

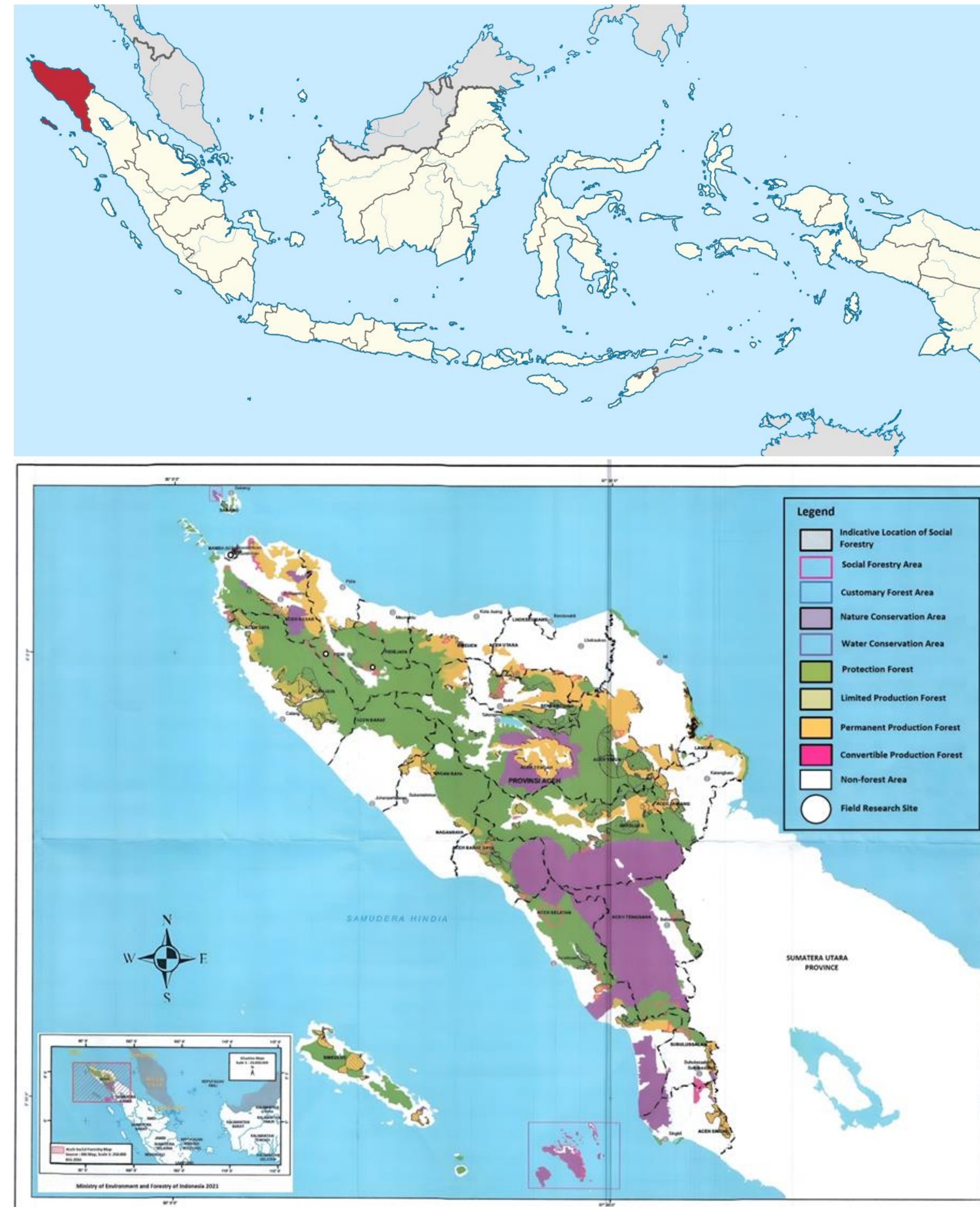
Introduction

- Decentralisation of forest management has become the core of a rights-based approach that guarantees community access to forest resources, leading to the Community-based Forestry (CBF) regimes in the Global South.
- In Indonesia, CBF mainly known as Social Forestry (SF), with the allocation of 12.7 million ha state forest aims to empower local communities by providing access to forest management and fostering sustainable livelihoods.
- In **Aceh Province**, SF program have granted rights to 171,631 hectares of forest to 25,813 households since 2016.
- Based on our early findings, we developed a conceptual model that captures the benefits, costs, and risks associated with SF interventions in Aceh.

Objectives

- Providing a structured basis for future decision analysis, with the potential to inform long-term landscape planning and adaptive management strategies.
- By incorporating empirical data and stakeholder perspectives, this model will support ongoing efforts to evaluate the sustainability and viability of SF in the region.

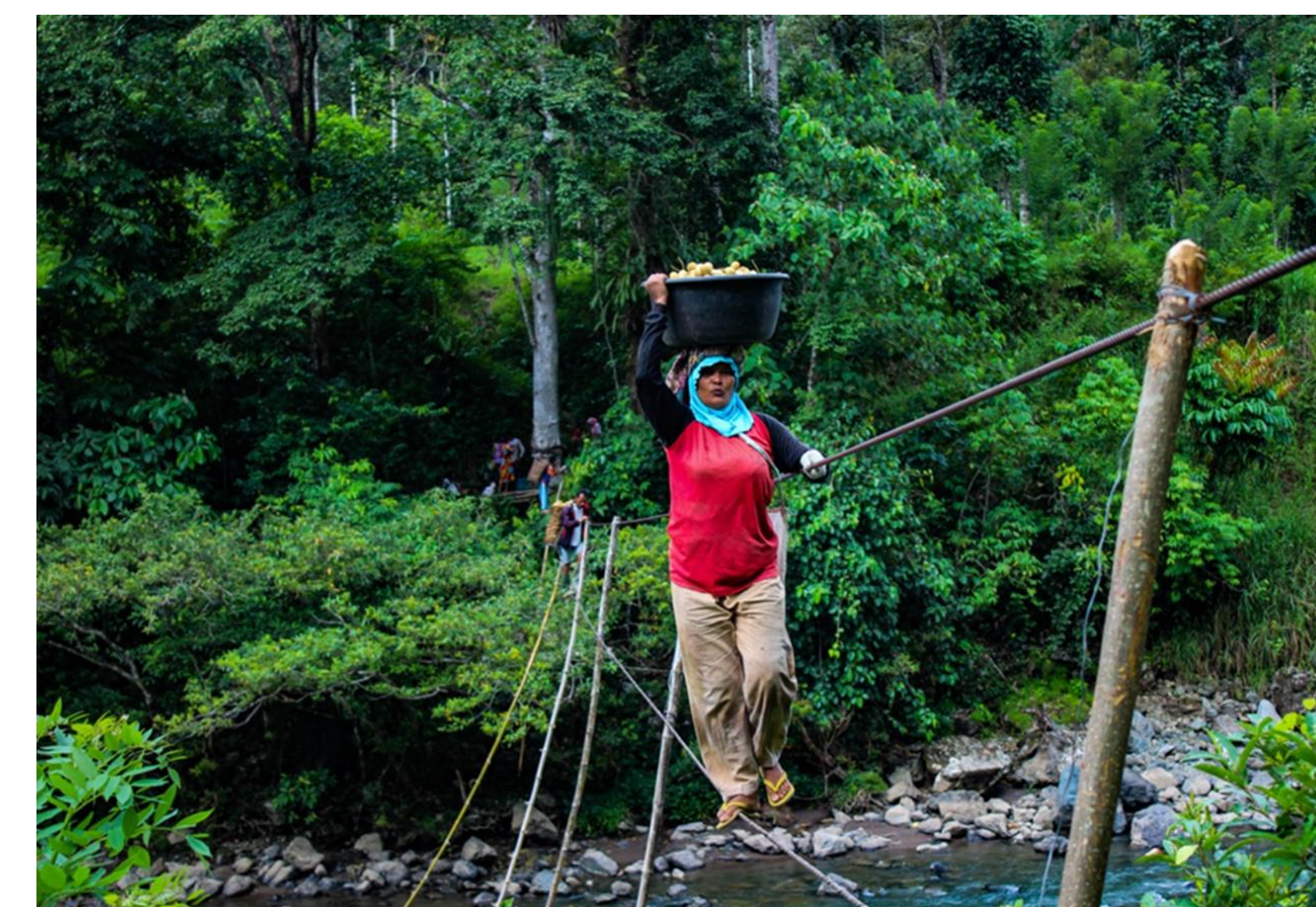
INDONESIA



Study sites in Aceh province, Indonesia. Map regenerated from PIAPS, *Peta Indikatif dan Areal Perhutanan Sosial Provinsi Aceh: Revisi VI* (2021).

Methods

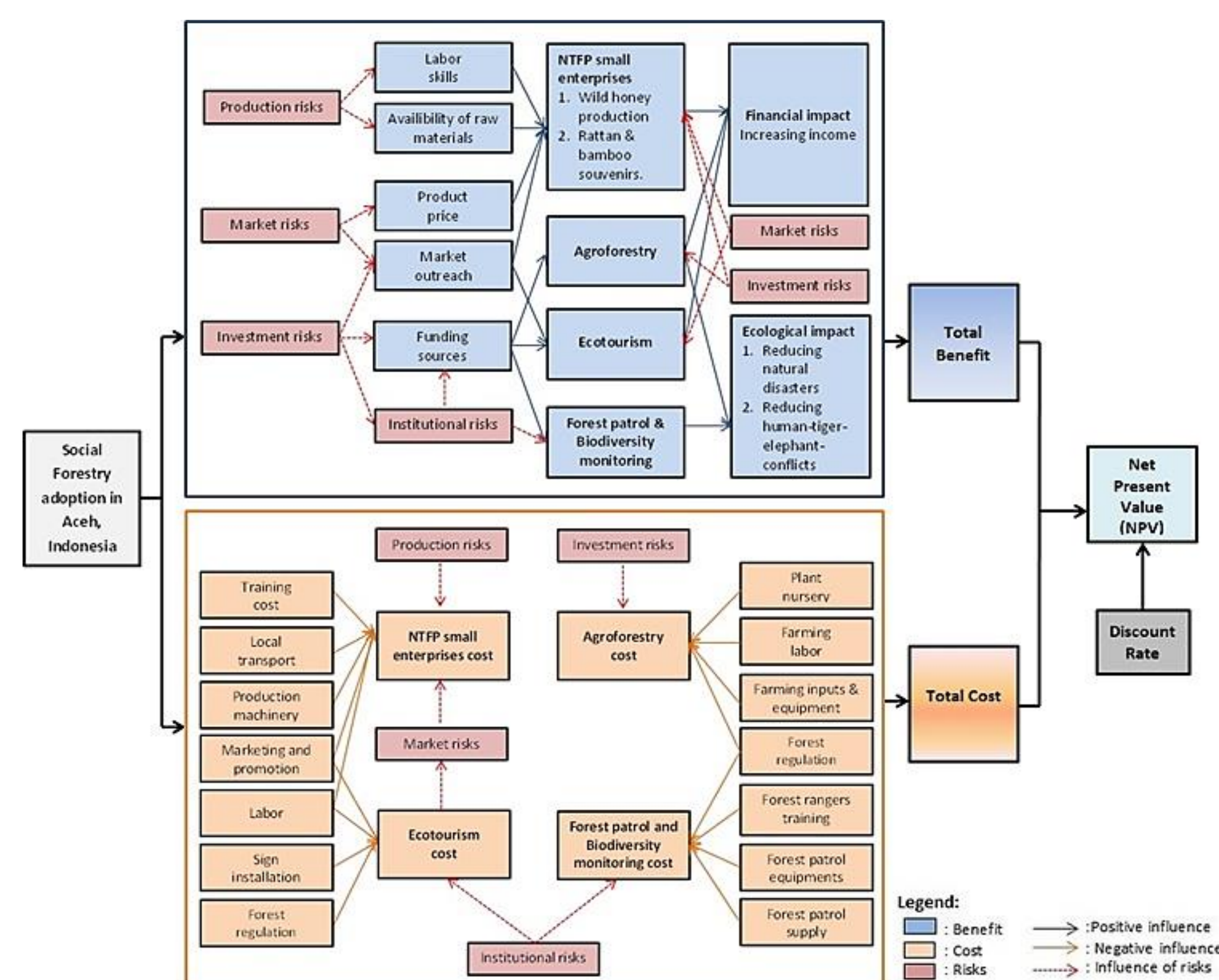
- This study employs a comprehensive methodology to explore the adoption of Social Forestry through stakeholder perspectives.
- Our early study employs a decision analysis approach in conceptual model step, enriched by qualitative fieldwork, stakeholder mapping and stakeholder assessment.
- The process is structured into two key steps: 1) decision analysis steps; 2) stakeholder identification and analysis steps.
- To assess the early impacts and challenges of these interventions, we conducted field assessments, questionnaires, and in-depth interviews with 226 respondents across 17 districts.



Social forestry for a just and sustainable forest governance. Photo credit: Boyhaqie

Results

Conceptual Model



Stakeholder analysis

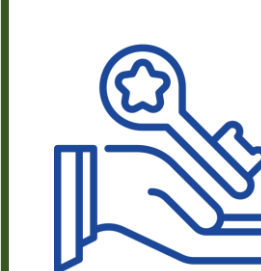
Powerful actor	Frequency of each power element identified in comparison to all cases (%)		
	Trust	(Dis)incentive	Coercion
Government forestry and environmental institutions			
• The Environment and Forestry Services of Aceh (DLHK)	80	80	100
• Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia (KLHK)	70	75	100
• Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership of Sumatera region	20	0	0
Donor (IO, NGO)			
	100	100	0
Local/Traditional group			
• Local authority	70	60	100
• Customary group	80	30	75
Social forestry multi-stakeholder group			
• Social Forestry facilitator	90	20	65
• Aceh Social Forestry Acceleration Working Group	80	37	40
Forest user group representative			
• Social Forestry Management Group (LPKD, KTH, etc)	70	55	90
• Social Forestry Small Enterprise Group (KUPS)	75	80	50
• Holders of permits for utilization and use of forest areas	0	80	0
Other government strategic institutions			
• Watershed Management (BPDAS-HL)	10	15	50
• Regional Development Planning Agency of Aceh (BAPPEDA)	10	25	20
• Gunung Leuser National Park Office	0	18	70
• Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA)	0	0	55
Other user group representative			
	10	15	0

Summary of power elements in stakeholder analysis used by powerful actors/ stakeholders and their frequency of appearance that influence the adoption of Social Forestry in Aceh, Indonesia.

Key Findings



Social forestry adoption in Aceh is perceived to provide economic, social, and ecological benefits.



Key factors influencing the outcomes:

- Positive:** Availability of NTFP raw materials, product prices and market outreach.
- Negative:** production risks, high costs, forest governance.

Outlook



Forest users: Capacity building and institutional strengthening help to improve the positive outcome of SF adoption and reducing the risks.



Policy makers: Provide support that equips forest users to build long-term self-reliance, rather than leaning on temporary funding sources.



Future study: Developing mathematical model towards a comprehensive decision making analysis of SF adoption in Aceh.

Priority projects of Social Forestry adoption in Aceh



Reference

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- Meijaard E, Santika T, Wilson KA, et al. 2020. *Toward improved impact evaluation of community forest management in Indonesia*. Conservation Science and Practice, e189.
- Schusser, C. 2013. *Comparative Analysis of Community Forestry: Theoretical and Methodological Requirements*. VVB Lauferweiler Publisher, Giessen.

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