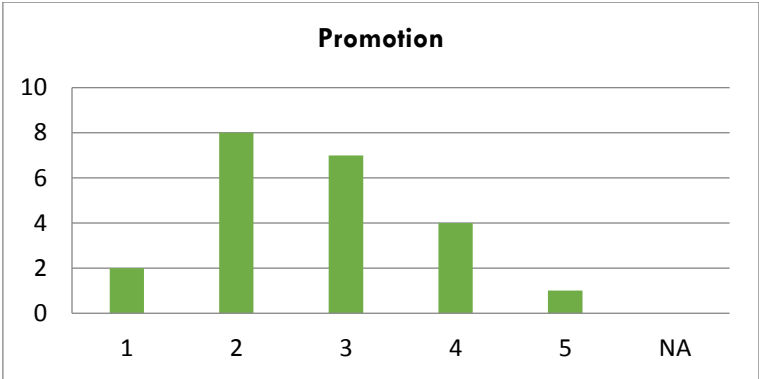


Figure 24. Participants scored this indicator 2.73 out of 5. The variation in scores was high

To what extent are the conditions in place to promote environmentally friendly practices in the landscape?

Access to promote environmentally friendly technology and its funding is relatively open. The CSO network has knowledge of environmentally friendly technologies. Some grant programs provide opportunities such as ICTTF, TFCA, etc. The challenge is the limited range of implementation at grass-root level and some technologies take a long time and clash with the urgent economic interests of the community.

Unfortunately, environmentally friendly practice is not sustainable. The underlined reasons are community capacity is very weak while ongoing facilitation by institutions or NGOs is still limited.

The market for better environmental practices has not been really developed, while community involvement has not been sufficiently involved. The promotion has just been initiated by NGOs with limited outreach.

A participant argued that the company has not seriously comitted to the impact of environmental pollution, while others stated that environmentally friendly practices have been conducted in oil

palm plantations. This shows the different commitments of unit managements on environmental management.

Chapter 3: Vision and Next Steps

The workshop facilitation had successfully acted as 'ice breaking' on communication barriers among key actors in the landscape, i.e. government, CSOs, private sectors and local community. The two days discussions had become a forum to share experiences about the problems and challenges and also facts and opinions on the current status of landscape governance and way forwards to improve the situation. A plenary discussion was organized at the end of the workshop which highlight vision and next steps discussed during group discussions.

The key results of discussions are summarized below:

1. We agree to reactivate the multi-stakeholders forum in the landscape and using social media (WhatsApp/WA) as a tool to intensify communication, sharing ideas and coordination among government, CSOs, local community and private sectors's key actors. The WA communication, which is temporary called "Tropen Forum", has been initiated right after the workshop, involving all workshop participants and will invite wider audiences.
2. We will intensify coordination, collaboration and sharing data and information across sector vertically and horizontally to synergize planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to improve natural resource governance at the landscape level and beyond.
3. Government is urged to facilitate participatory monitoring and evaluation on natural resource management and governance involving key stakeholders in the landscape.
4. Government and CSOs will facilitate local community to collaborate with oil palm management units on developing sustainable livelihoods and HCV management, including feedback of private sectors' CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) program.
5. Government, CSOs and oil palm management units will empower smallholder plantation to meet sustainable environmental management and production.
6. Community learning network will be developed to strengthen the existing sustainability development initiatives by local communities. Communiities will share their experiences to promote their local potentials and culture. We will facilitate community to develop their own network through social media, regular sharing meetings and other communication media. The activity will be started from sharing experiences of local initiatives in Laman Satong, Sejahtera and Sungai Putri Villages.
7. Considering resource limitation, government, private sector and CSOs will map their focus of interventions (in terms of areas and sites) to avoid overlapping interventions and to enable effectively distributing resources to wider areas.
8. Collaborative work among government, CSOs and local community on fire prevention and suppression will be strengthened. The follow up meeting had already been conducted by Sagupa Forum to discuss this issue on July 31, 2017 which was hosted by PT. KAL.
9. Community empowerment should avoid direct incentive in the form of cash but intensive facilitation and technical assistances. Emphasis should be given on behavior changes (cultural approach) on environmental management and better natural resource governance.
10. Government and CSOs will replicate lessons learned on participatory mapping and conservation planning and reconsile inter-(sub) villages boundaries initiated in Laman Satong and Pangkalan Teluk Villages as a basis to develop Green Mid-term Development Planning.
11. CSOs will advocate Ketapang Government to provide legal umbrella for the Regent Regulation (Perbup) to manage Hutan Kota (Urban Forest) Telok Akar Bergantong, and Pantai Air Mati and Sungai Tengar 'Protection' Forests located in the APL areas and restore Perda Conservation (No.2/2014) following Constitutional Court Decision.

Annex: List of Participants

No.	Institution
1	AidEnvironment
2	AidEnvironment
3	ASRI (GIS Analyst)
4	ASRI (Pemantauan)
5	KKI-WARSI (GIS Analyst)
6	Komunitas Konservasi Indonesia (KKI) – WARSI Jambi – Mudiak Baduo Landscape
7	BTNGP
8	BTNGP
9	PMP
10	SETDA
11	Bag Hukum SETDA Kab Ketapang
12	Dinas Perumahan Rakyat Kawasan Pemukiman dan Lingkungan Hidup – Bidang PPLH
13	YIARI
14	YIARI
15	NTFP
16	Yayasan Palung
17	Yayasan Palung
18	Desa Laman Satong
19	KPH Ketapang Selatan
20	Bappeda
21	Pengembangan Infrastruktur Bappeda
22	BGA
23	IJ REDD+
24	JICA - Facilitator
25	Genting Group
26	Genting Group (PT SNM)
27	Genting Group
28	PT KAL (Konservasi)
29	PT KAL (Buss. Dev)
30	PT KAL (Community involvement development – CID) – di perusahaan lain CSR