

Conditional Land Tenure : A Pathway to Healthy Landscapes and Enhance Livelihoods

Case Study : Sumberjaya, Lampung Province, Indonesia

Background

Sumberjaya located along the west coast of Sumatra and forms the upper watersheds of all major rivers on the island. The subdistrict of 55,000 ha almost coincides with the Way Besai upper watershed. The population was about 87,350 people in 2004, resulting in a population density of about 161 persons/km². About 40 % of the sub district is classified as "protection forest" and about 10 % as National Park. Nevertheless about 70 % of the area is now covered by coffee gardens. Sumberjaya is a benchmark for conflicts of forest watershed functions in Indonesia, and has witnessed one of the most intensive 'eviction' episodes, increasing poverty of squatter families. Current research suggests that these evictions ('punishing upland people and their environmental services' = PUPES) have been based on an incomplete understanding of the underlying issues. Getting the watershed functions right in Sumberjaya can not only solve a local problem, but also have substantial exemplary value.



Reward Mechanism

Conditional Land Right Trough Community Forestry (HKm)

Land tenure can be an attractive incentive (reward) for farmers to get engaged in sustainable management of protected forest land. The HKm permits granted land rights to the farmers for a 5-year trial period, with possible extensions to beyond 25 years, if they promised to **planting multistrata trees, conserving remaining natural forest, and practicing conservation techniques.**



At the July 2006, 18 farmer groups received community forestry permits. This increase the area covered by them from 1,367 ha to 11,633 ha (70% of the protection forest now covered by conditional land use permits). Nearly 6,400 farmers now have permits.

RUPES Project

RUPES goal is to explore and develop ways to preserve ecological services by rewarding the upland people who provide them.



RUPES Activities :

- ❖ Policy dialogues and negotiations
- ❖ Empowering farmers groups
- ❖ Technical assistances
- ❖ Capacity building
- ❖ Communication strategy
- ❖ Supported by technical research from others projects

HKm Impact

- Protected remaining natural forest
- Increased land tenure security
- Promoted tree planting/ agroforestry
- Promoted soil and water conservation
- Reduced corruption
- Increased income
- Double the local land value

