In many cases we found that latent conflicts had long historical roots and that articulation of the various stakeholder positions could *intensify* conflicts, initially. A certain level of balance in assertiveness is needed before the parties can be brought to a negotiation table.

“The interface between the landscape mosaic and these multiple stakeholder dialogues is the next challenge – so far the negotiations have focussed on ‘inputs’ (‘planting trees’), not on ‘outputs’ (monitoring of landscape functions).”

“The Negotiation Support System process in Sumber Jaya was key to the agreements signed between the district head (Bupati) and farmer groups about managing the forest margin under the umbrella of HKm, a form of community-based natural resource management. What *impacts* can we expect?”
“This presentation is based on a number of reports and data sets, especially ongoing research under the BASIS-CRSP project with Michigan State University, IFPRI and Lampung University.”

“We started from the HKm agreements that provide tenure security in exchange for a commitment to restore and maintain soil cover by adding trees to coffee monoculture systems.”

“The different colours in this map give the different combinations of past evictions and current HKm agreements (under negotiation or agreed) for the ‘hutan lindung’ (protection forest) part of the Way Besai catchment (Sumber Jaya and Way Tenong subsdistricts). Green is part of the national park.”

Sources for this presentation

- On going project “Property Rights, Environmental Services and Poverty in Indonesia (Basis-ICRAF-IFPRI-MSU)
- S. Suyanto, Noviana K, Beria L. 2006. Poverty and Environmental Services in Way Besay Waterhed. (draft article for ecological and society journal)

Research Context

- In 2000, the government initiated a community forestry program (HKm), which
  - Provided for secure tenure through long term lease contracts with farmer groups in protected forest land
  - Requirements of farmer groups:
    - Develop a management plan for protected forest
    - Plant multi-story agroforestry trees with coffee on deforested protected forest land
    - Protect the soil with soil and water conservation measures
    - Protect remaining forest area

“We started from the HKm agreements that provide tenure security in exchange for a commitment to restore and maintain soil cover by adding trees to coffee monoculture systems.”

“The different colours in this map give the different combinations of past evictions and current HKm agreements (under negotiation or agreed) for the ‘hutan lindung’ (protection forest) part of the Way Besai catchment (Sumber Jaya and Way Tenong subsdistricts). Green is part of the national park.”
"The various HKm applications differ in area (75 – 2000 ha) and number of farmers (70 – 1400) involved, with an average of 0.75 – 2 ha per member/household."

"There is a substantial number of groups currently processing the application – with some targeting 7 – 8 ha per household, but most in the 1 – 2 ha range. A community-scale survey compared the perceptions of farmers in the 6 situations where HKm permits had been granted with 23 cases where HKm is ‘under discussion’"

"When asked to rate their security of tenure relative to privately owned land, most farmers perceived this to be only about 15% before the 1997 ‘reformasi’ period. Government change lifted it to about 40% and a 5-year temporary HKm till about 70%; a 25 year HKm would make it 90%.”
Highlights of ongoing research of the world agroforestry centre in Indonesia

Impacts on land price

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number of group (N)</th>
<th>Before reformation 1997 (Rp)</th>
<th>After reformation 1998 (Rp)</th>
<th>In the process of HKm (Rp)</th>
<th>2005 (Rp)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Before</td>
<td>After</td>
<td>In 5-year HKm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td></td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKm permit</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKm in progress</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,773,015</td>
<td>1,873,015</td>
<td>8,773,015</td>
<td>10,873,015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“This sense of security is also reflected in the price (‘compensation’) for land transactions. In the lower table the price is given in ‘coffee equivalents’ as the ‘KrisMon’ coffee prices of 1998 were very high. The HKm process thus leads to a considerable gain in asset value.”

Impacts on Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Expected increase in income</th>
<th>Expected no change in income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HKm permit</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKm in progress</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“All farmers also expect a positive impact of the HKm permits on income.”

Impacts on bribe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>No longer demanded (%)</th>
<th>No longer paid other reformation fine (%)</th>
<th>Stopped by HKm (%)</th>
<th>Stopped because of refusal of village leader (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HKm permit</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKm in progress</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Part of this increase in income derives from a lower exposure to ‘illegal levies’. Nearly 80% said they had to pay to maintain access to their coffee gardens in the past. The ‘reformasi’ reduced the need to pay bribes, while formation of a HKm group stopped the need for ‘bribes’.”
“Evidence so far also points at an increase in willingness to control fires and a reduced likelihood of fires that escape control (although there has not been as severe a dry season as 1994 or 1997 had after the reformasi period). The repeated burn scar of Trimulyo is now under control.”

“The farmer groups indicated that they indeed take joint responsibility for protecting the remaining forest and refrain from clearing forest and shrub land. Nearly 1/3 go a step further and also report illegal logging by outsiders to the relevant authorities (often with disappointing results...).”

“The groups that have obtained the temporary (5-year) HKm permit know that they are expected to plant timber and fruit trees in their garden, although some get the details wrong. For the groups with HKm under discussions, the details of the commitments are often not yet clear.”
Conclusion:

- Increase tenure security
- Increase land price
- Increase income
- Reduce fire
- Reduce bribe

- Increase trees planting
- Improve land management
- Improve watershed function (soil and water conservation)
- Protect remaining forest and reduce illegal logging

“Overall these results give the impression that HKm is a resounding success, with multiple gains both for the farmers and for the government & environmental perspective. With these results one would expect a rapid spread of the use of the HKm instrument....”

“The previous presentation provided evidence of a win-win for farmer income and environmental values due to the use of the HKm instrument. Beyond overall gains, however, we need to know the effect on distribution (poverty) and gender. Follow-up surveys are now available.”

“The following data are derived from a detailed household survey in two villages where farmers have access to limited lands outside of the ‘protective forest’ domain, and have substantial areas of coffee garden within this domain. Our survey compared income and assets between these categories.”