

NES

ILC's National
Engagement
Strategy

Promoting people
centred land governance
INDONESIA



INTERNATIONAL
LAND
COALITION



ILC wishes to thank the following donors, whose support made this research possible:



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



The contents of this work may be freely reproduced, translated, and distributed provided that attribution is given to the International Land Coalition, and the article's authors and organisation. Unless otherwise noted, this work may not be utilised for commercial purposes. For more information, please contact info@landcoalition.org or go to <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0>

Edited by David Wilson. Design by Federico Pinci.
Printed on recycled/FSC paper.

ILC is a membership-based network, opinions expressed in this document are the result of a national multi-stakeholder process and therefore its contents can in no way be taken to reflect the official views and/or position of ILC, its members or donors. The ILC Secretariat would appreciate receiving copies of any publication using this study as a source at info@landcoalition.org

ISBN: 978-92-95105-08-9



The National Engagement Strategies

Working together towards people-centred land governance

The concept: what is a NES?

In recent years, equitable access to land, particularly in rural areas, has been high on the international policy agenda and is recognised as a crucial element attributing to sustainable development and poverty reduction. Innovative and progressive land policies and laws, particularly at the national level, are key to determining equitable access to, use of, and control over land and other natural resources.

The National Engagement Strategy (NES) is the first step of an approach being promoted by the International Land Coalition at country level, in order to create conditions for **inclusive and people-centred land-related policy change**. Jointly formulated and co-owned by ILC members and other relevant actors at national level, the NES itself is a framework for identifying key priority areas on which land-concerned actors see opportunities for catalysing change, either at the level of policy formulation or at the level of implementing existing progressive policies. The NES process also involves the establishment of a multi-stakeholder platform that accompanies the implementation of the NES, and makes necessary adjustments on the basis of lessons learned. A NES process is therefore aimed at facilitating collaborative and coordinated action amongst different stakeholders involved with land at the national level to promote people-centred land governance. Through these NES processes, opportunities are increasingly made available to national civil society actors to collaborate among themselves and with international actors, both governmental and non-governmental, and to engage with local and national governments.

Why a NES?

Political will is a fundamental prerequisite for addressing inequalities in land access and fighting poverty. However, the effective development and implementation of policies, laws and institutional frameworks requires the inclusion of a wide range of actors working together and sharing different perspectives and expertise.

A NES arises in recognition of this reality; that corrections in land inequalities, in favour of poor and marginalised groups, are more effectively achieved through the collaborative and coordinated efforts of multiple actors, rather than adopting overlapping or even confrontational approaches.

Experience has proven that NES processes have strengthened partnerships and the mutual recognition of diverse actors, producing a momentum for improved land rights. By fundamentally changing the quality of interaction between CSOs and Governments, NES processes have helped increase the political weight of civil society and vulnerable groups, shifting perspectives of Governments to see CSOs as credible sources of knowledge and experts on land related matters. National use of international instruments, such as the VGGTs and F&Gs have also fostered improvements in collaborations, as well as promoting a stronger focus on women's land rights and gender justice.

How?

A NES is developed in two phases, the first being **formulation**, and the second being actual **implementation** of the strategy.

The formulation phase of the NES is carried out through regional and national multi-stakeholder consultations and workshops, where participants – identified amongst the key national players – identify priorities, potential synergies and agree on joint actions to be undertaken resulting in an action plan that will guide the implementation phase of the NES for the following years.

Who?

While national civil society members of ILC represent the starting point and main promoters of NES during their initial stages, NES are to be considered open and living processes for knowledge production and sharing, policy dialogue and coordinated action, and are therefore open to any civil society, public or private land actor willing to participate and contribute to working towards a united goal, that is: the realisation of people-centred land governance.

Contents



Executive summary	7
Introduction	9
Current agrarian questions structural imbalances, agrarian conflicts, and environmental degradation	10
Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development (MP3EI)	10
Problems of land governance:	
(A) Agrarian reform	11
(B) Key land-related laws and policies	12
Decentralisation, the general election, and elite capture of democracy	19
Analysis of stakeholders	21
Action by state institutions to address land concentration	21
Action by NGOs and POs to address land conflict	22
Corporate action to address land conflicts	23
Action by international organisations and donors to address land problems	23
Strategic Action Plan	24
The ILC NES Indonesia platform	25
General objectives:	
General objective 1	25
General objective 2	26
General objective 3	28
Timeline and logframe	30
Timeline	31
Logframe	34
Annex 1 List of participants in the "Pre-Conditioning Workshop towards National Engagement Strategy	38

Acronyms and abbreviations

AGRA	Alliance for Agrarian Reform Movement
AJI	Alliance of Independent Journalists
AMAN	Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago
API	Indonesian Farmers Alliance
BAL or UUPA	Basic Agrarian Law, 1960
Bappenas	National Development Planning Agency
BPN	National Land Agency
BPS	Statistics Indonesia
CEDAW	Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSO	Civil society organisation
FO	Farmers' organisation
GEC	Gender Evaluation Criteria
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
HGU	Cultivation rights title
HuMa	Community and Ecological Based Society for Law Reform
IHCS	Indonesian Human Rights Committee for Social Justice
IGO	Intergovernmental organisation
ILC	International Land Coalition
IP	Indigenous Peoples
JKPP	Indonesian Community Mapping Network
Kemenhut	Ministry of Forestry
Kementan	Ministry of Agriculture
KNuPKA	National Commission for Agrarian Conflict Resolution
Komnas HAM	National Commission on Human Rights
Komnas Perempuan	National Commission on Violence Against Women
KPA	Consortium for Agrarian Reform
KPK	Corruption Eradication Commission
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP3EI	Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development
NES	National Engagement Strategy
NGO	Non-government organisation
PO	People's organisation
RMI	Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (Indonesian Institute for Forest & Environment)
RRI	Rights and Resources Initiative
SAINS	Sajogyo Institute
SPI	Indonesian Farmers Union
TAP MPR No. IX/2001	Indonesian People's Assembly Decree No. IX/2001 on Agrarian Reform and Natural Resource Management
UKP4	President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land
WALHI	Indonesian Forum for Environment/Friends of the Earth Indonesia

Executive summary



From 1966 to 1998, Indonesia was dominated by an authoritarian regime under President Suharto and the military. During this time, large-scale local and foreign investments were encouraged with little regard to their adverse effects or to protecting the country's natural resources. The Suharto regime ended in 1998 and decentralisation was ordered in 2000, but Indonesia still experiences three major problems: ecological crises, unequal distribution of land and natural resources, and agrarian conflicts in different parts of the archipelago brought about by unequal distribution of land. These problems are worsened by arrangements between the government and the corporate private sector and state-run companies to use land, forests, and coastal/marine areas for the extraction of resources through mining and for other commercial purposes without considering issues of justice, sustainability, or democratic governance.

No significant progress has been made in this area in recent years due to a lack of policies and regulations on proper management of natural resources and land. A number of institutions have independently been trying to solve these problems, but poor coordination has led to 634 different and overlapping pieces of legislation being created without any reference to the Basic Agrarian Law of 1960. A number of social movements made up activists, concerned scholars, and legislators were created in the late 1990s/early 2000s in support of policies and institutional changes aimed at tackling these issues.

The Indonesian People's Assembly Decree No. IX/2001 on Agrarian Reform and Natural Resource Management (TAP MPR No. IX/2001) was passed in 2001. This mandates Parliament and the President to resolve contradictory and overlapping laws and regulations by establishing key policy directions on agrarian reform and natural resource management. With this decree, progressive civil society and state actors were able to demand significant and meaningful reform in land and natural resource governance at both local and national levels.

Since 2002, the Indonesian Constitutional Court has performed a significant role in reviewing judicial cases related to land and natural resource laws, including 25 cases that have helped to establish a "new agrarian constitutionalism". This view is derived from principles of the national constitution that address the nature, causes, and consequences of ecological crisis, unequal distribution of land and natural resources, and agrarian conflicts. More than a decade after TAP MPR No. IX was enacted, International Land Coalition (ILC) members in Indonesia – the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA), the Participatory

Mapping Community Network (JKPP), the Sajogyo Institute (SAINS), and the Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment (RMI) – are working with a large network of CSOs and other stakeholders to propose a National Engagement Strategy (NES) to address these land-related challenges.

To this end, during the formulation of the NES, multi-stakeholder dialogues were conducted to identify priority areas (i.e. rural and marginalised communities) that need advocacy support on the formulation and implementation of national laws and policies on land and natural resource management, and to finalise the NES multi-year strategy and action plan. Following this process, a coordination committee consisting of the four ILC CSO members – KPA, RMI, JKPP, and SAINS – was set up to lead the implementation of the NES, while a periodic coordination system (meetings, workshops, dissemination of communications materials) was established to connect with various stakeholders such as national and local government officials, other CSO networks, and strategic partners. It is envisioned that continued communication will create a platform for dialogue and advocacy on land and agrarian reform, while taking into account the new political landscape following the parliamentary elections of April 2014 and the presidential election of July 2014.

Introduction



There are four member organisations of the International Land Coalition (ILC) in Indonesia: Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria/Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA), Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif/Participatory Mapping Community Network (JKPP), Rimbawan Muda Indonesia/Indonesian Institute for Forest & Environment (RMI), and Sajogyo Institute (SAINS). These four organisations, together with a number of other stakeholders, have formulated the National Engagement Strategy (NES) for Indonesia.

The NES was a product of the careful gathering of data through various research projects, conferences, and workshops organised through both individual initiatives and collaboration. A culminating activity, a workshop attended by community members and representatives of civil society, international organisations, and government agencies, was held on 18–19 September 2013 in Jakarta to formulate the NES draft proposal (see Annex 1).

This event, the “Pre-Conditioning Workshop towards the National Engagement Strategy”, had as its theme “The Main Challenges of Agrarian Problems in Indonesia”. Participants discussed ways to put land and natural resource issues on a common agenda for civil society, government, and international institutions, with a special focus on three topics:

- » The Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia’s Economic Development (MP3EI);
- » The land governance system; and
- » The general elections in 2014.

These topics are closely connected. MP3EI is a government plan intended to sustain high economic growth through large-scale investments in natural resources. This becomes problematic when investors begin to control land for the sole purpose of investment. The increasing number of cases of this kind is rooted in the lack of an effective land governance system that would protect the rights and access of small farmers and marginalised groups to land and other agrarian resources. The 2014 elections, on the other hand, were seen as an opportunity to include land resource issues in the government agenda, as both presidential candidates included agrarian and land reform issues in their campaigns.

Within this framework, ILC members in Indonesia intend to continue collaborating with civil society groups, government, and international institutions to address priority agrarian issues.

Current agrarian questions

structural imbalances, agrarian conflicts, and environmental degradation



The main agrarian issues facing Indonesia include structural imbalances, agrarian conflicts, and degradation of the environment. The following were identified as the main challenges and priority issues to be addressed by the NES Indonesia for 2014–2015.

Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development (MP3EI)

Inequality already exists in agrarian structures, but the development of the MP3EI further exposes land and natural resources to exploitation, particularly through a planned massive development of infrastructure to enable the global market to flourish in Indonesia. The plan focuses on investments in plantations, forestry, mining, fishing, exploitation of natural resources, and expansion of transportation infrastructure. According to the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas, 2011), the plan will be implemented in six economic corridors – Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Bali–Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, and Maluku–Papua.

One of the challenges posed by the MP3EI is the fact that a huge amount of land will be allocated to investors in the extractive industries (Bappenas, 2011). Land allocation for mining alone had already reached more than 41 million hectares in 2013 (JKPP, 2013), while the expansion of commercial crops such as oil palm plantations is projected to reach 20 million hectares (Sirait, 2009). The MP3EI compounds a number of existing agrarian crises, such as land grabbing, unfair land deals between huge corporations and rural people, land conflicts, exploitation of rural labour (especially on palm oil plantations), environmental degradation, and the creation of surplus industrial labour and a class of landless rural people.

On a positive note, the MP3EI is as yet only a Presidential Decree (No. 32, 2011) and could potentially be modified or repealed by the new President following the 2014 elections. More and more, the efforts of civil society organisations (CSOs), research institutes, and social movements to draw attention to the negative impacts of implementing the MP3EI must be reinforced by well-evidenced research and advocacy.

Problems of land governance

(A) Agrarian reform

Land reform in Indonesia was not successful in the 1960s mainly because of the political context. The country has also pursued an “open for investment” policy that allows foreign and domestic investors to use land allocations for forestry, mining, and commercial plantations. This has been the case for more than five decades and such allocations now cover more than 55 million hectares, mainly in state-claimed forest areas (Kartodiharjo, 2011).

In a speech in 2007 President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono promised to implement agrarian reform, which led to some acceleration in processing land registration and titling claims. However, the country has been unable to resolve the problem of much land being concentrated in a small number of powerful hands.

The decline of control by peasants over agricultural land has resulted in a massive conversion of rice-growing land to non-farm use and increasing levels of absentee land ownership arising from land speculation. National agricultural censuses show the number of landless and near landless households in rural areas decreasing from 13 million in 2003 to 8 million in 2013 (Statistics Indonesia (BPS), 2013). However, these figures do not necessarily mean improved economic livelihoods or greater control over land by poor people (farmers and indigenous people (IPs)): it is just as likely to mean that such families have lost their agricultural land because of massive conversions by large landholders to non-agricultural use, which have forced rural communities to leave the land altogether and seek alternative employment in other sectors or in urban areas (e.g. as labourers).

In this regard, the critical challenges identified are:

- » Misplaced jurisdiction over agrarian reform: Agrarian reform is not part of a coordinated national agenda. The government has given limited authority on agrarian reform to National Land Agency (BPN), which has very minor influence over decisions on land issues. Other state institutions hold greater authority over forest territory and mining licences.
- » Inequality in agricultural land ownership: Agricultural census data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS) shows high levels of inequality in land ownership over the past 40 years, with a Gini co-efficient ratio of 0.70 in 1973, 0.64 in 1983, 0.67 in 1993, and 0.72 in 2003 (Bachriadi and Wiradi, 2011). The major problem is the increasing number of landless peasants and small-scale farmers.
- » There is a disconnect between land reform efforts and other empowerment programmes that have been deemed more important in obtaining social justice and welfare improvements for poor and marginalised groups.

These challenges may be addressed by advocating for a Land Bill that ensures a genuine agenda of agrarian reform. ILC NES partners, led on this issue by KPA, will work to develop implementation models for agrarian reform at the rural district level with the National Land Agency (BPN) and local government. Successful examples from the BPN will provide important lessons that can influence wider policy improvements.

(B) Key land-related laws and policies

The Basic Agrarian Law (BAL, or UUPA) of 1960 serves as Indonesia's fundamental law on land, forest, plantation, coastal/marine, and other natural resources. It is one of the only remaining laws in the country that are pro-poor, and it guarantees the rights of farmers. Although a number of clauses in the BAL require amendment to reflect current realities, it can still provide protection to smallholder farmers in respect of the following:

a. The Draft Land Bill

Since the "New Order" era of President Suharto (1966–1998), the BAL has been dysfunctional and its implementation has been flawed. Following the New Order era, the government created laws that separately govern land, coastal areas, and natural resources. However, this has been problematic because the new laws are implemented and enforced by different government institutions without proper coordination, particularly in the issuance of land licences and with regards to land rights. As a result, rather than addressing these issues, the new laws have worsened land conflicts. At least 12 laws, 48 Presidential Regulations, 22 Presidential Decrees, four Presidential Instructions, and 496 ministerial or head of BPN decrees, regulations, circulation letters, and instructions have been issued, and these often overlap or contradict one another.

Currently, the House of Representatives through its Commission II, which has responsibility for Domestic Governance, Regional Autonomy, State Apparatus and Agrarian Affairs, is drafting a new law to address land issues – the Draft Land Bill (*Rancangan Undang-Undang Pertanahan* or *RUU Pertanahan*). Initial discussions in Parliament are focused on the bill's departure from people-centered provisions accorded in the BAL. According to KPA, the Draft Land Bill must be largely based on the BAL and must push for implementation of agrarian reform, resolution of conflict, and consolidation of overlapping laws.

Consequently, interventions are critical in the drafting process of this bill to prevent further violation of land governance rights. KPA will work to influence Commission II during the drafting process of this bill to take into account a number of basic principles. The new Land Bill must:

- » Implement the BAL of 1960, and not replace it;
- » Be implemented across all of Indonesia's land area without separating forest and non-forest areas, to avoid sectoralism in land control and management;
- » Promote the implementation of genuine agrarian reform and comprehensive resolution of agrarian conflict; and
- » Strengthen the rights of farmers, IPs, women, and poor people in acquiring land.

The following issues will be emphasised to Parliament and the new government through advocacy work, consultation with national and local CSOs, and training and public campaigns by KPA, RMI, and other CSOs.

b. Law on Protection and Empowerment of Farmers, 2013

The Law on Protection and Empowerment of Farmers (19/2013) proposed by Commission IV (Agriculture, Plantations, Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Food) was passed by Parliament in 2013, though regulations for enforcing it have yet not been passed. This is because KPA, the Indonesian Human Rights Committee for Social Justice (IHCS), and farmers' organisations (FOs) such as SPI and API – which have a combined membership of about 2 million smallholder farmers and represent millions of farmers through their networks – have sought to repeal the law in the Constitutional Court. The impact of any ruling by the Constitutional Court may have an impact on the implementation of the NES.

The new law does not cover the ownership rights of smallholder farmers, but allows only for rental and use rights. University researchers, in a study undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, have contended that farmers have no ability to retain land as they inevitably sell it once they have acquired ownership. However, FOs argue that small farmers are often left with no choice but to sell, due to reasons such as lack of government services or lack of basic access to capital for starting up agricultural activity or for inputs such as seeds; pressure by large corporations and state-run companies to sell (e.g. for infrastructure or plantation projects); and conditions of extreme poverty, with no recourse to social security for themselves or their children. Moreover, once a farmer is dispossessed of land, he or she is likely to end up as a reserve labourer on a commercial plantation or migrating to the city as surplus labour.

This compounds problems of food insecurity, with access to food for rural populations made more difficult by their growing distancing from agricultural land. Indonesia imports a significant proportion of all of its seven basic foods, including palm oil of which it is a leading producer, and salt, even though the country is an archipelago of more than 17,000 islands. It imports 100% of its wheat supply, 78% of its beans, 72% of its milk, 54% of its sugar, and 18% of its beef (BPS, 2013).

Another important issue is that the new law will only allow farmers' groups to receive government support when they are officially recognised by government as fitting into one of four prescribed categories. This clause applies discriminatory principles, does not take into account freely formed existing FOs, and is against democratic principles that allow Indonesian citizens to freely form associations. Accordingly, an appeal has been lodged with the Constitutional Court, as these provisions contradict the BAL and clauses of the Constitution of Indonesia.

c. Resolution of land conflicts

In its "2013 Year-End Report" (released on 19 December 2013 at a press conference in Jakarta), KPA recorded 369 agrarian conflicts involving 1,281,661 hectares (ha) of land and 139,874 households (KPA, 2013). There is more than one conflict taking place almost every day across the country.

Looking at the data by sector, agrarian conflicts can be broken down as follows: plantations – 180 conflicts (48.78%), infrastructure – 105 conflicts (28.49%), mining – 38 conflicts (10.29%), forestry – 31 conflicts (8.4%), coastal/marine – nine conflicts (2.44%), and others – six conflicts (1.63%) (see Figures 1 and 2).

Figure 1: Agrarian conflicts by sector, 2013

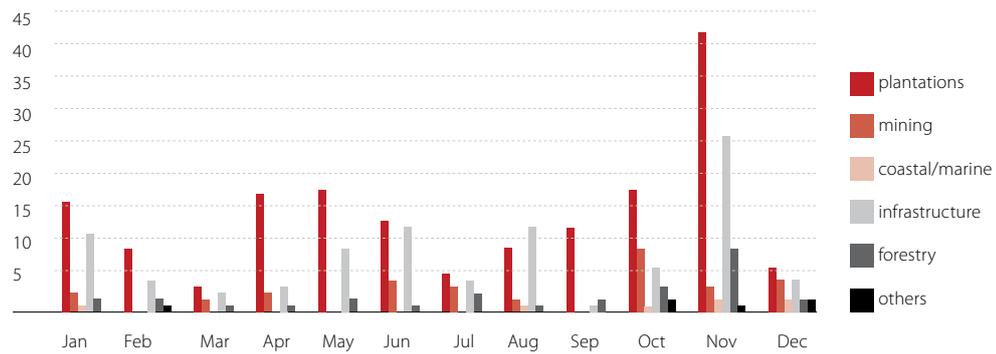
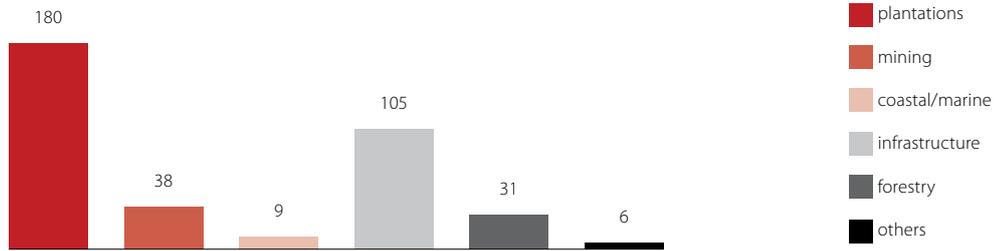
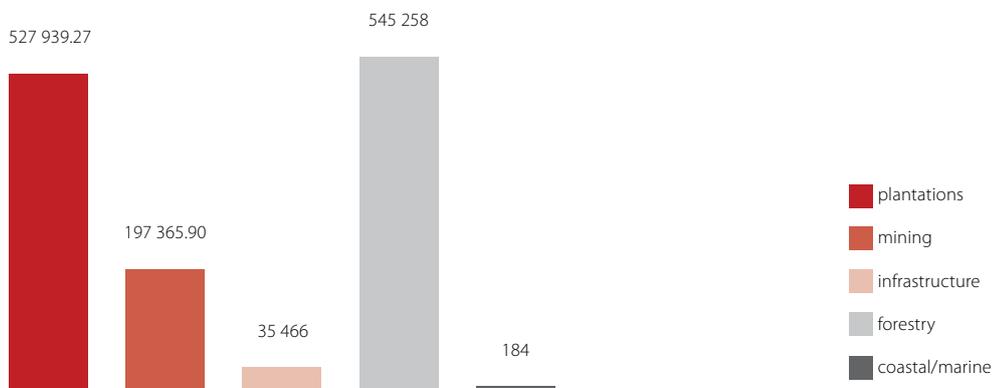


Figure 2: Trans-sectoral agrarian conflicts, 2013



Plantations and infrastructure are the sectors in which most agrarian conflicts are recorded (Figure 2), but forestry accounted for the largest area affected by conflict with about 545,258 ha, just ahead of plantations with 527,939 ha, and followed by mining with 197,366 ha (Figure 3).

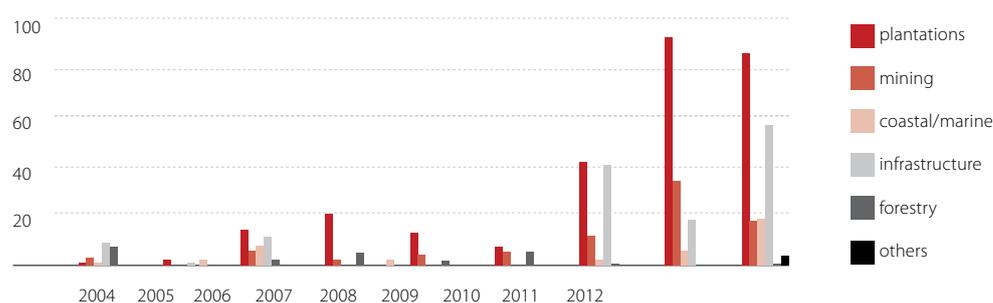
Figure 3: Area of land affected by agrarian conflict, by sector, 2013



Forest areas, as defined by Law No. 41/1999 on Forestry, are a major flashpoint for agrarian conflicts because permits for mining are dominated by borrow-use forest permits while plantation areas are created by the conversion of forest land.

KPA reported 618 land conflicts during the presidency of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, from 2004 to 2012. These conflicts involved 2,399,314 ha of land and 731,342 households, and left 44 people dead and 396 injured, 63 of them seriously. In addition, 941 people were arrested (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Area of land affected by agrarian conflict, by sector, 2004–2012



Source: KPA 2004-2012

The main challenges involved in resolving land conflicts in Indonesia are:

- » The fact that conflict resolution relies heavily on court procedures. The courts require conflicting parties to produce land title documents, and whoever can do so is more likely to win the judgement. Most poor farmers often fail to defend their land rights because they are not able to secure a legal document to present to the court;
- » The absence of a credible, trusted, and dedicated institution that is able to handle land disputes and mediate between conflicting groups.

As well as supporting the Draft Land Bill through advocacy work, ILC NES members will support the collaboration between a number of state institutions (e.g. the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan), etc.) that aims to create a mechanism for resolving agrarian conflict with consideration for marginalised groups and the protection of natural resources. As part of this process, regional and international agreements (e.g. the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land (VGGT), the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), ASEAN Community Agreement) may be carefully considered and adopted.

d. Changes of land use

Changes in land use in Indonesia have been implicated in causing natural disasters as well as creating disparities in land distribution. Many big companies are extracting natural resources on a large scale, leaving a small portion of the land for cultivation and farming. Inequalities in the division of land considered to be “forest” or “non-forest” are also noticeable. Kartodiharjo (2011) found that in 1999 a total of 420 concession permits were authorised for 51.6 million ha of “forest” area. By 2005, this had fallen to 28 million ha of forest, held in 285 concession areas. Between 1990 and 2005, the total area of forest in Indonesia decreased from 128.72 million ha to 99.6 million ha. Land cover maps show that in 2005 some 40% (38.5 million ha) of the remaining forests had been logged. This implies a high level of forest destruction due to timber logging.

There have been changes in overall land usage over time. In the period 1990–2000, most of the forest areas were changed into bush lands. In 2000–2005, many forests were converted into plantations or farming areas, to meet demand for agricultural products and export commodities.

Large-scale plantation owners hold title to land cultivation rights, known as *hak guna usaha* (HGU). Data from 2000 showed that 2,178 private and government-owned companies owned 3.52 million ha of land, with much of this used for palm oil plantations to meet rising demand for biofuels and vegetable oil. In 2002, around 6 million ha out of 18 million ha of allocated land were planted with palm oil. The Yudhoyonogovernment planned to expand palm oil production throughout Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua in 2015 (Colchester, 2006: 26).

Companies developing new cities and tourism facilities also have massive land holdings. In Jabodetabek alone (the urban area around the capital Jakarta, which includes the municipalities of Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi), around 10 big companies own 65,434 hectares of land for real estate development. In 1998, 46 companies owned 14,740 ha of land on which they planned to build industrial parks. Ironically, land in such areas is often left abandoned after the inhabitants have been evicted.

Only a relatively small part of the land is left for farming. The agricultural census of 2003 showed only 21.5 million hectares of land for agricultural use, with 37 million farmer households (of which 36% were landless). The challenge includes increasing the participation of citizens in spatial planning, monitoring large-scale changes in land use, and protecting communities' rights to land and living space.

e. Recognition of IPs' land and forest rights

Under the Forestry Law No. 41/1999, all forests, unless proven to be privately owned, are considered to be state forests. This overarching law, which unifies land and forest ownership under the state authority, does not recognise the rights of local communities – and this has rendered illegal more than 33,000 villages across Indonesia. In the past two years there have been significant advances in recognising the rights of customary communities over their lands and resources, particularly in the way these rights interact with the state forest zone as defined by the Ministry of Forestry. Briefly, these advances are:

- » The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between 12 ministries and agencies (known as the *Nota Kesepahaman Bersama* or NKB 12 K/L) to accelerate the process of designating state forest zones, while at the same time resolving conflicts over its boundaries and claims over land within it. The NKB 12 MoU is a response to a decision by the Constitutional Court (*Keputusan Mahkamah Konstitusi No.45/2010*) to reject the sole right of the Ministry of Forestry to declare state forest reserves without the agreement of stakeholders – in this case, particular local government units – who are affected by the decision.
- » The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) of Indonesia recognises that the forestry sector has a strategic role to play in national development. The total area of forest claimed by the state amounts to 128 million ha, covering 70% of Indonesia's land area. The country's population currently stands at 240,271,000, with 1.13% growth, while economic growth is averaging 4.2% per annum, and non-forest land is not sufficient to accommodate the needs of other sectors. Therefore, the possibility of overlapping forest areas with non-forestry sectors is huge; one example is the 33,000 villages that are included in the state-claimed forest area. The Commission hopes that the signing of this joint action plan can provide a foundation for agencies to work together to solve fundamental problems in the governance of forestry. Ultimately, the aim is for forest areas to be a resource and a state asset that can be used for the greater prosperity of the country.

- » Constitutional Court Decision 35/2012 on judicial review of the Forestry Law, which states that forest areas owned by customary communities (*hutan adat*) are a category of private forest and not state forest, and hence cannot be included within state forest reserves. However, the decision stipulates that the existence of customary communities must be recognised through a local government decree.
- » The promulgation of the “Village Law” (Law 6/2014), which amongst other things allows village communities to decide whether to consider themselves a “customary village” (*desa adat*) or an “administrative village”. In order to be a customary village, the area must be defined by customary lands where rights of the community over the land are recognised.
- » The government has announced a “One Map Policy”, which brings all land use maps together through the President’s Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4) and the Geospatial Information Agency. This is an important step in the development of a coherent national planning system.

These developments have made possible the following milestones:

- » There now exists a strong legal basis for the recognition of customary communities and their lands (Law 6/2014), as well as their rights over forest resources within these areas (Constitutional Court Decision 35/2012).
- » The Ministry of Forestry is obliged to review and finalise designation of the national forest estate with reference to these claims.

It is hoped that fundamental change will be realised in the way that forests are owned and managed in Indonesia. This, in turn will have a positive impact on the rate of deforestation and rural poverty in forest-edge communities.

While efforts to correct articles concerning the delineation and determination of state forests, especially relating to IPs, have been successful, some issues are yet to be resolved:

- » Identification and recognition processes to justify land/forest claims by IP groups are still unclear and debatable;
- » Land use and allocations are still predominantly determined by non-inclusive, non-participatory decision-making, despite regulations stipulating that such processes should be participatory; and
- » If landless peasants reclaim land, it is still perceived as a criminal act rather than a protest against the legalised injustice of land (re-)distribution.

As part of the NES, JKPP and other CSOs will support the mapping of aboriginal-managed areas as well as the land of peasants living in forestry areas or close to them. This is to guarantee and reinforce land access, as well as rights to aboriginal villages and forest. The mapping will be done according to participatory principles by community members themselves, to help improve their capacity in the struggle for IP rights. This process will help to prevent potential conflicts over land planning in villages and forest borders, including criminal repression of IPs and peasants.

f. Women's access to and control over land

Land dispossession occurs due to activities by large-scale mining, plantation, and forestry businesses. It pushes women and children into poverty not only in material terms but also because they lose access to and control over land and other livelihood sources. This has negative effects on health that ultimately may lead to death. In patriarchal locales, women have no access to land ownership and are not included in any decision-making processes concerning land use or transfer. As a result, some communities fail to consider the future of women and the young, particularly in terms of securing their rights.

Research conducted by Hakim (1991) on the distribution of labour in agriculture between men and women showed that women contributed almost twice as much labour as men. This indicates that access to land can potentially give women an opportunity to secure a better life, while also empowering them by giving them access to knowledge and authority. The development policies of the New Order regime encouraged large-scale land acquisitions by mining, plantation, and forestry businesses, which reduced women's access to land and control over it, while also excluding them from decision-making processes at many levels.

Throughout Indonesia's political history, participation by women has not been welcomed due to domestic role stereotypes. According to Statistics Indonesia, in 2001 there were 101,628,816 women accounting for around 51% of the population. However, in elections only 8–10% of those elected to office are women. This demonstrates the lack of participation by women in public decision-making and is one of the reasons behind the absence of gender-sensitive laws.

The participatory action research survey on registration of land ownership shows a very strong tendency for households to register land in the husband's name, with 70.9% of those registering land doing so. Only 16.9% of households register land under the wife's name, and 3% register both names. It is therefore unsurprising that many fewer women hold land certificates than men.

The Indonesian government has signed the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and has ratified it in UU No. 7, 1984. Article 14 of this law stipulates the protection of village women with regards to land. In paragraph g, it is stated that the government will protect equal rights in agrarian reformation. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) protects the rights of indigenous women, youth, and children, in particular in Articles 21 and 22. Indonesia's Basic Agrarian Law of 1960 also talks about equal rights to land for both women and men.

It must be noted, however, that supportive laws do not guarantee women access to or control over land. Although the BAL recognises equal rights to land, in practice equality still faces many governance challenges:

- » There is no reliable baseline for access to and control of land and other natural resources for both men and women.
- » Land titling policies and processes are still gender-biased. For example, married couples usually register land under the husband's name, including land inherited by the wife.
- » State regulation is often unable to overcome traditional patriarchal norms and laws that fail to recognise women's land rights.

These issues have motivated the Indonesian members of ILC to include gender equality as an issue within the agrarian reform movement at both CSO and government levels. Interventions will include training women and local youth leaders on sustainable livelihoods and agrarian reform, particularly on the application of the Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC) to the formulation of agrarian policy. The GEC scorecard, developed by the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), is a practical tool to assess land interventions, legislation, regulatory frameworks, and customary laws and practices, as well as gender concerns. It is a participatory method of data validation that may also be used to design new land interventions.

Through training of women and youth, the Draft Land Bill will be analysed using the GEC tool to examine its content, particularly land tenure policies affecting women's land rights and gender equality. The result of these analyses will provide the focus for lobbying efforts by NES members on particular provisions in the Land Bill, targeted not only at parliament but also at the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and agencies such as Komnas Perempuan and Komnas HAM.

Decentralisation, the general election, and elite capture of democracy

Indonesia became a democratic country in 1998, with government leaders elected directly by the people, in the hope that their needs and welfare would be prioritised. Unfortunately, these leaders have also been responsible for enabling large corporations to easily acquire land without the consent of the people who really own it. Under land investment policy, permits and licences are issued at the local level, indicating that land concerns are now in the hands of local government leaders.

Decentralisation of power from the national state level to the local level has created a need for local leaders to source income by different means, and these include capital land investments. At election time, investors often use their money to influence local leaders to agree to land investments, in return for political support. Rather than making changes for the good, decentralisation appears to have spread corruption and accelerated the destruction of the natural environment as a consequence of local government having responsibility for authorising land usage.

Elections to national and local legislatures took place in 2014, and these are expected to be a challenging milestone for social movements, particularly in terms of:

- » Encouraging leaders to understand and adapt the agenda of land law reformation and the protection of IPs, women, and small farmers;
- » Breaking the chain of elite power that enables politicians to cover up links to large corporate interests, which damages a real sense of democracy;
- » Pushing for a "people's agenda" and developing it on a large scale and through democratic processes.

Following the elections, constituencies must be educated – especially small farmers, IPs, and women – to push for a government agenda that considers their needs and upholds their rights and interests. The partner organisations in the NES will use social and mass media to reach a wide audience.

In connection to this, the development of a White Paper will be initiated to influence the agrarian reform agenda by presenting a comprehensive and consolidated concept of what it should involve. Although there are a number of differing ideas of what social movements mean by agrarian reform, as yet no collective vision or mission has been articulated. This is a priority, as the formal campaign submissions of the 2014 presidential candidates included issues of land reform. Since these submissions form the core of the upcoming 4–5-year National Development Plan, it is crucial to have a comprehensive and consolidated concept of agrarian reform from civil society to be able to collectively advocate for pro-poor and democratic land governance change and development. Ultimately, the White Paper initiative aims to influence the land reform agenda of the new President.

Analysis of stakeholders

As discussed above, many problems remain unsolved despite numerous attempts to address them. This failure is rooted also in poor definition of the problems. Hence there is an urgent need for key players in land governance to engage in dialogue in order to build a coherent understanding of what the problems are and how to go about solving them.

The key players are divided broadly into four camps:

- » State actors at relevant agencies from national down to local government level;
- » International donors and financial institutions;
- » Corporations/large-scale capital owners and their associations; and
- » CSOs, including non-government organisations (NGOs) and peoples' organisations (POs) e.g. farmers' unions, labour unions, IP alliances/communities, and women's organisations.

Each of these groups has different plans, actions, and programmes to address land-related problems. Through the NES initiative, ILC members will be able to involve stakeholders and make them aware of pressing agrarian problems. This is one step in achieving joint action by stakeholders to address the challenges identified.

Action by state institutions to address land concentration

a. Agrarian reform (reforma agraria)

In 2006 the National Land Agency (BPN) underwent an institutional reorganisation in the hope of stopping corruption that was threatening to prevent the implementation of land reform. Although BPN has been unable to achieve real reform due to inter-institutional conflicts of interest and power imbalances between land-related state agencies, it has managed to establish baseline data in provincial and district offices that is significant for planning reform.

b. Reform of forest tenure

The Ministry of Forestry (or Kemenhut) has created many schemes to enable different groups of people to access, manage, and utilise forest resources – for example, Village Forests (*Hutan Desa*), People's Forest Plantations (*Hutan Tanaman Rakyat*), and Community-Based Forests (*Hutan Kemasyarakatan*). NGOs have started to facilitate community use and rights to forest resources and, although disparities in distribution remain a problem, this provides an opportunity to open up forest access.

In 2011, the Ministry of Forestry held an international conference on forest tenure reform in Lombok. A number of CSOs including KPA, JKPP, RMI, and SAINS attended the conference and subsequently compiled a joint document, the “Toward Certainty and Justice Tenure Roadmap”. This document proposed a policy to the Ministry of Forestry, and was shared with the BPN and National Human Rights Commission and disseminated to other CSOs.

Several meetings took place with the Ministry of Forestry and a decision was taken to form a joint team to create a Forest Tenure Macro Plan. The team consists of the ministry and CSOs, with KPA taking particular responsibility in guiding the process. The aims of the action plan include resolving tenure problems in the 33,000 villages in areas categorised as forest zones.

In March 2013 the NKB 12 K/L joint agreement on the Acceleration of Forest Area was ratified between the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and 12 government institutions and agencies, with the aim of reducing corruption in the forestry sector. The reform focused on (1) speeding up formal delineation of forest borders or the “acceleration of the forest gazette process”, (2) expanding areas for community management in order to recognise the rights of people to forest lands, and (3) solving agrarian conflicts in the forestry sector. Government institutions that have signed NKB 12 K/L include the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Agriculture, BPN, Bappenas, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), among others.

c. Resolution of agrarian conflicts

In 2003, KPA and other national-level CSOs pushed Komnas HAM, which as a state agency is able to establish special institutions for resolving land-related conflicts, to create a National Commission for Agrarian Conflict Resolution (KNUPKA). The idea was accepted by the former President Megawati Sukarnoputri, but was not taken forward after the end of her term. Until now, CSOs have advocated for KNUPKA but, in addition to Komnas HAM, a number of ministries and state agencies are considered to have a strategic role to play in resolving agrarian conflict, including BPN, the Ministry of Forestry, the National Forestry Council (DKN), and Komnas Perempuan.

Action by NGOs and POs to address land conflict

a. Agrarian reform

In 1994 discourse on land reform was not encouraged in Indonesia, but KPA was a pioneer in struggling for agrarian reform by lobbying the government for its implementation. This effort inspired many small farmers’ organisations to support this cause. There are also efforts in local land reform dating from 2007 when KPA with its FO members, together with BPN and local government, carried out a pilot agrarian reform programme that has successfully redistributed thousands of hectares of land.

ILC member RMI has trained youth and women to take part in calling for agrarian reform, particularly in forest areas. JKPP has pioneered participatory mapping aimed at protecting and restoring people’s rights to land, and has mapped millions of hectares of IP land in collaboration with local communities. Meanwhile, SAINS has played a big role in disseminating ideas and knowledge regarding agrarian reform. These four ILC members have established a strong reputation in Indonesia’s agrarian reform movement.

b. Recognition of forest rights

The Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) has had a number of advocacy successes: for example, on the correction of forest rights from state forest to customary forest, the approved draft of a law on IP protection, and the integration of IP territorial maps with Indonesia's baseline map, which will be followed by land registration.

In addition, the Indonesian Forum for Environment (WALHI), part of the Friends of the Earth network, has led the way in defending the rights of forest people and protecting the environment. Other CSOs focusing on forest and IP issues include HuMa and Epistema.

Corporate action to address land conflicts

Corporations have undertaken initiatives such as “clean corporate practices” and the establishment of conflict resolution mechanisms to address social and ecological problems. Although corporations are focused primarily on sustaining their investments, some are keen to avoid involvement in land conflicts. By practising corporate social responsibility (CSR), corporations have helped with community development programmes by providing financial support for education, health services, and infrastructure development. Nevertheless, there is still a need to look carefully at the even distribution of these kinds of initiatives, and more so their genuine intent.

Action by international organisations and donors to address land problems

The World Bank is one of many organisations to have made a significant contribution towards resolving land-related problems in Indonesia. The bank has provided financial support to land administration and management projects, infrastructure development in rural areas, and capital lending. It has also helped to significantly increase the area of land that is registered and titled. While there are still many problems involved in land titling, the ability to register land is a big step towards recognising land rights for IPs, landless peasants, and women.

Other donor organisations that have supported CSOs on land initiatives include ILC, the Ford Foundation, the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), CCFD-Terre Solidaire, the EU, Kemitraan (the Partnership for Governance Reform), the Samdhana Institute, Oxfam Indonesia, the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), and the TIFA Foundation, among others. The focus of their funding varies across areas such as social forestry, best practices in land reform, recognition of IP rights, community mapping, women's empowerment, advocacy policies, and training for local communities.

Strategic Action Plan



Of all the challenges identified in the agrarian sector in Indonesia, three stand out. Firstly, the Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development (MP3EI) requires thorough scrutiny, particularly on its underlying concept and its implementation. This can be achieved by consolidating different studies, analyses, and views of the plan from CSOs and academics.

Secondly, Indonesia's land governance system needs to be addressed by promoting agrarian reform that favours people-centred laws and policies. This aims to resolve three important issues: agrarian conflict, poverty, and environmental degradation caused by the unbalanced agrarian structure that pits small-scale and landless farmers against large land holders. Hence there is a need for an advocacy policy that will strengthen recognition of the rights of farmers, IPs, and women. As well as national- and grassroots-level initiatives, ILC members will work to strengthen the capacity of local communities (e.g. farmers, IPs, women, youth) on agrarian reform, advocacy, and gender awareness. Public campaigns and awareness raising to support these initiatives will be encouraged by these CSOs at many levels.

Lastly, the ILC NES platform aims to promote agrarian reform following the parliamentary elections held in April 2014 and the presidential elections held in July 2014. ILC members believe that the 2014 elections offer an opportunity to influence the way in which the promotion of agrarian reform is treated by political parties and the newly elected president (an issue that was already contained in government campaigns and agendas). This can be done through strong consolidation of CSO efforts and wider support from related parties (e.g. government, parliament, academics, intergovernmental organisations (IGOs)) to develop a common platform on the implementation of agrarian reform to influence the agendas of political parties.

The ILC NES Indonesia platform

The NES Indonesia platform is intended to provide an open and enabling environment to address these issues. The four ILC members – KPA, JKPP, RMI, and SAINS – will form the coordinating committee for the implementation of the NES within a broader forum of interested stakeholders, who will engage on the NES in different capacities. The ILC members envision creating a common multi-stakeholder platform through the NES by engaging periodically with key government officials, policy-makers, international organisations, and other CSOs (as identified through current networking and partnerships).

These actors will be invited to participate in conferences, workshops, and regular meetings to address the priority issues identified in the NES and also to periodically review the main challenges and progress made.

General objectives

Against this background, ILC members have formulated the following general objectives for the NES in Indonesia:

- » Consolidate a platform for CSOs to form a common position for collective evidence-based advocacy regarding implementation of the MP3EI;
- » Promote the formulation of land and related laws, policies, and institutions that are people-centred and are based on democratic land governance, such as the Land Bill and the proposed National Commission for Agrarian Reform and Conflict Resolution (KNUPKA);
- » Enable local communities and smallholder farmers to obtain their land rights through the implementation and enforcement of existing pro-poor land and related laws and policies.

In order to realise these objectives, the following action plan has been formulated.

General objective 1: Consolidate a platform for CSOs to form a common position for collective evidence-based advocacy regarding implementation of the MP3EI.

A number of studies on the implementation of the MP3EI have been carried out by research institutions, CSOs, and academics utilising a variety of approaches, e.g. economic, anthropological, scientific, social, cultural, and political. However, the results of these studies have not been consolidated or analysed comprehensively. Collating these materials will aid analysis and may help to avoid duplication of research efforts.

With a consolidated report, CSOs will be able to develop a unified opinion, critical views, and collective recommendations on the MP3EI that will eventually be disseminated to members of the government and the general public through Komnas HAM (the National Commission on Human Rights, an independent government body that reports directly to the President). In addition, in future years this will enable a wider scope in efforts to increase public awareness about the MP3EI programme and its impacts on people-centred agrarian reform.

Specific objectives:

- » Promote consolidation of research and analysis on the MP3EI among CSOs and formulate a position paper addressing the impacts of the MP3EI on local communities;
- » Undertake collective advocacy (based on political opportunities) on the common position of CSOs on the impact of the MP3EI, relating also to advocacy on the formulation and implementation of agrarian reform (NES objectives 2 and 3).

Specific activities:

No.	Specific activity	Outputs	Organisation(s)
1.1	Conduct a workshop for CSOs to consolidate research, analyse results from CSOs, researchers, and academics, and draw up a joint analysis of MP3EI	Establishment of a working group to formulate a CSO position paper regarding MP3EI Draft and final position papers on MP3EI for multi-stakeholder consultations	ILC members Lead organisation: SAINS
1.2	Undertake collective CSO advocacy based on multi-stakeholder consultations (government, CSOs, research institutions, journalists, IGOs) to disseminate the draft position paper to increase awareness of the impacts of MP3EI, and find potential solutions to address them	Final position paper including feedback from stakeholders on the draft Publication of the results of the multi-stakeholder consultation Advocacy and training materials for disseminating the collective opinion of CSOs on MP3EI	ILC members Lead organisation: SAINS

General objective 2: Promote the formulation of land and related laws, policies, and institutions that are people-centred and based on democratic land governance.

The agrarian reform movement has gradually been blooming amongst CSOs and other social movements. A high point was in 2001 when social movements helped to bring about the introduction of Decree No. IX/2001 on Agrarian Reform and Natural Resource Management, TAP MPR IX/2001, which mandated the government to execute land reform; unfortunately, however, the implementation of TAP MPR has not been completed. The current period following the 2014 presidential elections is seen as an opportunity to popularise the agenda for agrarian reform and to gain support from political parties. In this context, CSO and PO networks need to be strengthened to develop a common platform regarding reform that will be presented to political parties and the new President. This common platform must be promoted to a large number of citizens if the issues it champions are to be considered a priority following the elections.

Within this context, change must also start happening for people-centred and democratic land governance, which is expected to tackle agrarian problems such as environmental damage, inequality, and conflict over land rights, particularly for small farmers, IPs, and women. Hence the Land Bill discussion in Parliament is seen as a political opportunity within the overall context of agrarian reform to improve the land governance agenda, as is the proposed dispute mechanism for agrarian conflicts.

Specific objectives:

- » Influence the formulation of policies and laws related to agrarian reform (e.g. the Draft Land Bill) at the national level in order to promote people-centred and democratic land governance for the resolution of agrarian problems;
- » Develop a common platform on agrarian reform involving CSOs, academia, government, and political parties in order to influence the next National Development Plan and related laws and policies on agrarian reform.

Specific activities:

No.	Specific activity	Outputs	Organisation(s)
2.1a	Advocate for the Draft Land Bill to influence Parliament and related government offices to use an improved draft bill	Team to review draft bill and to formulate position paper Position paper enumerating provisions on the proposed Land Bill Consultation forums and public hearings with Parliament, MPs, and related government actors	ILC members Lead organisation: KPA
2.1b	Promote the establishment of the National Commission for Agrarian Reform and Conflict Resolution (KNUPKA)	Establishment of special working group to formulate a concept for institutionalising the National Commission for Agrarian Reform and the NC for Conflict Resolution (KNUPKA) Concept for the institutionalisation of KNUPKA MoU formalising cooperation by the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) and the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) to promote KNUPKA at various levels Press kit for media dissemination and campaign tools	ILC members Lead organisation: KPA
2.2a	Conduct a workshop on agrarian constitutionalism to develop a White Paper for the implementation of agrarian reform	Framework to develop White Paper White Paper on agrarian constitutionalism and agrarian reform Campaign tools for publication and dissemination of White Paper	ILC members Lead organisation: KPA
2.2b	Organise a national conference to create common platform on agrarian reform	Declarations identifying ways to accelerate recommendations by CSO alliance for the implementation of agrarian reform Press kit for media dissemination on accelerating agrarian reform movement	ILC members Lead organisation: KPA
2.2 c	Consultation meetings to consolidate CSO alliance nationally to collaborate in promoting the White Paper	Formation of national alliance of CSOs for the promotion of the White Paper Press kit for media dissemination on formation of the alliance	ILC members Lead organisation: KPA
2.2 d	Public dialogues at provincial/district level to disseminate White Paper information to local communities	Forums in at least two regions that aim to encourage public support for the White Paper at the regional level	ILC members Lead organisation: KPA

General objective 3: Enable local communities and smallholder farmers to obtain their land rights through the implementation and enforcement of existing pro-poor land and related laws and policies.

In the previous three presidential elections after the post-Suharto *Reformasi* (1998), political parties and candidates have not discussed agrarian reform in terms of mainstream policy. One reason for this is the lack of awareness about land reform. It must be noted also, however, that most elites represent large-scale land owners in agriculture, plantations, forestry, and mining, which may explain the lack of motivation.

Reform requires support from a wider community (CSOs, grassroots communities, academics, IGOs, government, Parliament, mass media) that understands the importance of change in land governance. To achieve this, capacity building is required for local leaders, women, and youth on land governance issues. This will contribute to the expansion of participation by local communities in ongoing agrarian policy formulation processes. In addition, with changes in community-oriented land governance, mapping of land areas managed by local people can be realised, as well as the promotion of community management models of fair management of natural resources.

Specific objectives:

- » Implement pro-poor land and related laws and policies by improving people’s capacity in the struggle for agrarian reform and in land control and management;
- » Strengthen and protect people’s rights and access to land at regional level.

Specific activities:

No.	Specific activity	Outputs	Organisation(s)
3.1a	Provide training on agrarian reform and case advocacy for local leaders/activists and farmers’ organisations on land and agrarian reform	Training module on agrarian reform for local leaders, activists, and young cadres of farmer/IP organisations At least 100 local leaders/activists/young cadres of farmer/IP organisations capacitated to participate in agrarian reform struggles and advocacy	ILC members Lead organisation: KPA
3.2a	Conduct workshops to facilitate participative mapping services to strengthen people’s control and access to land in two sites (Southeast and South Sulawesi)	At least ten trained facilitators in participatory mapping in each area who can respond to future demand for mapping at a regional level Land control maps for two sites created by trained facilitators with local communities as a result of training on participative mapping	ILC members Lead organisation: JKPP
3.2b	Provide training for women and local youth leaders on the agrarian reform movement in relation to sustainable livelihoods and implementation of Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC) in agrarian policy	Training module and curriculum for agrarian reform and application of GEC tools At least 60 women and young local leaders capacitated to participate in agrarian reform issues and GEC implementation Information materials (brochure/flyer) on applying GEC tool to evaluate the Draft Land Bill (linked to specific activity No. 1)	ILC members Lead organisation: RMI
3.3	Conduct workshops and advocacy/lobbying on spatial planning in the region of Sulawesi to demonstrate its benefits in enabling people’s control and access to land on two islands	Written report analysing spatial issues of selected site, including a roadmap of advocacy strategy on spatial issues and land use at regional/local level Policy paper for advocacy work on spatial planning problems and people-based map for local government	ILC members Lead organisation: JKPP

Timeline and logframe

10 July 2014 – 9 July 2015



DETAILED ACTIVITIES, DELIVERABLES AND TIMELINE 10 July 2014 – 9 July 2015

Objective 1: Consolidate a platform for CSOs to form a common position for collective evidence-based advocacy regarding implementation of the MP3EI

Specific activities	Details of activities
Conduct workshops amongst CSOs to consolidate research and analyse results from CSOs, researchers, and academics and draw up a joint analysis of MP3EI	Formulate a consolidated position paper on MP3EI
CSOs undertake collective advocacy based on multi-stakeholder consultations (with government, other CSOs, research institutions, journalists, IGOs) to disseminate the draft position paper in order to increase awareness on the impacts of MP3EI and find potential solutions to address them	Finalise CSO position paper on MP3EI, and related advocacy and campaigns

Objective 2: Promote the formulation of land and related laws, policies, and institutions that are people-centred and based on democratic land governance

Specific activities	Details of activities
2.1a Advocate to influence Parliament and related government offices on the Draft Land Bill	A working group to draft a position paper on the Land Bill
	<p>Hearing with members of Parliament and related government actors</p> <p>Public discussion on Draft Land Bill with research centres, universities, and CSOs</p> <p>Mass mobilisation of national and local leaders and PO/NGO activists to put pressure on Parliament and government</p>
2.1b Promotion of National Commission for Agrarian Reform and Conflict Resolution (KNUPKA)	Draft a proposal on National Commission for Agrarian Conflict Resolution
	Working group on the National Commission for Agrarian Conflict Resolution
	Produce a policy paper on the National Commission for Agrarian Conflict Resolution and disseminate this nationwide
	Lobbying and public hearings with members of Parliament
	Organise public discussions for dissemination of the National Commission proposal to the public at large
	Organise a press conference and campaign tools for public awareness on NC proposal

How	Period
SAINS will develop the terms of reference (ToR) for the workshop, which will be attended by CSOs and academics who have conducted research on MP3EI and who will actively participate in the workshop. The forum will develop a working team to write a draft position paper.	July–September 2014
SAINS will organise multi-stakeholder meetings to consolidate and then disseminate key civil society messages on MP3EI through like-minded stakeholders, depending on the available political opportunities. The position of CSOs will also be disseminated at the regional level through two SAINS regional research centres (in Sumatra and Sulawesi) and other local partners of the multi-stakeholder group. The end result is based on the available political windows of opportunity following the presidential elections of July 2014, and two options can be used in this regard: (a) directly influence the National Development Plan for the next five-year period; (b) input safeguards and consolidated CSO advocacy on MP3EI	September 2014–May 2015
How	Period
KPA will set-up a team/working group composed of KPA Expert Council members and selected leaders/activists The team will formulate and write the position paper after discussion amongst members Drafting process will be based on five important points that must be considered by Parliament and the government: » The position of the Land Bill in relation to the Basic Agrarian Law, 1960; » Implementation of agrarian reform; » Agrarian conflict resolution; » Protection and recognition of rights and access to land of marginalised people (IPs, farmers, women); » Institutionalisation of land governance covering forest and non-forest areas. The draft will be discussed with CSO networks and other experts to obtain feedback	July–October 2014
KPA will propose that Parliament conducts public hearings with its own team and the draft team, or alternatively that Parliament invite KPA for another round of public hearings	November 2014–April 2015
Two public discussions with CSOs, academics, government officials, and MPs to discuss Land Bill and CSOs' position paper in selected areas (Makassar in Sulawesi Island and Pontianak in Kalimantan)	September–November 2014
Mass mobilisation of KPA members and CSO networks to strengthen national campaign in monitoring the deliberation process of the Draft Land Bill and key agrarian reform issues	September 2014
Linked to advocacy on the Draft Land Bill, KPA intends to revive the idea of a special institution for agrarian reform as well as conflict resolution. A fresh and comprehensive concept/proposal for this institution is urgently needed. A special team will draft a blueprint with the help of the KPA Expert Council	July–September 2014
KPA and the CSO network will form a special working group for advocacy and campaigning on the proposed National Commission (NC) Specifically for conflict resolution, the working group will engage with the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) and the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) to support the campaign and to conduct advocacy This process will take place through focus group discussions (FGDs) and a series of formal and informal discussions/meetings to ensure that there is common understanding among all stakeholders	July 2014–June 2015
A policy paper on the NC proposal will be distributed to the wider public, e.g. CSO network, government institutions, MPs, universities, mass media	August–October 2014
Formal/informal meetings to lobby political party leaders and members of Parliament to promote the National Commission for Agrarian Reform and Conflict Resolution Attend public hearings in Parliament to promote the proposal, with KPA as the lead representative (linked to public hearings for advocacy on the Draft Land Bill)	November 2014–April 2015
Conduct public discussions in West and Central Java to promote the idea of the NC. Each discussion will involve at least 50 representatives from CSOs, government institutions, mass media, and academia	November 2014–January 2015
Press conferences will be conducted and campaign tools will be produced to promote, socialise, and spread the idea of the NC	September 2014–April 2015

Specific activities	Details of activities
2.2. Workshop on agrarian constitutionalism to develop a White Paper for a consolidated and comprehensive CSO/FO approach to agrarian reform	Workshop for agrarian experts to develop a framework and an initial draft of the White Paper, followed up by finalisation of the draft by formulation team
2.2.b National conference to create a common platform on agrarian reform with wider stakeholders/key actors (new government institution, experts, academics, religious groups, IGOs, etc.)	Conference with the main theme: "Continuing Indonesia by Agrarian Constitutionalism: Creating a Common Platform on Agrarian Reform"
2.2.c. Consultation meetings for national consolidation among CSOs to collaborate in promoting and campaigning in support of the White Paper and agrarian reform agenda	Consolidation meeting of CSO alliances at the national level (including Java region) to support the White Paper and put pressure on government
2.2.d. Public dialogues at province/district level to promote and popularise the White Paper and acceleration of agrarian reform movement to local CSOs, community members and mass media	Dialogues with local community will be conducted in Sumatra and Sulawesi
Objective 3: Enable local communities and smallholder farmers to obtain their land rights through the implementation and enforcement of existing pro-poor land and re	
Specific activities	Details of activities
3.1. Training on agrarian reform and case advocacy for local leaders/activists and farmer organisations on land and agrarian reform	<p>Training on agrarian reform and case advocacy for local communities/leaders (farmers' and/or IP organisation) from 12 provinces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Sumatra (Jambi, South Sumatra); » Java (West, East, Central, and Banten); Bali (Bali and Lombok); » Kalimantan (West, South); » Sulawesi (South, Central, Southeast). <p>Activities will include a series of preparation meetings for the formulation of modules, selection of participants, and training</p>
3.2.a. Conduct workshops to facilitate participative mapping services to strengthen people's control and access to land in two islands (South and Southeast Sulawesi)	Participative mapping service in Sulawesi
3.2.b. Training for women and local youth leaders on the agrarian reform movement in relation to sustainable livelihoods and GEC implementation in agrarian policy	<p>Design a training curriculum</p> <p>Design a training module for women and youth active in the agrarian reform movement</p> <p>Select candidates for training</p> <p>Training 1: Women, youth and agrarian reform movement for sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>Training 2: Identify and test expansion tools for the agrarian reform movement</p> <p>FGDs with experts/academics; consolidation meeting for CSOs to gather, discuss, and analyse findings/feedback on Draft Land Bill evaluation from training participants</p> <p>Training 3: Observe, hear, and bring together women's and youth movements on issues of land rights and natural resources</p> <p>Revise and finalise training modules on women, youth, and agrarian reform movement</p>
3.2.c. Conduct workshops and advocacy/lobbying on spatial planning in Sulawesi based on the results of participative mapping	<p>Workshop strategy on spatial planning in Sulawesi</p> <p>Lobby and advocate for spatial planning contraventions in Sulawesi region</p>

How	Period
<p>An initial draft will be prepared for discussion at the workshop of experts</p> <p>After the workshop, the paper will be written and finalised by the chosen formulation team through intensive workshops. KPA will take the White Paper to national consultation among CSOs, regional dialogues, etc.</p>	August–September 2014
<p>High-level elected national leaders from government and Parliament will be invited to the conference as keynote speakers</p> <p>Key experts will be invited to present papers on agrarian problems and issues of natural resource management (farmers, IPs, gender issues), the political economy, social movements, human rights, and other critical perspectives</p> <p>The main output of the conference will be a declaration on ways to accelerate significant and meaningful reforms in agrarian and natural resource governance in the context of multiple and interconnected sites of struggle within and between international, national, and local-level actors and forces</p>	October–November 2014
<p>Consolidation meeting will be conducted with KPA and its CSO alliances (Joint Secretariat of PHRI alliance or SekBer PHRI, a wide alliance of Indonesian CSOs formed in early 2012 to respond to agrarian conflict and to lobby Parliament for a conflict resolution institution). The alliance consists of various sectors: farmers, labourers, IPs, women, fisher folk, and students</p>	August–September 2014
<p>The plan is to popularise the White Paper for a larger audience, especially CSOs including NGOs, POs, activists, and local leaders at the regional level – KPA members and networks</p>	December 2014–January 2015

Related laws and policies

How	Period
<p>Agrarian reform training for local communities to strengthen people's access to land, land management, and production management</p> <p>KPA will collaborate with its CSO members (RMI, SAINS, AMAN, Bina Desa, etc.) and networks (JKPP and others), as well as with its Expert Council to conduct trainings.</p> <p>At least 100 local leaders/activists (farmers, IP, and women's organisations) from five islands will be trained in order to strengthen their capacity in the struggle for agrarian reform related to law/regulation, conflict resolution and advocacy, and land management.</p> <p>The local leaders/activists will come from KPA member organisations and networks active in the struggle for agrarian reform.</p>	July 2014–January 2015
<p>This activity supports the community to strengthen rights and access to land and natural resources</p>	July 2014–June 2015
<p>The curriculum will be designed before training and will be collaboratively designed with ILC's partners in Indonesia. The design process will take place in a one-time joint workshop.</p> <p>There will be three rounds of training, each for three days x 20 participants</p>	July 2014
<p>Training modules will be collaboratively designed by ILC members in Indonesia as preliminary material for the training. This will require two meetings</p>	August–September 2014
<p>Candidates for training are expected to come from local reform agents, from groups of women and youth. All candidates will be screened to identify 20 participants committed to participating in a course of training</p>	August–September 2014
<p>This first series of training will focus on brainstorming ideas of women and youth participants in the context of the agrarian reform movement. This training will last for about three days</p>	October 2014
<p>The second series of training will focus on empowering participants to identify tools used in expansion of the agrarian reform movement, one of which will be the GEC. This training will last for about three days, including testing of tools in the field</p>	January 2015
<p>This activity will be used to collect inputs and recommendations in relation to gender issues in the Land Bill. This input will be used to lobby government</p>	March 2015
<p>The third series will focus on observing, hearing, and bringing together participants' movements from each region on the role of women and youth in pushing for their rights to land and natural resources. This will be done through a combination of training and seminars, which will be attended by government representatives and other related institutions</p>	April 2015
<p>This activity is intended to revise modules that have been tested in the three series of training</p>	June 2015
<p>CSOs and Service Centres will be invited to attend a participatory mapping workshop in Sulawesi to analyse spatial issues in the region and create a roadmap for an advocacy strategy</p>	July–August 2014
<p>CSO and Service Centre of Participatory Mapping will advocate for action in cases of contravention of spatial planning to local government in Sulawesi</p>	September 2014–February 2015

LOGFRAME

General objective 1: Consolidate a platform among CSOs to form a common position for collective advocacy addressing negative impacts of the implementation of the MP3EI		
Objective	Summary	Indicators related to expected outcomes
Specific objective 1.1	Consolidate a common platform among CSOs to form a position for collective evidence-based advocacy regarding MP3EI implementation	One consolidated position of like-minded CSOs/FOs Based on available political opportunities, engage with Komnas HAM
Specific objective 1.2	Undertake collective advocacy (based on political opportunity) on the common position of CSOs on the impact of MP3EI, relating also to advocacy in the formulation and implementation of agrarian reform issues	Based on the political situation following presidential elections, either: a) Include concept/provisions of people-centred development in the next National Development Plan to promote consolidated position OR b) Consolidate CSO campaigns, SAINS Sumatra and Sulawesi research centre trainings, and push for safeguards in MP3EI
General objective 2: Promote the formulation of land and related laws, policies, and institutions that are people-centred and based on democratic land governance		
Specific objective 2.1.a	Advocate to Parliament and related government offices at the national level to influence and improve the provisions of the Draft Land Bill	Recommendations on at least three proposed themes included in a revised government draft Land Bill provides protections for farmers and marginalised groups, including provisions of BAL Land Bill includes updates on new constitutional developments (including recognition of customary forests)
Specific objective 2.1.b	Demands for and promotion of a National Commission for Agrarian Reform and Conflict Resolution	Special working group is set up to formulate concept of the National Commission (NC) for Agrarian Reform and the NC for Conflict Resolution under direct authority of the President Concept of the National Commission (NC) for Agrarian Reform and the NC for Agrarian Conflict Resolution is adopted by the government and national institutions Independent NC has non-conflicting authority to resolve agrarian conflicts/ disputes NC provides a new approach to mediating conflicts, taking into consideration both formal and customary rights
Specific objective 2.2 (activities a–d)	Develop a comprehensive and consolidated concept of agrarian reform (White Paper/ guide document) to influence the agenda of government and members of Parliament for formulating and implementing agrarian reform	Multi-stakeholder White Paper on agrarian reform. Concepts and recommendations inform 2015–2020 National Development Plan approved by the President, and inform new land-related policies proposed by the government

Means of verification	Assumptions	Baseline
<p>Position paper and publication of CSOs' position on MP3EI</p> <p>National Development Plan (Indonesia) and related economic and land-related laws, policies, and proposed amendments</p> <p>List of event participants</p> <p>Photographs</p> <p>Minutes of the meeting</p>	<p>Invited CSOs are interested in discussing the topic of MP3EI</p> <p>ILC members have access to key positions of various stakeholders</p>	<p>The following key CSOs/FOs/government institutions have undertaken different non-consolidated research on MP3EI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Prakarsa – Oxfam, WALHI, ARC, Komnas HAM, SAINS » Komnas HAM MoU with SAINS for researching impacts of MP3EI on local communities
<p>National Development Plan OR safeguards in MP3EI (depending on political opportunity)</p> <p>Press release</p> <p>Government officials' or policy-makers' records of minutes, parliamentary hearings</p> <p>Photographic and video documentation</p> <p>Minutes of meetings</p>	<p>Presence and cooperation of public officials who play major roles in the implementation of MP3EI is not a problem</p>	<p>National Development Plan of Indonesia does not have people-centred development</p> <p>No concerted pressure to push for MP3EI reform, but ad hoc by CSOs and FOs, and government institutions</p>
<p>Initial draft of the Land Bill</p> <p>Final draft of the Land Bill</p> <p>Media coverage (articles/news/opinion) including Parliament and KPA websites (news/updates on public hearings)</p> <p>Position paper</p> <p>Voice and photographic documentation</p> <p>Minutes of meetings</p> <p>KPA activity report</p>	<p>Deliberation process on drafting Land Bill is not delayed or stopped by the new Parliament after 2014 elections</p> <p>Deliberation process on Draft Land Bill in Parliament is open for public consultation/ participation</p> <p>Mass media are able to capture positions on the Draft Land Bill and accurately report on the deliberation process</p>	<p>New government laws and policies in the agrarian sector (e.g. on land) do not have reference to the Basic Agrarian Law (BAL) 1960 (BAL =comprehensive pro-poor agrarian reform law, including on land)</p> <p>ILC members have provided recommendation on five thematic areas of the proposed Land Bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The position of Land Bill in relation to BAL 1960; » Agrarian reform implementation; » Agrarian conflict resolution; » Protection and recognition of rights and access to land of marginalised people (IPs, farmers, women) » Institutionalisation of land governance covering forest and non-forest areas <p>Land Bill does not include updates on new constitutional developments affecting IP communities, marginalised groups</p>
<p>Media coverage (articles/news/opinion) including by Komnas HAM and Parliament and KPA websites (news/updates on related issues)</p> <p>KPA verifiable records of agrarian conflicts</p> <p>Voice and photo documentation</p> <p>Minutes of meetings</p> <p>Policy paper</p> <p>Press kit and campaign tools</p> <p>List of event/meeting participants</p> <p>KPA activity report</p> <p>MoU formalising cooperation with Komnas HAM and Komnas Perempuan for promotion of the NC for Agrarian Conflict Resolution</p>	<p>Commitment from Komnas HAM and Komnas Perempuan to support the promotion of NC for Agrarian Conflict Resolution</p> <p>Mass media will disseminate the status of the proposal to establish National Commission for Agrarian Reform and Conflict Resolution</p> <p>Politicians in new government and Parliament will support the NC</p>	<p>No special, reputed, or nationally recognised institution (under Presidential authority) to resolve structural agrarian conflict</p> <p>National Land Agency, National Commission on Forests have conflicts of interest in resolving agrarian conflict</p> <p>Existing Special Presidential Regulation on social conflict resolution does not provide mediation in disputes, only adheres to problematic existing formal rights, criminalises other claimants</p>
<p>White Paper on agrarian reform</p> <p>Minutes and records of meetings</p> <p>National Development Plan 2015–2020</p> <p>Land-related laws, policies, and amendments</p> <p>Declarations/joint action plans of CSOs supporting White Paper</p> <p>Reference by government documents to CSO White Paper</p>	<p>Political situation after 2014 election</p> <p>Commitments from the new government and members of Parliament on the agrarian reform agenda</p> <p>Newly elected President prioritises agrarian reform, as indicated in official campaign submissions of both presidential candidates</p>	<p>No comprehensive or consolidated government approach on agrarian reform has been implemented</p> <p>BAL 1960 and related laws and policies have formulated key pro-poor clauses for agrarian reform, but no consolidation or updating since 1960s</p>

General objective 3: Enable local communities and smallholder farmers to obtain their land rights through implementation and enforcement of existing pro-poor land ar

Objective	Summary	Indicators related to expected outcomes
Specific objective 3.1	Improve people's capacity building in agrarian reform struggles and in land control and management	<p>100 trained local leaders, activists, and young cadres of farmer/IP organisations from 12 provinces (out of 34) to understand and apply learned conflict resolution skills and available mechanisms</p> <p>Through trained local leaders, information updates are provided in these provinces</p>
Specific objective 3.2.a	Train facilitators in localities to map community-owned areas and to help local communities in future participatory mapping	<p>At least 20 trained facilitators in participatory mapping to respond to future demand for mapping in South and Southeast Sulawesi</p> <p>Piloting of participatory land control maps of one site in South Konawe (Southeast Sulawesi) and one site in Maros (South Sulawesi) created by the trained facilitators with local communities as a result of training on participative mapping</p>
Specific objective 3.2.b	Improve capacity of women and youth leaders in applying gender sensitivity within the agrarian reform movement	<p>Women and youth leaders from at least five villages in West Java/Banten provinces are involved in community decision-making bodies</p> <p>Inputs and recommendations from training participants on gender perspectives (four major islands) inform recommendations on gender clauses in the Draft Land Bill (GEC) – with objective 2.1.a</p> <p>Training participants conduct follow-up formal or informal training within their sites (hamlet or village level) on gender needs in agrarian reform</p>
Specific objective 3.2.c	Strengthen and protect people's rights and access to land at regional level through policy changes on spatial planning in island of Sulawesi	<p>One map (as a result of specific objective 3.2.a) to serve as best practice case for informing the province's spatial planning policy</p> <p>Provincial government in Southeast Sulawesi adopts policy of officially recording and recognising communities' spatial/land use planning</p>

Means of verification	Assumptions	Baseline
<p>Voice and photographic documentation of the training process</p> <p>Minutes of meetings (trainings)</p> <p>Training modules</p> <p>List of training participants</p> <p>KPA activity report</p> <p>News on KPA's website and other publications regarding the training</p>	<p>Trainees will be open to new ideas and learning</p> <p>Lack of knowledge and understanding about problems, policy, and advocacy in agrarian reform</p> <p>Lack of information about the national-level situation reaching the local community/grassroots level</p>	<p>Local FOs from Sumatra (Jambi, South Sumatra), Java (West, East, Central, and Banten), Bali and Lombok, Kalimantan (West, South), Sulawesi (South, Central, Southeast) have no access to information or updates on national agrarian issues</p> <p>Local leaders in these communities have no training on conflict resolution or on mechanisms and institutions available for defending land rights of vulnerable persons</p>
<p>Voice and photographic documentation of the training and mapping process</p> <p>Participatory/land control maps</p> <p>Minutes of meetings (trainings)</p> <p>List of participants</p> <p>JKPP activity report</p> <p>News update on JKPP's website</p> <p>JKPP Service Centres</p>	<p>Trainees will be open to new ideas and learning</p> <p>Trainees are willing to share their learning in participatory mapping with the local community</p>	<p>Communities in Southeast Sulawesi lack facilitators for mapping: two facilitators in Southeast Sulawesi, five in South Sulawesi</p> <p>No officially recognised participatory maps for sites in South Konawe district in Southeast Sulawesi, or Maros district in South Sulawesi</p>
<p>Land Bill</p> <p>Module on training local women and youth leaders on agrarian reform movement</p> <p>List of participants</p> <p>Documentation of training</p> <p>Action plan for each training participant</p> <p>RMI activity report</p> <p>Records of participants in training</p>	<p>Willingness of stakeholders to be trained and to learn from this experience</p> <p>Presidential election process will be completed without any problems</p>	<p>Women and youth leaders in at least 16 villages in West Java and Banten provinces have not been involved in decision-making processes on land and natural resources issues</p> <p>Gender needs relating to agrarian issues have not been determined in four major islands – Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Java</p> <p>Draft Land Bill has not addressed gender perspectives and needs</p>
<p>Policy paper for spatial planning and people-based mapping</p> <p>Southeast Sulawesi district government policy on spatial planning, and related documents</p> <p>Documentation of advocacy process</p> <p>JKPP activity report</p>	<p>Commitment and political will of local government to consider people's territory and rights through participatory mapping</p>	<p>In Southeast Sulawesi only two out of 15 districts have land use/spatial planning</p> <p>At provincial level, spatial planning policy is still under development</p>

ANNEX 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE “PRE-CONDITIONING WORKSHOP TOWARDS NATIONAL ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Main Challenges of Agrarian Problems in Indonesia”, held in Jakarta, 18–19 September 2013 and hosted by KPA, JKPP, RMI, and SAINS (ILC Indonesia members)

Ade Cholik, Mr.	Participatory Mapping Community Network (JKPP)
Aflina, Ms.	National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan)
Aldilla S., Mr.	UKP4/Tim Khusus REDD (President’s Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight)
Andika, Mr.	Mining Advocacy Network (Jatam), Central Sulawesi
Anny Anjarwati, Ms.	Samdhana Institute
Arif W.A., Mr.	Journalist, Kontan
Arifin Saleh Monang, Mr.	Indigenous People’s Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN)
Arsah, Mr.	PMPL-ME
Asmar Exwar, Mr.	Regional KPA of South Sulawesi
Bagas, Mr.	Mining Advocacy Network (Jatam)
Bill Collier, Mr.	Asian Development Bank (ADB) – Consultant
Chaerul, Mr.	Bina Desa – Jakarta
Dianto Bachriadi, Mr.	Komnas HAM (Vice Chairperson of the National Commission on Human Rights)
Feri Johana, Mr.	ICRAF
Ferry Widodo, Mr.	Indonesian Farmers Alliance (API)
Gunawan, Mr.	Director of IHCS
Idham Arsyad, Mr.	Programme Coordinator of Working Group (WG) Tenure
Idham Khaliq, Mr.	National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)
Islah, Mr.	Indonesian Friends of the Earth (WALHI)
Kasmita Widodo, Mr.	Participatory Mapping Community Network (JKPP)
Kurnia Toha, Mr.	National Land Agency (BPN RI)
Luluk Uliyah, Ms.	Epistema Institute
M. Fadil Kirom, Mr.	Indonesian Farmers Alliance (API)
Malik, Mr.	HuMa – Jakarta
Melani Abdul Kadir, Ms.	Samdhana Institute
Mimin D.H., Mr.	National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM)
Muhamad Ya’kub, Mr.	Indonesian Peasants Union (SPI)
Nia Ramdhaniaty, Ms.	Director of RMI – Bogor
Nikmah, Ms.	International NGO for Indonesian Development (INFID)
Nining Erlina, Ms.	Bina Desa – Jakarta
Noer Fauzi Rachman, Mr.	Director of Sajogyo Institute – Bogor
Purwanto, Mr.	SPPQT, Central Java
Rahmat, Mr.	Agrarian Reform Movement Alliance (AGRA)
Reny Juita, Ms.	ICRAF
Rizaldi, Mr.	UN-Habitat – Jakarta
San Afri Awang, Mr.	Forestry Ministry (Kementrian Kehutanan)
Sarah, Ms.	Journalist, Republika
Satyawan Sunito, Mr.	Institut Pertanian Bogor (Bogor Agriculture University)
Shivakumar, Mr.	Bank Dunia (World Bank)
Suryati Simanjuntak, Ms.	Director of KPPSM, North Sumatra
Taufiqul Mujib, Mr.	Oxfam GB – Indonesia
Tibroni, Mr.	PMPL-ME
Usep Setiawan, Mr.	Programme Coordinator of the National Forestry Council (DKN)
Iwan Nurdin, Mr.	Secretary General of Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria (KPA)
Dewi Kartika, Ms.	Vice-Secretary General of Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria (KPA)



References

- Bappenas (2011) "Masterplan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia". Jakarta: Ministry of National Development Planning.
- Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif (JKPP) (2013) "Memetakan Konflik Ruang untuk Mewujudkan Kedaulatan Rakyat atas Ruang di Indonesia". Position Paper. Bogor: JKPP
- Kartodiharjo, H. (2011) "Peluang dan Kendala Integrasi Kebijakan Pertanahan di Kawasan Hutan". Research report. Jakarta: Puslitbang BPN & Fakultas Kehutanan IPB.
- Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian (2011) "Master Plan Percepatan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia". Jakarta: Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian.
- KPA (2013) "Laporan Akhir Tahun 2013 KPA", released on 19 December 2013 at KPA press conference in Jakarta and published by mass media.
- KPA (2012) "Laporan Akhir Tahun 2012 KPA", released on 27 December 2012 at KPA press conference in Jakarta and published by mass media.
- Sirait, M. (2009) "Masyarakat Adat dan Ekspansi Perkebunan Kelapa Sawit di Kalimantan Barat, Indonesia". Bogor: Cordaid.





Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA)

Contact: *Mr. Iwan Nurdin*

E-mail: kpa@kpa.or.id

Website: <http://www.kpa.or.id>



Indonesian Community Mapping Network (JKPP)

Contact: *Mr. Deny Rahadian*

E-mail: seknas@jkpp.org

Website: <http://www.jkpp.org>



Indonesian Institute for Forest & Environment (RMI)

Contact: *Ms. Nia Ramdhaniaty*

E-mail: nia.ramdhaniaty@rmi-bogor.org

Website: <http://rmi-bogor.org>



Sajogyo Institute (SAINS)

Contact: *Mr. Eko Cahyono*

E-mail: anachoning@gmail.com

Website: <http://www.sajogyo-institute.or.id>



ILC Mission

A global alliance of civil society and intergovernmental organisations working together to promote secure and equitable access to and control over land for poor women and men.

ILC Vision

Secure and equitable access to and control over land reduces poverty and contributes to identity, dignity, and inclusion.

International Land Coalition Secretariat at IFAD Via Paolo di Dono, 44 , 00142 - Rome, Italy
tel. +39 06 5459 2445 fax +39 06 5459 3445 info@landcoalition.org | www.landcoalition.org