

# The role of multi-stakeholder forums in subnational jurisdictions in halting deforestation in Muaro Bungo, Jambi

CIFOR Global Comparative Study on REDD+

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# Introduction – some keywords

## **MULTI STAKEHOLDERS FORUM**

A purposely organized interactive process that brings together a range of actors to participate in the dialogue and/or decision-making and/or implementation of actions, seeking to address a problem they hold in common or achieve a goal for their common benefit.

## **LAND-USE CHANGE**

A process through which human activities transform the landscape directly or indirectly (E.g. conversion of forests to agriculture or pastureland).

## **EQUITY**

refers to the extent of how power differentials among stakeholders is being addressed by MSF (including other activities of the MSF) and to what extent this is carried over outside the MSF/beyond the decisions of the MSF.

## **EFFECTIVENESS**

refers to the extent of how the MSF get people to adopt more sustainable ways of managing land. In this research, we focus on effectiveness of result and effectiveness of process.

## **JURISDICTIONAL APPROACH (REDD+ context)**

the nation-wide approach under which REDD+ is implemented & administered through Indonesia's provincial and district government units, with performance aggregated at the national level.





## Methodology

- Literature review for scoping study
- In depth interview with questionnaire to organizer, participant, non-participant of the multi-stakeholder forum (MSF)
- Q-method

# The Case Study – Jambi



Name of Project	: Adaptive Collaborative Management (ACM) Project
Location	: Muara Bungo, Jambi. Sumatra Customary Forest Datuk Sinaro Putih
Level of Governance	: district, village level
Funding	: CIFOR project funding
Driver	: Project (in collaboration with related government agencies at district level, local NGO and University of Jambi)
Main problem	: To get formal acknowledgement at the district level upon communal customary forestry to protect it from oil palm plantation expansion

# DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Type of Respondents	Details	Total Numbers
Context Expert	Sawit Watch (NGO) GAPKI (Private sector) BRG (Government) AMAN (Grassroot organization)	4
Organizer	CIFOR (Research Center) ICRAF (Research Center) Univ. of Jambi – Law faculty District Forestry Agency Gita Buana (Local NGO)	5
Participant	Village Authority Local NGO Villagers Customary leaders Youth groups Government agencies	25
Non Participant	Villagers Local NGO	10

# Result

<b>MSF Status</b>	Project based forum
<b>Who participate and not participate?</b>	Organizer: CIFOR (Research Center) Participant: NGO, University, Government, local community Not participate: Private sector
<b>What is the result?</b>	End of project: having formal acknowledgement from district level.  Ten years after the project ends: getting formal land certificate from national government.
<b>Is the problem solved?</b>	Yes. Ten years after the project finished, the communal customary forest got formal land certification from national government as a positive spill over
<b>Improved coordination?</b>	Yes, the MSI is successful in cultivating trust and strong bondage among stakeholders
<b>Challenges to achieve effectiveness</b>	Local community has low capacity in participate actively in the forum
<b>Level of authority</b>	Only high at village level Advocacy at district level



# WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN MSF

Is there any quota?	Yes
Is there any empowerment?	Yes  The project had focus on gender aspect and women empowerment. Therefore it invested in time and money to improve the capacity of women villagers in giving active and meaningful participation.
Ladder of participation*	Delegation  Women holding a clear number of seats on forum with delegated powers to make decisions. Public now has the power to assure accountability of the program to them.

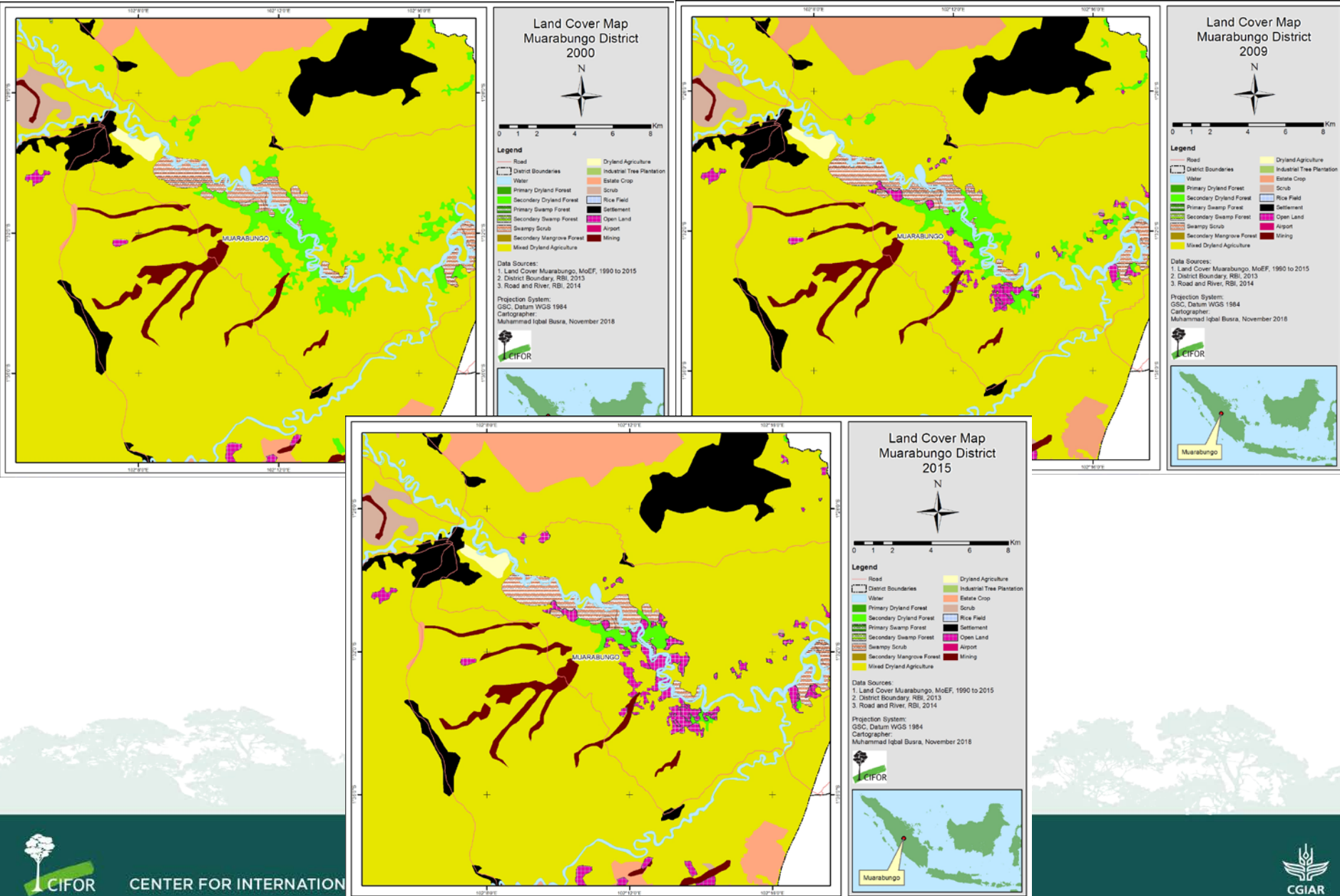
**\*Arnstein's Ladder of Participation (1969)**

# JURISDICTIONAL APPROACH is appropriate for Indonesia context because

- Land is mostly publicly-owned and the government controls key land use decisions
- Decentralized structure gives greater responsibility to sub-national jurisdictions
- Coordinated national framework but allows bottom-up, locally derived solutions
- Encourages close collaboration between government, private sector, NGOs/CSOs and communities
- Gives responsibility to stakeholders closely involved in forest and land use management, which will play key role in addressing deforestation



# Spatial Comparison



# CONCLUSIONS

- To solve land use related problem, MSF needs to have certain level of authority. If it does not, the process needs to be accompanied by a strong advocacy process and/or law enforcement.
- There are non-technical issues that can strongly influence an MSF's efficiency and effectiveness (i.e. trust, sector's ego, willingness to listen and to understand/respect the points of view of other stakeholders, and political leader succession) and the possibility that it achieves its objective.
- Factors that may improve success level of MSI are:
  - identification of local champions as MSI participants
  - organizer has the ability to provide "helicopter view of the situation (i.e. who do what and how each work contribute to the final objective, and how the completion of each work may affecting other actors' work).

# POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- Communal ownership over forest areas, accompanied with clear regulations and sanctions, are more effective and equitable in keeping the forest intact.
- Personal ownership over forest area with formal land certification needs to be supplemented with a clause that prevents land use conversion.



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