

# Lesson Learned of Social Forestry Practice in a Forest and Climate Change Project in Kalimantan, Indonesia

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# OUTLINE

1. Introduction
2. Methods
3. Results and Discussion
4. Conclusion



# INTRODUCTION

Social forestry was seen as a way to solve forest management problems

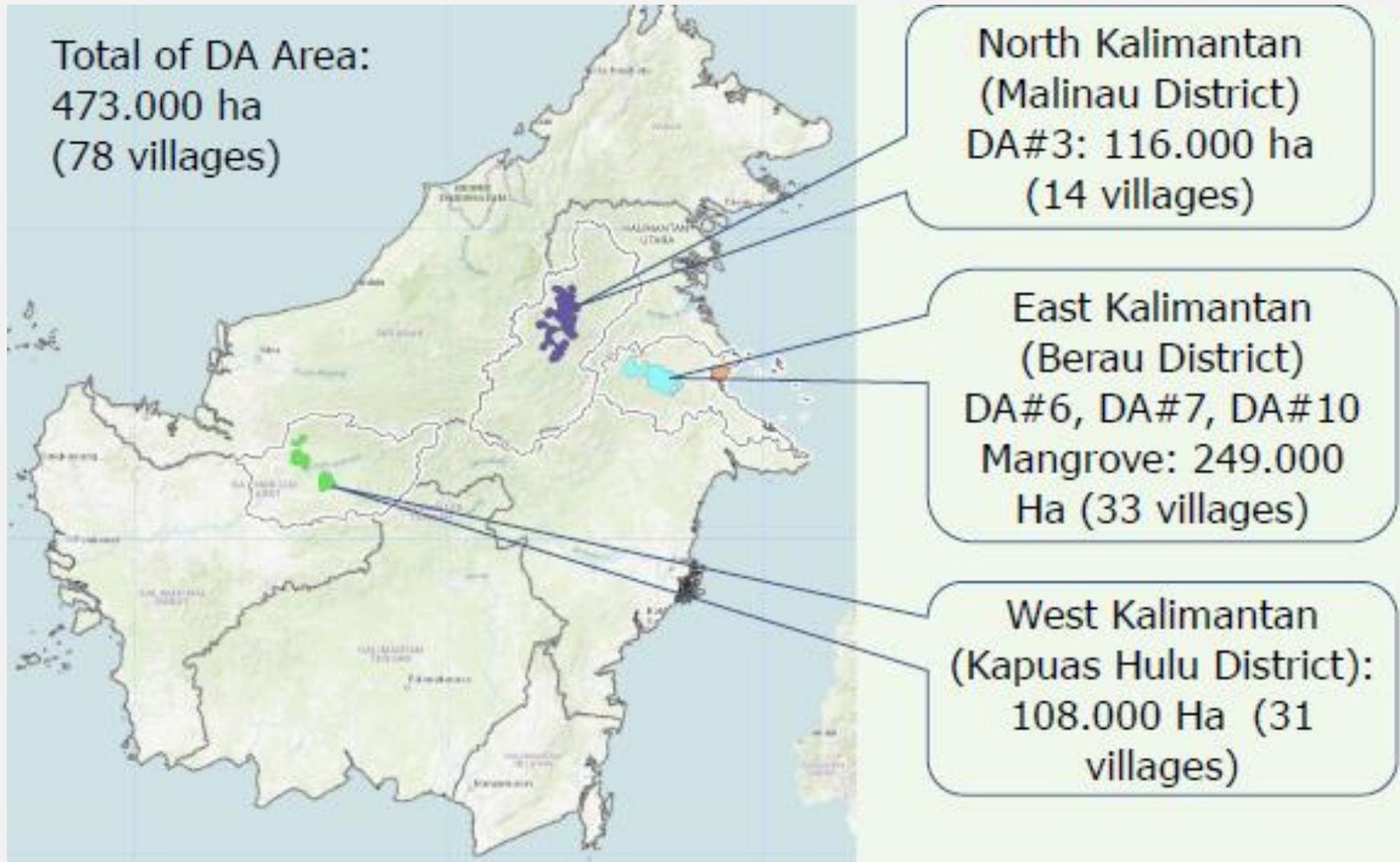
- Government committed to allocate at least 12.7 million hectares of forest area for Social Forestry schemes by 2019
- The Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) released Regulation Number 83 Year 2016 on Social Forestry

FORCLIME FC that is long term cooperation project (2011 – 2020) between government of Indonesia and Germany to support REDD, practicing sustainable forest management and improving local community welfare.

One of exit strategies

it is essential to share the strengths, threats, and strategies related to social forestry implementation **as lesson learned and reference** for other stakeholders and projects.

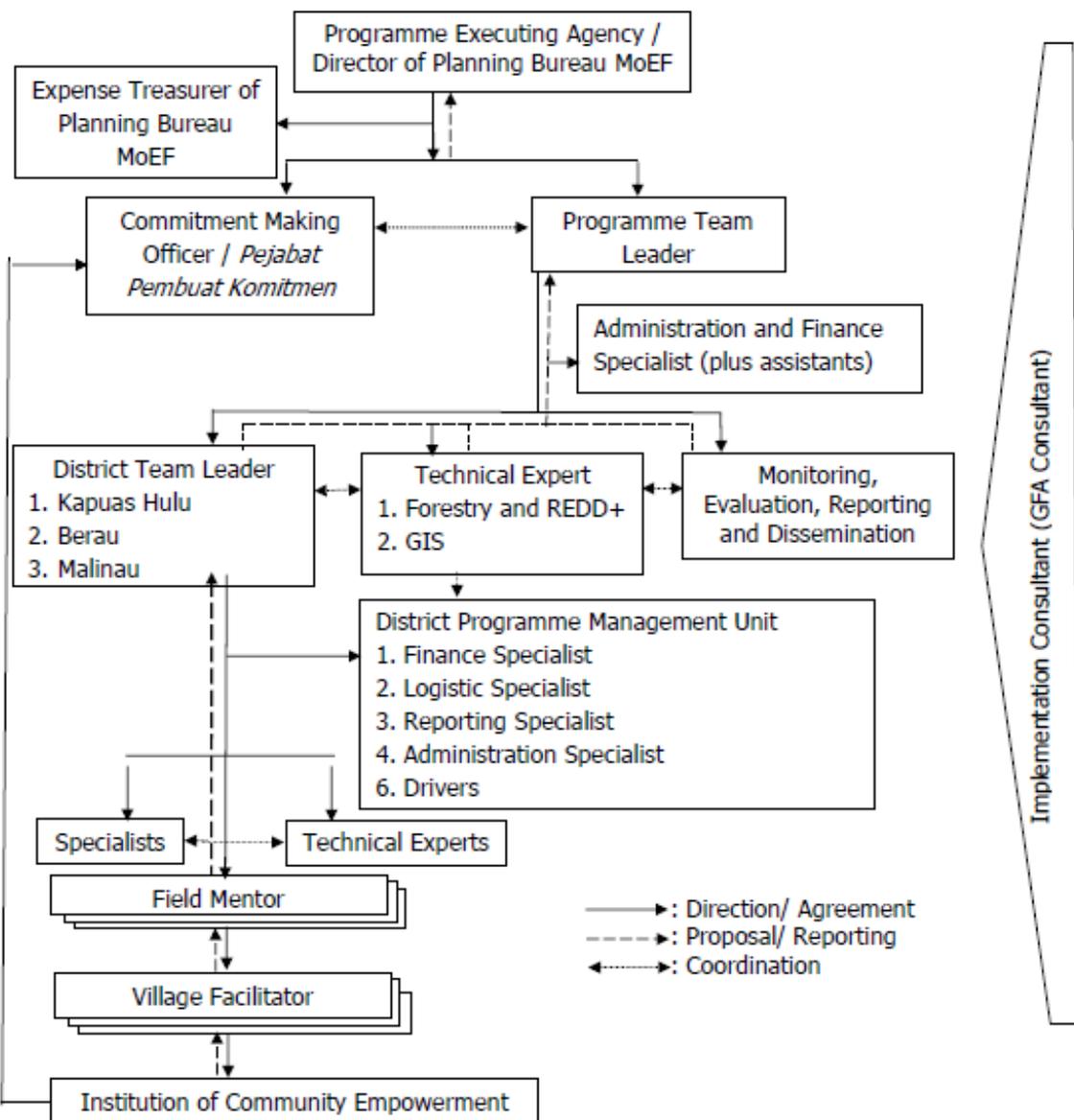
# METHODS



**Analysis:** combination of descriptive – participation – explorative approach



# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



<b>Forest Rehabilitation</b>	4,203.06 ha (1,975,385 living plants)
<b>Village Boundary Agreement</b>	25 villages
<b>PLUP</b>	20 villages
<b>Community-Based Forest Patrol</b>	380,694.9 ha
<b>Demonstration Plot</b>	agroforestry, silvo-fishery, horticulture, silvo-pastoral, NTFP management
<b>SFM</b>	RIL, HCV 5&6
<b>Carbon Emission Reduction</b>	<b>888,099.48 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>

- Most community select **Village Forest** scheme
- Process of facilitation – receiving the License Decree : **less than 6 months**
- **7 villages (Kapuas Hulu) and 2 villages (Berau)** have already received Decree of Village Forest license and established RPHD, KUPS, Forest Village Boundary
- The Decree of 5 Village Forest license is still in process by the MoEF



# Strengths, Threats, Strategies

## Strengths

1. Effectiveness of establishment local institution in each village
2. High motivation of local communities for developing village
3. Effectiveness of new policy (p.83/2016) in accelerating permit of social forestry

## Threats

1. Knowledge of local communities related to forest policy is relatively low
2. Lack of policy on peat land utilization in social forestry area

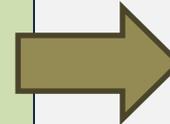
## Strategies

1. Prepared a local people as Village Facilitator in organization structure
2. Selected the villages that have completed village boundary agreement and PLUP
3. Selected the villages that have high commitment on sustainable forest management

# CONCLUSION

- Village Forest seems as a favourable scheme of local community

- Village boundary agreement and PLUP
- High commitment and participation of local communities
- Intensive community empowerment by government or NGO



components for accelerating social forestry progress

- Decree on social forestry license is not enough, local community needs facilitation to practice and develop sustainable social forestry management.





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*Thank You*

