

















WHY? Social, economy and political setting Institution Resource and management governance Resource Actors and Interaction unit users Outcomes Related ecosystem Social ecological system

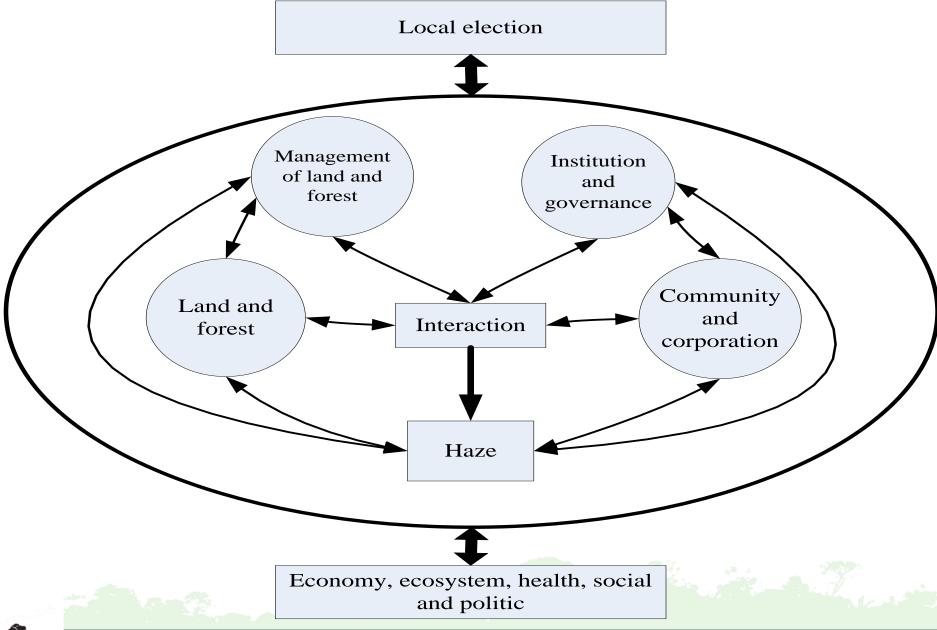








(SES) - Ostrom, 2007











OUTLINE

- Ostrom's Social Ecological System (SES)
- Resource units and management
- Institution and Governance
- Actors
- Outcomes
- What to do next?











RESOURCE UNITS AND MANAGEMENT (SUMATRA AND KALIMANTAN)							
Land uses		Extent		Hotspots			
		На	%	Number			
	Logging concession	12,501,285	12	545			

Other land

uses (APL)

Forest area

%

4

23

11

2

21

34

100

3,297

1,589

750

260

4,963

3,057

14,459

8

9

3

2

29

36

100

8,951,386

2,791,974

2,374,943

29,876,742

36,851,699

101,791,661

Wood plantation 8,443,633 Land managed by

Oil palm

plantation

Overlapped

Total

and state lands)

APL (community, private

Forest area (Protected

Data sources: NASA, WRI, Ministry of Environment and Forestry Indonesia

and conservation areas)

corporation (34% of

land uses; 45%

Land managed by

and government

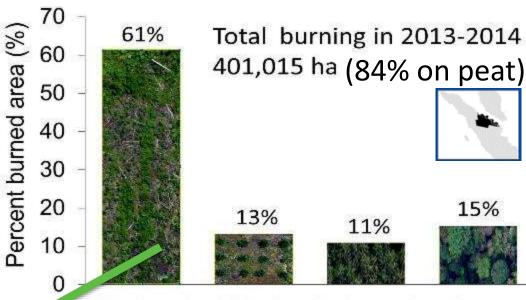
55% hotspots

private, community

66% land uses and

hotspots)

FIRES TARGET IDLE DRAINED PEAT LANDS



Idle Land Oil Palm Pulpwood Forest LAND COVER TYPE BURNED

Fire is a land clearing tool to expand Oil palm agriculture in unproductive areas

Forest Cemetery in Riau: shrubs ands wood debris: forest was cleared a few years prior by massive illegal logging

Gaveau et al. in review









REGULATIONS

Law	Article	Content
Law 41/1999: Forestry	• 50: 3d	No one shall burn forest
UU 39 /2014: Plantation	• 56	(1) Every business communities Plantation prohibited to open and / or cultivate land by burning
Law 32/2009: Protection and management of environment	69: 1.h69: 2	 Everybody shall be prohibited from opening land by means of burning; The provision as referred to in paragraph {1} letter h shall take into account seriously local wisdom in the respective countries.









POLITICS

- Allowed it for small-scale
 - Central Kalimantan Gubernatorial Regulation No 15/2010
 - Riau province Gubernatorial Regulation No 11/2014
- Allowed to open peat swamp
 - Agriculture Ministerial Regulation No. 14//2009
 - This guideline states that peatlands can be drained and canalized to construct palm oil plantations.
- **IPOP** case











to, whenco revendentialise

ACTORS

- Corporations
 - Palm oil plantations; Wood plantations; Other agriculture plantations
 - APHI, GAPKI, IPOP
- Mid-size plantation owners
 - Cooperatives; Large individual owners
- Smallholders
- Government
- Civil society organizations
- International communities

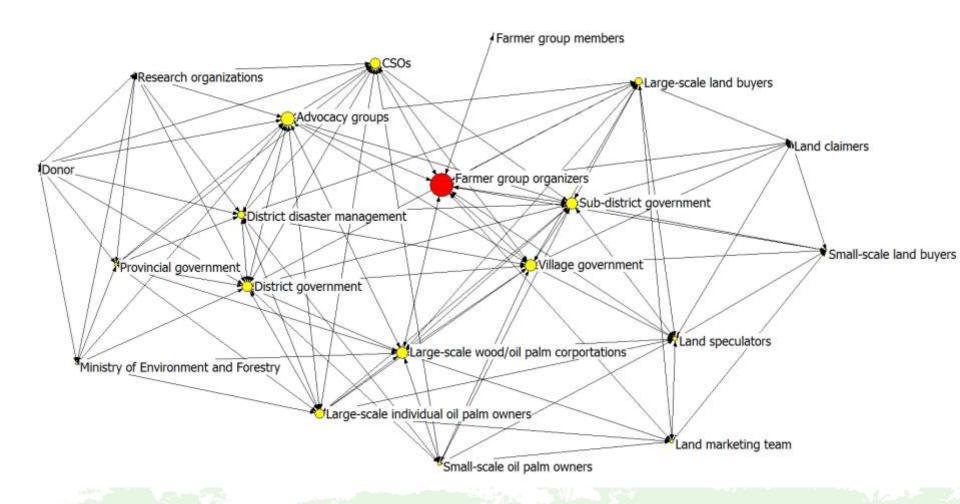








ILLEGAL INSTITUTION









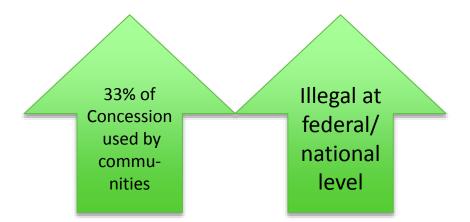


HOTSPOTS IN CONCESSIONS? NOT THAT SIMPLE.

One in-depth study of fire proponents, draft findings

Fires: by whom and where	Inside concessions	Outside concessions
By "corporations"	25%	F20/
By "communities"	23%	52%

=100% of 361,000 ha burnt area studied



Source: Gaveau et al. (draft) Who is responsible for Indonesia's fires in concessions? Satellites can mislead: Policy makers beware.





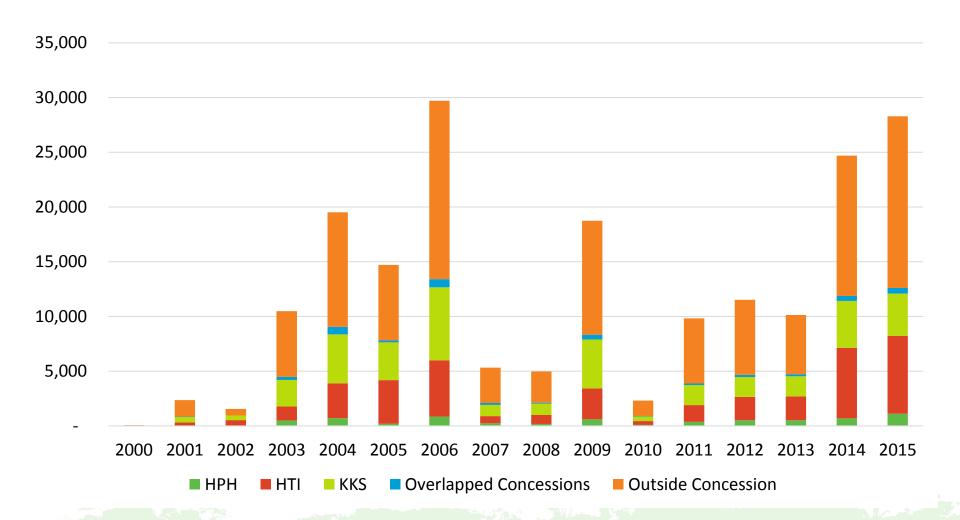




OUTCOMES = HAZE



LAND USE AND HOT SPOT OCCURRENCE IN KALIMANTAN AND SUMATRA (2001-2015)



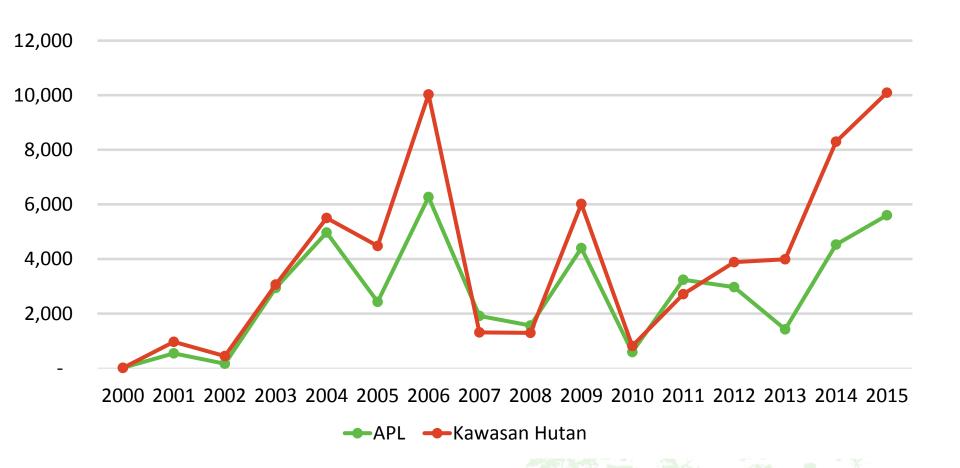








COMPARING HOT SPOTS IN COMMUNITY LAND AND AREAS MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT



























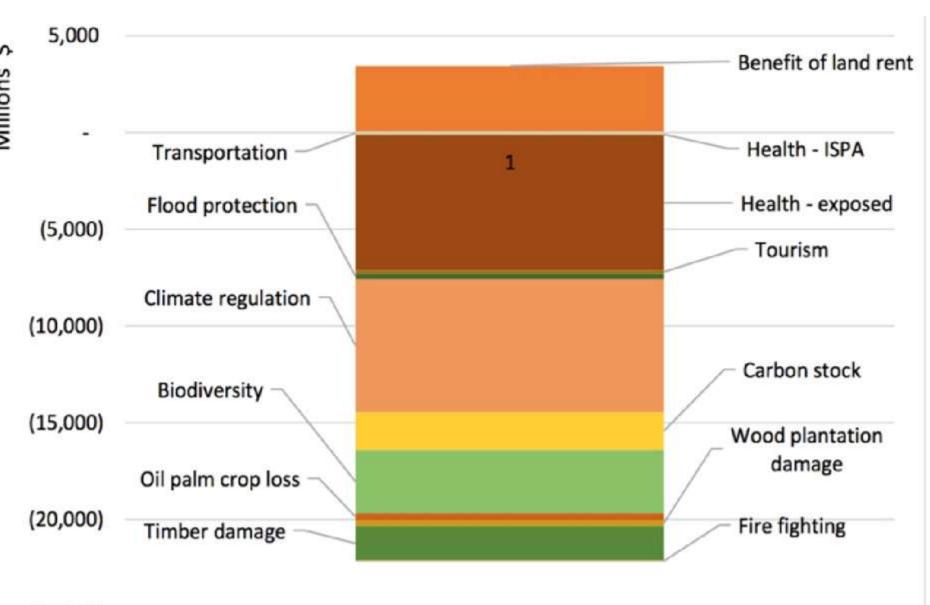








(25 000)



KEY MESSAGES

- Fight 'illegal institution'
 - Law enforcement; bring KPK (Corruption Eradication Committee) to fire issues
 - Connect it to the issues of health, women and children
 - Open it to media
- Win the politics
 - Local and national level
- Influence mid-size investors and banks
- Incentivize non-fire agriculture for small-scale and sustainable value chains
- Synergize with BRG (Peatland Restoration Agency)





















