



Supported by:



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE

based on a decision of
the German Bundestag

Baru Village

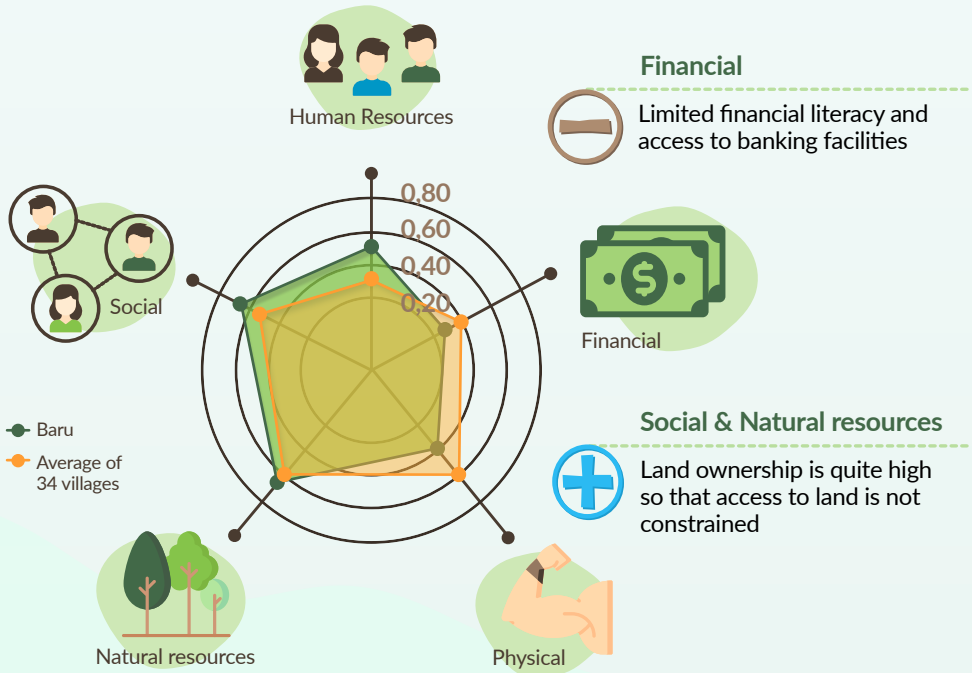
Towards Sustainable Peatland Village



#PahlawanGambut

Village Livelihood Characteristics

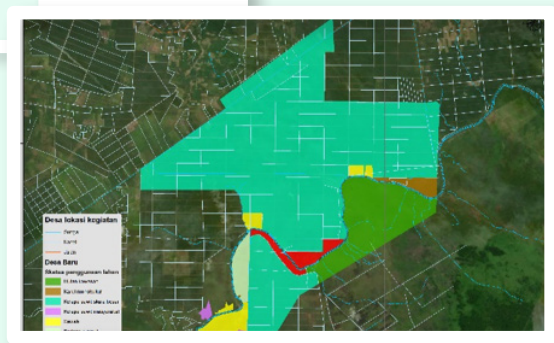
Access to Livelihood Capital



Land Use Dynamics



Baru Village



6 Land Covers

- Shrubs
- Secondary forest
- Monoculture rubber
- Monoculture coconut
- Rice fields
- Settlements

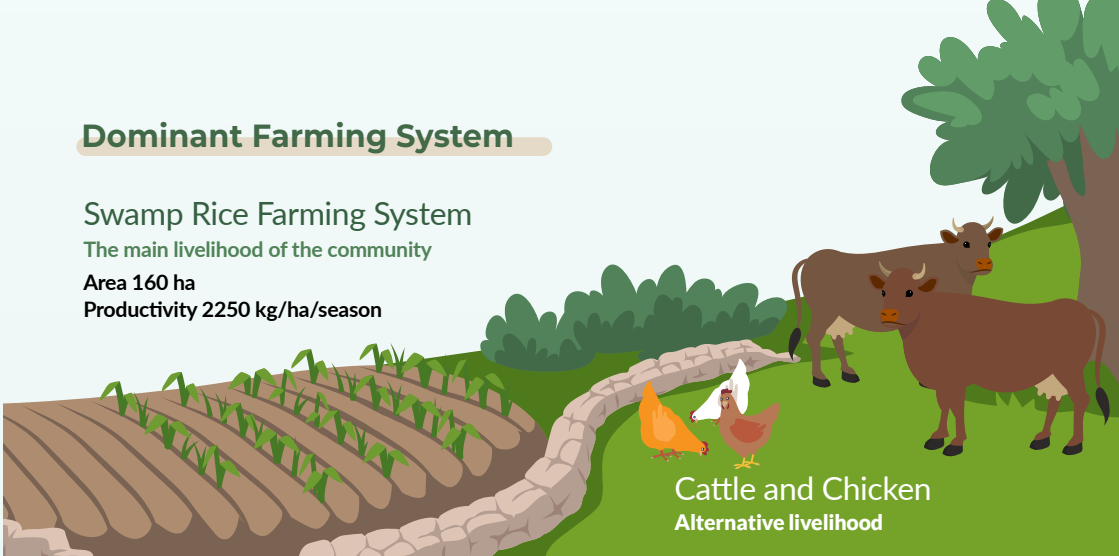
Dominant Farming System

Swamp Rice Farming System

The main livelihood of the community

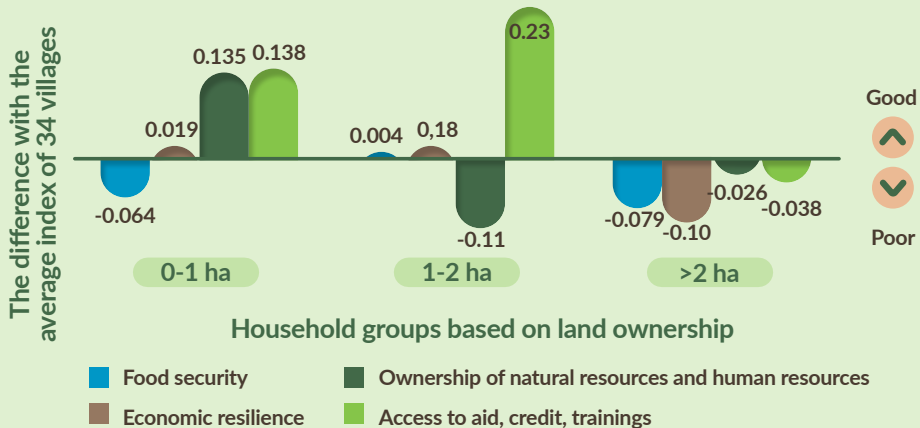
Area 160 ha

Productivity 2250 kg/ha/season

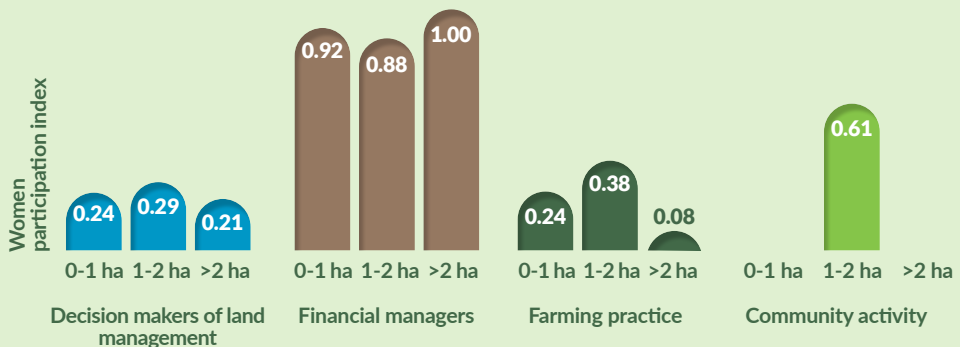


Cattle and Chicken
Alternative livelihood

Livelihood Strategies and Outcomes



Comparison of household achievement levels between household groups



Index of women's participation in household and community activities based on different household groups

Sustainable Livelihood Improvement Strategy

Aggressive Strategy (AS)

AS1 Development of cooperatives with guidance and assistance from the government

AS2 Partnership between farmers and companies through the development of community garden

Turnaround Strategy (TS)

TS1 Strengthening farmers' capacity to deal with pest and disease

TS2 Partnership between village community and wildlife protection manager in maintaining the boundaries between villages and protected areas

TS3 Partnership with companies in land clearing without burning and strengthening capacity of community fire prevention group

TS4 Strengthening farmers' capacity in peatland management through rewetting

Opportunities

Strengths

Dis1 Optimizing market for rice products through cooperatives and village-owned enterprises (BUMDes)

Dis2 Innovation with a variety of post-harvest processing products for rubber and rice

Dis3 Planting gelam through identification of suitable locations and assistance with cultivation techniques until post-harvest

Diversification Strategy (Dis)

Weaknesses

Des1 Development of community forest groups (HKm) through social forestry schemes with NTFP commodities

Des2 Innovative financing (for example with public private partnerships) for infrastructure improvements

Des3 Management of oil palm on peatlands that applies appropriate water management

Defensive Strategy (Des)

Threats

Roadmap and Behavior Change Intervention

Options for Developing Farming Practices



Innovation with a variety of post-harvest processing products for rubber and rice

Dis2



Strengthening farmers' capacity to deal with pest and disease

TS1



Planting gelam

Dis3



Management of oil palm on peatlands that applies appropriate water management

Des3

Within 1-3 years with Village Fund funds, Grants, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds

Options for market and value chain



Development and expansion of cooperatives' businesses with regular guidance and assistance from the government

AS1



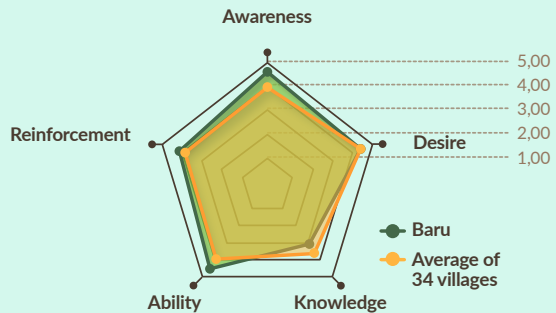
Optimizing rice market through cooperatives or village-owned enterprises (BUMDes)

Dis1

Within 3-5 years with funding from BUMDes, Cooperatives, Plantation and Livestock Service (Disbunnak)

Lowest Level of Knowledge and Reinforcement Factors

It is important to prioritize training programs on farming practices that are appropriate to peatlands and providing enabling conditions, including funding.



Star diagram of community behavior in Baru Village towards sustainable peatland management

Description of Farming System Improvement Options

Program options	Link to strategy	Actor	Women involvement	Time scale	Enabling factors	Fund source options
Innovation with a variety of post-harvest processing products for rubber and rice	Dis2	Agriculture Agency, Plantation Agency, Cooperatives and SMEs Agency	Training of women entrepreneurs to develop post-harvest products	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies on post-harvest processing options with rapid market appraisal • Continuous coaching and assistance in business development 	CSR
Planting gelam on farmers' land through identification of suitable locations and assistance with cultivation techniques until post-harvest	Dis3	Forestry Agency, Center for Environmental and Forestry Research and Development	Land management	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of the suitability of gelam • Allocation of village land for gelam planting 	Grant
Strengthening farmers' capacity to deal with pest and disease	TS1	Agriculture Agency, Plantation Agency, Center of Research in Rubber (Sembawa)	Land management from pest and disease	1 year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with extension workers or PPL in assisting villages • Pest and disease identification studies and appropriate solutions 	Grant
Management of oil palm on peatlands that applies appropriate water management	Des3	Plantation Agency, Public Works Agency, Peatland and Mangrove Restoration Agency	Water management	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous assistance • Creation of a water management organization 	Village fund

Description of Market and Value Chain Improvement

Program options	Link to strategy	Actor	Women involvement	Time scale	Enabling factors	Fund source options
Development and expansion of cooperatives businesses with regular guidance and assistance from the government	AS1	Cooperative and SMEs Agency, Industrial Agency, Village Trainers	Cooperatives	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings to develop capacity of cooperatives members • Community involvement to develop alternative livelihoods 	Village fund, grant
Optimizing rice marketing outside the region through cooperatives and BUMDes	Dis1	Cooperative and SMEs Agency, Industrial Agency, Village Trainers	Cooperatives, BUMDes	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate connecting cooperative or BUMDes with markets 	Village fund, grant



About Peat-IMPACTS

Peat-IMPACTS Indonesia Programme (Improving Management of Peatlands and Capacities of Stakeholders in Indonesia)

Peat-IMPACTS is a program supported by the German Federal Government through the German Federal Environment Ministry –BMU-IKI. This activity will run for four years from 2020 to 2023. Peat -IMPACTS aims to support the realization and management of sustainable peat, through strengthening technical and institutional capacity as well as aligning roles between the public and private sectors.

Peat-IMPACTS activities in South Sumatra are also supported by the South Sumatra Watershed Forum and the Soil Research Institute, as part of the #PahlawanGambut effort in South Sumatra. #PahlawanGambut is a movement to gather knowledge, learning, understanding and various ideas related to sustainable peat management by activists, researchers, business actors, farmers and the younger generation in South Sumatra and West Kalimantan.

Methods and Process of Village Profile Development (Sustainable Peatland Roadmap)

Sustainable peatland roadmap is developed through the Assessment of Livelihood and Landscape to Increase Resilience (ALLIR). The objectives of ALLIR are listed below:

1. Characterize agricultural-based livelihood capital components (capital, access, strategy, and outcomes) of specific community groups under local context in peatland landscapes
2. Understand the process: (1) how capital and access can be modified; (2) decision making in choosing livelihood strategies in conditions of trends and shocks; and (3) how strategies shape livelihoods
3. Identify intervention options for specific community groups, community groups in general, landscapes and regions
4. Induce behavioural change from stakeholder groups to increase adoption and achieve desired outcomes of sustainable livelihood intervention options
5. Monitor and evaluate changes in outcomes and behaviour as a result of the intervention

The ALLIR framework consists of five livelihood capitals, livelihood strategies and towards livelihood outcomes. This process will support the achievement of healthy ecosystems and environmental services. The five livelihood capitals referred to are Human Resources (HR), Natural Resources (SDA), Financial, Physical (facilities), and Social.

The scope of the ALLIR study is agricultural-based livelihoods in peat areas, with a multi-disciplinary and multi-scale approach. ALLIR also carries out quantitative and qualitative analysis, through six integrated tools, namely: VILLAPOT, AFLIC, LUCBI, LISTRA, IBUSS and LIGOTS.

World Agroforestry (ICRAF) Indonesia Country Program

Jl. CIFOR, Situ Gede, Sindang Barang | Bogor 16115 [PO Box 161 Bogor 16001] Indonesia
Tel: +(62) 251 8625 415 ; Fax: +(62) 251 8625416 | Email: icraf-indonesia@cifor-icraf.org