

Social Forestry



Why we support Social Forestry implementation

About 26,000 villages are located in and around the forests of Indonesia (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2018) and out of the 37.2 million people living in these villages, 10.2 million are considered “poor” (CIFOR). In the last four decades the predominant pattern of forest exploitation has been through central government granting utilization rights (“concessions”) to private or state-owned enterprises. Adjacent communities have derived little benefit while seeing the natural resources on which their livelihoods depend disappear. The high rate of deforestation and forest degradation and the increasingly strong drive for the recognition of people’s rights to natural resources – together with community-based forest management success stories – has created a new awareness about the need for more intensive engagement of communities in forest management.

Devolving control over their natural resources to communities through Social Forestry is expected to help increase future forest sustainability as well as improve community welfare. In this context the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia delivered landmark ruling (MK35/2012) on 16 May 2013, effectively returning the jurisdiction and ownership of customary forest to communities. In reaction to that the Government of Indonesia initiated a forest sector and agrarian reform process with the aim to allocate 12,7 Mio hectares of forest land to management by local communities (National Mid-Term Development Plan 2015 -2019) under five different Social Forestry schemes (in KPHP and KPHL area) and one



scheme in conservation area (KPHK area) with conservation partnership. Additional elements of this reform process include the restitution of utilization rights of indigenous territories, conflict resolution, the transfer of full management rights for forests in Indonesia to local community and the acceleration of utilization permits for Social Forestry schemes.

The Government of Indonesia has regulated detailed provisions for the Social Forestry schemes as mentioned in Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.83 Year 2016 about Social Forestry; Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 32 Year 2015 about Customary Forest; and DG KSDAE Regulation No. 6/2018 about Conservation Partnership (see box below). Furthermore, economic empowerment of rural communities in and around forest area is one of the national priority policies.

TYPE OF Social Forestry	VILLAGE FOREST	COMMUNITY FOREST	CUSTOMARY FOREST	PEOPLE'S PLANTATION FOREST	FORESTRY PARTNERSHIP	CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP
Bahasa term	(Hutan desa)	(Hutan Kemasyarakatan)	(Hutan adat)	(Hutan Tanaman Rakyat)	(Kemitraan Kehutanan)	(Kemitraan Konservasi)
Location and area status	State forest (a. Production forest and/or protected forest which is not under any license; b. Protection forest managed by Perum Perhutani state forest enterprise; c. Certain areas in KPH)	State forest (a. Production forest and/or Protected forest which is not under any license; b. Protection forest managed by Perum Perhutani state forest enterprise; c. Certain areas in KPH)	Customary forest	State forest (a. Production forest which is not under any license; b. Certain areas within KPH)	State forest (production forest and/or protected forest), plantation forest under active concession license, certain areas within KPH.	State Forest (National Park, Grand Forest Park, Natural Tourism Park)
Utilization	Utilization of timber, non-timber forest yields, environmental services, in accordance with the forest's functions (production, protected, conservation)	Utilization of timber, non-timber forest yields, environmental services, in accordance with the forest's functions (production, protected, conservation)	Utilization of timber, non-timber forest yields, environmental services, in accordance with the forest's functions (production, protected, conservation)	Utilization of timber, non-timber forest yields, environmental services, in accordance with the forest's functions (production, protected, conservation)	Utilization of timber, non-timber forest yields, environmental services, in accordance with the forest's functions (production, protected, conservation)	Utilization of non-timber forest yields, traditional cultivation, traditional hunting for the species that are not under protected list, limited traditional utilization towards resources under water, limited ecotourism.
Permit duration	35 years and extendable	35 years and extendable	- ./.	35 years and extendable	In consonance with the individual Agreement	In consonance with the individual Agreement
Management institution	Village institutions set up through village regulations	Local community groups	Customary institutions	Cooperatives or individuals	FMUs/National Parks/ Natural Resources Conservation Agency/ management of forests with special purpose/ / state-owned forest enterprises/forest concession companies etc. in joint cooperation with community.	Management of National Park, Grand Forest Park, and Natural Tourism Park in joint cooperation with community.



Aim and Vision of Social Forestry

The Social Forestry approach aims to increase empowerment and social economics aspects of the local people in sustainable forest management by granting them permit of access to manage forests. The current government policy on various Social Forestry schemes accommodates local wisdom in managing and preserving forest resources, supports livelihood improvement in the framework of the national development goals: *Pro-poor, pro-job, pro-growth and pro-environment*.

The vision of Social Forestry activities is that local communities will actively manage their forests in a sustainable way, being able to cover their daily needs while also diversifying the sources of income that are generated by marketing forest resources and processed forest products. Social Forestry will therefore contribute to sustainable community development and livelihood improvement as well as biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Social Forestry in the context of Forest Management Units (FMU)

The development of Forest Management Units (FMU) is the precondition for sustainable forest management, good forest governance, climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement and has become a national priority. One of the main targets is setting up more than 600 units covering the entire forest land of Indonesia. FMUs are legally established permanent, accountable entities and public service providers operating within clearly demarcated forest boundaries. Social Forestry development will be integrated into FMU development. FMUs have an obligation to empower forest dependent communities and are envisaged to become partners, providing technical advice and services, approving, monitoring and controlling forest management plans and forest operations within the various Social Forestry schemes.

Our Activities

In the Districts of Kapuas Hulu, Berau and Malinau, forest administrations have selected pilot communities to apply for Social Forestry utilization rights. After that initial assessment for potential Social Forestry-schemes implementation has

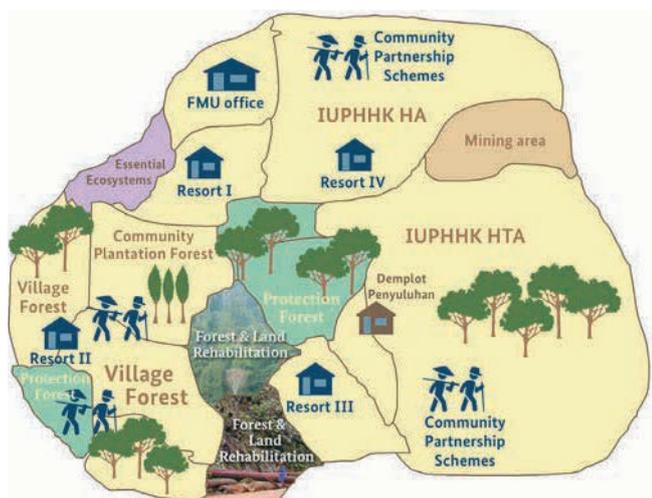


been done and FMUs, forest concession companies and other facilitating organizations support communities in the setting up e.g. of partnership schemes for forest management. FORCLIME supports Social Forestry processes starting with information dissemination on various Social Forestry-schemes. Communities select the most appropriate option and will be supported in joint negotiation and boundary determination with neighboring communities. The final boundaries are determined jointly by village representatives from these communities as well as by local government agencies and other stakeholders.

Another important contribution of FORCLIME in making Social Forestry successful in the target districts is through organizational and human capacity building for selected villagers. The trainings comprise administrative and managerial topics as well as technical aspects such as participatory mapping, training for facilitators and business training on the job. Trainings also include skills on how to assess and register the quantities and qualities of available forest resources and how to prepare a sound sustainable forest management plan. Field visits and learning from existing village and community forests allowed communities to develop new ideas for future development based on lessons learnt.

Support from sub-national government is essential for Social Forestry development. Therefore, FORCLIME actively facilitated the formulation of the governor regulation for permit granting procedures for village forest management rights in East Kalimantan, including the support for Social Forestry Working Group in West Kalimantan, North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan to accelerate and assist social forestry development in each region.

In addition, communities are supported in forest product utilization and value chain development in order to increase income and improve livelihoods. Tourism and Non-timber forest products with high production potential include honey, cocoa, rubber, bamboo, rattan and others.



Social Forestry schemes in the context of FMUs



Our Achievements

- Series of Preparation of Social Forestry Roadmap in West Kalimantan Province have been facilitated.
- Establishment of so-called Conflict Resolution Desk in Kapuas Hulu.
- Support the issuance of Social Forestry permit in Desa Manua Sadap (Village Forest; 1,382 hectare), Desa Tamao (Village Forest; 6,304 hectare), Desa Mensiau (Village Forest; 10,938 hectare); and Desa Bunut Hulu (Village Forest; 4,763 hectare), Desa Setulang (Village Forest; 4,415 hectare), Desa Long Ayap Seluas (Village Forest; 5,640 hectare), Punan Segah Seluas (Village Forest; 14,791 hectare), Wana Posangke (Customary forest; 6,212 hectare).
- Identification and mapping of Social Forestry area with focus on customary land rights in forest area in Malinau and Bulungan.
- Capacity building for village forest management board including support for the legal drafting of village regulations has been conducted in Menua Sadap and Nanga Lauk village (Kapuas Hulu District) and Setulang village (Malinau District). In some cases social forestry business groups could be established (e.g. in Menua Sadap).
- Sustainable harvesting schemes for honey and the development of Trigona honey has been initiated for several villages such as Muara Lesan, Long Beliu, Merasa, Batu Kajang, Sido Bangen, Merapun, Long Duhung, Long Lamcin, Long Keluh, Long Pelay, in Berau (East Kalimantan) and Menua Sadap in Kapuas Hulu (West Kalimantan).
- Communities from Jambi and Java have been supported to share lessons and experiences with communities from Kalimantan on Village Forest Development through workshops and field visits.
- Conducted study trip program for the management of Desa Menua Sadap forest to Kuching with purpose to learn the ecotourism development and the making of education forest in the village forest.
- Support on legal basis for Kemitraan/Partnership Scheme between PT. Inhutani Labanan I Unit Tepian Buah and Tourism Working Group in Kampung Tepian Buah (Segah, Berau, East Kalimantan) to manage 225 hectare forest area in concession for eco-tourism destination and PES purposes.
- Mapping of tenurial conflict on 5 villages (Tumbit Dayak, Gunung Sari, Labanan Makarti, Merasa and Batu Rajang-Berau district) have been conducted, in support to the KPH.
- Capacity building aiming on enhancing mediation technical skills in order to support on tenurial conflict resolution in Berau district was conducted.
- Support KPH in developing two Forestry Partnership of agroforestry between KPH Malinau and 2 (two) Forest Farmer Groups (KTH) namely in 110 hectare of forest area each in Setulang village.
- Support KPH in developing two Forestry Partnerships of NTFP and Environmental Services between KPH Tarakan and two Farmer Groups in Kampung I Tarakan Tengah, with a total 210 hectare of forest area (SK.4666/MENLHK-PKPS/PKPS/PSL.0/7/2018 and SK.4667/MENLHK-PKPS/PKPS/PSL.0/7/2018).
- Facilitate and support the MoU process between PT. Inhutani I Labanan (Blok 1 and Blok 2) with 5 villages (Tumbit Dayak, Gunung Sari, Labanan Makarti, Merasa and Batu Rajang) to do “win-win” conflict resolution and to stop encroachment on forest area, with Partnership Scheme as a solution.
- Support on legal basis for Kemitraan/partnership scheme between PT. Inhutani Labanan I Unit Tepian Buah (PT. Hutan Sanggam Labanan Lestari) and Forest Farmer Group on behalf of ± 80 households from Kampung Batu Rajang (Segah, Berau, East Kalimantan)” to manage ± 1,700 hectare Forest Area for agroforestry and sylvo-pasture purposes.
- Support on legal basis for Kemitraan/partnership scheme between PT. Inhutani Labanan I Unit Tepian Buah (PT. Hutan Sanggam Labanan Lestari) and Forest Farmer Group on behalf of ± 80 households from Kampung Batu Rajang (Segah, Berau, East Kalimantan)” to manage ± 1.700 hectare Forest Area for agroforestry and sylvo-pasture purposes.



Our Future Support:

- Support capacity building for personnel of at least 4 FMUs on community engagement and relevant soft skills.
- Support the forestry administration of North Kalimantan in the sub-national regulation development for granting permits under Social Forestry-schemes.
- Support business incubators on non-timber forest products development in selected villages within pilot FMUs – such as Rubber or wild honey in Kapuas Hulu and cacao in Sulawesi Tengah.
- Further support communities in Berau and Kapuas Hulu in forest land conflict mediation processes via specific trainings and by setting up conflict resolution forums.
- Support and facilitate KPH and community business model on social forestry area (post-legal basis established).
- Establish education forest in the village forest of Desa Menua Sadap.
- Ecotourism management training for the local community in West Kalimantan.
- Support to establish the Conflict Resolution Desk on provincial level.
- Support to the DG Social Forestry on Socialization of the Revised Minister Regulation on Social Forestry.
- Support KPH as the center of public service in the Social Forestry development matters.
- Continue to support Social Forestry Working Group to accelerate and assist the Social Forestry development and to encourage communication among stakeholders
- Support PES initiatives through ongoing ecotourism development within village forest in Menua Sadap village (Kapuas Hulu district); Setulang village (Malinau district) and partnership scheme “Tembalang Waterfall” in Tepian Buah Village (Berau district).
- Support the capacity building of honey associations in Nanga Lauk village forest (Kapuas Hulu district).
- Support agroforestry and sylvopastoral through ongoing Kemitraan scheme development in Batu Rajang village (Berau district).
- Systematically integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation aspects at least in 2 social forestry schemes (village forest management plan and Partnership scheme) management plan.

Forests and Climate Change (FORCLIME)

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Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME)

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