

Name	Counterpart	Title
Rina Mardiana, Soeryo Adiwibowo, Endriatmo Soetarto	C02	Key elements of sustainable forest governance: An empirical experience from customary forest in Jambi

Background and Objectives

The decision of the Constitutional Court No.35/PUU-X/2012 (MK35) is a milestone in the end of the state forestry regime over customary forest (Fig. 1). With the MK35 stipulation, customary forest is not part of the state forest, but forest owned by indigenous people.

The recognition of customary forest by the state was carried out by President Jokowi for the first time on December 30, 2016 for 9 customary forests with a total area of 13.100 hectares, covering 5.700 House Holds (HH). In Jambi, as many as 5 customary forests are recognized by the state, namely Rantau Kermas, Bukit Sembahyang, Bukit Tinggi, Tigo Luhah Permenti Yang Berenam, and Tigo Luhah Kemantan. While the other 4 locations are located in the provinces of South Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, Banten, and North Sumatra.

By 2022, Jambi is the area with the highest number of customary forests recognition, 29 customary forests with a total area of 7.984 ha covering 10.837 HH. This study aims to reveal two things, first, the impact of customary forests recognition (2016–2021) on socio-cultural, economic, and ecological sustainability conditions in Rantau Kermas-Jambi. Second, based on empirical experience of customary forest management in Rantau Kermas-Jambi, it aims to identify what key elements determine sustainable forest governance.



Picture 1. Village Owned Enterprises (Badan Usaha Milik Desa-BUMDes), Customary Forest Management Group (Kelompok Pengelola Hutan Adat-KPHA), Ecotourism Management Youth Group, Coffee Management Women's Group, Micro Hydro Power Management Group (PLTMH).

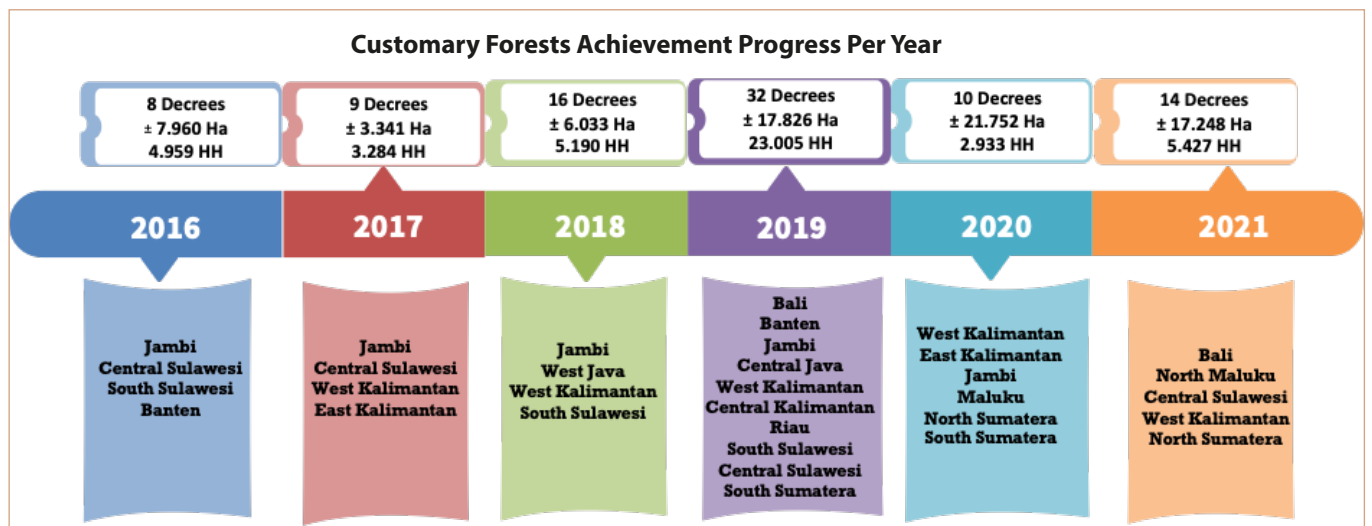


Figure 1. Ministry of Environment and Forestry, January 2022.

Methods

This research employs qualitative methods. Data was collected through secondary data (research reports, journals, and various information disseminated on the internet), and primary data (in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions). The interviewees included traditional leaders, village officials, regional government, village enterprises, and the NGO (WARSI). Field research was conducted in 2017, 2018, and 2019. Researchers continue to follow developments in the management of Rantau Kermas customary forest until January 2022 through internet-based communication. The collected data were then analyzed descriptively.

Results and Conclusion

Impact of Rantau Kermas customary forest recognition (2016–2021) on socio-cultural, economic, and ecological sustainability aspects.

Socio-cultural aspect

Strengthening various village socio-economic institutions along with strengthening socialization and enforcement of customary rules (Picture 1)

Economic aspect

- Women get additional income from coffee processing from beans to packaging.
- Village income from PLTMH which is used for village development.
- Village income from “Adopted Trees” in customary forest is Rp. 200.000/person/tree/year

Ecological aspect

In 2019, the Rantau Kermas customary forest received the Kalpataru Award, for their efforts to protect and save the environment. They also won the 3rd place in the 2021 Indonesia Enchantment Award in the field of ecotourism.

Key elements of sustainable forest governance

During the five years of customary forest management in Rantau Kermas-Jambi, eleven key elements have been identified (Fig. 2) that are crucial to the sustainability of community-based forest governance,.

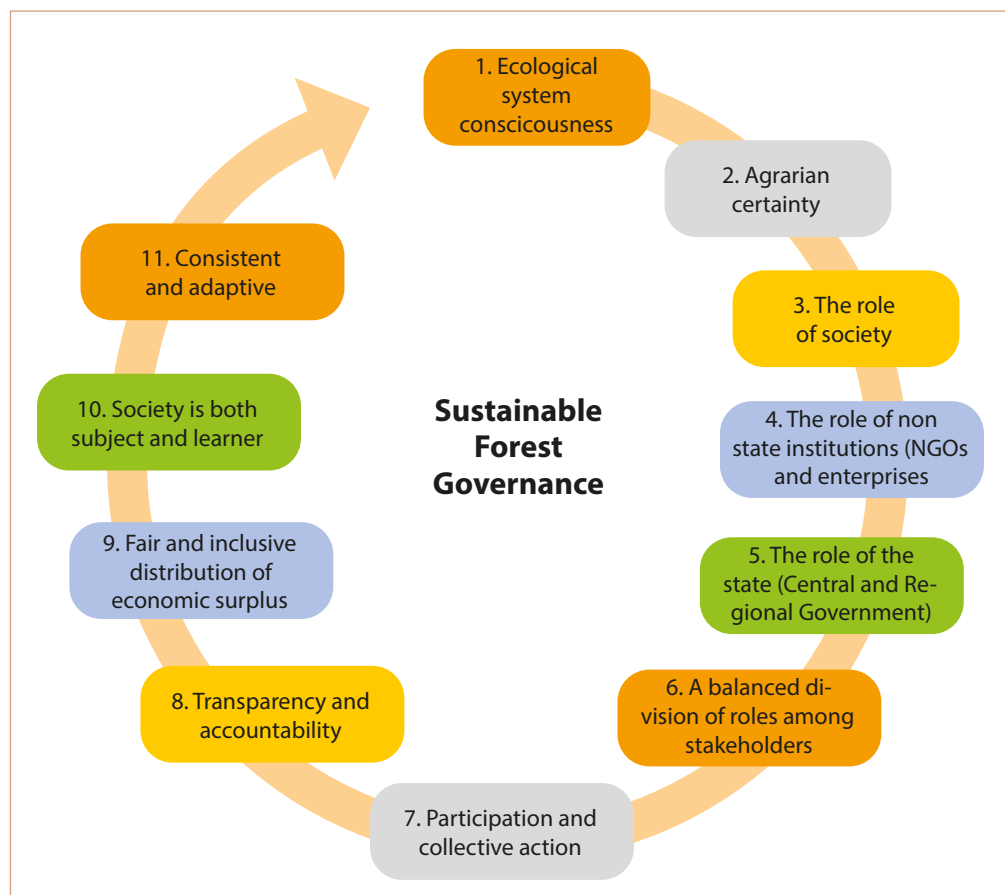


Figure 2. Key elements of sustainable forest governance