



# COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT SCHEMES IMPLEMENTATION IN PROTECTION FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT IN SIJUNJUNG, WEST SUMATRA, INDONESIA

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# Research Background

- ❑ West Sumatra is one of the provinces in Indonesia with a population of about 5.4 million people.
- ❑ There are various problem might occur in forest management including forest utilization activities. The complexity of issues concerning the forest utilization for various purposes requires a strategic step in managing of forest resources.
- ❑ West Sumatra has lost 578,372 hectares over the past 25 years of forest. The loss of forest is due to the conversion of forests, illegal logging and mining in forest areas.
- ❑ In an effort to block the pace of forest change, the national government has recently adopted the concept of ecological rescue and livelihoods of forest communities through a Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) policy known as Social forestry program.
- ❑ West Sumatra provincial government since 2012 has targeted 500,000 ha of CBFM out of a total of 12.7 million ha national government CBFM target. Sijunjung regency is one of the areas in west Sumatra that are included in community-based forest management targets within a protection forest area of 50,000 ha consist of; HN 24%, HKm 70.9% and HTR 5.1% .

- Several studies have emphasized that institutional role is a major factors in the success of forest management. Despite the types of the institutions or tenurial arrangements that are appropriate for organizing forest management of this resources is still much debated (Gautam and Shivakoti. 2005). so that, this enable to make the implementation of CBFM might faced success or even failure.

# Research Problem

This research try to answer the question :  
How is the current implementation of community-based forest management within working area of PFMU sijunjung?

# Research Objective

To describe the implementation of community-based forest management schemes in terms of its institutional and forest utilization activities by local community.

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# Research Methodology

## ❑ Overview Study Site :

- This site is selected purposively with a consideration that among all FMU in West Sumatra, PFMU Sijunjung was the first PFMU pilot development that already existed some CBFM schemes in the villages within its working area (see table 1)

## ❑ Data Collection techniques:

1. Indepth Interview using questionnaire to the leaders of each CBFM scheme, traditional leaders, forest farmers, program facilitators and forestry officers (PFMU)
2. Observation of forest farmer activity during the field.
3. Documentation

**Table 1** Comparison of conditions in three villages of CBFM scheme

Attribute	Nagari Tanjung Labuh	Nagari Silokek	Nagari Langki
Block of Forest Area	Batang Sariau stream	Batang Kuantan stream	Sigading hill
Jorong	Sipuah, Sabiluru, Sawah Silupak	Tanjung Medan	Liambang
Sub-districts	Sumpur Kudus	Sijunjung	Tanjung Gadang
Watershed	Indragiri	Indragiri	Batanghari
Sub-watershed	Batang Sumpur	Batang Kuantan	Batanghari upstream
Distance to the capital district	12 Km	23 Km	26 Km
Distance to the regency capital	36 Km	15 Km	57 Km
Climate type and Average rainfall	A (169,92 mm)	A (169,92 mm)	A (208,50 mm)
Forest size (ha)	360 ha	217 ha	504 ha
Scheme of CBFM	HKm	HTR	HN
Function of forest area	Protection and production area	Production area	Protection area



**Data types** were used in this study are primary and secondary data.

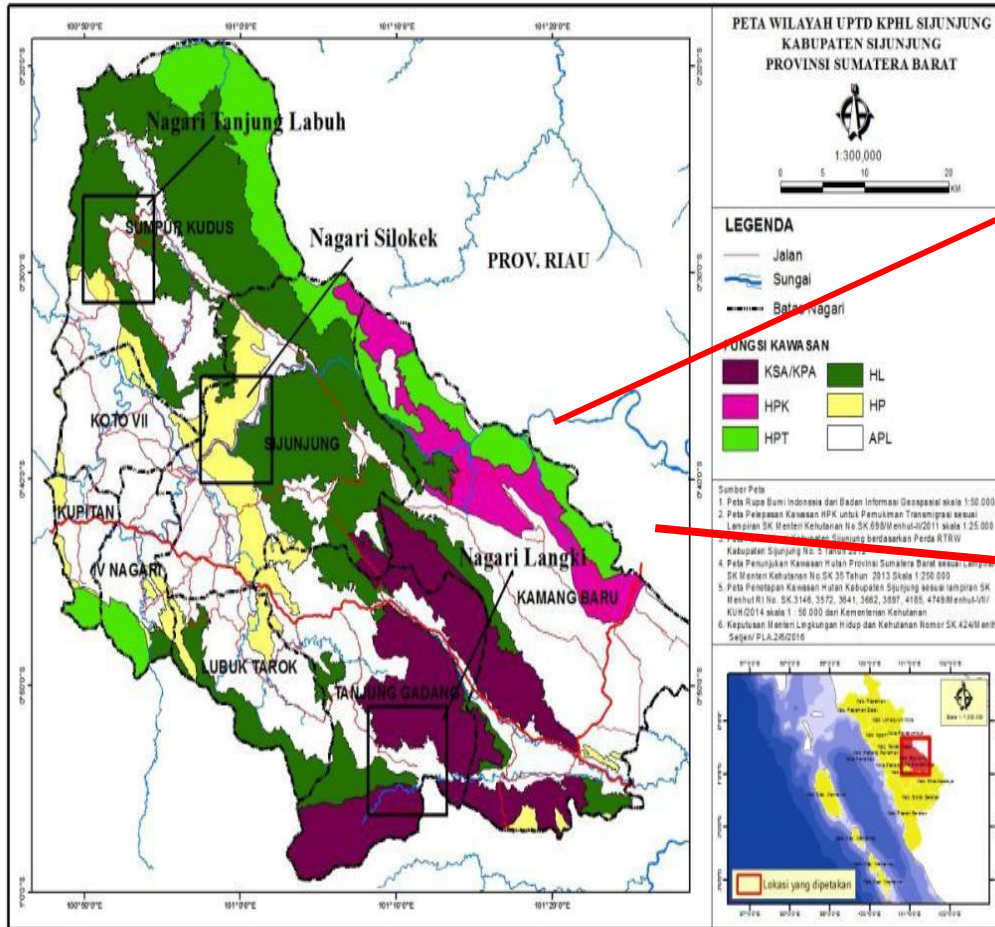
(1) The primary data : institutional background, rules and program in forest management, and also socio-economic activities in forest utilization. Observation of forest farmer activity during the field.

(2) Secondary data was obtained from related references such as regulation of each CBFM scheme, long term forest management plan, and etc.

# Data Analysis

- The data analysis technique is used in this study are descriptive qualitative that have data reduction stage, data display and conclusion or verification.

# Map of research location



# **Result and discussion**

# Current Institution and the situation in each CBFM Scheme

Table 2. Current Institution of CBFM Scheme

Attribute	Community Forest (HKm)	Community Plantations Forest (HTR)	Village or Nagari Forest (HN)
Related regulation in force	- Permenhut no.P.37/2007 tentang HKm - PermenLHK no.P.83/2016 tentang perhutanan sosial	- Permenhut no.P.23/2007 tentang HTR - Permenhut no.55/2011 tentang HTR - PermenLHK no.P.83/2016 tentang perhutanan sosial	- Permenhut no.P.49/2008 tentang Hutan Desa - PermenLHK no.P.83/2016 tentang perhutanan sosial
Forest governance according to the community	HKm and Ulayat forest	HTR and Ulayat forest	Ulayat forest
Formally institutions	Forest farmer groups (KTH Sungai Tuo)	Forest farmer groups (KTH Minang Saiyo)	Nagari Forest Management Agency (LPHN Langki)
Year establishment of the institution	on 2010	on 2012	No detail
Term of usufruct	35 years with a Community forest Concession (Izin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hutan Kemasyarakatan: IUP-HKm; can be extended every 5 years afterward	35 years with a Community Plantation Forest for timber Concession (Izin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu: IUPHHK-HTR; can be extended every 5 years afterward	35 years with the Rights of Forest Management of Nagari (Hak Pengelolaan Hutan Nagari: HPHN ; can be extended every 5 years afterward
Size of membership	112 person (active members is 16 person; passive members is 96 person)	21 person (active)	Including all community in Nagari (no detail)
Year issued permission of scheme	The permit have been proposed in 2014, and issued in 2015	Permits are issued gradually until 2013	Beginning of 2017
Institutional arrangements	Institutional rules are made and agreed upon by all members	Institutional rules adhere to customary rules	Rules are made by the Nagari Forest Management Agency (LPHN)
Status of group leader in society	Nagari government officials	Customary leaders (Dubalang adat)	Customary leaders
Enforcement of rules	Has been done ( all members)	Has been done (all members)	Not yet done
The form of sanctions	Social sanctions (verbal warning) and legal sanction	Customary sanctions and legal sanction	There is no clear sanction for violations yet

- The study found that Hkm and HTR are managed by re-institutionalizing existing local institutions.
- In nagari Tanjung labuh, Institutional of HKm is a Forest farmer group. This farmer group was initiated from the habits of local community since the past working on the land in small group and **Not strongly influenced by customary system, but this group has a strong influence to community in this nagari/village because its long-standing presence in community relations and its contribution to development activities and donations given by the group from the sale of pine sap to development this Nagari.**
- In the HTR, similar to HKm, the institutional of HTR in Nagari Silokek is forest farmer group, but this institutional **is strongly influenced by customary system. the leader of this institutions is customary leader. the institutional HTR has good relationship with local community and government but the farmers limited ability in developing forest management in term of skill and funding.**

- **Nagari Forest (HN) the institutions** is managed by new institutions established by village regulations. is called Nagari Forest Management Agency (Lembaga Pengelolaan Hutan Nagari LPHN). the study found that the current institutional of Nagari forest are not running well. This is because there are differences perspective and interests in forest management between the parties involved in LPHN. And also found that there is a gap of information in the community.
- The study find that Social interaction, norms and values that have been built are social capital in society will form a network that leads to the institutional. Institution in the HKm and HTR schemes have proven that utilizing local institutions already existing in social relations is a better idea in forest management.

# Forest Utilization Activities Undertaken by Communities in the CBFM Scheme

- at HKm in Nagari Tanjung Labuh, community activity consists of:
  1. The collection of non-timber forest products in Ulayat forest
  2. the collection of non-timber forest products in accordance with IUP- HKm is a pine-sap tapping conducted on an area of 40 Ha in HKm land by a core members of forest farmer group (KTH-Sungai Tuo)
  3. The mangosteen seedling activity is a grant from the government for HKm, that distributed to all members
  4. Monitoring and control activities to the forest undertaken by core members of HKm
  5. small portion of land clearing activities are still found to be replanted by encroaching, cutting and burning in forests outside of HKm area (Ulayat forest).





❑ Forest utilization activity by community in production forest areas (including Ulayat forest and HTR) are :

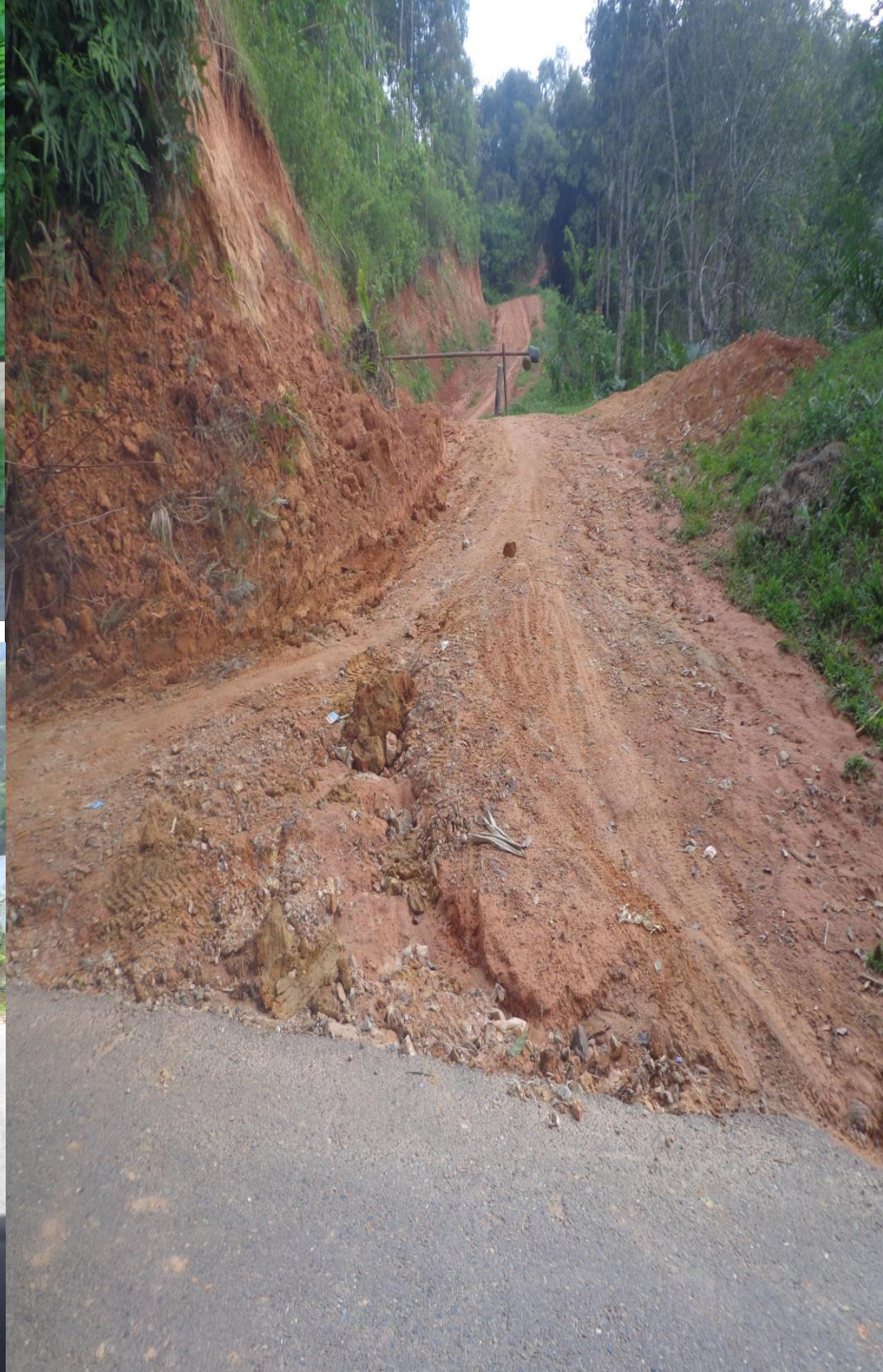
1. For the collection of non-timber forest products
2. The collection of timber forest products by farmers such as cinnamon
3. Rehabilitation of production forests along the watersheds from 2013, 2015 and last year 2017 this is a collective action that has been undertaken by communities with the government
4. Land clearing activities undertaken by the community begin with the clearing of land no one is burning or cutting trees, this is because the customary law that prevails in Nagari silokek prohibits the community to do so

❑ In Nagari Langki the forest function consist of protection and conservation forest, that's mean are not allowed to take forest timber products

The activities undertaken by the community in Nagari forest is:

1. Forest products utilized by the community for the source of income is rubber
2. Other forest products that are also utilized by the community are timber forest product is taken in protection forest areas. Illegal logging activities have been done since tens of years ago, but for the last five years done on a large scale.

the reason for Illegal logging are the price of rubber and non-timber forest products continues to decline, and because the income from cut timber is very high for the community, for workers can provide income of Rp.2.000.000/ week, this is very high when compared with the income from other activities such as rubber tapping, rice farmers and others whose the result must wait for harvest and in small amount



# Conclusion and suggestion

- This study found that strong institutions are able to manage forests well and can mobilize various parties to take collective action in managing forests, of course, this institution does not appear in a relatively short time
- From the result of this study can be concluded that forest utilization activities within CBFM schemes can be divided into two objectives; first, for sources of income and second, for forest protection

- Community activities in HKm and HTR has been showed the sustainable forest use practice. While in village or Nagari forest, communities tend to remain extractive by logging illegally at various scales to meet their needs and weak institutional role makes forest security activities also not well.
- This study concludes that CBFM practice should consistently encourage local institutions as the core of forest management as stated in PFMU long-term plan instead of establishing new institutions. Therefore, local institutions must be strengthened, and promoting synergy among multi-stakeholders

**Thank You**