

**National Report to the Fourth Session of the
United Nations Forum on Forests**

INDONESIA

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II. Progress and Issues related to implementation of IPF/IFF Proposals for Action

General

Indonesia participated actively in the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/IPF and Intergovernmental Forum on Forests/IFF processes and was one of six pilot countries to implement the IPF/IFF Proposals for Actions (PfA's), and accordingly is committed to its implementation. The implementation, however, to some extent involved necessary adjustment from the perspective of Indonesia's characteristic and priorities. It is, therefore, quite pertinent for Indonesia to provide the 4th Session of the UNFF with facts and information concerning the actual status of the implementation. This voluntary report reflects the strong commitment of Indonesia to implement the IPF/IFF proposals for action and to share information and exchange lessons learned as well as identify constraints with the objective of finding ways and means to overcome such constraints.

At the outset, it is important to note that several unprecedented changes had been taking place in Indonesia since last 4-5 years. Such changes include some major transformations in the country's macro as well as sector policies, and forestry is among the sectors experiencing a significant policy redirection. In the new setting, gaining multiple benefits in a sustainable manner is the main driving force of forest resources management policies replacing the formerly sole economic motivation. People, the largest segment of forestry stakeholders, is now being considered as the main actor in sustainable forest management, hence achieving people's prosperity and maintaining the sustainability of forest resources have already become the two sides of a single coin, that should mutually reinforcing each another.

Basically, recognising the current conditions of forest resources, the forestry sector is no longer being assumed as primary fuel of national economy. It is a national commitment to give the once leading foreign exchange-earning resources a break. This commitment is evident in a bitter yet necessary policy of soft landing. Despite the objection of some of the affected parties – generally constituted by a relatively small component of stakeholders who formerly enjoyed the largest share of the benefits from forest resources – and some economic as well as social costs it bears, the Government is firm with the policy. It has already decided that for the coming 10 – 20 years period, an era for rehabilitation and conservation under a consolidated umbrella of needs to be declared.

Thus, there is a fundamental shift of priority-setting in forestry-related programs at all levels; what was previously considered as appropriate and high priority has now less importance and *vice versa*. Consequently, some priorities in the context of the IPF/IFF PfA's may need adjustment in accordance with the current situation. For that purpose, concrete actions have been and are being undertaken, i.e. through formulation of Strategic Plans, Annual Development Plans, etc. Those actions merit reporting in order to present an insight on the achievements and constraints of the implementations of the IPF/IFF PfA's in Indonesia.

Indonesia adopted five priority of forestry programs, namely combating illegal logging, controlling forest fire, restructuring the forestry sector, rehabilitation and conservation of forest resources (including promoting forest plantation), and decentralisation of forest management. These five programs have been determined as mainstream of forestry-sector related policies and actions within this coming 10 – 20 years. Parallel to this determination of the five priority programs, it has been reinventing of an approach for implementing the programs, social forestry. Social forestry can be understood as a method aims at achieving the objective of sustainable forest management and improving people's welfare simultaneously. It is an approach to people, particularly those living in and around forests, as main actors in forestry-related activities. As such, forestry programs are planned, implemented and controlled in participatory mechanism.

It is also relevant to state that IPF/IFF PfA's are very much associated with the priority programs, and both of them are being considered important, although certain global commitments, *i.e.* UNCCD, UNCBD and UNFCCC, constitute parts of the external reasons leading to their conception. However, it is also apparent that the relevant IPF/IFF PfA's are equally influential, if not determining. In other words, the IPF/IFF PfA's can be considered as a monitoring instrument for the implementation of the Indonesian priority programs in forestry..

Implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action related to thematic issues of UNFF 4

Social and cultural aspects of forests

In 1990, Indonesia issued an Act No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Living Resources and Their Ecosystem. This Act provides a legal basis for the protection of conservation areas including, grand forest parks, recreation parks, nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries, and conservation of biological diversity.

As part of its international commitments, Indonesia was ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) through the Act No 5/1994. Currently, in order to provide access to and ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources, a draft of legislation is still being processed, including intellectual property rights. In line with the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Indonesia and the Mega Bio-diverse countries are currently pursuing its effort to develop an international legal instrument on benefit sharing within the context of the UN-CBD. In addition, some relevant legislations have already enacted, one of them is the Forestry Act No. 41/1999, that serves as the structural basis of all activities to implementing sustainable forestry management. This Law recognizes the need to maximize of the participation of people, including recognition of the importance of customary forest that incorporates its social and cultural aspects.

A number of efforts have been carried out to develop and promote role of women in forestry development, in both government and community development. Some of them are training activities, such as training on apiculture, sericulture, herbal planting, tree nursery and agro-forestry.

The forestry sector is very much involved with rural livelihoods of the people who live in or near forests and depend on forests. Many programs have been undertaken in Indonesia to empower forest-dependent communities. For example, initiatives in the areas of Community Forestry and Collaborative Forest Management. In addition, it has been attempted to carry out activities in sustainable forest management where local and indigenous people are involved. In South Sumatra, for example, these activities include an involvement of local community in developing private forests and providing raw material for wood industry. This similar activity is also being conducted in Kalimantan on the development of *Accacia mangium* and in Java particularly on the development of *Paraserianthes falcata* plantation. Furthermore, a village development scheme (HPH Bina Desa) has been developing as a contribution of the concessionaires to the local economy. Since launched in 1991, hundreds of villagers and timber concessionaires had been participated in this scheme, and starting from 1995, the program has been legalized as one of prerequisite criteria of annual cutting permit for concessionaire.

Participation in decision making process regarding the management of forests are developed, for instance, in East Kalimantan regarding a development of forestry plan by involving both local and community, especially indigenous people, while in West Kalimantan formulated into a collaborative management between local government and community.

In 2000, in order to raise issue on land tenure, a National Workshop on Land Tenure, especially in forest lands was organized. Following to the Workshop, a working group was established to take immediate action.

Agroforestry has been practiced in Java for over 100 years by planting Teak as main tree species. Promoting planting of cash crops on private land in community-based forest program is being effective, especially overcoming shortage of lands in most densely populated islands such as Java..

Social forestry is associated with empowering people who live mostly below poverty line. By giving local communities the opportunity to manage their forests in a sustainable manner, the government is helping them to reduce address some of their most urgent social problems. The challenge of social development in relation to forests is extremely complex, this is due to social-cultural diversity of the Indonesian community.

Some lesson learns taken from the implementation of social and cultural aspects of forest, as follows :

- a) Participatory and integrated approach in policy formulation and implementation of SFM is critical to ensure the effective implementation of SFM. In this context, more initiatives to involve relevant stakeholders and to ensure the integration of the social dimension to complement that of economic development and environment protection should be further promoted.
- b) National legislation to promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources is a necessity to promote the implementation of SFM.
- c) Some regional forestry initiatives were proven successfully implemented by broader participation and involvement.
- d) For communicating this experiences, launching of national social forestry program encourage other good initiatives.

A number of constraints were also encountered which may be listed as follows :

- a) Social and cultural values at local may not be documented and acknowledged by national legislation.
- b) Some of the dependent communities are still below the prosperity
- c) Complexity of land tenure and ownership with difference and specific constraints.

Ways and means to overcome constraints :

- a) Multi-stakeholder dialogue should be promoted and intensified with the objective of among others identifying potential conflicts and develop its possible settlement mechanism when policy conflicts arises due to the lack of documented local social and cultural value of forest.
- b) Development of capacity and institutional building is required to ensure the promotion of fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources as well as to enhance women and indigenous role to implement SFM

Traditional Forest Related Knowledge

Forest inventories related to social and cultural aspects of forests have been carried out in some regions for obtaining data and information, including their traditional knowledge. Furthermore, community mapping has also been conducted under facilitation of national and local NGOs. These activities aimed to identify land conflicts and negotiate the solution. Study on alternative forest management was also carried out at local level to support Local Government in formulating its policy. For instance, West Kutai district proposed to be managed into eight forest management alternatives. In some areas, there have been initiatives to identify customary forest lands distribution. These initiatives are intended to encourage roles and responsibility of community in managing forest. There were also attempts to promote local initiatives on forest utilization, such as community logging system in East Kalimantan, under the facilitation of local NGO. Researches on various subjects have been conducted. To name a few are :

- a. Conservation on rattan species as seeds bank in District of Gorontalo, North Sulawesi
- b. Utilization and Development Technique of Bamboo in Hulu Sunagi District, South Kalimantan
- c. Business Development of Community Bee-keeping in Northern Part of Sumatra
- d. Private Forest Development using Planting Design of Medicinal Plant

Participation in accelerating a sustainable forest management and improving society's welfare has been encouraging through various effort by supporting village development, especially underdeveloped villages surrounding conservation and protection forest.

Extension programs are related to the introduction and dissemination of forestry knowledge. In Indonesia the extension programs have been carried out by both government and NGOs. Currently the NGOs activities are being undertaken in the field level, especially in facilitating communities accessing right and responsibilities of managing forest. Some national and international forest research projects have also played role of development of this aspect. The capacities of MOF and local NGOs currently still need to be developed.

In order to support action on traditional forest related knowledge, it has been setting up formal mechanisms for legalizing customary and traditional rights of the forest product and lands, and its principle is accommodated in the Forestry Act No. 41/1999.

Some lesson learned taken from the traditional forest related knowledge issues are as follows :

- a) it is important to undertake surveys of traditional forest related knowledge and to put the legal and institutional frameworks in place that are required to support the application of intellectual property rights and/or protection regimes for traditional forest related knowledge.
- b) Proven examples of traditional forest related knowledge management practices are potentially be benefit for local community welfare.

A number of constraints are as follows :

- a) Formal mechanisms of both revival of traditional institutions and legal instruments are not yet being acknowledged and harmonized .
- b) Lack of efforts to support empowerment and institutional building.

Scientific forest-related knowledge

The role of research in forestry is one of key factors in supporting sustainable forestry development. The outcomes of research done by government research agencies have been disseminating through workshops, journals (national and international) and websites. Among the research activities were given support to the five priority programs. Some of them have been used by the government to support policy formulation and

implementation. Such research and studies that have been carried out, among others, are listed as follows :

- a. Peat Swamp Forests Rehabilitation Technique in Northern Part of Sumatra
- b. Ex-Burned Peat Swamp Forest Rehabilitation Technique using Sylvo-fishery model in Southern Part of Sumatra
- c. Assessment on Monitoring System Development of Watershed Management Hydrological Condition (Up-stream Solo, Central Java)
- d. Management Technique of *Melaleuca sp.* in Private Forest, South Kalimantan
- e. Economic Analysis of Wild Flora Utilization in South Sulawesi
- f. Study on Private Forest Development and Poverty Alleviation
- g. Population Genetic Diversity of Dipterocarpaceae
- h. Research on exploration and conservation of genetic resources of *Araucaria cunninghamii*
- i. DNA Technique Application for ex-situ Conservation of *Shorea leprosula* and *L.multinervum*

Among them, advanced technologies have been adapted through co-operation with several donor countries. For example, the seed technology supported by the Government of Denmark; early warning system by GTZ (Government of Germany); reduced impact logging by European Union and USAID; and forest fire prevention system by JICA and GTZ. In capacity building, the Ministry of Forestry continuously get useful assistance through human resource development program supported by several bilateral co-operations, such as DFID MFP, Denmark Government, DAAD/Germany, New Zealand) and multilateral supports such as ITTO, World Bank and ADB. Other studies that were carried out in cooperation with donors, are among others:

- a. Vegetative Development of Dipterocarpaceae and field assessment (Japan)
- b. Barito Ulu Project (University of Cambridge)
- c. Bamboo Planting Research (European Union)
- d. Sericulture Development (Rumania)
- e. Mychoriza Technology (Japan)
- f. The Feasibility Study on Small Diameter Log Resources Development in Jambi Province (Korea and Japan)
- g. Possible Utilization of Woody Biomass Residue as an Effort to Mitigate Greenhouse Gases and Other Environmental Concerns (JIFPRO-Japan)

Some lessons learned can be identified as follows:

- a) Good research outcomes have not been applied in the practical manners
- b) Little impact of research recommendation to the government policy
- c) A low impact of international co-operation to the achievement of SFM

Some constrains are as follows :

- a) Lack of communication between end-user and research program planning;
- b) Lack of data and information;
- c) Problems on sustainability of research program;
- d) Lack of capacity to utilize information technology;
- e) Lack of institution and human capacity;

Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting, Concepts, Terminology and Definitions

To assess forest resources in Indonesia, a project on Forest Health Monitoring to monitor the sustainability of Indonesian tropical rain forest was carried out from 1996 to 2001. This project was conducted by the Ministry of Forestry and SEAMEO-BIOTROP in cooperation with USDA Forest Service and supported by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO). The output of the project was designed to provide a base line data in which data collection, analysis, and modelling across ecosystems are made possible, regardless ownership.

Under the Annual National Development Plan, there was a mechanism on monitoring of the Plan, in addition to planning, implementation, review and reporting. In the unit level, monitoring and assessment of the annual planning was conducted by forest management unit and the result of activities will be reviewed and used as inputs for the next planning. The Government of Indonesia provides an access to data and information of forest resources through website and other sources, such as statistic report. At the same time, Ministry of Forestry has developed information systems relating to forest resources, forest related product and taxation.

The BAPPENAS (Ministry of Planning/National Development Planning Agency) has established the Indonesian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (IBSAP) 2003-2020 by using a long collaborative process in which many parties were intensively involved. The main objectives of formulating a national biodiversity strategy and action plan is to facilitate activities on the conservation and sustainable of biodiversity as indicated in the CBD. Some specific objectives of IBSAP were also agreed.

The lessons learned of above issues can be summarized as follows:

- a) Monitoring, assessment and reporting mechanisms are essential tools to assess the implementation of sustainable forest management, so this mechanism should be improved further to achieve an effective mechanism.
- b) In the decentralization era, monitoring and assessment activities are not easy to be implemented due to different interests on development among all levels.

Some constrains on this issues are:

- a) Lack of capacity in both institutional and human resources;
- b) Lack of data and information;
- c) Poor institutional linkages which impede data sharing;
- d) Lack of information technology;

e) Some difficulties in law enforcement.

Criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management

Indonesia has elaborated, tested, implemented, and further developed C&I in a participatory approach. Since the ITTO Meeting in Bali in 1993, where “Bali Declaration” was declared, Indonesia has developed Criteria and Indicators (C&I) on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). Based on the meeting, the Ministry of Forestry regulated C&I for SFM on 12 October 1993 (Ministerial Decree No. 610/Kpts-II/1993). These became instruments to redefine forestry activities in Indonesia that has to be followed by all forestry actors.

In the year of 2002 Ministry of Forestry Decree (No. 4795/Kpts-II/2002) has launched Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Natural Production Forest Management at the Management Unit. This regulation is being used as a policy instrument to evaluate forest concession performance as requirement for permit renewal. This C & I consists of four criteria (enabling condition, production aspect, ecology aspect, and social aspect) and 25 indicators. For implementing this regulation, the Ministry of Forestry invites independent auditors (LPI) to evaluate unit managements applying the C&I. Until now there are about 27 credible independent auditors (12 LPI’s in 2002, and 15 LPI’s in 2003) among 90’s candidates that have been evaluated transparently, and around 30 forest concessions assessed by LPI, and the remaining will be finalized in 2003. In the year of 2002, performance bond of 27 concession units had been evaluated (judgement, evaluation, appraisal) by 12 LPI (Independent Assessor Agency), and in the year of 2003, 130 concession unit will be evaluated.

In 1994, the Indonesian Eco-labeling Institute (LEI) was established in response to calls for certified timber. LEI, a non-governmental organization and independent institution, has established a “voluntary certification” program to assess concessionaires towards SFM. LEI has developed certification for Natural Production Forest, Plantation Forest, Community Based Forest Management, and Chain of Custody. Certification assessment for sustainable natural production forest management (NPFM) is undertaken under a Joint Certification Program (JCP) between LEI and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

Meanwhile, the Association of Indonesian Forest Concession (APHI) had also formulated principles, based on the ITTO C&I for SFM called “List of Valuation for internal assessment amongst members of APHI”, in which numbers of forest concessionaires were evaluated in the period of 1994-1998. But since 1998, where the country faced an economic crisis, almost all forest management units which have prepared for forest certification assessment had set back to the former condition.

In late year 2000, the ITTO, the MOF and APHI signed a Project Agreement on the Training of Trainers for the Application of the ITTO Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management at Forest Management Unit Level. The project was designed to (a) improve the understanding among forest managers in conducting a sustainable managed forest area at forest management unit level, and (b) improve capability among forest managers to prepare forest certification assessment by applying

the Indonesian Eco-label Institute (LEI's) C&I for forest certification. The training project covering forestry managers of more than 12 million hectares of forest managed areas all over Indonesia.

Lesson learns taken from the criteria and indicators of SFM issue are as follows:

- a) the development of criteria and indicators of SFM has enhanced a better understanding among the stakeholders or interested parties who are concerned with the sustainability of the forest resources.
- b) the application of criteria and indicators of SFM has supported forest industry revitalization program and log audit for forestry companies, including forest management units and the wood processing industry,
- c) log audit has been implemented in a solid legal basis (e.g. by the issuing of a government regulation), and by an independent third-party with effective law enforcement supported by all national and local stakeholders,
- d) the application of criteria and indicators of SFM has created awareness among many stakeholders to stop producing illegal timber product.

A number of constraints were also encountered which may be listed as follows:

- a) National initiatives in Indonesia have to spend extra efforts and resources compared to international and/or developed world's national initiatives. Therefore, there is a need to formulate such a mechanism in which buyers or consumers could have access to assist producers (FMUs) to fulfill requirements of certification process
- b) Lack of capacity, and weak and inconsistent political commitment will slow down accomplishment towards sustainability.
- c) There has been a wide gap between existing level of forest management and sustainable forest management standards (criteria and indicators) requirements.
- d) Achievement towards sustainable forest management is also hampered by internal impediments (i.e. lack of goodwill, human resource capacity, state of management, etc.) and external impediments (i.e. social conflicts, industrial conflicts, tenurial conflicts, inconsistent policies, complicated bureaucracy, etc.) faced by forest management units. Moreover, there has been a tendency that forest management units emphasize more on fulfillment of minimum requirements of standards (criteria and indicators) to obtain voluntary certification; which is market demand.
- e) Approaches to implementation of the certification scheme does not consider the present condition (such as political situation, etc), and the variation in local and national in term of forest types, land tenure and ownership patterns, indigenous people, and others.
- f) Fulfillment of various existing principles, standards and other national initiatives on criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management will be very costly to be accomplished.
- g) There has been lack of effective mechanism for conflict resolution. If available, the mechanisms adopted in many cases do not meet norms and value of local

conditions. Therefore, efforts to resolve conflicts call for high costs and energy of related parties mainly those of forest management units.

III. Preparation of the Report

This report was prepared in consultation with various government agencies and that are responsible for forestry, the environment, and planning. A workshop was conducted to collect and analyze information during the report preparation. Views from other stakeholders were also taken into consideration.

Indonesia's Summary of IPF/IFF Proposal for Actions relevant to each the Five Thematic Issues on the Agenda of the Fourth Session on UNFF

Social and cultural aspects of forests

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | Priority for Indonesia | Progress to October 2003 | Constraints encountered and Actions to be taken |
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| <p>Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources Promote the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources</p> | <p>IFF 56 (j)</p> | <p>Priority</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act No. 5/1990 concerning Conservation of Living Resources and Their Ecosystem provides a legal basis for the protection of conservation areas including, grand forest parks, recreation parks, nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries, and conservation of biological diversity. - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was ratified by the Act No 5/1994. - The Forestry Act No. 41/1999, purposes to maximise of the participation of people, including recognition of the importance of customary forests. | <p><u>Constraints:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social and cultural values at local may not be documented and acknowledged by national legislation. - Some of the dependent communities are still below the prosperity - Complexity of land tenure and ownership with difference and specific constraints. <p><u>Actions to be taken:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To continue and enhance the implementation of existing policy including the social forestry program - To arrange a consultative group on social forestry among international donors - Participation of people meets to specified, organized and institutionalised |

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | Priority for Indonesia | Progress to October 2003 | Constraints encountered and Actions to be taken |
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| <p>The role of women in sustainable forest management. Involve women in national forest programmes (nfps), and enhance their role in sustainable forest management</p> | <p>IFF 56 (m), IFF 56 (n), IFF 66</p> | <p>Priority</p> | <p>- Development and promotion of the women's role in forestry development, in terms of training activities on apiculture, sericulture, herbal planting, tree nursery and agro-forestry.</p> | |
| <p>Enhanced role of indigenous and local communities in sustainable forest management Develop and implement programmes for sustainable forest management.</p> <p>Support indigenous people and local communities by funding sustainable forest management projects, capacity-building, information dissemination and participation.</p> | <p>IPF 17 (a), IPF 17 (f), IPF 29 (c), IPF 77 (f), IPF 131 (b), IFF 56 (f) IFF 66, IFF 115 (d), IFF 121 (b)</p> | <p>High priority</p> | <p>- Empowerment of forest-dependent communities carries out through different initiatives in the various areas of Community Forestry and Collaborative Forest Management, including agro-forestry.</p> <p>- In 2000, a National Workshop on land tenure was organized to raise forest land tenure issues. A working group was established to take immediate action.</p> <p>- Social forestry program launched in July 2003 by the President. Efforts are community development, rehabilitation of degraded forests, and natural forest enrichment.</p> | <p><u>Constraints:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of end results - top-down approach and it is not yet sufficiently discussed - unclear procedures - conflicts on tenure/ownership and human rights <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To continue and enhance the implementation of existing policy |

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | Priority for Indonesia | Progress to October 2003 | Constraints encountered and Actions to be taken |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Common Item: Monitoring, assessment and reporting on social data | IFF 121 (b), IFF 129 (a) | Priority | - Workshop on the FSC principles No. 2 (tenure and use rights and responsibilities) and No. 3 (indigenous peoples' rights). | |
| Common item: Promoting public participation | IPF 89 (h) | High priority | - Forestry Act No. 41/1999 §§ 68-70 stated that communities shall take part in the forestry development. | <u>Constraints:</u> - nfp concept lacks of political backing - lack of multi-stakeholder participation |
| Common item: Social aspects addressed in national forest programmes National forest programmes and the socially relevant elements National forest projects and the social linkages | IFF 122 (b), IFF 122 (d), IFF 129 (d), IFF 140 (a), IFF 144 | High priority | - Multi-stakeholder dialogues currently under establishment through Social Forestry, nfs (GTZ/nfp facility), DFID MFP and NRM. - Various consultative actions are underway in provinces and districts. | <u>Actions:</u> - To continue and enhance the implementation of existing policy |

Traditional forest related knowledge

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | Priority for Indonesia | Progress to October 2003 | Constraints encountered and Actions to be taken |
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| <p>Advance use of TFRK for SFM. With the participation of indigenous people and local communities who possess TFRK inventory, catalogue, retrieve and apply TFRK for sustainable forest management.</p> | <p>IPF 40a, IPF 40b, IPF 40g, IPF 40h, IPF 40i, IPF 40j, IPF 40k, IPF 40l, IPF 40m, IPF 40n, IPF 75</p> | <p>Priority</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventories on social and cultural aspects of forests carried out including the traditional knowledge under facilitation of national and local NGOs. - Study on alternative forest management carried out at local level to support local government in formulating its policy. - Extension programs are related to the introduction and dissemination of forestry knowledge by government and NGOs, including national and international forestry research or projects. - In the Forestry Act No. 41/1999, accommodates formal mechanisms for legalizing customary and traditional rights of the forest product and lands. | <p><u>Constraints:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal mechanism of both the revival of traditional institutions and legal instrument are not yet being acknowledged and harmonized - Lack of efforts to support empowerment and institutional building - TFRK should be included in the Social Forestry program <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To continue and enhance the implementation of existing policy including TFRK in the Social Forestry program. - To collect the criteria and indicators of social forestry as the leverage factors of improving the household-economic, and forest condition - To identify and assess potential approaches for surmounting obstacles and impediments to successful social forestry implementation in the field |

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | Priority for Indonesia | Progress to October 2003 | Constraints encountered and Actions to be taken |
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| <p>Develop intellectual property rights for TFRK and promote equitable benefit sharing. Develop ways and means to promote effective protection of TFRK and work with relevant international organizations and conduct studies to help to develop common appreciation and understanding of relationship between TFRK and intellectual property rights and promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from TFRK, including consideration of payments.</p> | <p>IPF 40c, IPF 40d, IPF 40f, IPF 40o, IPF 40p, IPF 40 q, IPF 40r, IFF 74a, IFF 74b, IFF 74c, IFF 74d</p> | <p>Priority</p> | | |
| <p>Means of implementation Technology transfer and capacity building: as an integral part of national forest programmes, taking account of local TFRK</p> | <p>IPF 17g</p> | <p>Priority</p> | | |
| <p>Common items Public participation: promote participation of people who possess TFRK in planning, development and implementation of national forest policies and programmes</p> | <p>IPF 40e</p> | <p>Priority</p> | | |

Scientific forest related knowledge

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | Priority for Indonesia | Progress to October 2003 | Constraints encountered and Actions to be taken |
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| <p>Functional interaction between science and policy Improve linkages between scientific research and policy processes and involve guidance from all the interested parties.</p> | IFF 96c, IFF 98b | Priority | <p>Some research and studies that have been carried out are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation techniques on peat swamp forests - Sylvo-fishery model - Assessment on monitoring system development of watershed management - Economic analysis of wild flora utilization - Study on private forest development and poverty alleviation - Population genetic diversity of Dipterocarpaceae - Exploration and conservation of genetic resources of <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> - DNA technique application for ex-situ conservation of <i>Shorea leprosula</i> and <i>L.multinervum</i> <p>Other studies that were carried out in cooperation with donors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vegetative development of Dipterocarpaceae and field assessment (Japan) | <p><u>Constraints:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication gaps between field problem/en-users and research designed program. - Problems on sustainability of research program. <p><u>Actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To continue and enhance the implementation of existing policy. |

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | Priority for Indonesia | Progress to October 2003 | Constraints encountered and Actions to be taken |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Setting the research priorities and addressing the knowledge gaps Set research needs and priorities nationally, regionally and globally, address knowledge gaps, and promote and strengthen research efforts in support of SFM.</p> | IPF 46g, IPF 94a (i), IPF 94b, IPF 94d, IPF 104c, IPF 50b, IFF 96d, IFF 96a, IFF 98a, IFF 97d | Priority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barito Ulu Project (University of Cambridge) - Bamboo planting research (European Union) - Sericulture development (Rumania) - Mychoriza technology (Japan) - The feasibility study on small diameter log resources development in Jambi Province (Korea and Japan) - Possible utilization of woody biomass residue as an effort to mitigate greenhouse gases and other environmental concerns (JIFPRO-Japan) | |
| <p>Promote efficient sharing of information and strengthen networks Make results and information available for all users to support decision making, develop new and innovative means of disseminating information and technologies and promote and make use of existing networks, institutions and mechanisms in efficient sharing of information.</p> | IPF 58b(vii), IPF 94a (ii), IPF 94a(iii), IFF 97c, IFF98c | Priority | | |
| <p>Means of implementation Mobilize funding for forest research: examine new ways to mobilize funding for forest research to accomplish its objectives and build capacity at the national, regional and global levels)</p> | IPF 94a(iv), IPF 94c, IFF 96b, IFF 97a, IFF 97b | Priority | | |
| <p>Common items Public participation: apply participatory mechanisms to involve research into planning process</p> | IPF 17e | Priority | | |

Monitoring, assessment and reporting, and concepts, terminology and definitions

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | Priority for Indonesia | Progress to October 2003 | Constraints encountered and Actions to be taken |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Collection and dissemination of national information on forests Improve national forest resource assessments and make information related to sustainable forest management widely available | IPF 46b, IPF 89b IFF 17a, IFF 17b | Priority | - Forest inventory program has carried out and produced some baseline data. The information has also being used to design the government forestry policy | <u>Constraints:</u> - Problems with institutional, human resources , technology and regulation - Lack of technical and policy supports |
| Improved and streamlined international reporting and information systems on forests Develop improved and streamlined reporting and information systems to assist in the collection, verification, synthesis, interpretation and dissemination of information on progress in sustainable forest management and financial resources for SFM | IPF 89d, IPF 89e, IPF 115e IPF 78a, IPF 78b, IPF 78c, IPF 89g IFF 18, IFF 19a, IFF 30d, IFF 142c | Priority | | <u>Actions:</u> - To continue and enhance the implementation of existing policy. |
| Concepts, terminology and definitions Formulate an internationally acceptable set of definitions of key terms used in forest resource assessment and criteria and indicators of SFM, including for low forest cover, planted forests and categories of protected areas | IPF 58a, IPF 89f, (IPF 115d) IFF 89, IFF 122a | Priority | | |
| Means of implementation Capacity-building and financial resources: to assist countries efforts in national reporting | IFF 17e, IFF 19b IFF 17a | Priority | | |

Criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | Priority for Indonesia | Progress to October 2003 | Constraints encountered and Actions to be taken |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Develop, test and implement criteria and indicators at national, sub-national and operational levels Develop, field test and promote the use of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, including by integrating them into national forest programmes and national forest assessments and using them to monitor trends and promote best forest management practices</p> | <p>IPF 17d, IPF 89a, IPF 115a, IPF 115b, IPF 115c IFF 17d</p> | <p>High</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed and implemented criteria and indicator (C & I) for sustainable forest management (SFM) since 1993. - Established independent auditor (LPI) to evaluate natural and plantation forest management units applying the C & I - Established the Indonesian Eco-labeling Institute (LEI) - Developed the Indonesian Forest Concession Association (APHI)^s C & I for internal assessment - The ITTO, Ministry of Forestry, and APHI co-operation for implementing C & I in management unit level | <p><u>Constraints:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of capacity, and weak and inconsistent political commitment. - Wide gap between existing level of forest management and C & I for SFM requirements. - Internal impediments, i.e lack of good will, human resource capacity, state of management. - External impediments, i.e social conflicts, industrial conflicts, tenurial conflicts, inconsistent policies, complicated bureaucracy. - High cost for accomplished C & I. - Lack of effective mechanism for conflict resolution. |
| <p>Promote the use of criteria and indicators at regional and global levels Support international and regional initiatives to achieve a common international understanding of concepts, terms and definitions related to criteria and indicators, mutual recognition among sets of criteria and indicators, and methods for the measurement of indicators and the collection and dissemination of data</p> | <p>IPF 115d</p> | <p>High</p> | | |
| <p>Further develop biodiversity indicators Encourage, within the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the development of biodiversity indicators that are consistent and complementary to existing forest criteria and indicators</p> | <p>IPF 115f</p> | <p>High</p> | | |

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | Priority for Indonesia | Progress to October 2003 | Constraints encountered and Actions to be taken |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Means of implementation Technical and financial resources: donor countries and multilateral organizations to provide adequate technical and financial assistance to countries for further development, field testing and implementation of C&I | IPF 115c | High Priority | | |
| Common items Public participation: encourage the formulation and implementation of criteria and indicators of SFM with full participation of all interested parties | IPF 115a, IPF 115b | Priority | | |