



Participatory Land-Use Planning (“PLUP”) and Community Maps in Indonesia

crowdsourcing essential tools for sustainable land
governance

Michael Rice

Natural Resources Governance Officer – Asia

LANDac Annual Conference 2017, Utrecht

Up to

2.5 billion

people, including 370 million Indigenous people, depend on land and natural resources that are held, used or managed collectively.

See the full picture

They protect more than

50%

of world's land surface, but have formally recognized ownership over just 10%*

**Who Owns the World's Land?
RRI, 2015*

This leaves

1/3

of the world's population vulnerable to dispossession by more powerful actors.

www.landrightsnow.org

Forests are invaluable to all life on earth



Forests cover 1/3 of the total land area



Forests contain most of the world's terrestrial biodiversity

1.6 billion people

depend on forests for their livelihoods

SECURE INDIGENOUS AND COMMUNITY LAND RIGHTS CONTRIBUTE TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

The **Global Call to Action on Indigenous and Community Land Rights** aims to engage and mobilize communities, organizations, governments, and individuals worldwide in promoting and securing Indigenous Peoples and local communities' land rights.

JOIN THE MOVEMENT AT
WWW.LANDRIGHTSNOW.ORG

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES OFFER PROMISING SOLUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE. DRAWING ON THEIR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, THEY HAVE BEEN STEWARDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT FOR GENERATIONS. SECURE, LEGALLY RECOGNIZED COMMUNITY TENURE RIGHTS ARE A PROVEN AND COST-EFFECTIVE CLIMATE CHANGE SOLUTION.





NO OR WEAK LEGAL RIGHTS & NEGATIVE GOVERNMENT ACTION

INDONESIA

Indonesia boasts the fifth highest above ground biomass in the world, it is also the second largest emitter of CO₂ from land uses. Out of at least 42 million hectares of forests customarily held by communities, only 1 million hectares are legally recognized by the government.



52%
Total forest cover
OF WHICH
1% is Legally
Recognized
Community Forest

- Ambiguous, inaccessible legal framework
- Bureaucratic land administration system
- Land governance driven by spatial planning
- Decentralised land-use decision-making
- Little transparency or oversight
- Little awareness of on-the-ground reality
- Systemic corruption

INDONESIA HAS THE WORLD'S 3rd LARGEST TROPICAL FOREST (2010)

FWI/GFW (2002). The State of the Forest Indonesia. Bogor, Indonesia. Washington D.C.: World Resources Institute, Forest Watch Indonesia, Global Forest Watch.

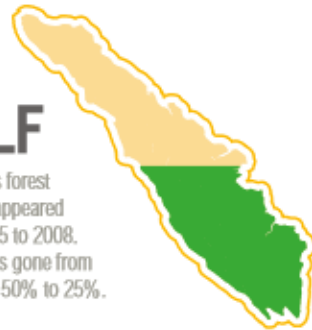


and yet
Indonesia ranks **2nd** in the world for tropical deforestation

498.000 Ha/year

2000-2010 (FAO State of the Forest, 2011)

HALF
of Sumatra's forest
cover has disappeared
from 1985 to 2008.
Forest cover has gone from
50% to 25%.



THE FACTS ABOUT DEFORESTATION AND PALM OIL

Peatland and Land Use/Land
Use Change & Forestry
it's responsible for

79%
OF INDONESIA'S TOTAL
GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Almost
90%

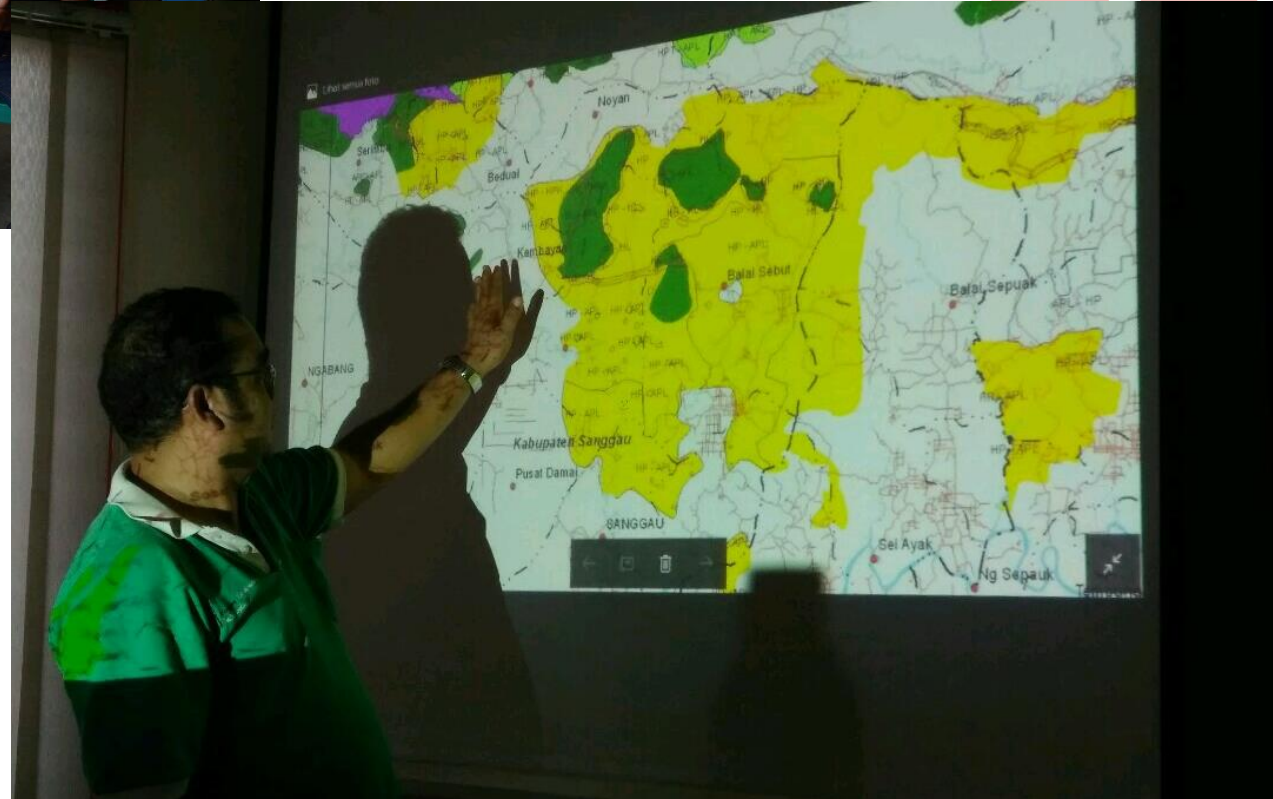
of oil palm plantation in
Kalimantan from 1990-2010 came
at the expense of forest cover.

Carlson, K.M., et al. 2013. "Carbon Emissions
from Forest Conversion by Kalimantan Oil
Palm Plantations", Nature Climate Change,
Nature Publishing Group.

Biodiversity Loss







WHAT FUTURE FOR REFORM?

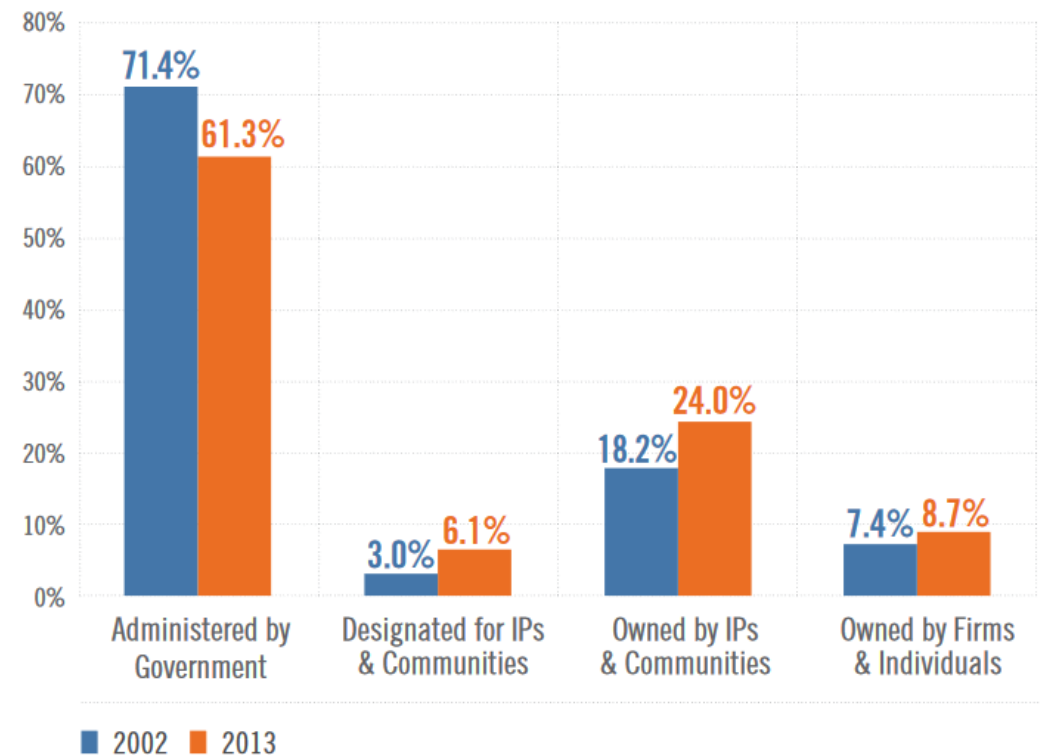
Progress and slowdown in forest tenure reform since 2002

Rights and Resources Initiative
March 2014



FIGURE 2

Change in statutory forest land tenure in LMICs, 2002-2013, by percent²¹²



Public Interest Legal Networks
Anti-Corruption & Transparency CSOs
Supply Chain & Finance Scrutineers



Technical Support.

Gender Justice Movement.

Youth Engagement Orgs.

SLIP PENDAPATAN PETANI PLASMA

DESEMBER 2016

Nama Capes : ABANG ANYANITO
 Luas Plasma Tahap I (10 %) : 0.314 Ha
 Luas Plasma Tahap II (10 %) : 0.314 Ha
 Alamat : KETIUR

TAHAP I (10%)

Tonase : 308 Kg
 Pendapatan / Ha : Rp 200.649
 Harga / Kg : Rp 1.889
 Pendapatan Kotor : Rp 595.725
 Total : Rp 595.725

POTONGAN

1 Kredit Bank : Rp 266.930
 2 Panen & Transportasi : Rp 181.108
 3 Perawatan : Rp 46.119
 4 Pupuk : Rp 33.823
 5 Pem. Pupuk Des 2015 : Rp -
 6 By Gr + Bunga : Rp -
 7 Management Fee : Rp 3.387
 8 Fee KUD : Rp 1.355
 Total Potongan : Rp 532.722
 9 Tarik uang tabungan : Rp - Rp -
 Pendapatan Bersih : Rp 63.004

TAHAP II (10%)

Tonase : 286 Kg
 Pendapatan / Ha : Rp 160.310
 Harga / Kg : Rp 1.889
 Pendapatan Kotor : Rp 550.630
 Total : Rp 550.630

POTONGAN

1 Kredit Bank : Rp 282.681
 2 Panen & Transportasi : Rp 100.014
 3 Perawatan : Rp 47.118
 4 Pupuk : Rp 66.691
 5 Pem. Pupuk Des 2015 : Rp -
 6 By Gr + Bunga : Rp -
 7 Management Fee : Rp 2.706
 8 Fee KUD : Rp 1.083
 Total Potongan : Rp 500.292
 9 Tarik uang tabungan : Rp - Rp -
 Pendapatan Bersih : Rp 50.337

GRAND TOTAL PENDAPATAN BERSIH


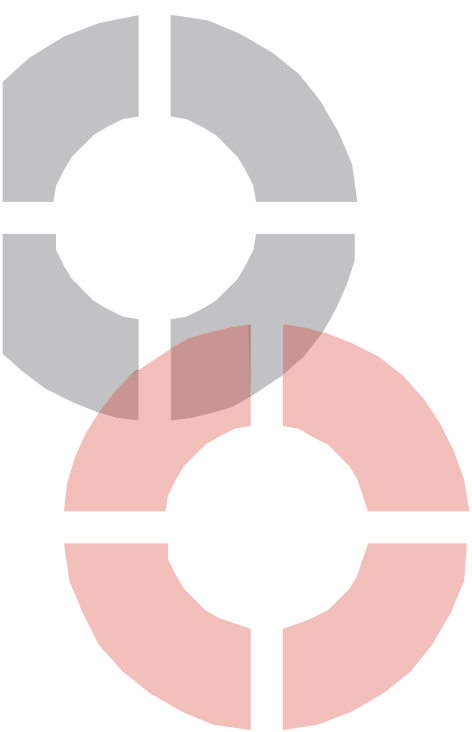
Rp 113.341



'Barefoot' Economists



Rehabilitation & Re-greening



‘These forests are our life, but they are being taken from us. Outsiders have a financial view of the land. They see it as money. We see it as life. We have to win... for the future of our people.’

Nicholas Fredericks, Wapichan people, Guyana





Thank you

m.rice@BothENDS.org