

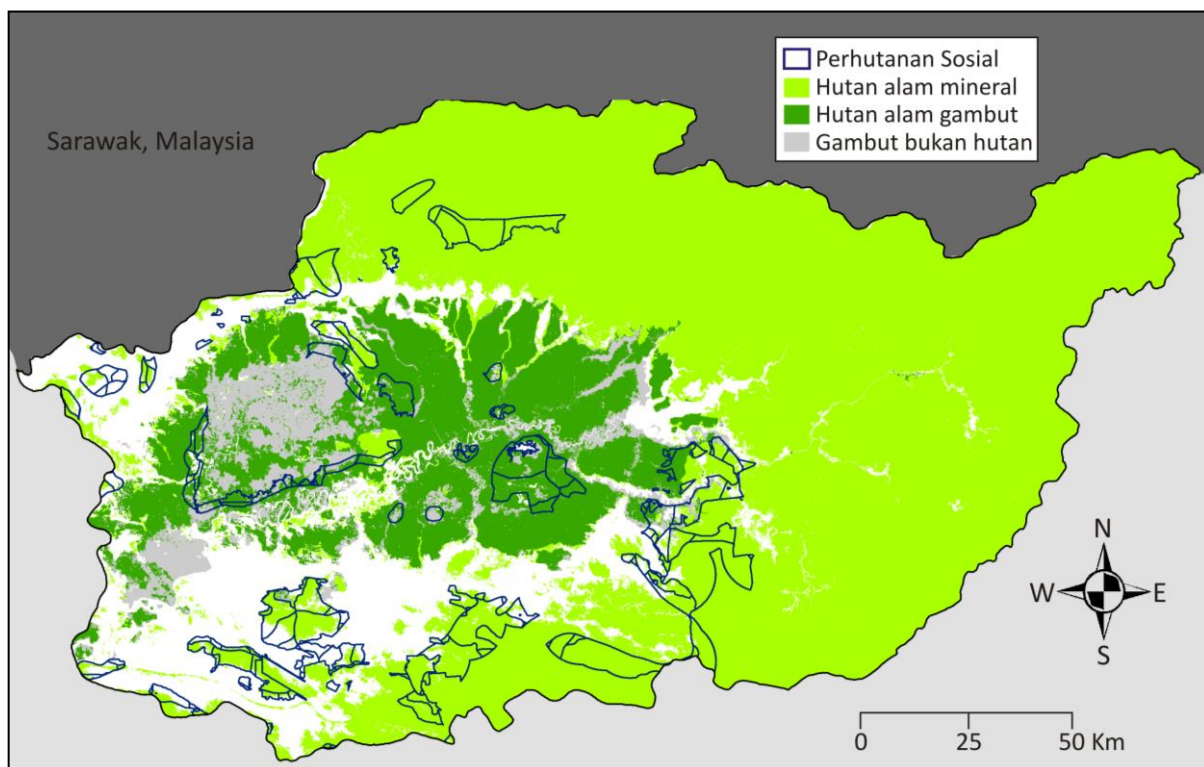
Social Forestry Performances in Kapuas Hulu District, West Kalimantan

PS Objectives

Perhutanan Sosial (PS, Social Forestry) is the sustainable forest management system within the government-designated state or customary/rights forests areas and managed by the local communities/customary laws to increase the well-being of the community members, environment balances, and social-cultural dynamics ². The Indonesian Government is targeting to allocate 12.7 million hectares of forests to be the PS for the 2015-2019 periods ³.

The PS area in Ketapang district until the year of 2017 had covers an area of 283,000 hectares (See Figure 1 for the areas distribution and Table 1 for the number of villages within the PS areas) ¹. The natural forests cover 74% of the total PS areas, and around 24% of the natural forests inside the area of PS is on the peatlands.

Figure 1. *Perhutanan Sosial* Locations in Kapuas Hulu District ¹.



PS Monitoring and Evaluation

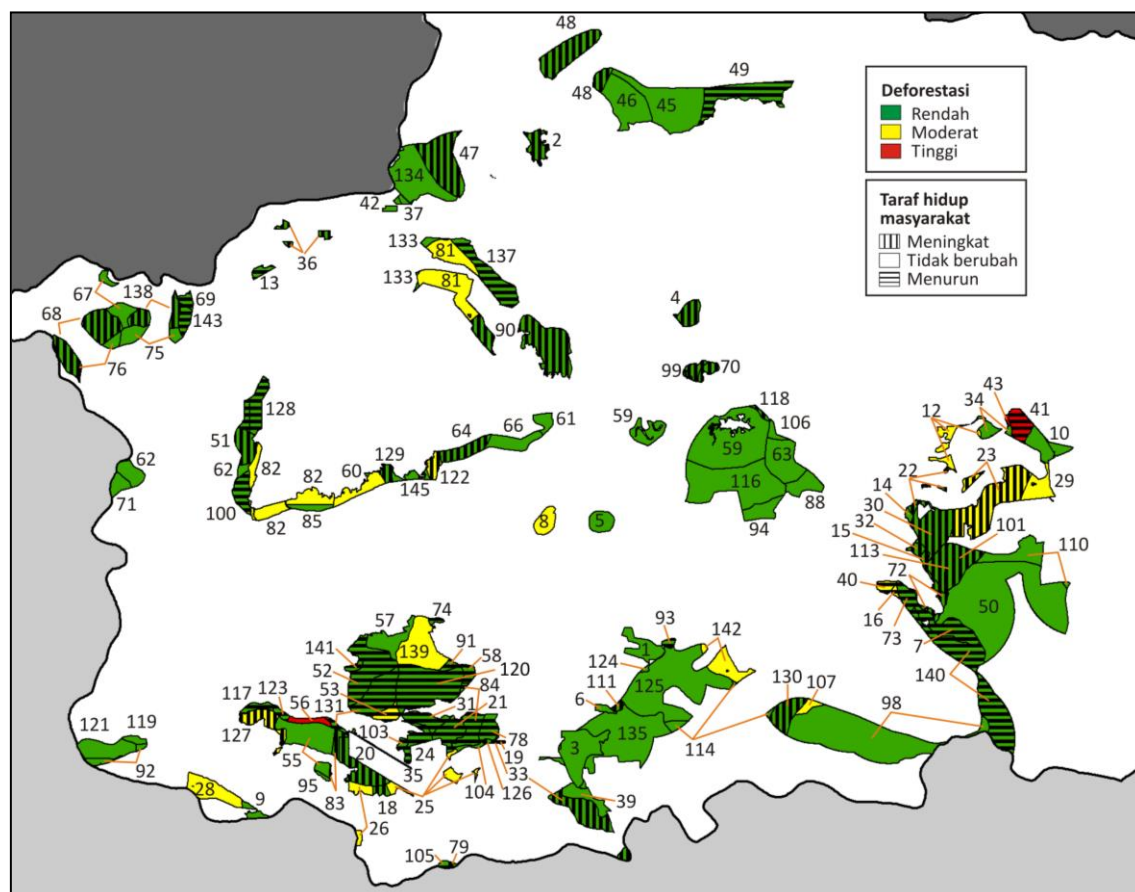
The communities that are managing the PS have the right to develop the forestry-based productive economical activities and utilize the land referring to the local wisdom. The PS management units are obligated to preserve the forest functions and establish the forest protection activities. The Monitoring and Evaluation activities are conducted every 5 years.

The PS performances include the aspects of forest sustainability and the well-being of communities. Therefore, **deforestation** and **livelihood** can be used as the performance indicators. Deforestation refers to the relatively intact natural forest area reduction. Livelihood refers to the basic facilities access (sanitation, electricity, and the cooking fuels) for the household, refers to the Villages Potential Data from Indonesia Central Agency on Statistics (PODES BPS).

Study Results

The study results for the deforestation status (Global Forest Watch Data, 2010 and 2016) and the communities' livelihood changes (PODES Data, 2008 and 2014) are presented in Figure 2. The summary of villages/PS number and the area with different deforestation rates (low, moderate, or high) and the communities' livelihood changes (improving, constant, or reducing) are presented in Table 1.

Figure 2. Deforestation rates and livelihood changes on the PS locations in Kapuas Hulu district.



ID	VILLAGES/PS NAME	ID	VILLAGES/PS NAME	ID	VILLAGES/PS NAME	ID	VILLAGES/PS NAME	ID	VILLAGES/PS NAME
VILLAGE FOREST (HUTAN DESA, HD)									
1	NANGA BETUNG	28	NANGA NUAR	55	BELIMBING	84	LUBUK ANTUK	120	PARANG
2	MANUA SADAP	29	NANGA RAUN	56	BELUIS HARUM	85	MADANG PERMAI	121	PENAI
3	NANGA JEMAH	30	NANGA SEBINTANG	57	BENUIS	88	MELAPI MANDAY	122	PIASAK
4	NANGA LAUK	31	PARANG	58	BUGANG	90	MELEMB	123	RANYAI
5	PENEPIAN RAYA	32	RANTAU KALIS	59	BUNUT HULU	91	MENTAWIT	124	RIAM MENGELAI
6	SRI WANGI	33	RIAM TAPANG	60	DALAM	92	MIAU MERAH	125	RIAM PIYANG
7	TANJUNG	34	SAYUT/SIYUT	61	EMPANGAU	93	MUJAN	126	RIAM TAPANG
8	UJUNG SAID	35	SENEBAN	62	ENTIPAN	94	NANGA BOYAN	127	SEBERU
PRODUCTION FOREST (HP) FOR PS									
9	BONGKONG	36	SERIAN	63	JELEK	95	NANGA DANGAN I	128	SEBINDANG
10	CEMPAKA BARU	37	SETULANG	64	JONGKONG KIRI HILIR	98	NANGA DUA	129	SEKULAT
12	INGKO' TAMBE	39	SRI WANGI	66	JONGKONG KIRI HULU	99	NANGA EMBALOH	130	SELAUP
13	JANTING	40	SUKA MAJU	67	KANTUK ASAM	100	NANGA KENEPAI	131	SENEBAN
14	KALIS RAYA	41	SUKA MAJU	68	KANTUK BUNUT	101	NANGA LEBANGAN	133	SEMANDAN
15	KENSURAY	42	SUNGAI SENUNUK	69	KEKURAK	103	NANGA LOT	134	SETULANG
16	KEPALA GURUNG	43	URANG UNSA	70	KELILING SEMULUNG	104	NANGA LUAN	135	SRI WANGI
18	LANDAU BADAI	COMMUNITIES-INPUT INFORMATION		71	KENEPAI KOMPLEK	105	NANGA LUNGU	137	SUNGAI ABAU
19	LANDAU KUMPANG	45	BATU LINTANG	72	KENSURAY	106	NANGA MANDAY	138	SUNGAI MAWANG
20	LEBAK NAJAH	46	LANGAN BARU	73	KANTUK GURUNG	107	NANGA PAYANG	139	TANI MAKMUR
21	LUBUK ANTUK	47	MENSIAU	74	KERANGAN PANJANG	110	NANGA RAUN	140	TANJUNG
22	NANGA KALIS	48	MENUA SADAP	75	KUMANG JAYA	111	NANGA SANGAN	141	TANJUNG KELILING
23	NANGA LEBANGAN	49	RANTAU PRAPAT	76	LAJA SANDANG	113	NANGA SEBINTANG	142	TEMUYUK
24	NANGA LOT	PROPOSED PS		78	LANDAU KUMPANG	114	NANGA SEMANGUT	143	TINTING SELIGI
25	NANGA LUAN	50	BAHENAP	79	LANDAU RANTAU	116	NANGA TUAN	145	VEGA
26	NANGA NGERI	51	BAJAU ANDAI	81	LANJAK DERAS	117	PALA KOTA		
		52	BATI	82	LAUT TAWANG	118	PALA PINTAS		
		53	BELIKAI	83	LEBAK NAJAH	119	PANGERAN		

Table 1. Number of Villages/PS areas with deforestation rates and livelihood status.

DEFORESTATION RATES	LIVELIHOOD LEVELS	TOTAL VILLAGES/PS		PS AREAS	
		NUMBER	%	HECTARES	%
LOW	IMPROVING	19	15.4	36,493	12.9
	CONSTANT	32	26.0	99,073	35.0
	DECREASING	20	16.3	30,943	10.9
MODERATE	IMPROVING	13	10.6	25,548	9.0
	CONSTANT	24	19.5	65,239	23.0
	DECREASING	12	9.8	23,559	8.3
HIGH	IMPROVING	0	0.0	0	0.0
	CONSTANT	2	1.6	749	0.3
	DECREASING	1	0.8	1,659	0.6

Deforestation and livelihood changes are closely related with the forest area status and the PS biophysical area condition.

Deforestation:

- *Forest Area Status (Non-Forest APL, Protected Forest HL, Limited Production Forest HPT, Production Forest HP, and Convertible Production Forest HPK):* Deforestation tends to be higher on the PS areas that is located on HP compared to the rest of the areas (APL, HL, HPT, and HPK).
- *Market Accessibility, a good climate situation for living or farming, and the settlement location situation:* Deforestation tends to be higher on the PS areas that has a good market accessibility (<1 km from main road or cities), an optimum climate for farming/living (annual precipitation is 270-320 mm/month in the dry season), and being near to the settlement/transmigration areas (<15 km) or agricultural industries, particularly the oil palm plantation industries (<2 km).

Livelihood:

- *An optimum climate for living or farming and access to the nearest settlement/transmigration areas:* Livelihood improvement tends to be occurred on the PS areas that have an optimum condition for agricultural/living (broad or nearly level land, precipitation levels are at 200-300 mm/month in the dry season and 300-360 mm/month in the wet season) and the accessibility to the settlement or transmigration areas.
- *Market accessibility (from main road or cities) and agricultural industries:* Livelihood improvement tends to be occurred on the PS areas that is remotely located from the market (main road and cities) (>15 km) and far away from the agricultural industries, especially the oil palm plantations (>20 km).

Conclusions

Findings:

- High deforestation rate occurs on the HP areas that have high level of anthropogenic activities, good accessibility to the market, near settlements or agricultural industries, and a good supporting climate for farming/living.
- Communities' livelihood improvement tends to be happened on the PS locations with a good supporting climate for farming/living, have access to the settlement/transmigration areas, and remotely located from the market (main road and cities) or agricultural industries, particularly the oil palm plantations.

Suggestions:

- High deforestation rates and decreasing of living standard occur on the PS areas that are located near agricultural industrial areas; needs special treatments i.e. capacity building and community engagement facilitation activities.

Questions

- Which PS areas that are need to be prioritised?
- What is the most needed facilitation activities theme? By whom?
- What are the policy barriers? Does it need to be changed?

References

- ¹ Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2016) *Peta Indikatif Alokasi Perhutanan Sosial PIAPS* (Social Forestry Area Indicative Map). Jakarta, Indonesia.
 - ² Regulation of Ministry of Environment and Forestry Law Number P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2016 on Social Forestry
 - ³ Republic of Indonesia (2014) *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional RPJMN 2015-2019* (National Midterm Development Plan for 2015-2019). URL: <http://www.bpkp.go.id/public/upload/unit/sesma/files/Buku%20II%20RPJMN%202015-2019.pdf>.
- Santika, T., Stigner, M., Law, E.A., Budiharta, S., Kusworo, A. et al. (2017) Community forest management in Indonesia: avoided deforestation in the context of anthropogenic and climate complexities.

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MEPS

Monitoring dan Evaluasi Perhutanan Sosial

MEPS is an initiative cooperation between Fauna & Flora International (FFI), Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI, Indonesian Institute of Sciences), Borneo Futures, Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE) at the University of Kent (UK), University of Queensland (UQ) in Australia, and Bangor University (UK). This project is funded by Darwin Initiative (British Government Development Aid) and The Woodspring Trust (Charitable Foundations, UK).

