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In terms of structure, the abstract follows a version of the IMRaD model (Introduction-Method-Results-and-Discussion) typical of abstracts and research articles in STEM fields.

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Developing community-based forest ecosystem service management to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation[☆]

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The authors set the context of the research article by making a *topic generalization* and provides a rationale for the study.

The discourse marker, “hence”, attempts to highlight the *gap* in the study and points to the research question.

Typically, the methodology includes the study design (qualitative), study setting (communities of Papua, Central Kalimantan, Riau), study population (stakeholders), and method of data collection (interview, focus group discussions, field observations).

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ABSTRACT

At the site level, communities who manage and conserve forests are parties influencing as well as affected by deforestation and forest degradation. Hence, understanding their roles in supporting or avoiding deforestation and forest degradation is important to support national effort in reducing carbon emissions from forest. This study is aimed at: (1) examining communities' needs for forest products and services; (2) analysing communities' interests towards REDD + activities in reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation activities; and (3) analysing options to be developed into management plans for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. It examines 9 communities in the provinces of Papua, Central Kalimantan, and Riau. It employs a qualitative approach through stakeholder interviews, focus group discussions and field observations. The study found that communities face some constraints in managing forest ecosystem services that impede their role in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation that can be expected from the utilisation of non-timber forest products and ecosystem services. Communities' interests in joining programs to reduce emission from deforestation and forest degradation are diverse, but their capacity in planning and in systematic forest use, in including carbon conservation programs are relatively low. Hence, strengthening community-level organisational structures and developing robust plans for sustainable management of forest ecosystem services are needed to support communities' participation in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

In the next *move*, the authors clearly state the objectives of the study based on the *gap* identified. Note the use of the acronym “REDD +”. In general, the first time an acronym is used it follows the full term in parenthesis. However in this abstract the authors don't follow this standard. This highlights that the acronym is a known abbreviation in the discipline.

1. Introduction

Indonesia's emission reduction program through Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) has now moved from the readiness to the implementation phase. To ensure successful REDD+ outcomes, considerations of local contexts and dynamics (Eilenberg, 2015) and participation of local communities are essential (Resosudarmo et al., 2012). The role of local communities living within or surrounding forest areas in forest management is widely acknowledged (Gilmour, 2016). The interdependency between communities and the forest ecosystems where they live suggest that communities 'must play a key role in planning and implementing resource management activities, if those activities are to be sustainable on an ecological, social, and economic basis' (Gray et al., 2001, p.21). However, local communities' activities in utilising forest resources, to some extent, cause and are also affected by deforestation and forest

degradation (Bong et al., 2016a,b).

The area of forests controlled and administered by communities doubled between 1985 and 2000 and is expected to increase further (White and Martin, 2002). Furthermore, devolution of forest tenure from national governments to local communities and individuals has increased over the last two decades making the proportion of communities and individual ownership over forest resources accounted for 14% (FAO, 2015; RRI, 2014). The devolution has also gained increasing attention in developing countries, including Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia has a target to expand the area of social forestry schemes to 13.8 million hectares (Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia. SK, 2019). Limberg et al. (2005) define community-based forest management (CBFM) as 'forest management systems where local communities have some level of influence over decisions related to forest management or benefits'. CBFM in Indonesia is conceptually designed to transfer the state's authority over forest

Here the authors state the key findings of the research, interpret the results, and draw inferences.

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