



## Employment Intensive Investment Programme

### Indonesia Project Brief:

#### Local Resource based approach for inclusive environmental rehabilitation

This project brief describes a pilot project to promote sustainable livelihoods for five local communities and support the implementation of Presidential Instruction (2/2007) and the Master Plan for the Rehabilitation and Revitalization of the deforested areas Ex-Mega Rice (EMR) project in the in Central Kalimantan from 2012 to 2013

Convention 169 on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, as well as the Free and Informed Prior Consent (FPIC) framework, was used to provide the guiding principles for working with the Dayaks indigenous communities.

#### Project Background

There are between 50 to 70 million (20 to 30%) indigenous people living in Indonesia. The government of Indonesia recognizes 1128 ethnic groups, of which some are identified as "komunitas adat terpencil" (geographically isolated indigenous groups) by the ministry of social affairs.

The traditional livelihood of Indonesian indigenous people is being threatened by various factors, including encroachment on their lands through slash and burn forest clearing for agriculture, illegal timber exploitation and mining, drainage of peat land as well as climate change. In 2007, Indonesia's deforestation rate ranked second fastest in the world and the majority of pulpwood plantations coming from natural forest conversions.

The indigenous people ex-mega rice project (EMRP) areas face high incidences of poverty and poor access to sustainable livelihoods, as well as severe environmental degradation. Forest and peatland restoration was deemed necessary to support sustainable livelihoods and eco-system services.

This project was implemented by ILO Jakarta with technical backstopping from the Employment Intensive Investment Program in partnership with REDD+, the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, the Ministry of Public Works, Indigenous, employers and worker's organizations.

#### The Project

The immediate objective of the project was to introduce local resource-based approaches through local capacity

building in order to rehabilitate degraded forest land, promoting sustainable livelihood development and improving access to socio-economic facilities and markets.

The project comprised of three interrelated components:

- Demonstration of the relevance of environmental infrastructure to support adaptation to climate change using participatory local resource-based approaches and techniques,
- Increased capacity of communities and local authorities to improve access to socio-economic facilities and markets in rural areas in support of sustainable livelihoods through meaningful participation in decision-making processes and local resource-based strategies,
- Introducing a participatory model for green value chain development and sustainable livelihoods is introduced through improving the capacity of local stakeholders.

#### Labor-Based Approach in Public Investments

Public investment programmes represent key government policy instruments to promote employment opportunities and pro-poor growth.

Local resource-based approaches use a cost-effective mix of labour and equipment that gives a higher priority to labour, supplementing it with appropriate equipment only where necessary for reasons of quality or cost. This approach has been successfully used for construction, improvement and maintenance works without increasing costs or compromising quality.

The process optimizes the use of local resources, in general, increasing social and economic impact by ensuring that investments are channelled through the local economy. This, in turn, maximizes the long-term impact of investments by creating local job opportunities and stimulating local markets, entrepreneurship and community participation. It also represents an effective approach to reduce dependence on foreign imports of equipment and material.

Despite its short time-frame, the project was implemented in five rural villages in central Kalimantan and used a community based participatory approach to bring about tangible impact. This helped drawing on traditional

indigenous knowledge and practices, consultation and fostered participation of the beneficiary communities at all stages of the project.

## Achievements

The project increased the capacity of communities and local authorities and improved access to socioeconomic facilities and markets in rural areas. It supported the creation of sustainable livelihoods through meaningful participation in decision-making processes and local resource-based strategies.

The participatory, community-based, approaches of the project planning, implementation and monitoring contributed strongly to build awareness related to forest degradation, broad-based community engagement in rehabilitation interventions and capturing local needs and priorities.

As such, the project addressed the two most pressing needs of the indigenous peoples; land rights and sustainable livelihoods. The planting of trees was not only used to rehabilitate the land, but also to mark the traditional boundaries of the area of the Dayaks. It was used as a means to stop companies of claiming the land for palm oil production, stating it is "unused land", as well as to indicate to the government that concessions should not be given for this area. The capacity building and awareness raising workshops on land rights for the local villagers as part of this programme were particularly beneficial in this respect.

Agroforestry practices were introduced and in all villages 3 to 5 fish-ponds were constructed. In four villages small infrastructure works had been constructed in all villages. Local people were hired as worker, generating income and providing decent work opportunities as well as training

during the project. As such the project also enabled the transfer of technical skills and knowledge of on fish farming, agroforestry, marketing of products and business development

The project also managed to involve women in all activities by setting a quota for women. In every coordinating committee, it was decided that at least one out of three members should be a woman, and in workshops and implementation activities at least 40% of the participants were women.

The project also provided support to and work in partnership with local indigenous CSOs/NGOs, employers' and workers' organizations, in order to simultaneously consolidate the collaboration between ILO and the Government of Indonesia

## The Employment-Intensive Investment Program

EIIP supports ILO member States in the design, formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies and programmes aiming to address unemployment and underemployment through public investment, typically in infrastructure development.

EIIP is part of the ILO's Employment Policy Department and has evolved over the past 40 years from a series of labour-intensive infrastructure programmes to a comprehensive and integrated package of interventions which contributes to both the provision of improved and climate resilient infrastructure, and the creation of decent jobs. EIIP influences public investments to become more employment-oriented through knowledge development, capacity building, and technical advisory services at policy, institutional and operational levels.

### Key ILO resources

- Employment-Intensive Infrastructure Programmes: Capacity Building for Contracting in the Construction Sector Geneva, International Labour Office, 1999
- Employment-Intensive Investment In Rural Infrastructure for Economic Development, Social and Environmental Protection and Inclusive Growth. Geneva, International Labour Office, 2015
- Local Resource-Based Approaches for Infrastructure Investments – Source Book. Employment-Intensive Investment Programme, Advisory Support Information Services Regional Programme for Africa, 2009
- Decent Work for Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in the Rural Economy, 2017
- Promoting decent work for indigenous and tribal people through employment and investment programs, Employment Policy Briefs 2018

### Contact:

Employment Policy Department  
Employment Intensive Investment Programme  
DEVINVEST

International Labour Office  
4, route des Morillons  
CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

For more information on Local resource-based approaches and community infrastructure, visit our web site of the Employment Intensive Investment Programme

<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/employment-intensive-investment/lang-en/index.htm>

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