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INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE

based on a decision of
the German Bundestag

Sungai Asam Village

Towards Sustainable Peatland Village



#PahlawanGambut

Village Livelihood Characteristics

Access to Livelihood Capital



Human Resources

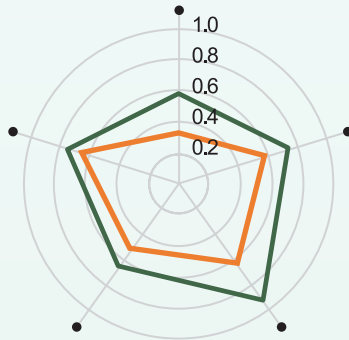
Human Resources



Lack of information channels for agriculture and business training.



Social



Financial

— Sungai Asam
— Average index of 27 Villages

Physical



Supporting infrastructure for land management (such as canal blockings and agricultural machinery) is readily available.



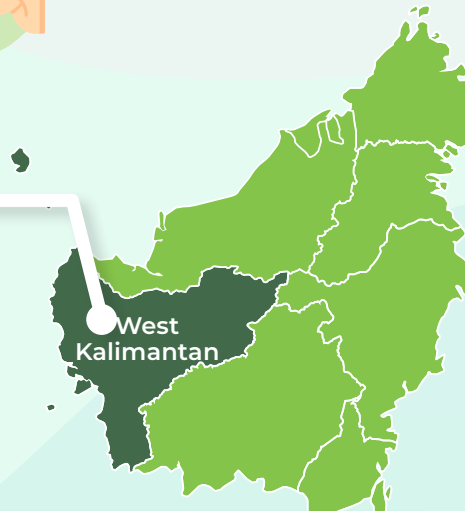
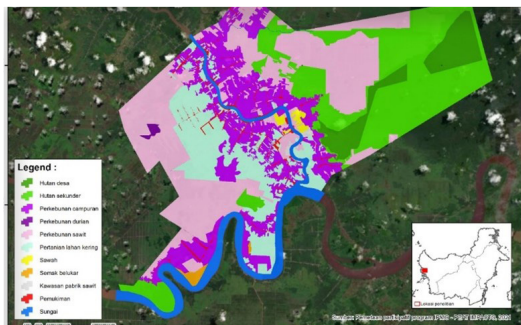
Natural Resources



Physical

Land Use Dynamics

Sungai Asam Village



9 Land Covers

- Secondary forest
- Annual crops
- Durian monoculture
- Rice field
- Shrubs
- Mixed farming
- Rubber monoculture
- Oil palm monoculture
- Settlements

Dominant Farming System

750 ha
Rubber monoculture

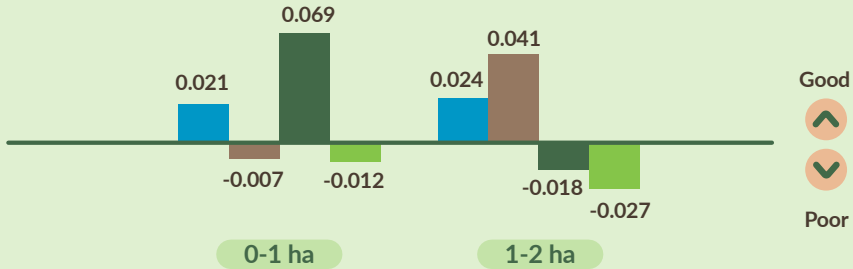
250 ha
Oil palm
monoculture

550 ha
Rainfed rice
farming



Livelihood Strategies and Outcomes

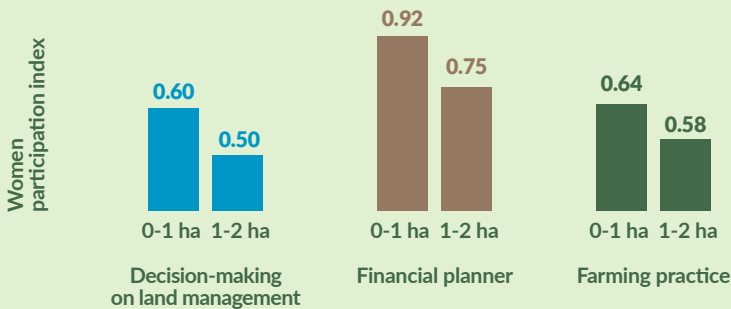
The difference with the average index of 27 villages



Household groups by land ownership

- Food security
- Economic resilience
- Natural asset ownership
- Access to assistance, loans, and training

Comparison of household achievement levels between household group



Women's Roles

Index of women participation in household and community activities by household groups

Village Livelihood Characteristics

Access to Livelihood Capital



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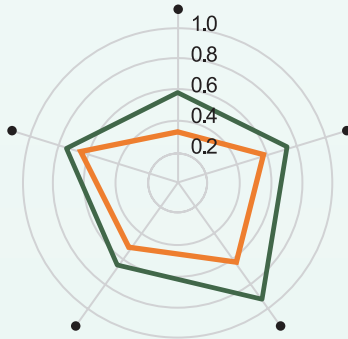
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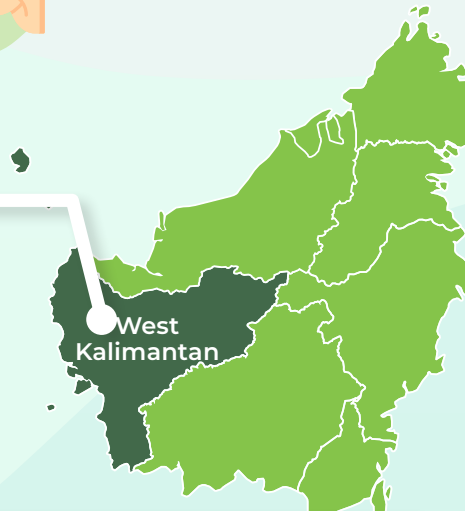
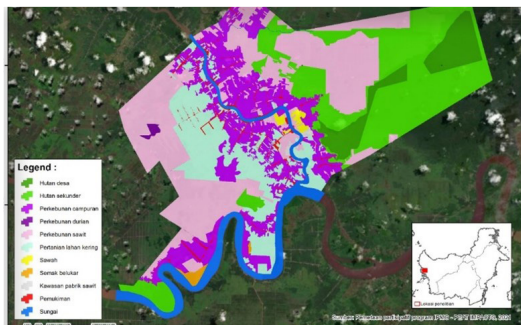
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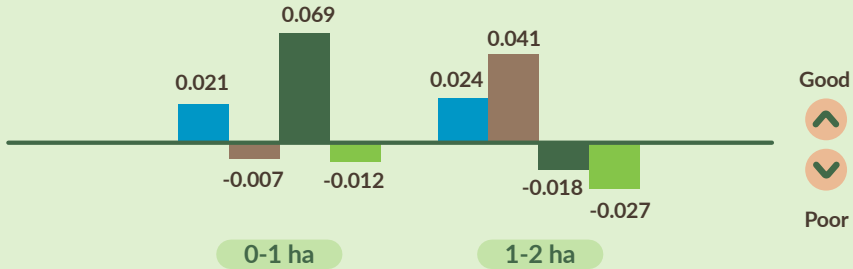
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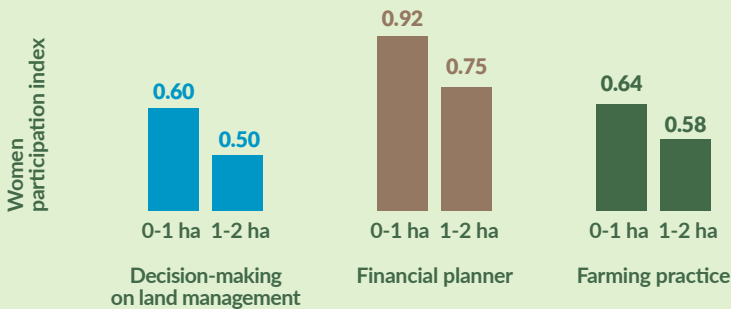
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Description of Farming System Improvement Options

Program options	Link to strategy	Actor	Women involvement	Time scale	Enabling factors	Fund source options
Improving palm oil productivity through partnerships with companies	AS1	Companies, Food Security and Agriculture Office, and Plantation and Animal Husbandry Office, and Farmer groups	Nursery, post-harvest handling	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in good agricultural practices Assistance in initiating partnerships with companies Strengthening farmer groups and BUMDes 	CSR, Village Fund
Improving rice and rubber productivity via agricultural extensions and machinery assistance, including the use of advanced seeds	AS2 Des3	BRGM, Food Security and Agriculture Office, Field Agricultural Officers, Farmer groups, and local government	Planting, applying fertiliser, pest and disease management.	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for extension officers Collaboration with extension officers and Field Agricultural Officers 	State Budget, CSR
Improving productivity and post-harvest processing of pineapple and patchouli by enhancing women's roles	AS3 TS4 Dis3	Food Security and Agriculture Office, Plantation and Animal Husbandry Office, Sepeta, Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, Industry and Trade (DKUKMPP), and Farmer group	Nursery, planting, post-harvest handling	2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Sepeta's capacity in product processing and marketing Strengthening BUMDes 	Village Fund, State Budget
Developing partnerships for no-burn land programmes, improved infrastructure, and innovative funding to minimise wildfires and preserve ecosystem health	TS3 AS1 Des2 Dis2	Farmer groups, Food Security and Agriculture Office, Plantation and Animal Husbandry Office, companies, and village government	Capacity building programmes for women farmers, particularly Sepeta	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the roles of farmer and other land management groups Assistance in initiating partnerships with companies Introducing innovative funding schemes with local government assistance 	State Budget, CSR
Optimising existing land through mixed-commodity farming	Dis1 TS2	Food Security and Agriculture Office, Plantation and Animal Husbandry Office, companies, village government, and Farmer groups	Nursery and post-harvest handling	3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building farmer group's capacity to access agricultural machinery and horticultural commodity assistance 	Village fund, State Budget

Description of Market and Value Chain Improvement

Program options	Link to strategy	Actor	Women involvement	Time scale	Enabling factors	Fund source options
Strengthening BUMDes	AS4	Community and Village Empowerment Office (DPMD), DKUMPP, Village Government, and farmer groups	BUMDes committee and members	2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building programmes for BUMDes committee • Community engagement in determining which business to establish 	State Budget, Village Fund



About Peat-IMPACTS

Peat-IMPACTS Indonesia Program (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 #PeatHeroes 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