

## CEPF Laporan Penyelesaian Proyek untuk Dana Kecil

Harap isi formulir laporan di bawah ini untuk dijadikan bahan oleh CEPF untuk mengerti hasil proyek Anda. Di dalam bagian penjelasan naratif, isi jawaban dengan jelas dan ringkas, dan juga mengikutkan informasi detail yang cukup untuk menjelaskan perkembangan dan hasil yang didapat dari proyek Anda.

<b>Waktu Pelaporan (Bulan/Tanggal/Tahun)</b>
21 July 2003
<b>Informasi Organisasi</b>
<b>Nama Resmi Organisasi</b>
Participatory Natural Resources Conflict Network (PeaceWork)
<b>Nama Proyek</b>
Empowering Local Stakeholders to Support Cancellation of PT Bhara Induk Timber Concession in Sumatra's Angkola Forest
<b>Tanggal Proyek (seperti tercantum dalam perjanjian hibah)</b>
1 March – 30 June 2003
<b>Mitra kerja</b>
Yayasan Bina Alam Indonesia (YBAI) – Medan, farmer organizations, traditional institution,

## Ringkasan Proyek- Jelaskan dengan singkat proyek yang Anda kerjakan.

Project entitle "Empowering Local Stakeholders Support Cancellation PT Bhara Induk Timber Concession in Angkola Forest Sumatra' have been conducted from 1 March until 30 June 2003 by PEACEWORK.

Project can be divided two main activities that study management of natural forest resources and local stake-holder facilitation. Study focused in conflict of natural forest resources among stake-holder in South Tapanuli Regency and Mandailing Natal Regency. From result of study, is hereinafter conducted by facilitation activity to reach for support in the effort discontinuing operating of PT. Bhara Induk Timber Concession in South Tapanuli Regency. Result of this study is also made the basis for in designing conflict resolution options and future strategy management of related to forest development of conservation corridor of Angkola-Leuser-Seulawah and also become input materials to Minister Forestry and other non-governmental organization.

Based on information collected and analyzed, hence there are some important matter can be told from result of study as elaborated are following :

PT. Bhara Induk timber concession administratively most is located of South Tapanuli Regency and small part in Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra Province. Wide of concession of PT. Bhara Induk based on Forestry Ministerial Decree No. 37/Kpts/Um1975 is 60.000 hectare, but based on Forestry Ministerial No. 525/Menhut-IV/1995 wide of concession hitherto become 50.000 hectare. In PT. Bhara Induk concession area have overlap with Protected Forest of Siondop South for the width of 350 hectare and 6.620 hectare with North Siandop Protected Forest and eastside overlap with Protected Forest of Angkola I Complex for the width of 11.000 hectare and Protected Forest Batang Gadis II Complex for the width of 8.000 hectare. Till Now, PT. HPH Bhara Induk not yet got a new ministerial decree definitively. Thereby, since year 2002 do not obtain get annual work plan from Minister of Forestry and is practical the logging activity have to be discontinued.

PT Bhara Induk strengthened by letter Head of Forestry Planology No. 127/VI-BPLA/2002 23 January 2002 and recommendation letter from Forestry Provencial Offive of Province North Sumatra No. 522.11/1911/V dated 14 March 2002. PT. Bhara Induk represent one of the HPH from 27 company of HPH in Indonesia which is under reviewing by Independent Assessor Institute or LPI to obtain get an extension license of timber concession or get new ministerial decree. Report of Team of LPI the will evaluate and verification by a verification council and team formed by Minister Forestry. Conservation International as one of the member of verification council.

Result of analysis of geomorphologic indicated that South Tapanuli Regency and Mandailing Natal Regency, having unique of side unfold physical nature. That is indicated by the existence of Siandop graben. Regency of South Tapanuli and Mandailing Natal have big problem, because categorized as sensitive area. Condition of its region reside in area of vulkanic active and part of Great Sumatran Fault Zone or recognized by Sempur-Asik-Barumun fault zone and Batang Gadis--Batang Angkola-Batang Toco fault zone. This fault zone continue to make a move, so that very often generate big earthquake

From result of analysis, condition of HPH PT. Bhara Induk geophysically is sensitive to natural disaster, because distinguished as follows: physiographic predominated by hilly landscape; soil type predominated by red podzolik turn yellow which its low fertility and very sensitive happened erosion and also its geology formation generally lapped over from Formation of Barus, this formation is formed by rock materials which consist of limestone and sand. Specification of condition of geomorphologic this cover entire concession area of HPH PT. Bhara Induk, so that this area is enabled by the happening of diverse habitat variation, like peat swamp forest, river basin, limestone forest, montane forest, lowland forest. This habitat variation of it is of course can support variety fauna and flora. The PT. Bhara Induk area and adjacent areas still have high conservation value, because still found endangered mammal like Sumatra Tiger ( *Panthera tigris sumatrae*), Tapir (*Tapirus*

Indicus). Conservation values of area progressively, because found nine from ten bird type of Rangkong (Bucerotidae) exist in Sumatra. That indication according to habitat sustainability for fruit-eaters animal. Besides can be found also 99 bird type.

Although do not be found attendance of Sumatran Orangutan, but found 35 plant species for food-resources of Sumatran Orangutan, such as Ficus. Spp, Aglaia Racemosa, Artocarpus Sp., Baccaurea Sp. Pometia Pinnata. In lowland forest area in Batang Toru water catchment area laid at nearby concession aerial of HPH. PT. Bhara Induk have been still found population of Sumatran Orangutan. In Batang Toru area, specifically in Sibuali-Buali Nature Reserve have been found and following of activity from 16 individual of Sumatra Orangutan. The natural forest block wide in Batang Toru is 800 km<sup>2</sup> or 80.000 hectare and can accommodate viable population of Sumatran Orangutan counted 300 - 500 individual.

In this project indicated, that conflict characteristic that happened in South Tapanuli Regency and Mandailing Natal Regency is to entangle many stakeholder which is each owning desire, cultural value, in perspective, target of which different each other to control over and use of natural forest resources. Most uppermost conflict of interest is importance collision protect natural forest for the long-term scale with forest utilize to take short-term economic benefit. Have interest to protect forest owned by local society which become victim effect of deforestation, harmed stake-holder or marginalized effect of way of exploiting of forest, like this time, such as traditional institution, peasant, non-government institution and government officer do not obtain get economic benefit of exploiting of forest resources. While importance take short-term economic benefit brought by government officer, local business, military and police, youth organization, such as Ikatan Pemuda Karya, Pemuda Pancasila, and FKKPI and other 'free-rider' group, that is beneficial group economically with existence of activity of hewing of forest resources exploitation.

At least, there is two pull factor as primary cause do not manageable of natural forest and the happening of interminable conflict in South Tapanuli Regency and Mandailing Natal Regency, that is failure of management of forest area and failure of local society entangling to support management of remaining natural forest area. The threat can categorized as indirect threat, internal direct threat and external direct threat. Indirect threat represent impeller factor the happening of direct threat to perfection of tropical forest in South Tapanuli Regency and Mandailing Natal Regency. Indirect Threat identified in the form of weakening of straightening of rule of law by central government fighting against illegal logging and timber trade and also trespasser of sustainable forest policy; corruption, nepotism and collusion; the limited development options and alternative economics development to local society and local government. Impact policy of autonomy era causing the happening of phenomenon "small emperor"; limited access of natural forest resources and poverty at local society; and is weak of public control and also local participation to formulation of policy and execution of management of natural forest. The indirect threat generates the happening of internal direct threat, which is threat coming from local society. That threat in the form of illegal logging in protected forest or timber concession, forest clearing for the agriculture crop (palm, rubber), traditional gold mine, uncontrolled and irresponsible exploiting of timber forest.

While external direct threat, that is threat conducted by migrant community in the form of, clearing for the settlement and agriculture expansion and commercial crops expansion, big-scale gold mine, illegal logging and timber trade and unsustainable forest production

From result of field finding, until early May 2003 is indicated PT Bhara Induk still conduct timber logging which shouldn't be enabled again, because have been expressed do not get away performance selection of Independent Assessor Institute. That thing represents action trespassing forestry order going into effect and illegal. Illegal forest exploitation that is proved there is still found log which is just cut away. Besides in concession area of HPH Bhara Induk which ought to be prohibited by the effort illegal logging activities, but fact in the field, illegal logging outspokenly and legalize with existence of Restribution Fee Post in Simarppingan Village. Estimated wood volume of illegal can reach 200 m<sup>3</sup> /day. And also investigated, there is 11 sawmill in concession of PT. Bhara Induk, which source of

timber anticipated strength come from concession area of PT. Bhara Induk.

In other side, at local government level, still found extractive policy of natural resources. For example, in South Tapanuli Regency estimated have published 51 - 65 permit of small scale timber concession, which is cover 5100 - 6500 hectare. Publication of permission indication is not transparent and collusive. Other side, many released permission without mentioning clearly geographical position and area boundary forest exploitation. Both the things above it is of course progressively open opportunity and intensity of illegal logging in protected forest and conservation forest. These problems have also increase out social conflict and social disintegration, as happened in Pijarkoling and Southeast Padangsidempuan Village. Local Society which is have interest to protect Protected Forest area of Angkola I ( Forest of Register No.6), conflict with PT. Mujur Lestari which is obtaining timber exploitation license from local government which cover area 3.500 hectare or 35 licences of IUPHHK . Its location anticipated in Protected Forest of Angkola Komp I.

From result several times informal meetings and terminated with public meeting on 10-11 May 2003 with member of Regency People Assembly, informal leader, religious leader, farmer organization, other community representative which living in and around HPH. PT Bhara Induk, have been committed and declared Kesepakatan Padangsidempuan (Padangsidempuan Declaration). Main substances of declaration are following :

1. Concern to damage of natural forest which resulted from illegal logging and timber trade and effort exploiting of natural forest have become threat to community sustainable livelihoods and local development.
2. Commitment to protect remaining natural forest through traditional wisdom reinforcement in preserve forest and share experience with other local society which have succeeded to protect natural forest around settlement
3. Refusing operating of HPH PT. Bhara Induk and other timber concession and demanding to central government to execute of sanction to company. Besides demanding to review of small scale timber concession policy at local government level which is released by South Tapanuli Regency.
4. Demanding to government is straightened of rule of law him expressly and consistent in eradication of illegal logging and timber trade
5. A future strategy management of protected forest and forest produce the ex-timber concession is local-based , like social forestry, non-timber forest and other ecological service and creating a new conservation area and its participatory management
6. Forming a place of local society organization to save remaining natural forest in South Tapanuli Regency and Mandailing Natal Regency

The Padangsidempuan Declaration has been submitted to Minister Forestry base on official letter on 5 June 2003. Substances of this letter is demanding to Minister Forestry to immediately to publish definitive decree regarding cancellation of timber concession licences of PT. Bhara Induk which have do not get away selection assessment of performance from LPI. Forwarding of this society aspiration is repeated by submitting this letter directly through Secretary General Forestry on 23 June 2003 in meeting which is conducted by Conservation International Indonesia Program in Jakarta.

As for policy recommendation to Conservation International Indonesia to creating conservation corridor development in Seulawah - Leuser - Lake of Toba West - Angkola, are following

1. Natural remaining forest area in Batang Toru and Batang Gadis Water Catchment Area as super-priority area in development of conservation corridor of Seulawah-Leuser-Danau Toba Barat-Angkola. This Area have global conservation value and

direct economic benefit value to local government and local society. Beside that the condition of applied military emergency in Province of Nangroe Aceh Darussalam ( NAD) have high failure risk for the management Conservation International IP, if conducting activity of development of conservation corridor in this province. That also will affect to attain of program success. Except CI-IP have special communications strategy and capacities to work in armed conflict area

2. Intervence policy in central government through its involvement on Evaluation Team and Verification Council of PHPL to discontinue to operating of HPH PT. Teluk Nauli This Intervention have to work parallel with activity research into rapid ecology assessment to be utilized to intervence policy in central government and local government. Policy intervention hereinafter is to influence Department Forestry pursuant to local aspiration with adequate academic support to show and specify the natural forest area which is broadness estimated 80.000 hectare as national park or special interest forest area
3. Influencing Department Forestry to immediately to release decree regarding cancellation PT. Bhara Induk. Advance study needed to become input materials to Department Forestry to specify management options of production forest ex HPH PT. Bhara Induk, like exploiting for ecological service, non-timber forest, or social forestry.
4. Continuing on involving and improvement of organizational capacities of civil society at local level which have been facilitated by PEACEWORK and YBAI on the planning and execution of development of conservation corridor in Batang Toru and Batang Gadis Water Catchment Area and also management of protected forest and also forest ex HPH PT. Bhara Induk.

More elaborately about attainment of activity of project can be seen in Technical Report in Bahasa Indonesia.

## Pertanyaan narasi

### 1. Apakah tujuan awal proyek ini?

The project objective is to secure 50.000 hectares in PT. Bhara Induk timber concession areas for protection forest purposes

The project will have two main activities to reach project objectives are following :

1. Exploring on forest resources-use conflict and potential of conflict resolution.
2. Creating local stake-holder support for cancellation of PT. Bhara Induk Timber Concession

Project Deliverables:

1. Final report on Forest Resources-use Conflicts and Potential Conflict Resolution in South Tapanuli and Madina Districts. In Bahasa Indonesia with a executive summary in English
2. Technical document: Strategy to maintain and enhance forest protection in PT. Bhara Induk timber concession. In Bahasa Indonesia.
3. Declarations of local stakeholder to support for forest recourses-use redesign and sustainable forestry management on protection forest in PT. Bhara Induk timber concession area
4. Letter of appeal from local stakeholder with a technical document support concerning forest production function redesign to protection forest toward a future sustainable forestry management in PT. Bhara Induk timber concession area.
5. Final policy brief with a set recommendation for Conservation International to follow-up conservation corridor initiatives in Angkola Wilderness Zone.

### 2. Apakah tujuan proyek Anda berubah selama waktu pelaksanaan proyek? Kalau iya, tolong jelaskan kenapa dan bagaimana .

No, changes during the project activities,

### 3. Jelaskan bagaimana proyek Anda sukses mencapai tujuan yang diharapkan.

This project has succeeded to discontinue operating HPH PT. Bhara Induk through public support at local level by PEACEWORK. This Efficacy nor is quit of parallel activity in the form of policy intervention at central government by Conservation International IP as one of the member of Evaluation Team / Council of Verification Reporting of Independent Assesor Institute. That mean to protect natural forest area for the width of 50.000 hectare of activity of exploiting of timber forest result which heedless of continuity of forest product function, continuity of ecology function and continuity of social function. From 27 company of assessed [by Independent Assesor Institute, 13 companies of timber concessionaries among others not get away verification, including PT. Bhara Induk in North Sumatra, even get assessment of score 169 by PT. Sucofindo, but straightened potency of its forest under potency value, that is 14 tree per-hectare of have dbh 50 cm or more as specified by Ministerial Decree Forestry of No. 8171/Kpts-II/2002. Even Department Forestry have announced officially, but till now Ministerial Decree Forestry regarding result of verification or repeal of timber concession license to company of Bhara Induk which don't get away selection not yet been released until now. That thing it is of course will cause the happening of blankness of management of forest produce the ex PT. Bhara Induk and that it is of course increasing illegal logging and timber trade .

**4. Apakah tim Anda mengalami kekecewaan atau kegagalan selama pelaksanaan proyek? Jika iya, jelaskan dan gambarkan bagaimana tim Anda mengatasi kegagalan atau kekecewaan tersebut.**

Especially, failure of this project is to gain involving local government of South Tapanuli Regency. It's indication; there is no response from local government for the request of discussion concerning future management of natural forest in South Tapanuli Regency. That thing is possibility constituted of doubtfulness will annoyed of officer special interest at local government and other free-rider group which in this time obtain get advantage of short-term economics benefit from illegal activity of timber exploitation.

**5. Jelaskan pelajaran positif dan negative yang didapat dari proyek ini yang berguna untuk organisasi lain yang akan mengerjakan proyek yang serupa.**

1. Change of policy in the form of discontinued operation of HPH PT. Bhara Induk is not quit of activity intervention parallely and multi-layer, that is intervention to influence to policy of Department Forestry played the part of by Conservation International IP and ground support intervention to reach local support which played the part of by PEACEWORK to strengthen important pressure policy change in central government
2. Decentralize and autonomy era in South Tapanuli Regency still is premature, loaded and many interest of certain group. That thing create the condition of uncertainty of straightening of power transfer and law " damage of forest" from central government to government at local level. In situation like that, hence developing forest conservation commitment at local government requires time with special communications strategy. On the contrary, in this time, relative easier to develop forest conservation commitment of disadvantaged groups which during the time or marginalized with existence of the way of exploiting of natural forest that happened this time, like local society which its life depending from forest, traditional society, farmer group or victim society effect of forest deforestation.

**6. Jelaskan kegiatan tindak lanjut proyek ini.**

There no activity of follow-up, caused by change of policy of CEPF which is fund no longer the project of short-term and done by a new civil society organization grow. Ideally, CEPF pursuant to strategy direction of CEPF Sumatra ought to continue to entangle and improve organizational capacities of civil society at local level in South Tapanuli Regency which have been facilitated by PEACEWORK facilities and YBAI in the planning and execution of development of conservation corridor of Batang Toru and Batang Gadis water catchment area. Even though by the end of year 2003, YBAI will be facilitate farmer organization meeting in South Tapanuli entangling more or less 5000 farmer which one of them aim to strengthen farmer commitment in taking care of natural forest utilize the continuity of the source of their rice field water. Farmer group this is representing which become first victim effects of forest deforestation and also take care of continuity in saving of natural remaining forest in South Tapanuli Regency and Mandailing Natal Regency. PEACEWORK together with non-government organization base on Medan (Bitra, Walhi, Pusaka), in February 2004 have delivered official letter to Minister of Forestry about rejection PT. Teluk Nauli timber concession and proposing of Batang Toru National Park.



**7. Tolong sertakan informasi tambahan yang diperlukan agar CEPF dapat lebih mengerti aspek lain dari proyek Anda yang sudah selesai.**

Information more detailed can be seen in Technical Report entitling " Conflict, Strategy Conservation and Initiative Corridor Conservation in Angkola Forest Sumatra". In Bahasa Indonesia.