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C02

Forestry Partnership as Conflict Resolution of PT. REKI Concession in Jambi Province

Acute forest-tenure conflicts in forest areas are increasing. Permits for use of forest areas seem to be a trigger of conflict between communities and concessionaires. Consortium and ownership have been used as legal ways to obtain forest utilization licenses from the government. People with limited capital claim have been already living in and cultivating forest areas for their living before concessionaires acquired legal permits. Each of them try to defend their right to forest areas. The objective of the research is to identify the encroachment group and to study the implementation effectivity in forest partnership as a means of conflict resolution in the concession areas of PT REKI. This research employs literature, survey and field studies to obtain data and information related to the implementation of government policy and conflict resolution. The data will be analysed descriptively with studies based on facts in the field, and policy concepts that have been issued by the Ministry of Forestry will be scrutinized.

The results indicate that implementing empowerment of local communities through partnerships forestry concepts, which is stated in the Ministry of Forestry Regulation No. P.39/Menhut-II/2013, is effective. The partnership pattern of implementation concept can be found in concession areas of PT REKI, which is between PT REKI and the Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) group. Specifically, PT REKI supplies the facilities and tools to SAD that support ecosystem restoration of Hutan Harapan. Based on a number of surveys, it is known that the societal structure in the concession areas can be classified into these categories:

- 1) the poor worker/labourer;
- 2) the poor farmers ( $\leq 2$  ha);
- 3) the farmers ( $\leq 10$  ha);
- 4) farmer businessman/investor (100–200 ha);
- 5) out comers with special visiting frequency;
- 6) the society who informally has the land but lives in out concession of PT REKI.

Both the society groups and PT REKI still have not found the conflict finishing agreement, which is about forestry partnership. Those parties are still in the negotiation process. The implementation of forestry partnership as a means of conflict resolution in the PT REKI concession needs to be encouraged, along with serious actions from all parties, to achieve the best conflict resolution.



**Figure 1.** Left: An oil palm plantation in the concession of PT REKI. Right: Village and rubber plant in the concession of PT REKI.