

# LAUNCHING MODEL FOREST INDONESIA

as part of the International Model Forest Network

## PROCEEDINGS

Jakarta, 2 December 2004



**Launching**  
**Model Forest Indonesia**  
as part of the International Model Forest Network

**Proceedings**  
Jakarta, 2 December 2004



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# Abbreviations

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| AKSF  | <i>Areal Kelola Sosial Forestry</i> (Social Forestry Management Area)                                      |
| BFMP  | Bureau Forest Management Project   |
| BMZ   | <i>Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung</i>                                |
| C & I | Criteria and Indicators  |
| CBFM  | Community Based Forest Management  |
| CGI   | Consultative Group on Indonesia  |
| CIFOR | Centre for International Forestry Research   |
| DfID  | Department for International Development   |
| FAO   | Food and Agricultural Organization   |
| FORDA | Forestry Research and Development Agency   |
| HKm   | <i>Hutan Kemasyarakatan</i> (Community Forest)   |
| HPH   | <i>Hak Pengusahaan Hutan</i> (Forest Concession) HTI Hutan Tanaman Industri (Industrial Forest Plantation) |
| IFF   | Intergovernmental Forum on Forest  |
| IMFNS | International Model Forest Network Secretariat   |
| IPF   | Intergovernmental Panel on Forest  |
| IRD   | <i>Institut de Recherche pour le Developpment</i> (France Institute for Research and Development)          |
| ITTO  | The International Tropical Timber Organization   |
| KPH   | <i>Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan</i> (Forest Management Unit)  |
| KPHK  | <i>Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan Konservasi</i> (Conservation Forest Management Unit)                          |
| KPHL  | <i>Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan Lindung</i> (Protection Forest Management Unit)                               |

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| KPHP     | <i>Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan Produksi</i> (Production Forest Management Unit)        |
| LFB      | The Lin'an Forest Bureau   |
| LIPI     | <i>Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia</i> (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)         |
| LMF      | Lin'an Model Forest  |
| LMFCC    | The Lin'an Model Forest Partnership Cooperative Committee                            |
| MF       | Model Forest   |
| MRF      | Malinau Research Forest  |
| NFP      | National Forest Program  |
| NGO      | Non Government Organization  |
| NTFP     | Non Timber Forest Product  |
| PHBM     | <i>Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat</i> (Managing the Forest with the Community) |
| SF       | Social Forestry  |
| SFM      | Sustainable Forest Management  |
| Ulot WMF | Ulot Watershed Model Forest  |
| UNDP     | United Nation Development Program  |
| UNFF     | United Nations Forum on Forest   |



**MINISTER OF FORESTRY  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

# Foreword

We heartily welcome the preparation of this Proceeding of the Launching of Model Forest Indonesia, which is a compilation of presentations and discussions presented during the launching event conducted on December 2, 2004. This is deemed important to broaden the understanding of model forest among many parties. We hope that by being understood by more parties, the concept of model forest will receive stronger support.

We would like to extend our appreciation to the organizing committee, who has undertaken the launching of the model forest concept very well. The same goes to the donors who have contributed to the event as well as the preparation of this proceeding, namely IMFNS and CIFOR. We hope that this cooperation will continue in the future to achieve the vision and mission of the Department of Forestry. We are also grateful to all the participants of the launching of Model Forest Indonesia who are all actively involved in the discussions.

As one of the so many efforts already and to be undertaken by the Department of Forestry to achieve sustainable forest management, model forest seems to be a promising method of forest management by involving all stakeholders. We have great hope that these two launched model forests, Berau and Margowitan Model Forests, will be well managed and become examples Indonesia could be proud of. Therefore, let us join forces to develop our forest together by involving all stakeholders and fight all types of forest destructing activities.

Jakarta, July 2005  
Minister of Forestry



MS Kaban



**MINISTRY OF FORESTRY  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

## Foreword

The Proceedings of the Launching of Model Forest Indonesia is prepared as an account of the cooperation work with the International Model Forest Network Secretariat (IMFNS) undertaken on December 2, 2004. We would like to make use of this opportunity to extend our deepest gratitude and appreciation to IMFN Secretariat located in Ottawa, Canada, for its full support to the event closely related to the launching of Model Forest Indonesia. Our gratitude and appreciation are extended to FAO, for attending this event as an expression of its support. We thank CIFOR, for its assistance in compiling the Proceeding of the Launching of Model Forest Indonesia. We hope that this cooperation keeps continuing.

We are also thankful to all participants, especially those coming from outside Jakarta/Java (Berau, Malinau), and the Regional Governments of Margowitan, Perum Perhutani and PT Inhutani I, for attending and participating in the Launching of Model Forest Indonesia.

Finally, it is hoped that results obtained from the Launching of Model Forest Indonesia compiled in this proceedings will be beneficial for all of the participants. For the regional governments of Margowitan and Berau Regencies in particular, and for the regional government of Malinau, results of the discussion will serve as helpful tools in developing the concept of model forest in responding to the concerns of many parties regarding the destructions of forest resources and their ecosystems. We hope that the development of model forest will become a joint effort in overcoming the destruction of forest resources and finding its solutions.

Jakarta, July 2005  
Director General for Forestry Planning

Boen M. Purnama





# 1

## Introduction

This proceeding is prepared based on results of the meeting on the Launching of *Model Forest Indonesia* conducted by the Department of Forestry in cooperation with the International Model Forest Network Secretariat (IMFNS), Canada and FAO on December 2, 2004 at the Manggala Wanabakti, Jakarta.

The purpose of the launching of *Model Forest Indonesia* is in the framework of presenting the Department of Forestry's full support to the development program of model forest in Indonesia, which final goal is sustainable forest management (SFM). This commitment is shown by launching 2 (two) locations of Indonesian model forest, namely Berau Model Forest at Berau Regency, East Kalimantan, and Margowitan Model Forest which is located in 4 (four) regencies in East Java: Madiun, Ponorogo, Ngawi and Magetan (abbreviated into Margowitan).

It should be noted that Berau Model Forest has been registered as member of the International Model Forest Network since 2000 and Margowitan became member in 2003. However, December 2, 2004 is the date the model forest concept was accepted by the Department of Forestry by the launching of the two model forests by the Minister of Forestry, M.S. Kaban.

This Proceedings is a compilation of papers, presentations and discussions presented during the meeting on the Launching of Indonesian Model Forest. To enrich information on model forest several information, in the form of papers and presentations not presented during the event, are also included in this proceeding.

It is hoped that this Proceedings will be useful to all parties, be it decision makers at the central as well as regional levels, and the general people who are interested in the sustainability of Indonesian forest.

The launching and this Proceedings are results of a participatory work of many parties. Thanks are therefore extended to the participants of the meeting, presenters of paper and presentation, chairpersons of the sessions and organizers, who have done all within their means to make the event successful. The launching meeting is also attended by Brian Bonnel of IMFNS, who has given full support in his attendance as well as financial support. The participation of Patrick Durst of FAO is also very valuable for Indonesia, as concrete support of FAO to the development of model forest in Indonesia. Preparation of this Proceedings is made possible by financial and other facilities assistance from CIFOR.

# 2

## Launching

### 1. Executive Summary

#### Remarks by the Minister of Forestry at the launching of Model Forest Indonesia

We know that to be able to sustain life, forest has to be well managed. And forest management in Indonesia is not only beneficial for Indonesians, but also for the whole world by providing tangible as well as intangible benefits. However, the development of natural forest in Indonesia, as well as in other parts of the world, is sufficiently depressed. This condition is worsened by the negative impacts of the economic crisis of 1997/1998. In a certain period of time the forest destruction reached 1.6 million hectare per annum.

This concern has pushed the Indonesian Government to prepare and develop serious steps and efforts to settle problems in this very complex forestry sector. International commitments such as the commitment of the Indonesian Government to the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI), is a part of the development process of the Indonesian forestry policy. Without setting aside the Five Prioritized Policies, which require real and immediate steps and actions, namely Overcoming Theft and Trade of Illegal Timber, Revitalization of Forestry Sector especially Forestry Industry, Rehabilitation and Conservation of Forest and Land, Economic Empowerment of Peoples Living Within and Around the Forest Area, and Consolidation of Forest Areas.

Existing problems within the implementation of the Five Prioritized Policies are already identified and follow-up actions in the field are being undertaken. It is hoped that satisfactory results of the implementations of the Prioritized Forestry Policies will have positive impacts on the image of forestry and management of forest resources in Indonesia, which eventually will increase the competitiveness of forestry products in the international market.

Within the framework of those five prioritized policies, serious interest is shown in the development of human resources. The success of the forestry development program will be better guaranteed if it is managed by professional and qualified hands. Therefore, programs on capacity building through education and training based on competence are synergistically implemented.

New problems in the 21st century requiring our joint attention because of their great environmental impacts nationally and internationally are namely:

The process of globalization in trade, production and technology has to be related to its positive impacts on the environment. Decentralization problems emerge as by products of globalization.

Social conflicts bringing serious environment destructions are, among others:

- Poverty and inequity become sufficiently serious promoters of environment destruction.
- Sectoral sustainability needs to be developed in mining industry and services besides agriculture and forestry.
- Science and technology can increase development of the developing countries to prevent the growth of inequity gap between developed and developing countries from getting bigger and destroying the environment.

As already understood, sustainable forest management is not the responsibility of the Ministry of Forestry solely, but also the responsibility of all parties, the regional governments as well as the non-governmental organizations and majority of the people.

Through the forum of *Model Forest Indonesia*, which is currently being developed in Berau, East Kalimantan and Margowitan, East Java, to be immediately followed by Malinau, East Kalimantan, it is hoped that there will be agreements in developing the program and action plans as well as support and management of the funding. It is also hoped that there will be support and attention from all Forestry partners and observers to jointly develop the model forest concept as one of the tools towards sustainable forest management in each country work area according to its policies and priorities.

## 2. Model Forest: Field Implementation of NFP

Silver Hutabarat

### Introduction

“Forest for People”. This sentence is a very famous theme of a big congress, namely the World Forestry Congress VIII conducted in Jakarta in 1978. So wide is the meaning of “forest for people” and so high is the aspiration hoped from the theme. The essence is forest should be utilized for the benefit of mankind. The congress has been so long in the past, is the aspiration or hope desired by the congress already fulfilled? Is forest managed and utilized for the benefit of mankind especially peoples living in and around the forest? In fact the hope brought forth during the congress and the existing reality is so far apart. The Indonesian forest resources are tremendously decreasing quantitatively as well as qualitatively. And the welfare of the peoples living in and around the forest does not change much since the congress ended.

As impacts of utilization of forest resources deviating from sustainable principles, we left behind very large destructed land and forest. Ministry of Forestry data shows that currently there are more than 30 million hectares of destructed land and forest needing rehabilitation. Observing the occurring development it seems that the forest area requiring rehabilitation will keep on increasing.

It is obvious that desire and facts are very different, but Indonesia keeps on trying to meet all its commitments, national as well as international. Nevertheless, stress on forest becomes more and more difficult to encounter, among other it is because of the increasing number of actors having interests in forest and forestry matters. It is therefore unavoidable that forest and forestry problems can not be handled by the forestry party only, but should include all related parties. Forest could not be seen as a system free of other activities, but a sub-system within a regional development system. A concept called Model Forest seems to make the achievement of the said goal possible.

### The Meaning of Model Forest

#### What is a Model Forest (MF)?

- MF is a large scale forest ecosystem, combined with various forest utilizations.
- In MF, stakeholders should be provided with sufficient information and be able to participate in making decisions of how the area will be utilized and managed. Without having sufficient information, it is impossible that participation will be effective.
- The main pillar of MF is stakeholders’ partnership with various opinions on social, economic and environmental aspects. In MF, difference of opinions is natural, but there should be a jointly approved consensus.
- In MF there should be regular meetings conducted for sharing of information, opinions and ideas of MF activities and their impacts, current as well as in the possible future.

MF can be identified through the accompanying attributes:

Basic Attributes:

1. Partnership – local and inclusive.
2. Commitments.
3. Large area – influential to policies, usually more than 100,000 hectares.
4. Scope of activities: reflecting reality and needs, local and national.
5. Structure of organization: constructive, transparent, participative and consensus.

6. Constructive commitment, exchange of information and experiences within a network.

Additional Attributes:

1. Voluntary participation of stakeholders.
2. Demonstration of best appropriate practice and process for SFM operational scale.
3. Replicable, adaptive and responsive to change.
4. Practical C & I development in the field.
5. Feed back for national forest and forestry policy planning.

## Why a Model Forest?

The concept of MF can be considered as the implementation of the National Forestry Program (NFP) at the local level. MF is the transformation of NFP into action forms and continuously giving feedbacks to the policy level. MF is also an important and effective tool to translate Forest Principles and IPF/IFF/UNFF proposals into action level in the field.

The goal of MF is to promote SFM at the field level and to identify, apply and share experiences in innovative approaches and techniques.

Partnership in MF provides forum for stakeholders to exchange views and information and impacts of MF actions. It is hoped that decisions made by stakeholders consider the needs, priorities and values of all stakeholders. Implementation of MF requires a big change of the 'top down' approach' in the utilization and management of forest resources and communal change in thought and actions, since so far it gives more stress to the rights and not the obligations and responsibilities. One of MF strengths is its networking, at the local level as well as national and international levels. The networking makes it possible for all MF to exchange information and experiences regarding implementations and problems encountered by each MF.

## Impact of Model Forest

It is hoped that the implementation of MF in the field to achieve SFM will bring positive impact.

At the local level:

- Strengthening partnership
- Broadening consultation and good governance
- Indicator monitoring at local level and better forest management practice
- Increasing the level of people's livelihood
- Conflict resolution
- Capacity building/strengthening the capacity of all stakeholders

Provincial/national level:

- Replicating model forest in other locations
- Sharing of information and knowledge, and
- Transfer of technology (regional and international networking)
- Capacity strengthening

International level:

- Transfer of knowledge and technology
- Perfecting and validating model forest approach (MFA)
- More countries and institutions making model forest
- Establishing regional networks (samples for Latin America and Asia Pacific)
- Better practices, demonstrations, trainings, capacity strengthening and change of policy in the field

### **History of Indonesia's Involvement in Model Forest**

The concept of model forest was first introduced in Canada in 1991. Then, during the World Summit Conference in Rio de Janeiro, 1992, Canada declared the establishment of the International Model Forest Network, with initial participation of several countries, namely Canada, Mexico, Russia and Malaysia. The step was later followed by other countries, and Japan once was very supportive to the model forest concept. Model forest does not mean an already ideal and exemplary forest area, but a dynamic process aimed at achieving sustainable forest management through full participation of the stakeholders.

Indonesia's first involvement is through its participation (Titus Sariyanto and Silver Hutabarat) as invitees to the International Model Forest Network Workshop in Tokyo, Japan, in March 1998, followed by several other workshops. Later on the Director General of Forest Exploitation requested the European Union grant project, BFMP (Berau Forest Management Project) to study the possibility of its implementation at Labanan, Berau, East Kalimantan, which is an area of PT Inhutani I.

On May 31, 2000, BFMP conducted the first International Workshop on Model Forest in Indonesia. Attending the workshop are speakers from IMFNS, namely Mr. Peter Besseau and Dr. Tang Hon Tat of FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization). The Workshop is also attended by Mr. Oscar Mascagni of the European Commission. Since then Indonesia begins to implement the concept of model forest in Berau, and the author is appointed as the Indonesian focal point for Model Forest.

### **Developing Situation**

It is urgently necessary to immediately implement MF since the situation is becoming worse for forest sustainability, among others:

- Decentralization. Even though it is important, there are several negative aspects in its implementation, i.e. very easy access to the forest, hence forest over-exploitation.
- Forest-threatening mining activities, even threatened protected forests.
- Changing forestry institutions (related to decentralization) causing weak control.
- Local community claims more aggressively.
- Non-sufficient information, and manipulated by third party, to exploit forest by hiding behind local community's right.
- Institutions do not adapt fast enough.

### **Dissemination and Development of MF**

Since the implementation of MF in Labanan forest, Berau, East Kalimantan, several areas have shown interests to try MF, among others Perum Perhutani (2000) with the Margowitan concept, which is Perum Perhutani forest areas located in the Regencies of Madiun, Ponorogo, Ngawi and Magetan. The main issue encountered in this area is the issue of water resources. Forest management in this area will not be sustainable without involving all stakeholders whose needs are different. MF can give a consensus by adopting those different needs. It seems that Bulungan Research Forest, which later renamed Malinau Research Forest managed by CIFOR, is very relevant to become the next location for developing a model forest.

To further develop MF, it is deemed necessary to establish MF National Secretariat, which will be functional in coordinating the development of MF in Indonesia and undertake exchange of information and experiences with other MFs through a national, regional and international networking.

MF process makes it very possible for assisting the development of community involvement in forest management (one of the conditions of NFP process). Even though the will to implement MF is quite high, it is still hindered by the weak capacity especially in the regions.

The most important factor to obtain successful implementation of MF is the commitment of the Government of Indonesia, the Ministry of Forestry in particular, to remain consistent in approving the development of MF in Indonesia. MF is very relevant with the Ministry of Forestry's program on Social Forestry. MF contains the spirit of Social Forestry. Within MF the rights and obligations of all parties should be honoured, which means all parties should learn their obligations and be more realistic about their rights. Transparent organizational structure can be applied through MF process. Now is the right time. Let us consider Darwin's words: 'It is not the strongest creature which can survive, also not the smartest, but the creature most responsive to change is the one to survive.'



## 3. Introduction to Berau Model Forest

### PROFILE

**Location:** Berau area, north of Samarinda, on the eastern coast of East Kalimantan

**Year established:** From 1996 to 2004 the area has been involved in two EU-supported forest management projects (BFMP + BFBP). The Model Forest process began in 2000. In 2003 the stakeholders decided to modify the size of the area to better suit their resources and capabilities.

**Area of MF:** 165,930 ha

### Description of Area

Two watersheds (the Kelai and Segah). Tropical forest area. Mountainous in the interior with low lying areas in river and coastal regions. The area includes 13 forest villages with a population of about 10,000. The population is composed by Indigenous Dayak from the Berau, Gaai and Kenyah ethnic groups, as well as transmigrants from Java, Sulawesi and Eastern Indonesia.

### Forest and Resource Profile

Natural and plantation forests, shifting agriculture. Two logging concessions PT HLL and PT Inhutani I. Approximately 85% of the MF land area is under concession. The area is an important and commercially valuable centre for bird nest collecting (bird nest soup in oriental markets), as well as a source of NTFP such as honey, dammar, rattan and wild game.

The area includes the 'Strek Plots'. These are forestry research plot used to monitor natural forest growth and biodiversity. The Strek Plots have been monitored since 1989 and represent an invaluable asset for the MF as well as for the national and international forestry research network. The data collected from the Strek Plots are used both nationally and internationally to assess tropical forest growth and conditions.

### Economic Profile

Forestry is the dominant player (logging, sawmilling and supporting industries). Other sectors include agriculture and fisheries, bird nest collection, ecotourism and home industry. Coal is also present in the MF area, however no coal exploitation has begun yet.

### Key Management Issues/Challenges

- Sustainable forest resource management
- Need to solve local problems locally
- Need to manage forest resources for community benefit
- Opportunity to create a model/demonstration area of national significance
- Management of conflicts
- Creating participatory processes
- Stakeholder empowerment
- A local coal mining company has requested permission to enter the forest area to

mine it for coal. So far they request has been denied by the Ministry of Forestry. However due to their continue pressure and insistent request this issue ought to be solved definitively by the national and local government as well as by the MF stakeholders.

## **Main Partners**

Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, PT HLL (Hutansanggam Labanan Lestari) and P.I. Inhutani I, Berau local governments, Berau forestry, estate crops and economic planning line agencies, local villages, industries, national research institutes.

## **PROGRAM COMPONENTS**

### **Strategic Goals**

Manage the forest and the associated natural resources according to SFM and sustainable NRM principles through the cooperation of the MF stakeholders.

### **Model Forest Activities**

Inventory, mapping, GIS, extensive technical training, study of the dynamics of secondary tropical forests.

Stakeholder identification and analysis; awareness building and mobilization of support; development of a workplan; communication and public relations.

The BFMP had observer status in the Regional Model Forest Project, being executed by FAO-Bangkok. Additionally, the project has sent a delegation to visit the Mexican model forests in 1999. BFBP supported and participated to a conference on MF in Indonesia held in Madiun in July 2003. Furthermore BFBP has requested IMFNS assistance to support the Berau MF and its secretariat in the future.

### **Model Forest Accomplishments**

After a long preparation, in December 2003, under BFBP sponsorship and with the participation of all stakeholder, a formal MF proposal was presented and discussed among all Berau MF stakeholder.

### **Current Priorities**

Establish a secretariat for the Berau Model Forest and link the secretariat with national and international NGOs as well as institutions in charge of promoting and supporting the MF principles and process.

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
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## 4. Introduction to Margowitan Model Forest

### PROFILE

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Location:</b>         | District of Madiun, Ponorogo, Ngawi and Magetan, East Java, Indonesia                    |
| <b>Year established:</b> | State Owned Company namely PERHUTANI declared Margowitan as Model Forest in 8 July 2003. |
| <b>Area of MF:</b>       | 488,924 ha   |

### Description of Area

Margowitan Model Forest is an eco-regional area of Madiun watershed, which ends at the Bengawan Solo watershed, where a forest area is located covering 4 (four) administrative areas: the regencies of Madiun, Ponorogo, Ngawi and Magetan. There are four Forest Administrative areas, namely Saradan, Madiun, Ngawi and Lawu.

Margowitan is situated at 92.300 m above the sea level. Population density is 9 persons/hectare. The soil type is grumosol, alluvial, mediteran. The air temperature ranges between 16-31° C.

### Forest and Resource Profile

Consisting of 4 regental areas, Margowitan area is covered by teak forest, pine forest, eucalyptus forest and other mixed forests. The greater part of its area shares direct boundaries with villages categorized as marginal villages with poor soil condition.

In this area there are two dams (Pondoh and Sangiran) built as water reservoirs and for irrigation. Ngawi area is the up stream of the Bengawan Solo watershed, which is the longest river in Java and is multifunctional for the livelihood of the peoples in its vicinity.

### Economic Profile

Margowitan area covering 4 regental areas consists of teak, pine, eucalyptus and other mixed forests, a greater part of its area shares direct boundaries with villages categorized as marginal villages with poor soil condition. This condition causes a conflict of interest between Perum Perhutani and the local community resulting in forest destruction. The destruction takes many forms, such as timber theft, forest clearing, grazing, fire, etc. To decrease the said conflict of interests, it is deemed necessary to involve the local peoples in managing the forest. In 2001 Perum Perhutani has decreed a policy called Managing the Forest with the Community (*Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat, PHBM*). The spirit of this policy is sharing between Perum Perhutani and the communities and other stakeholders involved in forest management. The implementation of this policy in the field is preceded by a social study to make in-depth understanding of the community's potentials and desires in forest resource management. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is a tool to start the activity. Some PHBM programs already carried out in Margowitan Model Forest area are:

1. Planting of Porang (*Amorphophalus* sp.), which produces carbohydrate with high fibre content. Growing well under the teak stands, *porang* can be harvested in one year and the mean production is 7-9 kg per plant. Most of the harvest produced by this plant is to be exported to Japan. Having a market for this plant is an alternative for the economic development of peoples around the forest. Planting porang has been carried out in several locations in KPH Madiun and KPH Saradan with a total area of 200 hectare.
2. Planting of sugarcane in the forest area. Sugarcane is the raw material for sugar production, which fabrication process is abundant in the vicinity of Madiun Regency. The limited area for sugarcane planting in privately owned lands will increase the need of land for sugarcane plantations. Through a study jointly conducted by the community and Perum Perhutani, a forest area of 100 hectare within KPH Ngawi has been planted with sugarcane. Its first harvest is attended by several parties, including local government officials, members of the communities in the forest vicinity, NGOs and Perum Perhutani. Profit from sugarcane planting is distributed amongst the communities of the forest vicinity, village and district coffers.
3. Sharing of timber products. From the harvest of forest products, such as timber, Perum Perhutani contributes profits of teak production, either from cutting or thinning, to the communities. It is hoped that members of the communities can also enjoy the benefit and profit of these activities. And hence, improve their concern regarding the existence of the forest. Timber sharing is applied in all forest areas within Margowitan Model Forest.

## Key Management Issues/Challenges

- Improving the quality of forest resources
- Improving soil productivity
- Improving conservation Functions
- Improving HO Functions
- Improving business opportunity
- Improving communities economics

## Main Partners:

Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, Regental Governments, Perum Perhutani, *Lembaga Masyarakat Desa*, LSM, and other stakeholders.

## PROGRAM COMPONENTS

### Strategic Goals

- a. Poverty alleviation and economic development
- b. Partnership and capacity building
- c. Leverage resources

### Model Forest Activities

Undertake planning together based on Forest Village Community. Followed by undertaking village planning, which is institutional socialization, establishing boundaries and village strategic plan (*Renstra*). Village program is then prepared, which is a road map of Sustainable Forest Management of village level, setting up of criteria and indicators. Expected outcome are security, timber products, village income and increase of soil productivity. The next step is multi-parties accompaniment for joint capacity building.

## **Model Forest Accomplishment**

- Implement the development program for communities in the forest vicinity.
- Community empowerment in regime management program.
- Movement of tree planting for the next generations.
- Land rehabilitation in the forest area by planting useful trees.
- Attend the Workshop on Developing, Monitoring and evaluation System in Model Forest in Thailand.
- Attend International Program for Development Evaluation Training in Carleton University, Ottawa.
- Visit model forests in Canada.
- Conduct informal meetings at regental level to establish joint perception in realizing strategic plan and structure of governance of Margowitan Model Forest.
- Host visits of MF Senior Program for Asia & Pacific.

## **Current Priorities**

Establish a secretariat for the Berau Model Forest and link the secretariat with national and international NGOs as well as institutions in charge of promoting and supporting the MF principles and process.

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
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## 5. Introduction to Malinau Research Forest

### PROFILE

**Location:** Malinau Research Forest (MRF) lies administratively within the Malinau District, East Kalimantan

**Year established:** CIFOR began the search for an appropriate site in 1994 and, in October 1995, submitted a recommendation to the Ministry of Forestry for area in Bulungan district, East Kalimantan province. The Minister of Forestry approved it in December 1995, and issued a Minister Decree No. 35/Kpts-II/1996 in January 1996. The approved forest area is about 321,000 Ha consisted primary forest and it is for CIFOR to be developed as a long-term model of exemplary research-based. The interest for CIFOR in this area is to carry out multidisciplinary research activities able to cover the complexity of forest management for multiple use.

For funding purposes, research in MRF has been organized under a number of "project". On phase I, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the John D and Catherine T. Mac Arthur Foundation are institutions that contribute large funding. On phase II, ITTO has been funded budget about US \$ 0,8 million to support research activities in MRF.

**Area of MF:** Covered to all Malinau District administrative boundary

### Description of Area

Three watersheds (the Malinau, Tubu/Mentarang and Bahau). Tropical forest area. Mountainous in the interior with low lying areas in river. The area includes 95 forest villages with a population of about 57,000. The population is composed by Indigenous Dayak from the Kenyah, Lundaye, Putuk, Punan, Abai and Tidung ethnic groups, as well as transmigrants from Java, Sulawesi and Eastern Indonesia.

### Forest and Resource Profile

Natural forests and shifting agriculture. Main logging concession is PT Inhutani II. Approximately 90% of the MRF land area is primary forest. Primary forest of the MRF area is dry land primary forest. Most of the forest is dominated by native vegetation which have various diameter, starting with small canopy trees to large canopy trees. The mountainous area in the interior is an important and commercially valuable centre for bird nest collecting (bird nest soup in oriental markets), as well as a source of NTFP such as honey, gaharu, tengkawang, rattan and wild game.

The area includes the '**Permanent Sample Plots**'. These are forestry research plot used to monitor natural forest growth and biodiversity. The Permanent Sample Plots have been monitored since 1998/1999 and represent an invaluable asset for the MRF as well as for the national and international forestry research network. The data collected from the Permanent Sample Plots are used both nationally and internationally to assess tropical forest growth and conditions.

## Economic Profile

Forestry is the dominant player mainly logging activities. Other sectors include agriculture and fisheries, bird nest collection, gaharu and tengkawang collection. Coal is also present in the MRF area, the coal mining concession have been operation since 1999.

## Key Management Issues/Challenges

- Sustainable forest resource management
- Need to solve local problems locally
- Need to manage forest resources for community benefit
- Opportunity to create a model/demonstration area of national significance
- Management of conflicts
- Creating participatory processes
- Stakeholder empowerment
- Capacity building
- Integrated district land use planning

## Main Partners

Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, FORDA, PT INHUTANI II, Malinau district governments, IRD, DFID, BMZ, Ford Foundation, LIPI and Mulawarman University.

## PROGRAM COMPONENTS

### Strategic Goals

Manage the forest and the associated natural resources according to SFM and sustainable NRM principles through the cooperation of the MF stakeholders.

### Model Forest Activities

Inventory, mapping, GIS, extensive technical training, study of the dynamics of secondary tropical forests, biodiversity

Stakeholder identification and analysis; awareness building and mobilization of support; development of a work plan; communication and public relations.

MRF has sent delegation to participate to a conference on Model Forest in Indonesia held in Madiun in July 2003 and December 2004.

## CONTACT INFORMATION

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
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# 3

## Discussion

### 1. Social Forestry

Special Assistant to the Minister Division of Forestry Development  
as Head of Executing Team of Social Forestry Working Group

#### Problems/Issues

Current problems/issues in the forestry sector are, among others:

- Increasing pressures on forest area,
- Illegal logging,
- Forest and land fire,
- Claims on forest area,
- Mining activities, etc.

Additional social economic problems of communities within and around the forest are:

- Communities are still not involved in/as agents (actors) of forest management.
- Forest products have not given optimum benefit to the welfare of the communities within and around the forest area.

Therefore, an inter-sectoral capacity building policy has been decreed. Nevertheless, the policy is still considered unstable due to the followings:

- Conflict of interest among sectors,
- Concern for forestry is still low,
- Gap between raw material and set industrial capacity,
- Autonomic perception of forestry, etc.

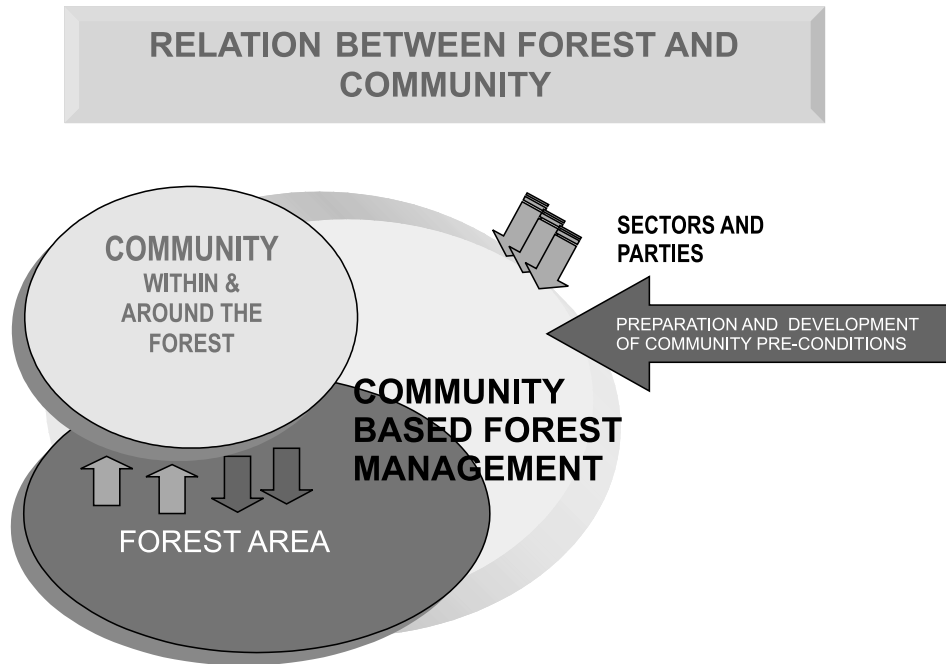
These create the following bad condition:

- Increasing bad impacts of forest destruction
- Decreasing the environmental quality
- Draughts, floods, landslides, erosions, sedimentation
- Decreasing job opportunity and income of the people/state.



Therefore, it is required to have:

“UNDERSTANDING, TOGETHERNESS AND COMMITMENT TO INCREASE THE ECONOMY OF THE COMMUNITIES LIVING WITHIN AND AROUND THE FOREST AMONG ALL PARTIES”  
All the parties are the common people, government, multi-sectoral central and regional, NGOs, international communities.



## Why Social Forestry?

(BACKGROUND, MEANING/UNDERSTANDING, OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, GENERAL POLICY, INTERIM GOALS, IMPLEMENTATION)

Background:

Past forestry development policy tends to be timber oriented and brings the following impacts:

- a) does not give sufficient consideration to social-economic variable
- b) low synergy in utilizing forest resources
- c) increasing conflict in the management of forest resources

The forestry sector actually has a very big potential to participate actively in sustainable and just development by empowering communities which have been quite 'close' to forest resources as main actors/partners in forest management.

However, consolidated institutional support and sufficient investment are required. And development of social forestry is aimed at revitalizing the economy of communities within and around the forest, accelerating efforts of forest rehabilitation and control of forest resources destruction by involving related parties. A fair balance between forest resources utilizations and forest functions (economic, ecological and social) is also required. It is hoped that social forestry will provide stakeholders with a distribution of access to forest resources, which also serves as a factual form of decentralization process of forestry.



## What is Social Forestry?

- Social Forestry (SF) is a system of forest resources management in a state forest area or right forest, which gives the opportunity to local communities as main actors and/or partners to improve their welfare and to achieve sustainable forest.
- SF is a forest development policy aimed at encouraging the establishment of a competitive forest entrepreneurial system, based on area management and institutional management by local communities synergizing various existing potentials (government, private, community and nature resources).
- The development of SF is to achieve a forest management system which provides access and role to communities within and around the forest as main actors or partners in managing the forest in order to improve their welfare within the framework of sustainable forest management.
- In its implementation, SF can be integrated with other national strategic programs (such as food availability, extra school education and enhancing small and medium entrepreneurs/cooperatives, etc.).

## General Policy of Social Forestry

### A. Boundaries

- **COMPREHENSIVE:** the development of SF is for all components covering area management, business management, synergic and integrated with other development factors and involving all the parties.
- **STATUS AND FUNCTIONS OF FOREST AREA:** the status of the forest area where SF is applied remains according to its decided main functions.
- **LEGALITY FOR COMMUNITIES:** development of SF is permitted through forest utilization/forest management/partnership agreement. SF does not give property rights.

## **B. Strategy**

1. **MANAGEMENT OF FOREST AREA AND RESOURCES:** is a series of pre-conditioned activities to support SF in optimizing forest utilization (reserving, boundary setting, and mapping and determining work area). AKSF is within the forest management unit (KPHP, KPHK, and KPHL).
2. **MANAGEMENT OF INSTITUTION:** is a series of activities to establish and strengthen the institution to optimize SF through determination of rules and regulations, organizational consolidation, agreement amongst all parties, community institutions, networks, human resources capacity building, and *sarpras*.
3. **BUSINESS MANAGEMENT:** is a series of activities supporting the growth and development of the business in AKSF through provision of opportunities and access, increasing the production and market competitiveness, developing the partnership, technology and marketing.

## **C. Social forestry amongst sectors & the parties**

- Forestry development encounters very complex problems, therefore the involvement of other sectors/parties are required to overcome them.
- Inter-sectoral/partial social forestry activities are aimed to obtain commitments from various sectors to support SF according to each's tasks, by utilizing the potentials of each sector, to achieve synergy in empowering the communities within and around the forest.

## **D. Facilitation and coordination of inter-sectoral/partial social forestry**

- Purpose  
To facilitate and coordinate the preparation of action plan of each related sector to support the successful implementation of Social Forestry.
- Target  
A synergy in the action plan of each related sector with the location for social forestry development.

## **E. Development of social forestry activities in 17 provinces - socialization of social forestry policies**

PERMENHUT No. P01/MenHut-II/2004

Section 11: Activities of community empowerment in the field which are already in progress such as Community Forest (HKm), Joint Forest Management with the Communities (PHBM), Joint Forest Management with People and similar activities remain to be developed.

# **Focus of 2004-2005 Activities**

## **A. Outside Java**

1. Petuk Bukit/Palangka Raya/Central Kalimantan, at an open area ex-HPH, seasonal plants planted besides trees.
2. South Konawe/South-East Sulawesi, at ex-teak-reforestation area, ex-HTI SWAKELOLA, seasonal plants under teak stands and management.
3. Boal/Empang Sumbawa Besar/West Nusa Tenggara, ex-teak-reforestation area ex-Perhutani. Seasonal plants under teak stands and management.

## **B. In Java (alternative being discussed with Perhutani; SF-PHBM)**

1. Nganjuk, East Java/Perhutani, plants under tree stands: *porang*, *kunyit pepet* and environmental services, managerial partnership.
2. Penyarang/Cilacap, Central Java/Perhutani, plants under tree/stands: ginger and vanilla (?).
3. Garut/West Java/ex Wanalaga Lodaya, Haramay/rami, and sheep farming.

## **Strategic Plan for the Follow up of Social Forestry**

- Strengthening and developing commitment of the parties.
- For areas/locations where commitment is already established: developing typology of several locations for the social forestry program activities.
- Follow-up decrees of the presidential decisions regarding the roles of various sectors in the development of social forestry program.
- Completing the Minister of Forestry regulation regarding the general manual of social forestry and giving permits/rights to communities to implement social forestry program.

## 2. Model Forest: Development in Other Countries

### Silver Hutabarat

Coordinator, Model Forest Indonesia

### Introduction

The concept of MF can be considered as the implementation of the National Forest Program (NFP) at the local level. MF is the transformation of NFP into action forms and continuously giving feedbacks to the policy level. MF is also an important and effective tool to translate Forest Principles and IPF/IFF/UNFf proposals into action level in the field.

The goal of MF is to promote SFM at the field level and to identify, apply and share experiences in innovative approaches and techniques.

Partnership in MF provides forum for stakeholders to exchange views and information and impacts of MF actions. It is hoped that decisions made by stakeholders consider the needs, priorities and values of all stakeholders. Implementation of MF requires a big change of the 'top down' approach' in the utilization and management of forest resources and communal change in thought and actions, since so far it gives more stress to the rights and not the obligations and responsibilities. One of MF strengths is its networking, at the local level as well as national and international levels. The networking makes it possible for all MF to exchange information and experiences regarding implementations and problems encountered by each MF.

International networking has been indirectly undertaken by the International Model Forest Network secretariat (IMFNS) in Ottawa, Canada. There is also MF network at the regional level, i.e. in Latin America and preceding it in the Asia-Pacific region, located in Bangkok, Thailand. Since the termination of financial support from Japan, the Asia regional network is currently non-active.

### MF in Several Countries

- Benefits and relevance of MF are evidenced in its successful replications in several countries (Canada, Chile, Mexico, Argentina, China, Thailand and Myanmar)
- Growing number of countries and institutions establishing model forests.
- Regional networks are established in Latin America (Mexico, Chile, and Argentina) and Asia-Pacific (China, Thailand, Myanmar and the Philippines). Due to funding constraint, the Asia-Pacific network is currently non-active.
- Full support from FAO, UNDP, and many other countries, donors and institutions.
- There are 32 model forest locations in 12 countries including more than 14 million hectares of land area, namely in Canada, USA, Mexico, Chile, Argentine, Russia, Japan, China, Myanmar, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia.

## Experience and Lesson learnt from other Model Forests in Asian Countries

### China (Lin'an Model Forest)

#### Observations

The implementation of the Lin'an Model Forest started in 1999 following an International Workshop on Model Forests held in Lin'an, China in March 1999.

The key role of consultations and partnerships with stakeholders in the development of the MF, i.e. a bottom-up approach, was quite different to the traditional "top-down" way of doing things in China. About 30 partners were identified as a result of a stakeholders' analysis in the early stage of MF implementation. The Lin'an Model Forest Partnership Cooperative Committee (LMFCC) was formed in November 2000, and now has 35 partners with varied interests. The Lin'an Forest Bureau (LFB), Zhejiang Forestry University (ZFU) and Chinese Academy of Forestry (CAF) are core partners of the LMFCC. The MF national secretariat was located in the CAF, and MF-level secretariat in the LFB and a document center in the ZFU).

Impacts included, 2,500 persons/farmers trained and about 30 key persons trained at regional and national level; Lin'an MF experiences have been presented at several national forestry meetings, and the MF partnership concept can be seen in other national forest programme; public awareness on SFM has been increased through visits to LMF by many people from different parts of China. Local partners feel that the MF development has introduced new concepts and information on forestry to them and farmers' knowledge and skills on forest management were improved. Opinions of farmers and other partners were brought to higher levels. Some conflicts were solved through the partnership group. Some technical problems were solved through pilot research projects.

### Philippine (Ulot Watershed Model Forest)

#### Observations

The Ulot Watershed Model Forest was established in 2000, and is located in the third largest watershed in Samar Island, Central Philippines. It covers an aggregate area of 86,514 ha and includes 23 *barangays*, 2,223 households and 12,632 occupants. The main income sources in the Ulot WMF are swidden farming, collection of non-timber forest products (e.g. rattan, bamboo, *almaciga* resin), fishing and hunting.

The selection of the Philippine MF site took a longer time than expected due to initial misunderstanding of the concept and principles of MFs and the MF Approach. The linkage of the Ulot WMF to the DENR's Community-Based Forest Management projects, Samar Island Bio-diversity Project (SIBP) and watershed ecosystems approach will facilitate the longer term (post-RMFP) implementation of MF activities, and the application of lessons learnt to other watersheds in the SIBP area. Full implementation of MF activities was carried out only in 2001 and 2002.

The Ulot WMF Stakeholders' Federation was established on March 13, 2001, and a 15-member Board of Directors was elected from the various partner groups (Government, NGO, PO, LGU, 3 *barangays* and media). By November 2002, the number of partners had increased to 33 organizations, largely because of continuous IEC activities on MF concept and principles, and provision of various livelihood improvement support activities.

*Activities carried out included* involving local communities in livelihood identification and analysis; training (and re-echo training) on bamboo and rattan planting and utilization (including treatment of rattan); proper tapping of *Almaciga* resin, C&I, and

training of trainer's, making use of trainers and training materials from POs, SIBP, DENR, etc; establishment of nursery for bamboo and rattan, and installation of water system in San Rafael, Hinabangan; upgrading of San Rafael, Hinabangan, multi-purpose hall into Ulot WMG Information Centre, and establishment of a second information center; construction of small rattan storage facility, provision of simple rattan processing tools; development, refinement & implementation of MF-level C&I; perimeter survey and the issuance of two CBFM Agreements, generation of income for the Federation through the leasing of the RMFP-supported upgraded Ulot WMF information centre, rattan storage facility, etc.

### **Lessons Learnt**

Extending technical assistance and some financial support helps build the confidence of stakeholders, thus ensuring their active participation. The benefits gained by the community from the installed water supply facility encouraged participation from other members of the community to the federation. Criteria and indicators (C&I) serves as a tool to strengthen partnership, develop bonding among members of the team and develop their capability to gather, analyze and share or report results. Monthly data gathering and reporting provides information that serve as basis for DENR & other partners to immediately act on issues & concerns; active participation of farmers in the identification and testing of indicators that are available, measurable, and easy to gather, provides a sense of ownership and recognition of the importance of C & I in monitoring progress towards SFM; deployment of Technical Assistance Teams increases the visibility of DENR personnel to address issues, concerns and problems, and extend assistance on forest protection.

POs need the full cooperation and support of other stakeholders to be effective in forest protection. IEC facilitates sharing of information on model forest concepts, processes and activities among stakeholders, and can generate enthusiasm among potential partners to participate in the MF projects. IEC materials written in the local dialect creates a sense of belonging, awareness and can build interest to participate in Model Forest activities.

Participation of the members of the PO and other stakeholders in the delineation of the boundaries of the project avoids conflict. It also provides the opportunity for the members to know the extent of their land occupation.

The MF implementation has served as a forum for the government to get closer to the community and be partners toward sustainable forest management; The MF project has given the community beneficiaries positive perceptions and better hope for their future; Building partnerships is a long and continuing process yet rewarding endeavor; and Strong support from top management encourages active involvement of support staff as well as stakeholders.

## **Thailand (Ngao Model Forest)**

### **Observations**

The Ngao demonstration forest was selected as the first model forest in Thailand. The area covers the 175,159 ha of the Ngao River watershed, with 62 local communities and a population of about 48,000. The Community Forest Bill, which will have significant implications for the MF and related initiatives, is still pending in Parliament.

The Royal Forest Department has been recently re-structured, but its longer term impacts on the MF initiative is not yet known. For the time being, the involvement of the NPC and his staff in the RMFP are unchanged.

*Identification of stakeholders and partnership development* activities included *national MF inception workshop*; consultations with local communities and stakeholders; election of Ngao MF Interim Partnership Committee to prepare for the formalization of the Ngao MF partnership group. The “*Ngao Model Forest Association*” was subsequently established and legally registered on October 25, 2002.

*IEC* activities undertaken included installation of signboards in strategic areas within Ngao MF; preparation, (some translation) and distribution of guidelines for developing MF, leaflets, newsletters and posters to stakeholders; three-day summer camp at Tham Pha Tai National Park, Ngao MF to promote awareness of forest conservation and the MF concept among youths; and tree planting and related forest conservation activities in cooperation with local schools and organizations on special occasions.

*Livelihood improvement activities* included establishment of seed/clone bank for local medicinal plants and bamboo; and nursery establishment and training for promotion of economic NTFPs; collaborative management of wild bamboo; utilisation and cultivation of paper mulberry.

A review of forestry and related legislation, policy and practices and their impacts on SFM and on the MF Approach; and development of a work plan and a project proposal for developing Ngao MF were carried out. Key staff and stakeholders participated in various training programs, workshops, meetings and field visits to support the implementation of MF activities; *Documentation* of establishment and management of bamboo farm; Bamboo sticks and charcoal processing; Economic diversification on Rain Tree (*Samanea saman*) in Ngao MF; and Utilization and cultivation of Paper Mulberry (*Brousonetia papyrifera*) in Ngao MF.

Based on the ITTO guidelines, a national C&I with 7 criteria and 67 indicators was developed and adopted by the Royal Forest Department in February 2000. In July 2001, the Ngao MF Project Committee adopted the 7 national criteria as a framework for developing C&I for Ngao MF. An initial set of 61 indicators was gathered through field visits and informal meetings and refined, screened in consultation with stakeholders resulting to the development of 7 criteria and 59 indicators.

### **Lessons Learnt**

Public awareness and participation have helped improve forest protection.

Partnership development takes time and effort, but is worth doing.

Livelihood improvement of local communities resulted in positive impacts on forest management.

Cooperation and coordination among stakeholders have proven to be relatively effective and needs to be strengthened

## **Dissemination and Development of MF**

To further develop Mf it is deemed necessary to immediately establish a MF National Secretariat, whose function is to coordinate Mf development in Indonesia and undertake exchange of information and experiences with other MF through national, regional and international network.

The MF process makes it very possible to assist the development of community involvement in forest management (one of the conditions of NFP process). Even though the desire to implement MF is very high, it is still constrained by the low capacity especially in the regions. Technical assistance from donors is still very much needed to develop MF in Indonesia.



# 4

## Action Plan

Model Forest is an activity prioritizing partnership of all stakeholders in achieving Sustainable Forest Management. The established partnership is not only at the local level, but also national and international levels. The partnership covers all stakeholders in the forestry sector, as well as other sectors related to forest.

In Indonesia the development of Model Forest is entering an exiting level marked by the launching of two model forests, namely: Berau Rumah Kita initiated by the Berau Forest Management Project (BFMP) in East Kalimantan, and Margowitan initiated by Perhutani located in four regencies in East Java. There are currently several processes directed to Model Forest, one of those is the Malinau Research Forest initiated by CIFOR.

Sustainable Forest Management which is yet to be achieved is a challenge for the development of Model Forest in Indonesia. Therefore, to encourage and develop Model Forest in Indonesia, more concrete efforts are required in the form of strategies and follow-ups of what have been achieved so far.

### Strategies

- Disseminate and socialize MF concept
- Identify and develop group roles and functions
- Strengthen organizations and institutions
- Develop cooperation network
- Sustain activities and funding

### Action Plan

#### Strategy 1. Disseminate and socialize MF concept

- Promote Model Forest concept at regional and national level, among others through a series of workshops, preparation and distribution of leaflets, magazines, posters regarding Model Forest.
- Promote locations of Model Forest Indonesia in various fora, regional, national as well as international.
- Publish results of activities of Model Forest Indonesia.
- Increase involvement of Model Forest Indonesia in meeting fora, particularly to achieve sustainable forest management.
- Conduct a Model Forest safari in locations potential to be developed as model forest.

### **Strategy 3. Identify and develop group roles and functions**

- Identify stakeholders involve in Model Forest.
- Establish agreement amongst stakeholders in Model Forest.
- Prepare instruments for transfer of knowledge in implementing Model Forest among each MF location.

### **Strategy 4. Consolidate organization and institution**

- Prepare Model Forest Indonesia Secretariat functioning as centre of information, discussion facilitator, donor access, communication facilitator for parties involved in the development of Model Forest.
- Develop coordination within the organization of Model Forest Indonesia Secretariat according to assignments and responsibilities.
- Prepare and compile the Plan and Strategy for the development of Model Forest in Indonesia.
- Improve the management capacity of Model Forest in each MF location.

### **Strategy 4. Develop cooperation network**

- Develop Model Forest locations according to bioregional coverage.
- Establish cooperation with donors such as ITTO, GEF World Bank, UNDP, ADB, EU, SIDA etc.
- Establish cooperation with International NGOs such as WWF, Conservation International, TNC, WCS and Tropenbos, and national NGOs such as Kehati, PILI (*Pusat Informasi Lingkungan Indonesia*, Indonesian Centre for Environmental Information) and others.
- Establish cooperation with trans-sectoral government bodies such as BAPPENAS, Department of Public Work, Department of Mining, Department of Interior and other Departments.
- Establish cooperation with local governments, provincial as well as regental.
- Establish cooperation with research institutions at national and international levels.
- Cooperate with international partnerships in achieving sustainable forest management, i.e. the Asian Forest Partnership.
- Establish cooperation with private parties dealing with natural resources management.

### **Strategy 5. Sustainability and funding**

- Prepare action proposals for funding from donors, central government or regional government.
- Prepare locations for new Model Forest attractive to donors.
- Undertake institutional as well as personal approaches to donors to obtain trust fund.
- Improve coordination vertically and horizontally in mobilizing resources and funding
- Increase cooperation with donors to obtain financial support.
- Establish coordination with various stakeholders, especially to open access of funding and action traffics.

# Appendices

## Appendix 1

### Directives of the Minister of Forestry at the Launching of Model Forest Indonesia

*Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh*

1. Representatives of Friendly Countries and International Organizations
2. Officials of Echelon 1, Department of Forestry and State Own Enterprises
3. Officials of the Central and Regional Governments
4. Partners and Experts in Forestry
5. Ladies and gentlemen

Let us be grateful to God Almighty for His blessings which allow us to gather here today in good health.

I would like to make use of this opportunity to thank the Regional Governments of Margowitan (Madiun, Ponorogo, Ngawi and Magetan) and Perum Perhutani, and the Regental Government of Berau and PT Inhutani I for having established and developed the Model Forest in Indonesia. And surely also to the International Model Forest Network Secretariat (IMFNS) in Canada, for the technical and non-technical supports provided which enabled the development of the model forest concept in Indonesia. At this very good time, I would like to extend my gratitude to the partners, domestic as well as international, I can not mention them one by one, for their supports and contributions to the implementation of model forest and forestry development in Indonesia as well as in Asia. I would like to thank the organizing committee for undertaking this event. I consider this as important since it serves as a tool for us to develop ideas and initiatives in implementing the vision and mission of forestry development toward sustainable national development.

Ladies and gentlemen,

As a country located in the tropical region, with a forest area covering almost 70% of the Indonesian land, we realize the importance of managing the tropical natural forest for the benefit of us all. Forest management in Indonesia not only serves the Indonesian people, but also the global community in providing tangible as well as intangible benefits. As a life sustaining system, the existence and sustainability of tropical natural forest should be well managed to support the sustainable development in Indonesia. But in its progress, the natural forest in Indonesia, as well as in other parts of the world, endure heavy stress, which threatens the existence of the forest itself. Therefore, it is our obligation and responsibility to maintain and manage the left-over forest to optimize its functions. This includes increasing the quality of the utilization of economic and social functions of the forest without sacrificing the environment quality and ecological function of the forest.

Together we realize that the degree of forest degradation and deforestation in Indonesia in particular and in Asia in general has reached the critical level. The Forestry Sector in Indonesia also bears the negative impacts of the economic crisis of 1997/1998 up until today. In Indonesia the forest degradation has reached 1.6 million hectares per annum within a certain period of time. There is even a trend of increasing. This phenomenon could slowly make the natural forest disappear, including the protected forest area.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This concern encourages the Indonesian Government to prepare and develop serious steps and efforts to settle these very complex problems of the Forestry Sector. International commitments, such as the commitment of the Indonesian Government to the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI), are a part of the development process of the Indonesian forestry policy. Without setting aside other forestry issues, the Ministry of Forestry has developed five Prioritized Policies requiring clear and immediate steps and actions, namely Eradication of Timber Thefts and Illegal Timber Trade, Revitalization of Forestry Sector particularly Forestry industry, Rehabilitation and Conservation of Forest and Land, Empowering the Economy of Communities Within and Around the Forest Area, and Consolidating the Forest Area.

Problems encountered in the implementation of the Five Prioritized Policies have been identified and being followed-up. It is hoped that satisfactory results of the implementation of the Forestry Prioritized Policy will have positive impact on forestry image and forest resource management in Indonesia, which will eventually increase the competitiveness of Indonesian forest products in the international market.

Dear audience,

Allow me to make use of this opportunity to share results of the contemplation and observation regarding the Department of Forestry's prioritized policies.

First, Eradication of Timber Theft and Illegal Timber Trade. This is a very complex issue, hence in several international events the Government always bring forth this issue and encourage good international cooperation to fight practices of timber theft which is detrimental for every party. Through forum such as Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) as the follow-up of the Bali Declaration 2001 and the forum of Asia Forest Partnership (AFP), and several bilateral cooperation between the Indonesian Government and the European Union and the United Kingdom and various other countries, it is hoped that the issue can be significantly overcome.

The second priority is Revitalization of Forestry Sector, particularly Forestry Industry. Problems encountered in the implementation of sustainable forest management in production forests are also complex. This is shown by the existing gap between the supply of timber raw material and set capacity of timber industry (supply and demand of timber is not balanced), which also causing rapid growth in timber theft and other related activities detrimental to all parties. Therefore, forest quality and performance of timber industry are disturbed. The follow up actions are among others establishing cooperation between related institutions (Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Trade and Industry) by having a joint decree, and IBRA in applying comprehensive evaluation to concessionaires of forest and forestry industry and its raw material resources, including evaluation of the machinery technology, work force and its marketing and company loans. The Government has also applied a policy of obligatory evaluation of companies undertaken by independent bodies.

The third is Rehabilitation and Conservation of Forest and Land. Development of plantation forest and rehabilitation are carried out to overcome the problem of supply-demand of timber. In this policy, the development of plantation forest is carried out on bare land only, and destructed forest land. Conversion of natural forest into plantation forest is already stopped. To support the implementation of this policy, the Government provides information on forest closure through most current Landsat image interpretation maps. Related to conservation activities, several activities are also undertaken, in situ as well as ex situ conservation. The appointment of several new National Parks as areas of nature conservation and nature reserve representing various types of different ecosystem shows the commitment of the Government to keep on managing fragile forest areas. Parallel to those, environment services and ecotourism activities are also developed.

The fourth prioritized policy is Empowerment of the Economy of Communities living within and around the forest area. This prioritized activity is implemented within the framework of social forestry, and as part of the decentralization process of the forestry sector. Several programs relevant to community development are established. Various approaches, which have been studied and appropriated with local conditions show positive impacts, especially in capacity building of local institutions such as social forestry and collaborative forest management in several regencies.

The fifth is Consolidating Forest Areas. In preparing the pre-conditions, the appointment of forest area is very important. To date the legal status of forest area as base of land allocation is not fully firm. Currently appointments of forest areas in 27 provinces have been carried out. The setting-up of forest boundaries has been done for 216,346.78 km long, including forest cover boundary (165,293.62 km) and function boundary (51,053.16 km). This prioritized policy is implemented to realize legality and status of the forest area and secure forest according to its functions (conservation, protected, and production). Securing a forest area is supportive to stable forest management to achieve sustainable forest.

Within the framework of those five prioritized policies, serious attention is also given to the development of the human resources. The success of the forestry development program will be more guaranteed if managed by professional and qualified hands. Therefore, the capacity building program, through competence based education as well as training, is synergistically implemented.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to invite you all once more to look at problems we currently encounter in the globalization era. New issues of the 21st century requiring our attention having big impact on the environment in national, regional and international scale are namely:

1. Globalization process in trade, production and technology, should be related to its positive impacts for the environment. The by-product of globalization is decentralization problem.
2. Social conflicts which bring serious environment destruction.
3. Poverty and inequity become enforcers of serious environment destruction too.
4. Sectoral sustainability needs to be developed in industry, mining and services beside agriculture and forestry.
5. Science and technology can accelerate development in developing countries to avoid the growth of inequity gap between developed and developing countries becoming bigger and destroying the environment.

Globalization has presented chances and challenges to sustainable development. We realize that globalization and interdependency present new opportunities for trade, investment and capital flows and technological progress, including information technology, for economic growth, development and improvement of living standard all over the world. Nevertheless at the same time, there are serious challenges to be faced, namely problems of security, poverty, abandonment and imbalance in the society.

Globalization should include all parties and be fair. It is deemed necessary that policies and steps taken in the implementation of development in various levels are formulated and applied participatively.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In line with all those mentioned, the birth of the spirit of global partnership towards sustainable development brought forth at the Earth Summit Conference in Rio de Janeiro 1992 reflects the international attention towards the destruction of forest ecosystem.

In implementing the international commitment for sustainable development, there exists a reflection of the obligation to meet the principles of sustainability not only from the social economic aspect but also from the environment aspect. Besides, other principles such as holistic, openness, and participative and partnership within the National Forest Program (NFP) to follow-up Indonesia's international commitment to achieve sustainable forest management is also developed by the Department of Forestry.

Considering that forest resources are natural resources which management impacts are not limited by countries only, but also by global scope, and not only endured by the present generation but the next as well, I would like to invite all parties concerned to always think holistically and comprehensively in developing and implementing forestry development according to local conditions. I would like to use this opportunity also to express that sustainable forest management is not only the responsibility of the Department of Forestry, but the responsibility of all parties, be it the Central Government, the Local Government, NGOs and people in general.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Through the forum of Model Forest Indonesia presently established in Berau, East Kalimantan, and Margowitan, East Java, I hope that there will be consensus in developing the program and action plans as well as supports and financial management.

I also hope that there will be support and attention from all parties, partners and forestry observers, to cooperate in developing the model forest concept as one of the tools towards sustainable forest management in each of your work area and other countries in line with each policy and priority.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I welcome the expression of concern from various parties towards the destruction of forest resources and their ecosystems which keep on increasing from time to time. I hope that this concern is also accompanied by commitment and factual joint steps in overcoming bigger problems and destruction of forest and finding better solutions.

Those are several points I would like to present you in this good opportunity. I hope that this model forest forum will bring concrete steps to support the achievement of sustainable forest management towards sustainable development ensuring harmony between social, economic and environment aspects.

Lastly, I would like to congratulate and once more thank and honor the International Model Forest Network Secretariat (IMFNS) and FAO, the local government of Margowitan and Berau Regency and Perum Perhutani and PT Inhutani I, for all technical as well as non-technical supports to establish this forum. May God Almighty bless your good intention.

*Billahi taufik wal hidayah, wassalamu'alaikum warahma-tullahi wabarakatuh.*

Minister of Forestry

MS Kaban

## Appendix 2

### Remarks of Head of Forestry Planning Agency

#### Keynote Speech of the Head of Forestry Planning Agency at the Launching of Model Forest Indonesia

*Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh*

1. Representatives of Friendly Countries and International Institutions
2. Echelon I Officials of the Department of Forestry and State Owned Enterprises and Staffs
3. Officials of Central and Regional Governments
4. Partners and Experts in forestry
5. Ladies and gentlemen.

Let us give thanks to God Almighty for allowing us to gather here today in good health.

I would like to make use of this opportunity to extend my thanks and gratitudes to the local governments of Margowitan and Berau, Perum Perhutani and PT Inhutani, who have jointly developed model forest in Indonesia. I would also like to thank the International Model Forest Network Secretariat (IMFNS) for its support in developing model forest in Indonesia. My gratitude is also extended to all partners, domestic as well as international, for their contributions to this forum. To the organizing committee, I thank you for what have been done to conduct this event. I consider this event as an important opportunity to share the development vision and mission of forestry in achieving sustainable forest management.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a country situated in the tropics with large forest and marine coverage, Indonesia is well known as a country rich in biodiversity, the second richest after Brazil. Indonesia covers only approximately 1.3% of the whole world's area, but globally compared, Indonesia's diversity in flora and fauna is approximately 10% of the total flowering plant species, 12% of the mammal species, 16% of reptiles and amphibians, and 17% of birds and 25% of fish species of the world. This riches in biodiversity require a big responsibility in management, since bio diversity and environment issues are not only included in the national agenda, but also in the international agenda.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The birth of the spirit of global partnership towards sustainable development declared at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 reflects the attention of the international community towards the destruction of forest ecosystems. Since then several international agreements are declared including the convention of climatic change, diversity and convention of desertification. The importance of sustainable management of the natural resources is also decreed in the State Guidelines 2000-2004 (TAP MPR-RI No. IV/MPR/1999) regarding Natural Resources and Environment.



In implementing the international commitment for sustainable development, it is obligatory to apply the sustainability principles not only from the social economic aspect but also from the environment aspect. Therefore, I would like to invite all parties concerned to think globally and act according to local conditions. I would like to use this opportunity to state that sustainable forest management is not the responsibility of the Department of Forestry only, but also of all parties, be it the central government and local government as well as NGOs and the people in general.

The rate of forest destruction is quite high in the developing countries where the forestry sector serves as support and resource of foreign exchange in development. Indonesia is also a country with a high rate of deforestation and forest degradation. One of the main reasons is the distorting operational policy and the weak control and law enforcement. Therefore, to handle forest destruction requires the cooperation of all parties, domestic and international as well.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Specifically, according to Law 41 regarding Forestry, directives of forest development are:

1. It is mandatory that forest should be maintained and managed honourably for the useful services of the life and livelihood of the Indonesian people and state;
2. Considering its important roles, forest and all its natural riches belongs to the state. This state ownership gives the state the mandate to direct and maintain all related to forest, forest areas, forest products and undertake all legal actions regarding forest.
3. Forest development is continuously increased and directed towards the greatest part of the fair and sustainable welfare of the people of present as well as future generations as a whole, by ensuring the existence and sustainability of forest functions, considering the functional sustainability and environmental balance, sustainable development, economic importance and local culture as well as local settings, and
4. The implementation of forest development is based upon benefit and sustainability, people oriented, justice, togetherness, openness, and integrity, applied through planning, management, research, development, education and training, and forestry extension and control.

While the objectives of forest development are:

1. To improve the quality and productivity of forest resources;
2. To decrease the rate of degradation of forest resources;
3. To ensure the sustainability of forest resources; and
4. To implement a just and transparent forest management system beneficial for the welfare of the present and future generations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In implementing the forest development, the Department of Forestry follows the forestry macro policy, which is:

1. Forest development is implemented to ensure the achievement of sustainable forest management;
2. Forest development is implemented in a well-planned, rational, optimal and responsible manner based upon the principles of balance, justice and harmony in life;
3. Forest development is implemented to increase the role of all parties in maintaining the functions of forest resources;

4. The role of forest development in supporting the economic growth and stability and healthy social life of the people, is undertaken through utilizing forest resources within the limitation of ecosystem sustainability of related forests.
5. Forest rehabilitation and conservation are priorities in restoring the natural resources conditions for long term benefit.

To implement the policy, up to the end of 2004, five prioritized policies of the Department of Forestry have been holistically and gradually applied, namely:

1. Eradication of timber theft and illegal timber trade.
2. Revitalization of forestry sector, particularly the forestry industry, aimed at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of forest resources management.
3. Rehabilitation and conservation of forest and land, aimed at rehabilitating destructed forest and land and conserving existing forest.
4. Empowering the economy of the communities living within and around the forest area to improve the people's welfare.
5. Consolidation of forest areas as base of solid area management in every forestry entrepreneurship.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Law No 41, 1999, stated that the role of the people is regulated specially in Chapter X, Section 68 Article (1) stating that the people have the right to enjoy the quality of environment provided by forest. Article (2) also states that the people has the right to;(a) utilize the forest and forest products, (b) know the forest and forest resources utilization plan, and forestry information, (c) give information, suggestions and considerations in forest development, and (d) undertake control measures towards implementation of forest development directly as well as indirectly.

PP 25, 2000 serves as clarification of Law No. 22, 1999. Hence the task and authority of implementing forest resource management are changed. Several authorities in forest resource management, previously with the central government, is currently with the local government. Considering the importance of the roles and benefits of the related forest resources, the management should be implemented by all actors be it at the central as well as the local levels, in accordance with the standards and criteria towards sustainable forest management.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As a response to those problems and the weak coordination amongst various parties, one of the steps chosen is to develop a multi-party forum which activities are undertaken through a number of dialogues, seminars, workshops and planning. It is hoped that this step will encourage the establishment of communication spaces of the parties, namely Governments, Legislative Agencies, NGOs, the common people and universities, to review the solutions of various local forestry issues. At present a number of dialogues and discussions have resulted in several consensus, commitments and agreements and follow-up action plans jointly prepared within the framework of developing several programs for the parties.

As an approach, the currently developed multi-party process is important to be jointly reflected within the framework of evaluating the effectiveness and developing the approaching efforts through a better and more conducive process in responding to the challenges of future development of forestry.

In particular, the Department of Forestry has also developed the National Forestry Program (NFP) within the framework of follow-up actions of Indonesia's international commitments for sustainable forest management.

Furthermore, the National Forest Program is basically directed to ensure the implementation of conservation, management, and development of sustainable forestry to meet the local, national as well as international needs and claims for the benefits of the present and future generations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the present social political conditions, which enable people to be more aware of the importance of transparency, equity, and justice, the multi-party processes involving the parties is an approach to be undertaken to achieve a sustainable forest resource management.

Participatory process can also be applied if the knowledge gap amongst stakeholders can be bridged. The same goes for wisdom to acknowledge the existence and benefits of local indigenous ecological knowledge is an important factor to encourage people's partnership in the multi-party program.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I heartily welcome the establishment of a multi-party forum such as model forest, which concept is already developed in Indonesia during the last five years. The concept of model forest is hoped to be able to serve as a tool for us in responding to the concern of several parties regarding the destruction of forest resources and their ecosystems, which is increasing continuously. I sincerely hope that this concern also includes joint efforts in eradicating further destructions and finding solutions.

Those are a number of points I would like to present at this launching of model forest event. I do hope that through this forum a valuable lesson can be learned for the development of forestry in Indonesia towards a sustainable forest management.

Finally, I would like to thank all parties concerned for this event. May God Almighty bless your good intention.

Billahi taufik wal hidayah, wassalamu'alaikum warahma-tullahi wabarakatuh.

Head of Agency

## Appendix 3



## PERMASALAHAN SEKTOR KEHUTANAN

### Meningkatnya Tekanan Terhadap Kawasan Hutan

- Illegal logging,
- Kebakaran hutan dan Lahan,
- Klaim atas kawasan hutan,
- Aktifitas Penambangan, dll.



### Masalah sosial ekonomi masyarakat di dalam dan sekitar hutan

- Masyarakat belum terlibat/ sebagai pelaku dalam pengelolaan hutan
- Hasil hutan belum memberikan manfaat optimal bagi kesejahteraan masyarakat didalam dan sekira hutan

### Kebijakan pemberdayaan masy antar sektor Belum Mantap

- Adanya benturan antar sektor,
- Kepedulian terhadap kehutanan masih rendah,
- Kesenjangan bhn baku dengan kapasitas industri terpasang,
- Persepsi otonomi bidang kehutanan, dll

### Meningkatnya Dampak Negatif Kerusakan Hutan

- Menurunnya mutu lingkungan hidup
- Kekeringan, banjir, longsor, erosi, sedimentasi
- Menurunnya kesempatan kerja dan pendapatan masyarakat / Negara.

# MENGAPA SOCIAL FORESTRY ?

(LATAR BELAKANG, PENGERTIAN, TUJUAN,  
PRINSIP, KEBIJAKAN UMUM, SASARAN ANTARA,  
PENYELENGGARAAN)

## LATAR BELAKANG

- Kebijakan pembangunan kehutanan masa lalu cenderung timber oriented dan berdampak pada :
  - a) kurang memperhitungkan variabel sosek,
  - b) Rendahnya sinergitas dalam pemanfaatan SDH,
  - c) meningkatnya konflik pengelolaan SDH.
- Sektor kehutanan memiliki potensi besar untuk berperan nyata dalam pembangunan yang berkelanjutan dan berkeadilan dengan memberdayakan masyarakat yang selama ini telah "dekat" dengan SDH sebagai pelaku utama / mitra utama dalam pengelolaan hutan. Perlu dukungan kelembagaan yang mantap dan investasi yang memadai.

## LATAR BELAKANG

- Pengembangan social forestry dimaksudkan untuk membangkitkan kegiatan ekonomi masyarakat di dalam dan di sekitar hutan, mempercepat upaya rehabilitasi hutan serta mengendalikan kerusakan SDH dengan melibatkan parapihak terkait.
- Perlunya penyeimbangan manfaat sumberdaya dan fungsi hutan (ekonomi, ekologi, dan sosial) yang berkeadilan.
- Melalui social forestry diharapkan terciptanya distribusi akses stakeholders terhadap sumberdaya hutan yang sekaligus sebagai salah satu wujud nyata proses desentralisasi bidang kehutanan.



## APA ITU SOCIAL FORESTRY ?

- **SOCIAL FORESTRY (SF)** adalah sistem pengelolaan SDH pada kawasan hutan negara dan atau hutan hak yang memberikan kesempatan kepada masyarakat setempat sebagai pelaku dan atau mitra utama dalam rangka meningkatkan kesejahteraannya dan mewujudkan kelestarian hutan.
- SF merupakan kebijakan pembangunan kehutanan ditujukan untuk mendorong terwujudnya sistem usaha kehutanan yang berdaya saing, berbasis kelola kawasan dan kelola kelembagaan yang dilakukan masyarakat setempat dengan mensinergikan berbagai potensi yang ada (Pemerintah, swasta, masyarakat dan sumberdaya alam)

## APA ITU SOCIAL FORESTRY ?

- Tujuan pengembangan SF adalah terwujudnya sistem pengelolaan hutan yang memberikan akses dan peran kepada masyarakat di dalam dan sekitar hutan sebagai pelaku dan atau mitra utama pengelola hutan guna meningkatkan kesejahteraannya dalam kerangka PHL.
- Dalam pelaksanaannya, SF dapat dintegrasikan dengan program strategis nasional lainnya (mis. Ketahanan pangan, pendidikan luar sekolah dan peningkatan usaha kecil dan menengah/koperasi, dll)



## KEBIJAKAN UMUM SOCIAL FORESTRY

### A. RAMBU -RAMBU

1. **KOMPREHENSIF** : Pengembangan SF dilakukan untuk seluruh komponen meliputi kelola kawasan, kelola bisnis, kelola kelembagaan, sinergi dan terintegrasi dengan sektor pembangunan lain serta melibatkan parapihak.
2. **STATUS DAN FUNGSI KAWASAN HUTAN** : Status kawasan hutan yang dipergunakan sebagai areal kerja SF tetap dipertahankan sebagai kawasan hutan sesuai fungsi pokok yang telah ditetapkan.
3. **LEGALITAS BAGI MASYARAKAT**: Pengembangan SF diberikan melalui ijin pemanfaatan hutan / pengelolaan hutan / kesepakatan kemitraan. SF tidak bertujuan memberikan hak kepemilikan.

## KEBIJAKAN UMUM SOCIAL FORESTRY

### B. STRATEGI

1. **KELOLA KAWASAN DAN SUMBERDAYA HUTAN** : adalah rangkaian kegiatan prakondisi untuk mendukung SF dalam rangka optimalisasi usaha pemanfaatan hutan (pencadangan, penataan batas, pemetaan dan penetapan areal kerja). AKSF berada pada kesatuan pengelolaan hutan (KPHP, KPHK, KPHL).
2. **KELOLA KELEMBAGAAN** : rangkaian kegiatan pembentukan dan penguatan kelembagaan guna optimalisasi SF melalui penetapan aturan main, penguatan organisasi, kesepahaman parapihak, kelemb. masyarakat, jejaring kerja, peningkatan kapasitas SDM dan sarpras.
3. **KELOLA USAHA** : adalah rangkaian kegiatan yang mendukung tumbuh dan berkembangnya usaha di AKSF melalui pemberian kesempatan dan akses, meningkatkan daya saing produksi dan pasar, pengembangan kemitraan, teknologi dan pemasaran.

## **SOCIAL FORESTRY ANTAR SEKTOR & PARAPIHAK**



- Pembangunan di bidang kehutanan menghadapi permasalahan yang sangat kompleks, sehingga dalam mengatasinya diperlukan keterlibatan sektor/parapihak lain.
- Kegiatan social forestry antar sektor/parapihak dimaksudkan untuk menggalang komitmen berbagai sektor untuk mendukung SF sesuai bidang tugasnya, dengan memanfaatkan potensi yang dimiliki masing-masing sektor untuk memperoleh sinergi dalam rangka pemberdayaan masyarakat di dalam dan sekitar hutan

## **FASILITASI DAN KORDINASI PERENCANAAN SOCIAL FORESTRY ANTAR SEKTOR/PARAPIHAK**



### **• Maksud**

Memfasilitasi dan mengkoordinasikan penyusunan rencana kegiatan dari masing-masing sektor terkait untuk mendukung keberhasilan pelaksanaan Social Forestry

### **• Tujuan**

Terwujudnya sinergitas rencana kegiatan masing-masing sektor terkait pada lokasi pengembangan social forestry

## PERKEMBANGAN KEGIATAN SOCIAL FORESTRY



- A. 17 PROP - SOCIALISASI KEBIJAKAN  
SOCIAL FORESTRY
- B. PERMENHUT NO. P01/MenHut-II/2004

Pasal 11: Kegiatan-kegiatan pemberdayaan masyarakat di lapangan yang sudah berjalan seperti Hutan Kemasyarakatan (HKm), Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat (PHBM), Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Rakyat dan kegiatan sejenis lainnya tetap dikembangkan.

## FOKUS KEGIATAN 2004 – 2005



### A. DILUAR PULAU JAWA

1. Lokasi Petuk Bukit/ Palangka Raya/ Kalteng pada lahan terbuka eks HPH, dikembangkan tanaman semusim disamping vegetasi pohon
2. Lokasi Konawe Selatan/ Sulawesi Tenggara dilahan eks reboisasi tanaman jati, eks HTI SWAKELOLA, tanaman semusim dibawah tegakan dan pengelolaan tanaman jati.
3. Lokasi Boal/ Empang Sumbawa Besar/ NTB eks reboisasi tanaman jati eks Perhutani, Tanaman semusim di bawah tegakan dan pengelolaan tanaman jati.

### B. DI PULAU JAWA (alternatif sedang dibahas dg Perhutani; SF-PHBM)

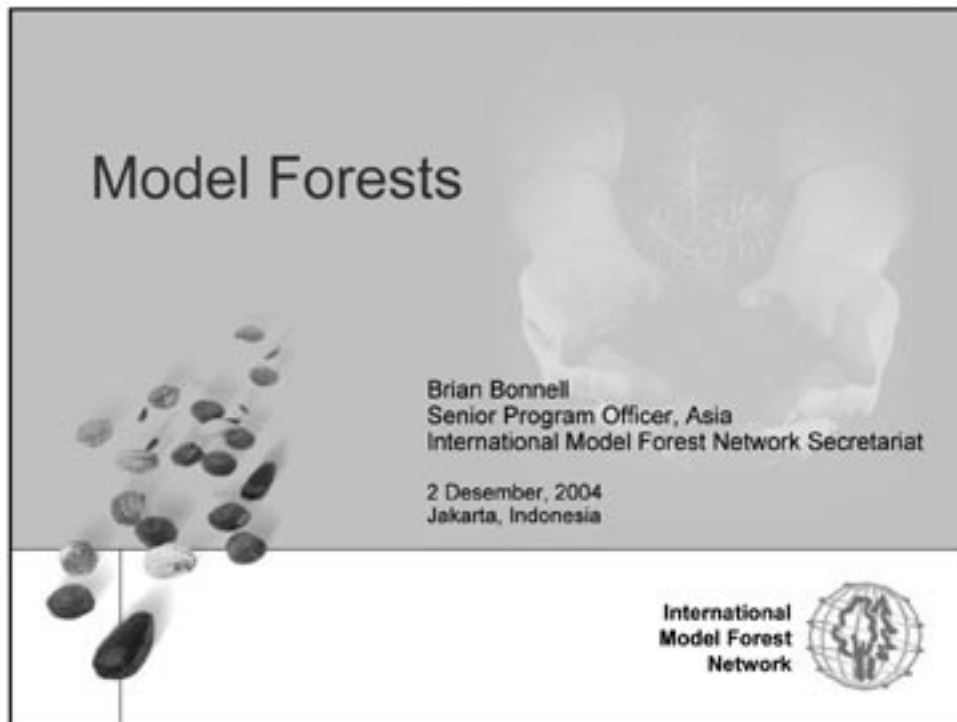
1. Nganjuk Jawa Timur/Perhutani, Tanaman bawah tegakan : porang, kunyit pepet dan jasa lingkungan, kemitroan manajemen
2. Penyarang/ Gilacap, Jawa Tengah/Perhutani, Tanaman bawah tegakan jahe dan vanili (?)
3. Garut/ Jawa Barat/ Eks Wanalaga Lodaya, Haramay/rami, dan ternak domba

## **Rencana Strategis Tindak Lanjut Social Forestry**



- Memperkuat dan membangun komitmen parapihak
- Bagi wilayah/lokasi yg sdh terbentuk komitmen dilakukan pengembangan tipologi dari beberapa lokasi kegiatan program social forestry
- Perlunya tindak lanjut penetapan keputusann presiden tentang peranan berbagai sektor dalam pengembangan program social forestry
- Penyelesaian peraturan menteri kehutanan tentang pedoman umum social forestry dan pemberian ijin/ pemberian hak kepada masyarakat untuk pelaksanaan program social forestry

## Appendix 4



## *Model forests adalah tentang*

Keragaman nilai  
pada lanskap



Kemitraan menuju visi  
bersama



Pengembangan dan pengujian  
pendekatan-pendekatan kelestarian



Jejaring Model Forest Internasional  
- LANSKAP - KEMITRAAN - KELESTARIAN



## *Model forests mengenai...*

### *Landskap*

- Areal geografis yang jelas dengan penutupan hutan yang cukup (biasanya sebagai daerah aliran sungai)
  - Luas antara 15,000 sampai lebih dari 7.7 juta ha
  - Termasuk kota, sungai, pertanian, hutan dan areal lindung
- Luasan lahan cukup luas untuk memasukkan semua penggunaan dan nilai-nilai hutan
- Perwakilan dari keadaan lingkungan, sosial, budaya dan ekonomi dari suatu kawasan



Jejaring Model Forest Internasional  
- LANSKAP - KEMITRAAN - KELESTARIAN



*Model forests mengenai...*

## *Kemitraan*



- Dibangun berdasarkan pada saling kerjasama, pengertian dan penghargaan antara orang-orang dan organisasi yang mewakili nilai-nilai yang sangat beragam
  - Termasuk tingkat pemerintahan yang berbeda; masyarakat, LSM, industri, academia, masyarakat lokal, lembaga penelitian, pemuda dan sebagainya
- Peserta menetapkan proses untuk bekerja bersama:
  - Dalam forum berdasarkan konsensus dan partisipasi sukarela;
  - Mengembangkan visi bersama tentang kelestarian kawasan;
  - Bersepakat dalam aksi dan kegiatan tertentu untuk mendukung visi bersama; dan
  - Berbagi pemikiran, pengetahuan dan pengalaman.



Jejaring Model Forest Internasional

LANSKAP • KEMITRAAN • KELESTARIAN



*Model forests mengenai...*

## *Kelestarian*

- Mencari pendekatan-pendekatan terhadap pembangunan berkelanjutan
  - Mengaitkan konservasi sumberdaya dan lanskap, pertumbuhan ekonomi lokal, keterlibatan masyarakat dan kebutuhan generasi mendatang
- Mengembangkan, menguji dan berbagi solusi inovatif kepada pengelolaan, pengembangan dan tantangan-tantangan lainnya yang dihadapi oleh para peserta
- Membantu mendapatkan solusi secara lokal atas inisiatif pembangunan berkelanjutan global dan nasional



Jejaring Model Forest Internasional

LANSKAP • KEMITRAAN • KELESTARIAN



## Beberapa pengamatan kunci



- Tidak ada tanggungjawab juridis atas perencanaan tata guna lahan atau pengelolaan dari pemegang tenur
  - Tujuannya bekerja bersama untuk mengidentifikasi solusi yang lebih baik terhadap permasalahan bersama
- Tidak ada dua model forests yang sama, tetapi ada kesamaan dalam tantangan yang dihadapi dan cara yang dipakai untuk menanganinya
- Setiap tempat bisa mengembangkan program yang sesuai dengan tempatnya namun punya cukup kesamaan dengan yang lainnya untuk memungkinkan terjadinya jejaring
- Sumber daya diperlukan – kemitraan tanpa sumber daya hanyalah berupa kelompok berdebat



Jejaring Model Forest Internasional  
LANSHAP - KEMITRAAN - KOLEKTIVITAS



## Awal di Kanada

- Meningkatnya konflik pengelolaan sumber daya pada akhir 1980an dan awal 1990an
- Departemen Kehutanan Kanada menyadari perlunya mengajak orang-orang yang mewakili aspek sosial, ekologi dan ekonomi dalam permasalahan lanskap
- Kanada telah mempunyai jejaring yang terdiri atas 10 model forests di seluruh negeri (sekarang ada 11)
- Konsep telah dirancang untuk mengajak berbagai kelompok untuk bersama-sama mencari pendekatan yang baru dan inovatif dalam konflik pengelolaan sumber daya



Jejaring Model Forest Internasional  
LANSHAP - KEMITRAAN - KOLEKTIVITAS





## Perkembangan Internasional

- Program Internasional telah diumumkan oleh Canada pada UNCED (1992)
  - Mexico dan Russia merupakan peserta awal
- International Model Forest Network Secretariat (IMFNS) dibentuk pada 1995 dan berada di dalam International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- Kemitraan dikembangkan bersama, dan didukung oleh lembaga-lembaga seperti FAO, UNDP, CIFOR, RECOFTC, GEF, NFP Facility, CMFN
- Sekarang ini, lebih 30 model forest telah terbentuk atau sedang dalam pengembangan di 15 negara di 5 benua



## *Kegiatan Model Forest*

- Setiap negara mempunyai 'kepemilikan' konsep model forest, namun tetap menjaga prinsip-prinsip dasar
- Setiap model forest ditentukan oleh stakeholders lokal
  - Governance / Struktur pengambil keputusan
  - Visi dan tujuan
  - Kegiatan-kegiatan
- Proyek/kegiatan disetujui oleh kelompok stakeholder lokal



Jejarang Model Forest Internasional  
LANDSKAP • KEMITRAAN • KELESTARIAN

## *Bidang yang terkena dampak Model Forest*

- Good governance (kemitraan non-tradisional, inklusif, keikutsertaan)
- Terkait dengan National Forest Programmes & strategi
- Konservasi Keragaman Hayati
- Monitoring dampak & pelaporan tentang kemajuan menuju kelestarian
- Penguatan hubungan kebijakan-ke-praktek
- Penelitian & inovasi
- Pengembangan ekonomi lokal & pengentasan kemiskinan
- Meningkatkan sumber daya (finansial, teknis & politis)
- Perencanaan & pengelolaan terpadu
- Pendidikan, pengembangan kemampuan & alih teknologi



Jejarang Model Forest Internasional  
LANDSKAP • KEMITRAAN • KELESTARIAN

## *Jejaring Model Forest*



- Jejaring adalah berbagi secara aktif tentang pengalaman dan hasil pembelajaran, atau ikut serta dalam kerjasama proyek, diantara model forest dan antara model forest dengan yang lainnya
- Model forest menghubungkan orang dan organisasi untuk saling membantu dan mendukung
- Model forest mewakili masyarakat global dalam mempraktekan pengelolaan hutan lestari dan pendekatan partisipatif dalam pengambilan keputusan
- Jejaring adalah cara untuk
  - Berbagi pengalaman model forest dengan masyarakat lebih luas
  - Membawa masuk organisasi-organisasi lainnya dan pemikiran-pemikiran baru



## *Model Forests di Indonesia*

- Indonesia merupakan anggota terbaru dalam IMFN
- Terdapat potensi yang besar menuju pengelolaan hutan lestari



- Dua model forests – Berau dan Margowitan
- Hutan Penelitian CIFOR di Malinau
- Beberapa "model forests" disponsori ITTO berupa pengelolaan hutan intensif
- Inisiatif Social forestry dan kebijakan baru pada 2003



## *Kemana kita di Asia?*

- Penguatan kapasitas kelembagaan pada tingkat model forest
  - Workshop regional tentang Monitoring Dampak dan Evaluasi, Strategi dan Perencanaan Kerja Tahunan, Mobilisasi sumberdaya (Madiun, 6-10 Desember)
- Program regional
  - Mengaitkan dengan National Forest Program Facility, meningkatkan jejaring antar model forest, mengembangkan kemitraan regional, meningkatkan dukungan yang tersedia
- Perkembangan yang lambat karena sumberdaya yang tersedia
  - Keinginan disampaikan oleh Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Japan, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Vietnam



## *Ringkasan*


- Pendekatan model forest menyediakan kerangka kerja melalui mana partisipasi yang berarti dan terbuka bisa terjadi di bidang-bidang seperti pengelolaan sumberdaya, pembangunan masyarakat, dan pembangunan ekonomi
- Model forests adalah tentang:
  - Nilai-nilai yang beragam dalam **lanskap**
  - **Kemitraan** menuju visi bersama
  - Mengembangkan dan menguji pendekatan-pendekatan pada **kelestarian**



[www.imfn.net](http://www.imfn.net)




## Appendix 5



Appendix 5  
LAUNCHING OF INDONESIAN  
MODEL FORESTS  
Jakarta, 2 December 2004

**LINKING MODEL FORESTS WITH NATIONAL  
FOREST PROGRAMMES: STRENGTHENING  
POLICIES AND PRACTICE**

*Patrick B. Durst  
Senior Forestry Officer  
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific*



**Key themes**

- Roles of model forests
- Opportunities for model forests
- national forest programmes (nfps)
- Linking model forests to nfps



## Roles of model forests

### Model forests promote:

- partnerships of stakeholders for forest management at a large scale (generally 100,000 ha or larger)
- development, testing, implementation, and demonstration of innovative approaches



## Roles of model forests (cont'd)

### Model forests promote:

- monitoring of management effects through the application of criteria and indicators and local-level indicators
- sharing of information and experiences
- provision of feedback to policy makers



## Opportunities for model forests

- **Intermediary between field and policy makers**
- **Development of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management**
- **Links to national forestry initiatives**
- **Links to national forest programmes**
- **Influence on forest policy development**



## national forest programmes

### Definition

*“National forest programme” is a generic expression for a wide range of approaches for policy, planning, and implementation of sustainable forest management at national and sub-national levels.*



## nfp principles

- **National sovereignty and country leadership**
- **Consistency with national policy and international commitments**
- **Integration with the sustainable development strategies of the country**
- **Partnership and participation**
- **Holistic and inter-sectoral approaches**



## Linking model forests to nfp<sub>s</sub>

**Model forests are developed within the framework of national forest programmes and the underlying principles are therefore the same.**

**Model forests are an effective means of translating national forest programmes into action at the field level.**







## Linking model forests to nfp<sub>s</sub>

- Model forests can be important testing grounds for new ideas and policies.
- An important element of a model forest is the establishment of a mechanism for providing feedback to policy makers in order to continually improve national forest policies, plans and programmes.



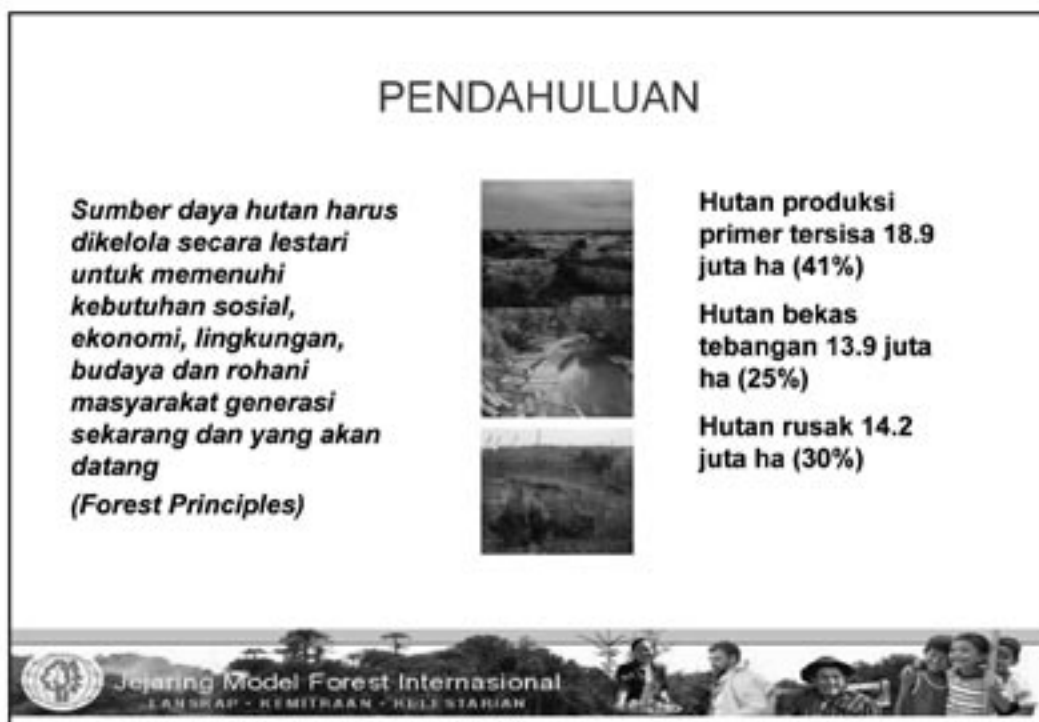
## A new day dawning

**Establishment of Berau and Margowitan model forests provides a great opportunity for forestry in Indonesia!**

**Congratulations!!!**



## Appendix 6



## Kongres Kehutanan Sedunia Jakarta - 1978

- Tema : Forest for People

- Sampai saat ini belum diaplikasikan secara memuaskan
- Masyarakat sekitar hutan masih tetap miskin
- Masyarakat masih belum dilibatkan secara penuh



### *Lima prinsip strategi yang efektif untuk pembangunan berkelanjutan*

#### *Prinsip-prinsip pembangunan berkelanjutan*

- A. Integrasi tujuan ekonomi, sosial dan lingkungan**
- B. Partisipasi dan konsensus**

#### *Prinsip-prinsip perencanaan strategis*

- C. Rasa kepemilikan dan komitmen**
- D. Proses kebijakan komprehensif dan koheren**
- E. Targeting, resourcing and monitoring**



## Mengapa Model Forest

Hutan di bawah ancaman dari kebutuhan pembangunan ekonomi

Pertambangan, kelapa sawit, spekulasi lahan, pertumbuhan penduduk yang tinggi

Bila hutan ingin tetap bertahan, semua lembaga lokal harus punya kesepakatan dan bekerja sama untuk mencapai tujuan pengelolaan hutan lestari



## Latar Belakang Historis

- Konsep model forest lahir di Canada tahun 1991.
- KTT Bumi di Rio de Janeiro, 1992, Canada mengumumkan pembentukan IMFN (International Model Forest Network) dengan partisipasi awal dari beberapa negara
- Model forest disini tidak berarti suatu kawasan hutan yang sudah ideal dan patut dicontoh, tapi merupakan suatu proses yang dinamis yang mengarah pada pencapaian SFM melalui partisipasi penuh para stakeholders.



## Sejarah Model Forest di Indonesia

- Indonesia diundang workshop model forest di Tokyo tahun 1998
- International Model Forest Workshop di Jakarta (31 May 2000), didukung oleh BFMP
- Dihadiri oleh Peter Besseau (IMFNS), Tang Hon Tat (FAO) and Oscar Mascagni (EU)
- Konsep diterima oleh Dephut
- BFMP melaksanakan konsep MF di Labanan – Berau, Kaltim



## Sejarah Model Forest di Indonesia

- 15 Juni 2000: surat Ka Baplan ke IMFNS mendaftarkan Indonesia sebagai anggota IMFN
- BFMP melaksanakan konsep MF di Labanan – Berau, Kaltim
- Sosialisasi konsep MF: BPK, Baplan, KLN, Fahutan-IPB, APhi, Kalsel, Kalteng
- Training MF oleh BFMP di Berau
- 25-28 November 2002: workshop MF di Ormoc, Filipina
- 20-22 Mei 2003: Workshop MF di Hua Hin, Thailand



## Sejarah Model Forest di Indonesia

- 8-9 Juli 2003: workshop model forest di Perhutani – Madiun, Perhutani menetapkan MF Margowitan (Magetan, Ponorogo, Ngawi dan Magetan).
- 12-16 Januari 2004: Training M&E Model Forest di Lampung – Thailand
- 17 Januari 2004: progress report MF di Chiang Mai – Thailand
- 15 September 2004: Brian Bonnel bertemu Dr. Yetti Rusli, Ketua Social Forestry Working Group. Tanggapan sangat positif
- 17 September 2004: Brian Bonnel presentasi di NFP Working Group – Badan Planologi Kehutanan. Tanggapan positif



## Apa Itu ?

- Ekosistem hutan skala besar, dipadukan dengan berbagai macam penggunaan hutan
- Stakeholders didukung informasi yang memadai dapat berpartisipasi dalam pengambilan keputusan bagaimana areal tersebut akan dimanfaatkan dan dikelola
- Tonggak utama MF adalah partnership stakeholders dengan berbagai perbedaan pandangan dalam aspek sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan
- Bertemu secara regular untuk pertukaran informasi, pandangan dan ide dalam kegiatan di MF serta dampaknya baik sekarang maupun yang mungkin bisa terjadi



## Model Forest Attributes

- Atribut Dasar

1. Partnerships – bersifat lokal dan inklusif
2. Komitmen
3. Areal yang luas – dapat mempengaruhi kebijakan
4. Lawas kegiatan: merefleksikan realita dan kebutuhan - lokal dan nasional
5. Struktur organisasi: konstruktif, transparan, partisipatif dan konsensus
6. Komitmen membangun, tukar info dan pengalaman dalam suatu network



## Atribut Tambahan

1. Partisipasi stakeholders bersifat sukarela
2. Demo praktek dan proses tepat guna (best practice) untuk skala operasional SFM
3. Replicable, adaptive dan responsif terhadap perubahan
4. Pengembangan C&I yang praktis di lapangan
5. Feed-back untuk perencanaan hutan nasional dan kebijakan kehutanan.



## Model Forest Approach

**Konsep MF bisa dipandang sebagai implementasi proses NFP pada tingkat lokal.**

**MF adalah pengejawantahan NFP ke dalam bentuk aksi dan memberi feedback terus menerus pada tingkat kebijakan**

**MF juga merupakan alat penting dan efektif untuk menerjemahkan Forest Principles dan proposal IPF/IFF/UNFF ke tingkat aksi di lapangan**

**Tujuan MF adalah untuk mempromosikan SFM di tingkat lapang dan untuk mengidentifikasi, aplikasi dan berbagi pengalaman dalam pendekatan dan teknik-teknik yang inovatif**



## Model Forest Approach

**Partnership dalam MF menyediakan forum bagi stakeholders untuk saling tukar pandangan dan informasi dan dampak dari kegiatan MF**

**Diharapkan keputusan yang diambil stakeholders mempertimbangkan kebutuhan, prioritas dan nilai-nilai dari seluruh stakeholders**

**Membutuhkan perubahan besar dari pendekatan "top-down" dalam pemanfaatan dan pengelolaan SDH dan perubahan masyarakat dalam berfikir dan bertindak**







### Situasi yang berkembang

- Desentralisasi sangat penting, tapi ada beberapa efek negatif – akses sangat mudah ke hutan meningkatkan over exploitation
- Pertambangan yang mengancam hutan
- Kelembagaan kehutanan yang berubah menyebabkan lemahnya kontrol
- Suasana kerja sangat tidak stabil dan sangat sulit memprediksi apa yang akan terjadi kemudian walaupun setelah melalui analisa yang hati-hati

The three images on the right illustrate environmental challenges: 'Dense Forest in Berau Area', 'Illegal Logging in Berau Area', and 'Coal Mining in Berau Area'. Below the text is a banner for 'Jejaring Model Forest Internasional' with the motto 'LANSKAP - KEMITRAAN - KELESTARIAN' and a photograph of people.

## DAMPAK

- Memperkuat kemitraan, memperluas konsultasi dan good governance
- Monitoring indikator pada tingkat lokal dan praktek pengelolaan hutan yang lebih baik
- Meningkatkan taraf hidup masyarakat
- Resolusi konflik
- Penguatan kapasitas



## Diseminasi dan pengembangan MF

- Perum Perhutani mulai menerapkan MF di MARGOWITAN (Madiun, Ponorogo, Ngawi dan Magetan)
- Kabupaten Kuningan –Jabar berminat
- Perlu sekretariat nasional sebagai penghubung ke IMF network, bisa disatukan dengan Social Forestry atau NFP
- Proses MF cara yang sangat memungkinkan untuk membantu mengembangkan keterlibatan masyarakat dalam pengelolaan hutan – persyaratan proses NFP
- Interest umumnya tinggi tapi kapasitas masih lemah





- ### PROGRAM KEHUTANAN
1. Pemberantasan Pencurian Kayu (Illegal Logging) V
  2. Rehabilitasi Hutan dan Lahan
  3. Revitalisasi Industri Kehutanan
  4. Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di sekitar hutan V
  5. Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan V
- Jejaring Model Forest Internasional  
LANSRAP - KEMITRAAN - KELESTARIAN

## Kesimpulan

- Stakeholder forum bukan hal baru
- Betul, tapi banyak pengalaman dalam MF network yang relevan yang bisa diambil
- Banyak pelajaran yang khas yang bisa diambil dari tiap-tiap MF
- Mengapa *re-invent the wheel when there is a great deal of experience on the same or similar issues*. Mungkin hal ini baru bagi Indonesia, tapi banyak negara lain yang telah mengalami proses ini
- Pengalaman ini bisa berupa pelajaran yang positif, dan bila bersifat negatif, tetap bisa menjadi pelajaran berharga bagi kita



## Kesimpulan (2)

- Sistem konsesi baru diperlukan
  - Sistem komersial penuh tidak akan berjalan pada masa depan
- Hak dan kewajiban dari semua pihak harus dihargai
- Artinya *semua pihak* harus belajar tentang kewajibannya dan lebih realistis atas haknya
- Struktur organisasi transparan bisa dilakukan melalui proses MF
- Waktunya sekarang ini sangat tepat (*the time is right*)



## Rekomendasi

- Pengalaman, pengetahuan dan pelajaran yang bisa diambil dari inisiatif RMFP and IMFNS harus saling dipertukarkan dengan negara dan institusi lainnya
- Relevansi, kegunaan dan kontribusi dari pendekatan model forest (MFA) harus secara aktif dipromosikan. Presentasi sekarang ini dimaksudkan untuk itu



Akhirnya:

*“Bukanlah mahluk yang paling kuat yang bisa bertahan hidup, bukan pula yang paling pandai, tetapi mahluk yang paling responsif terhadap perubahanlah yang akan bertahan” (Darwin)*



# Model Forest Approach

**Is expected to:**

Turn unsustainable forest management into **a healthy forest !**

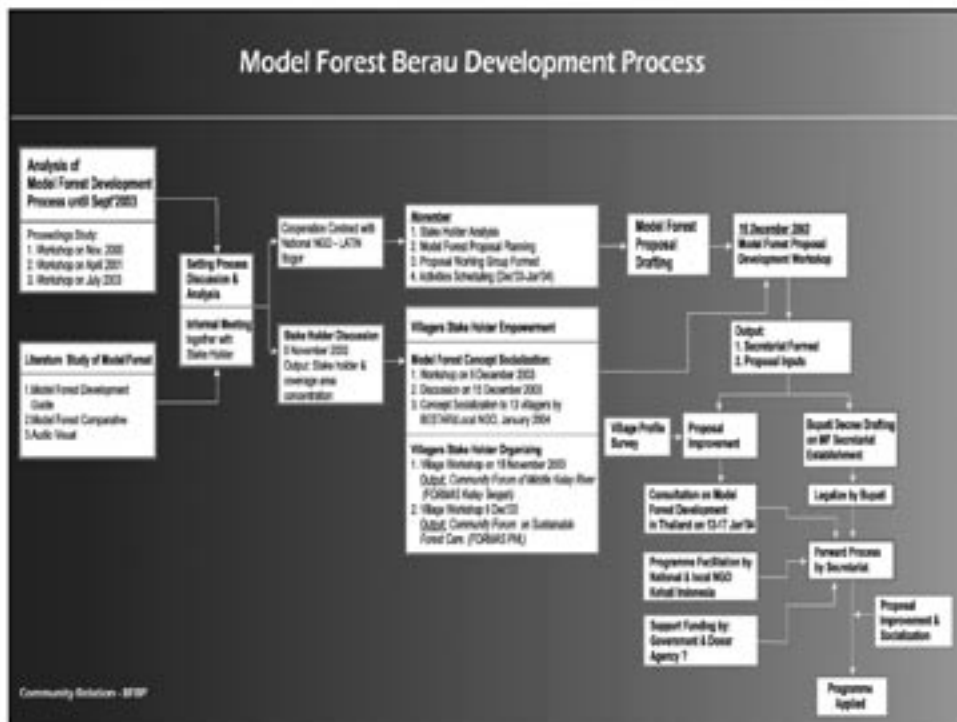


## Appendix 7



### LATAR BELAKANG

- Potensi sumber daya alam khususnya hutan Labanan di Kabupaten Berau saat ini terancam akibat maraknya penebangan liar dan pembukaan areal.
- Adanya konflik kepentingan berbagai pihak terhadap kawasan kelola Model Forest Berau.
- Kondisi sosial ekonomi masyarakat sekitar hutan.
- Hutan Labanan memiliki keanekaragaman flora yang tinggi (Kessler, 1997). Dipterocarpaceae dicatat sebagai famili yang paling berlimpah yaitu mewakili 20 % dari potensi dan 50 & basal area. Terdapat 30 jenis pohon terdaftar dalam IUCN (threatened trees of the world). Serta Potensi Hasil Hutan Non Kayu.
- Tumpang tindihnya kebijakan pembangunan pada kawasan kelola model forest berau.



### PROJECT SUMMARY

- **Nama** : MODEL FOREST BERAU
- **Sponsor** : Berau Forest Bridging Project – Kerjasama antara Uni Eropa dan Pemerintah Indonesia
- **Mitra** : 13 Desa, Pemda, Dinas Kehutanan, Dinas Perkebunan, PT Hutansanggam  
Labanan Lestari, PT. Inhutani I dan LSM lokal.
- **Luas Area** : 165,930 ha.
- **Ringkasan proyek** : Mengelola SDA wilayah MFB, terutama hutan, secara kemitraan dalam kerangka Model Forest dengan prinsip utama mengelola sumber daya alam secara Lestari.
- **Proyek akan meliputi aspek teknis kehutanan, sosial ekonomi dan pemberdayaan masyarakat.**



## TUJUAN

Pengelolaan Kawasan Secara Kemitraan.

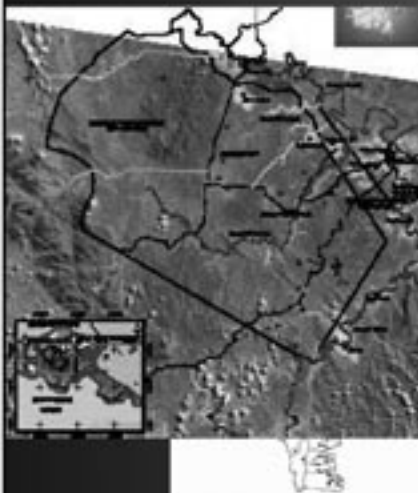
Meningkatkan peran stakeholders secara optimal.

Para pihak memperoleh manfaat ekonomi, teknologi maupun informasi, sesuai peran dan tanggung jawab yang dilakukan.

Pengembangan usaha-usaha ekonomi

Mengoptimalkan fungsi kawasan sesuai peruntukannya.

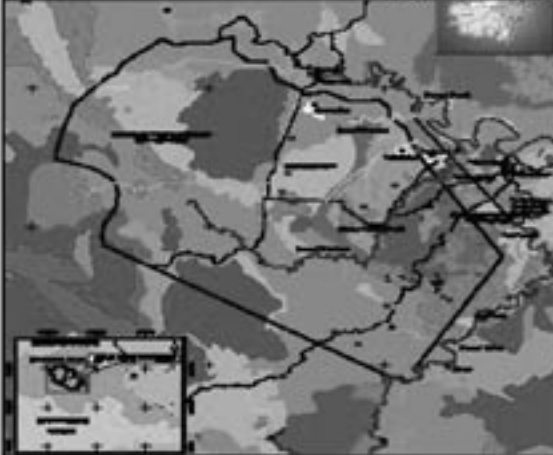
## PETA LOKASI MFB



Model Forest Berau terbentang pada posisi geografis : 10 47,4' s/d 20 15,6' LU dan 1160 50,4' s/d 1170 21' BT dengan luas areal 165.930 Ha.

Secara Administrasi Pemerintahan terletak di kecamatan Teluk Bayur, Segah, Kelai dan Sambaliung, Kabupaten Berau, Propinsi Kalimantan Timur.

## Peta Penggunaan Lahan (Landuse) Kawasan MFB



- Penutupan lahan berupa hutan hujan tropika dataran rendah dengan vegetasi didominasi oleh campuran Dipterocarpaceae (Lowland Dipterocarp).
- Kawasan hutan Labanan masih 80 % berhutan baik dengan batas-batas 80-90 % tertutup hutan atau berbatasan dengan wilayah hutan lain (kompak)

### Stakeholder MFB

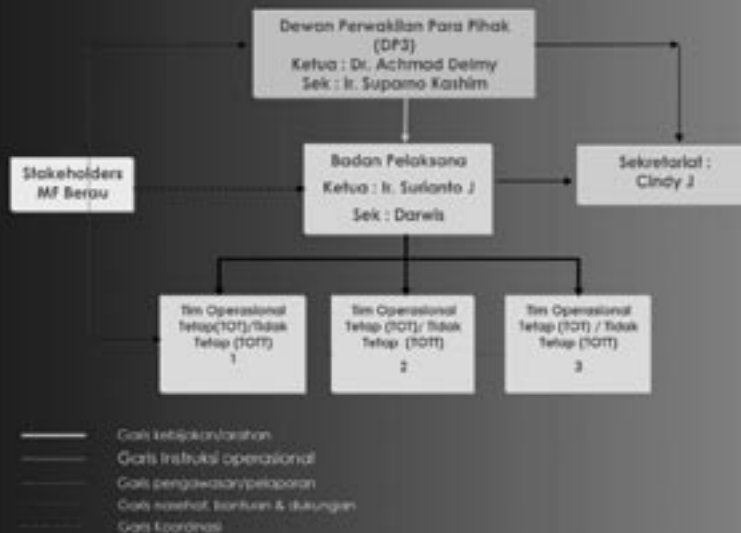
#### Stakeholders utama

- FORMALIS KELAI
- FORMAS PHL
- PT. HLL
- PT. INHUTANI I
- Dinas Kehutanan
- Dinas Perkebunan
- Dinas Pertanian
- BAPPEDA
- BESTARI
- KALBU
- BP2KK

#### Stakeholder lain :

1. Kecamatan Segah
2. Kecamatan Samballung
3. Kecamatan Teluk Bayur
4. Kecamatan Kelai
5. BFBP
6. Lapemma
7. Bapelda
8. Dinas Pariwisata
9. Berau Cool
10. Universitas
11. Dinas Pertambangan
12. TNC
13. KEHATI
14. UPTD KPH Berau
15. Lembaga Adat Dayak
16. Lembaga Adat Banua
17. BPN
18. Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat

## STRUKTUR ORGANISASI MF BERAU



## VISI dan MISI MFB

### VISI :

Kawasan Model Forest Berau yang dikelola secara kemitraan memiliki kelestarian fungsi ekonomi, ekologi dan sosial

### MISI :

- Kepentingan stakeholders terwujud dalam pengelolaan kawasan melalui kemitraan, kesetaraan dan kesepakatan.
- Stakeholder mampu berperan secara optimal dalam setiap tahapan proses pengelolaan Model Forest.
- Para pihak memperoleh manfaat ekonomi, teknologi maupun informasi, sesuai peran dan tanggung jawab yang dilakukan.
- Usaha-usaha ekonomi dikembangkan untuk mendukung kelangsungan mata pencaharian masyarakat setempat.
- Kawasan dikelola secara lestari sesuai dengan fungsi dan peruntukannya.

## PROGRAM KEGIATAN MFB

TH. 2004 - 2006

| No | Bidang     | Kegiatan  |
|----|------------|---|
| 1  | Pendidikan | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Identifikasi kebutuhan teknologi untuk kebutuhan stakeholders.</li><li>2. Penyusunan rencana pengembangan teknologi tepat guna bagi stakeholders</li><li>3. Identifikasi kebutuhan informasi dan media penyampaian informasi</li><li>4. Merencanakan dan Mengembangkan Informasi</li><li>5. Melakukan Uji coba bersama stakeholders dalam mengembangkan teknologi</li><li>6. Melakukan pengumpulan, pengolahan/ pengemasan dan pendistribusian informasi</li><li>7. Sosialisasi dan konsultasi</li></ol> |

|   |         |   |
|---|---------|---|
| 2 | Ekonomi | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Melaksanakan Identifikasi jenis-jenis mata pencarian dan usaha masyarakat dan stakeholders</li><li>2. Menyusun rencana pengembangan usaha alternatif melalui lembaga ekonomi kerakyatan.</li><li>3. Melakukan Uji coba bersama pengembangan / pemasaran hasil usaha masyarakat</li><li>4. Penyusunan rencana pengembangan usaha alternatif melalui jaringan kerjasama kemitraan</li><li>5. Uji coba bersama pengembangan pemasaran hasil usaha antar stakeholders.</li></ol> |
|---|---------|---|

|   |                                |  |
|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 3 | Konservasi Pengelolaan Kawasan | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Lokakarya pembahasan dan pengembangan prinsip-prinsip kelestarian kawasan MF bersama masyarakat dan stakeholders.</li><li>2. Melakukan uji coba bersama pengembangan penerapan prinsip-prinsip kelestarian yang disepakati.</li></ol> |
|---|--------------------------------|--|

|   |                      |  |
|---|----------------------|--|
| 4 | Penguatan Organisasi | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Melakukan Identifikasi kepentingan stakeholders.</li> <li>2. Menciptakan media komunikasi stakeholders.</li> <li>3. Membuat data base Program / Kepentingan Stakeholders pada kawasan kelola MF</li> <li>4. Lokakarya Legal Drafting Model Forest Berau</li> <li>5. Konsultasi dan Lobby</li> <li>6. Melaksanakan lokakarya dengan IMFNS untuk evaluasi perkembangan</li> <li>7. Melakukan identifikasi kebutuhan keterampilan dan pengetahuan tentang bidang yang akan dikembangkan</li> <li>8. Melakukan Pelatihan</li> <li>9. Membuka jaringan komunikasi dengan IMFNS dan MF negara lain didunia.</li> </ol> |
|---|----------------------|--|

## TERIMA KASIH

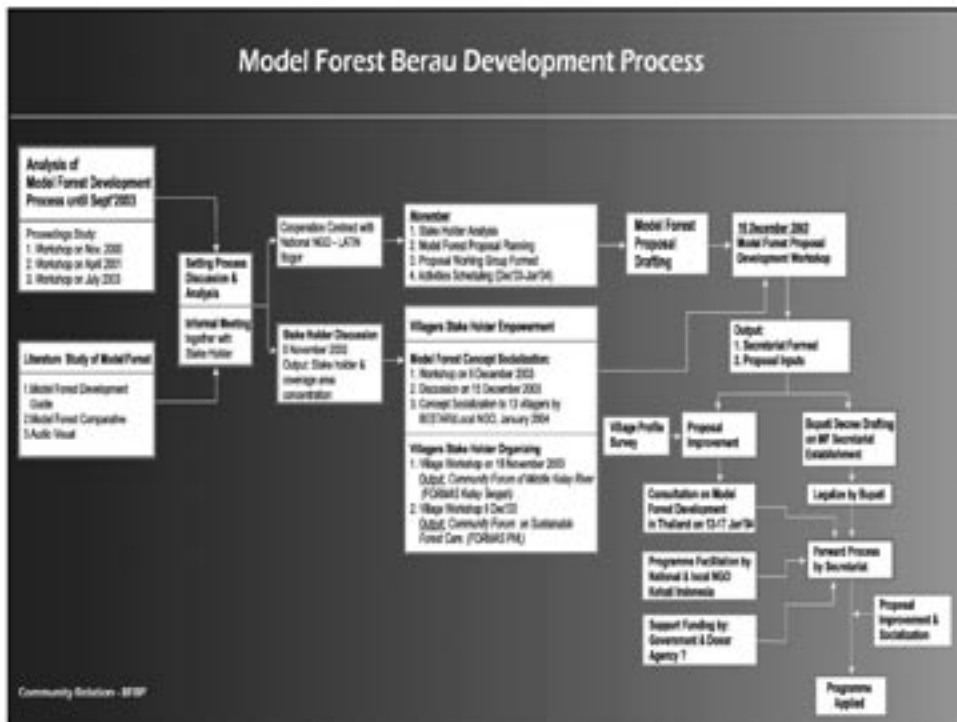




## Appendix 8



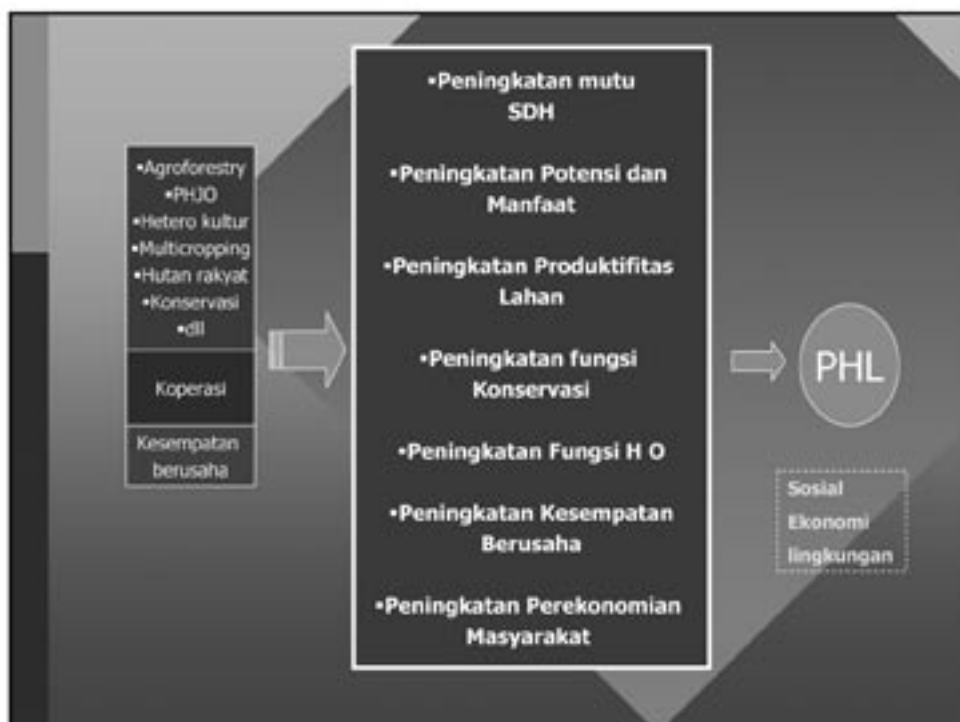
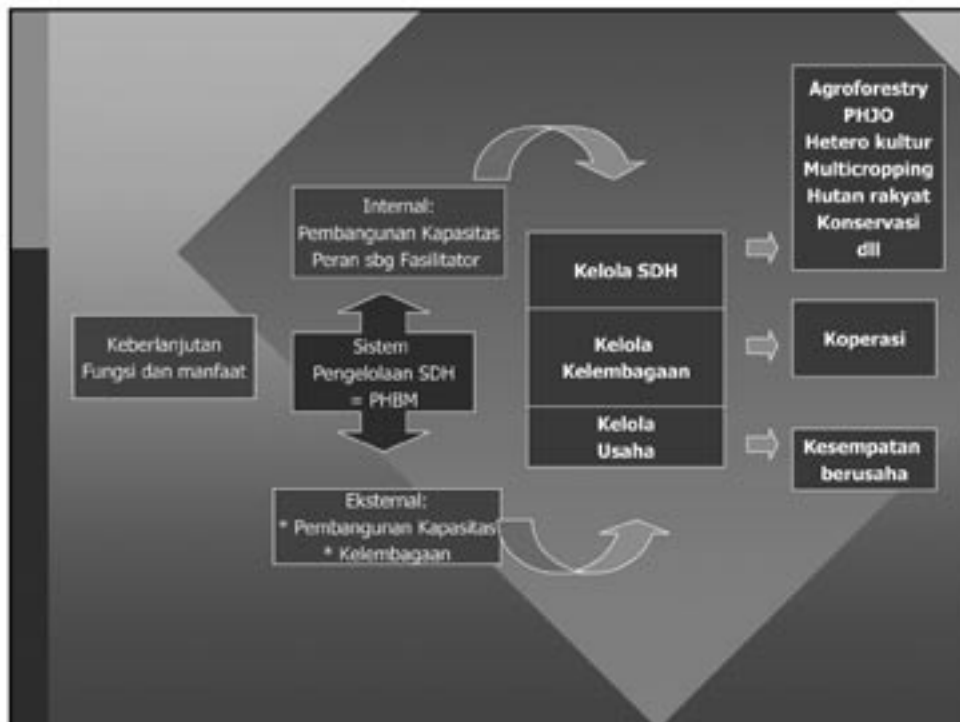
## Model Forest Berau Development Process

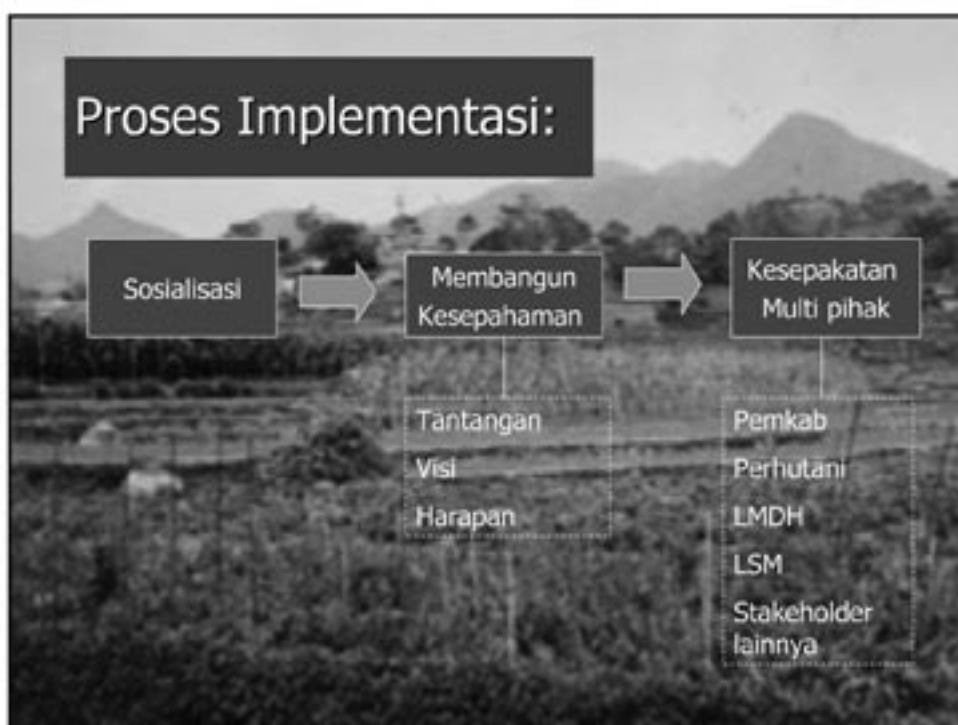
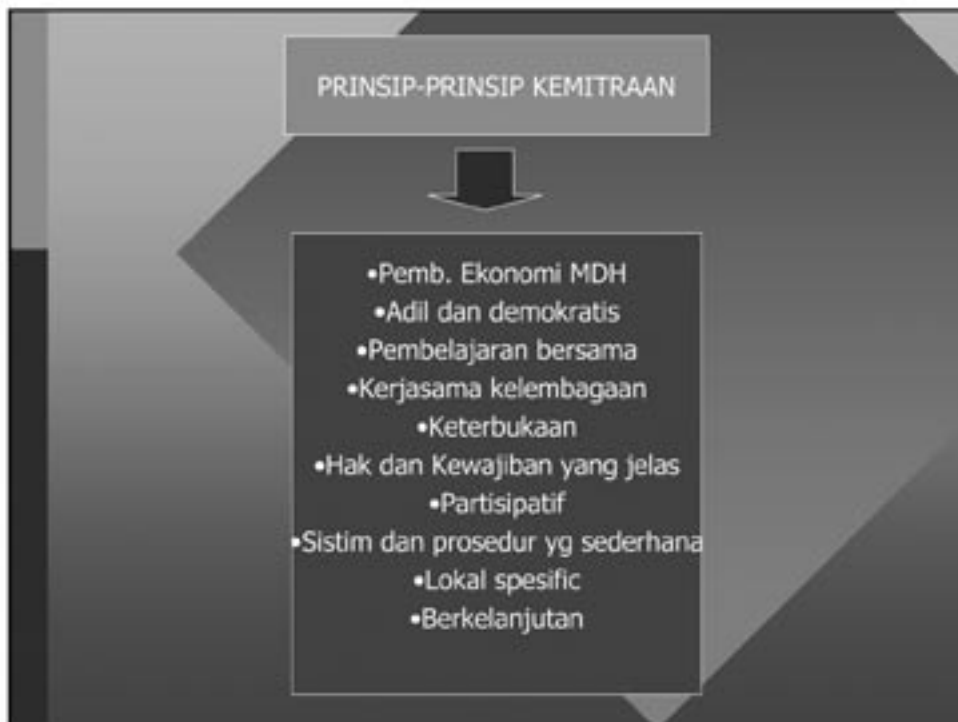


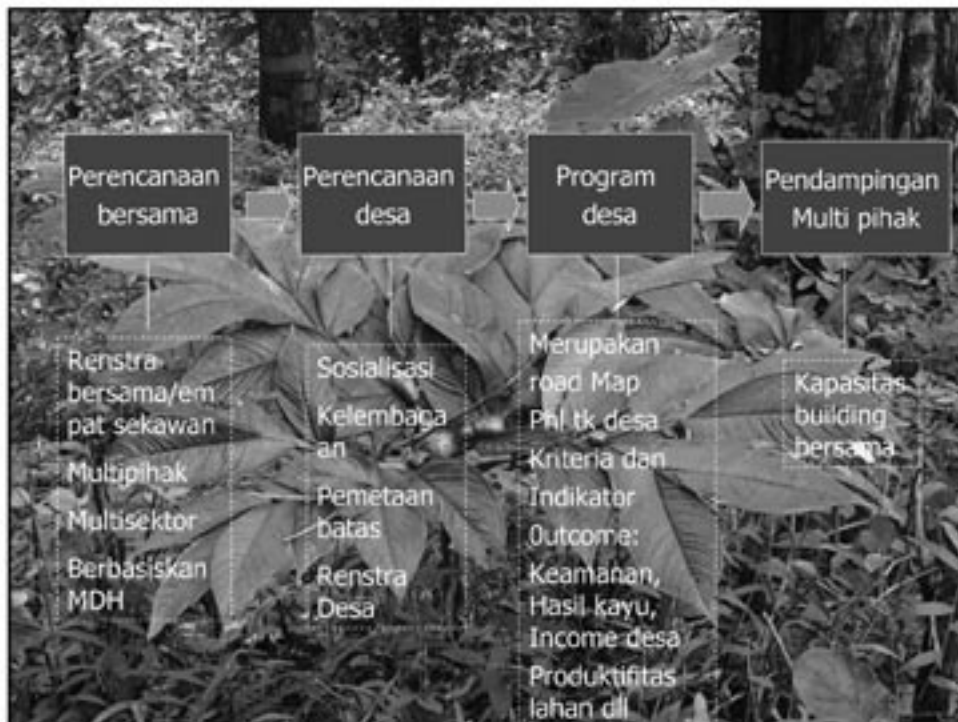
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- **Proyek akan meliputi aspek teknis kehutanan, sosial ekonomi dan pemberdayaan masyarakat.**









**KARAKTERISTIK WILAYAH MARGOWITAN :**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b><u>SIZE:</u></b><br/>Total area : 488.924 hectares.<br/>(108.000 hectares are forest cover)</p> <p><b><u>ELEVATION:</u></b><br/>92 to 3000 meters asl.</p> <p><b><u>DENSITY:</u></b><br/>9 people/hectare</p> <p><b><u>SOIL:</u></b><br/>Grumosol, aluvial, Mediteran.</p> | <p><b><u>CLIMATE:</u></b><br/>Dry season (may-Sept)<br/>Wet season (October – April)<br/>Temperature : 16 – 31 centigrade Celcius<br/>Type C and D (Schimdt and Ferguson)</p> |
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## Appendix 9

### Agenda

**AGENDA  
LAUNCHING OF MODEL FOREST INDONESIA  
GEDUNG SONOKELING – MANGGALA WANABAKTI  
JL. GATOT SUBROTO – JAKARTA  
THURSDAY, 2 DECEMBER 2004**

| HOURS         | ACTIVITIES   | PERSON IN CHARGE                                      |
|---------------|--|---|
| 11:30 – 13:00 | Registration + lunch   |   |
| 13:00 – 13:20 | Opening Address  | DG Planning:<br>Dr. Boen Purnama                      |
| 13:20 – 13:40 | Policy of Social Forestry in Indo                              | SAM II: Dr. Yetty Rusli                               |
| 13:40 – 14:00 | International Model Forest Network                             | IMFNS: Brian Bonnel                                   |
| 14:00 – 14:20 | Model Forest: FAO  | FAO: Patrick Durst                                    |
| 14:20 – 14:40 | Model Forest in Indonesia                                      | Indonesian MF<br>Coordinator:<br>Dr. Silver Hutabarat |
| 14:40 – 15:00 | Model Forest in Berau – Kaltim                                 | Dr. Achmad Delmy                                      |
| 15:00 – 15:20 | Model Forest in Margowitan – Jatim                             | John Novarly  |
| 15:20 – 15:50 | Coffee break   |   |
| 15:50 – 16:20 | Video Show Model Forest  | Perhutani   |
| 16:20 – 17:20 | Discussion   | Moderator<br>(Dr. Tony Suhartono)                     |
| 17:20 – 17:40 | Launching of Indonesian Model Forest<br>(Berau dan Margowitan) | HE Minister of Forestry:<br>MS. Kaban, SE, MSi        |
| 17:40 – end   | Closing  |   |

# Appendix 10

## List of invitees

Attachment to the letter of the Head of Forestry Planning Agency  
Number : UN 724/VII-REN/2004  
Date : November 29, 2004

### LIST OF INVITEES

#### DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

1. Minister of Forestry
2. Secretary General of the Department of Forestry
3. Inspector General of the Department of Forestry
4. Head of the Forestry Research and Development Agency
5. Head of the Forestry Planning Agency
6. Director General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
7. Director General of Forestry Production
8. Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
9. Ministerial Staff II of Forestry Development Strategy and Technology
10. Ministerial Staff IV of Forestry Partnership
11. Secretary of the Forestry Planning Agency
12. Secretary of the Directorate General of BPK
13. Secretary of the Directorate General of RLPS
14. Director of Natural Forest Development, Ditjen BPK
15. Director General of Social Forestry, Ditjen RLPS
16. Head of KLN and Investment Bureau
17. Head of Forestry Information Centre
18. Head of Forestry Planning Centre
19. Head of Forestry Planning Control Centre Regional I
20. Head of Forestry Planning Control Centre Regional II
21. Head of Forestry Planning Control Centre Regional III
22. Head of Forestry Planning Control Centre Regional IV
23. Head of Technical Cooperation Division, Secretariat General Department of Forestry
24. Head of Multilateral Cooperation Division, KLN and Investment Bureau
25. Head of the Forestry General Planning Division
26. Head of the Division of Forestry Plan Implementation Evaluation
27. Head of the Division of Evaluation and reporting, Bureau of Planning and Finance
28. Head of Program and Budget, Forestry Research and Development Agency
29. Head of the Sub-Division of PBB Organization, KLN and Investment Bureau
30. Head of Land Conservation Section, Directorate of watershed Management and Land Rehabilitation
31. Head of the Sub-Division of Loan Projects Cooperation, KLN and Investment Bureau
32. Head of the Sub-Division of Data and Information, Forestry Research and Development Agency
33. Head of the Sub-Division of Long Term Planning, Forestry Planning Agency

#### **LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

34. Regent of Madiun
35. Regent of Ponorogo
36. Regent of Ngawi
37. Regent of Magetan
38. Head of Madiun Forestry Service
39. Head of Ponorogo Forestry Service
40. Head of Ngawi Forestry Service
41. Head of Magetan Forestry Service

#### **STATE OWNED COMPANY (PERUM PERHUTANI and INHUTANI)**

42. Director in Chief of Perum Perhutani
43. Division Head of Enterprise Development Planning, Perum Perhutani Jakarta
44. Division Head of Forest resources Development, Perhutani Jakarta
45. Head of Perum Perhutani Unit II, East Java (Surabaya)
46. Head of Center for Human Resources Training and Development, Madiun (Ir. Andi Suratman)
47. Ir. John Novarly, M.For. Sc., Perhutani Madiun
48. Administrator/KKPH Madiun – Madiun
49. Administrator/KKPH Ngawi – Ngawi
50. Administrator/KKPH Lawu ds – Madiun
51. Administrator/KKPH Saradan – Madiun
52. Director in Chief of PT Inhutani I, Jakarta
53. Director of Development PT Inhutani I, Jakarta

#### **CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS**

54. BAPPENAS (Director of Division of Forestry and Natural Resources)
55. Department of Foreign Affairs (Director of Economic and Environment Development, Mr. Djauhari Oratmangun)
56. Department of Internal Affairs (Director of Regional Government Affairs, Direktorat General of regional Autonomy, Dr. I Made Suwardi)
57. Coordinating Ministry of Economic Affairs (Deputy Assistant of Utilization of Natural and Forestry Resources, Mr. Johnson Tampubolon)

#### **UNIVERSITIES**

58. Dean of Faculty of Forestry, UGM, Yogyakarta
59. Dean of Faculty of Forestry, IPB, Bogor

#### **FRIENDLY COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

60. Embassy of Canada, Jakarta (Angela Keller-Herzog, First Secretary)
61. Canadian International Development Agency-CIDA, Jakarta (Programme Officer)
62. European Union Jakarta (Program Advisor Natural Resources, Mr. Giovanni Seritella)
63. European Union Jakarta (Program Manager Rural Development & Forestry, Mr. Vernon Copeland)
64. EU Forest Liaison Bureau (Mr. Timothy Nolan, Director)
65. EU-SCKPFP Jakarta (Co-Leaders)
66. EU-ILRC Jakarta (Team Leader)
67. EC UNDP SGP for Operation to Promote Tropical Forests (Dr. Agustinus Taufik, National Coordinator)
68. International Model Forest Network Secretariat Canada (Mr. Brian Bonnel, Senior Programme Officer, Asia)
69. International Development Research Centre-IDRC, Singapore (Stephen McGurk, Regional Director for Southeast And East Asia)

70. International Development Research Centre-IDRC, Singapore (Hein Malle, Senior Programme Specialist, Community Based Natural Resource for Southeast and East Asian)
71. FAO Representative Jakarta (Mr. Benni Sormin)
72. FAO Bangkok (Dr. Patrick Durst)
73. MFP-Dephut-DFID (Co-Directors: Mr. Mike Harrison, Mr. Sutaryo)
74. MFP-Dephut-DFID (Mr. Yuyu Rahayu, Seconded Bidang CBFM)
75. MFP-Dephut-DFID (Ir. Agus Justianto, MSC., Seconded Bidang Peningkatan Kapasitas Nasional untuk Proses Internasional)
76. JICA (Mr. Hiroshi Nakata, Team Leader)
77. SMCP-GTZ (Mr. Jozsef Micski, Team Leader)
78. SMCP-GTZ (National Seconded, Dr. Aulia Aruan)
79. CIFOR (Dr. David Kaimowitz, Director General)
80. CIFOR (Malinau Dr. Petrus Gunarso)
81. ITTO (Indonesian Resident Adviser)
82. GEF Small Grants Programme (Avi Mahaningtyas, National Coordinator)

#### **NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION**

83. WALHI, Director
84. KEHATI, Director
85. WWF, Director
86. CI, Executive Director
87. FWI, Executive Director
88. TELAPAK, Executive Director
89. GREENOMICS, Executive Director
90. WARSI, Executive Director
91. ARUPA Yogyakarta, Executive Director

#### **BERAU MODEL FOREST**

92. Regent of Berau (Drs. Masdjuni)
93. Head of Berau Forestry Service (Dr. Achmad Delmy, Chairman of Stakeholders Representative Board/SRB)
94. Head of Berau Plantation Service (Ir. Suparno Kashim, Secretary of SRB)
95. Head of Forum Masyarakat Peduli Hutan Berau, East Kalimantan (Askila Ludjuk, Stakeholder)
96. PT HLL (IUPHH) (Ir. Suriyanto Jakaria, Head of Organization Board)
97. Cindy Jacqueline (Manager, Ex BFBP)

#### **PRIVATE SECTORS AND ASSOCIATIONS**

98. APHI, Chairman
99. ISWA, Chairman
100. BRIK, Chairman
101. APKINDO, Chairman
102. Barito Pacific Timber Group, Director in Chief
103. Jayanti Group, Director in Chief
104. Sumalindo Lestari Jaya Group, Director in Chief
105. PT ITCI, Director in Chief
106. PT Intraca Wood, Director in Chief
107. PT Roda Mas Group, Director in Chief



