
Analysis of the Implementation of Social Forestry Policies in East Kalimantan

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the implementation of social forestry policies in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, focusing on the alignment between national and regional policies and their impact on local communities. The background highlights the Indonesian government's initiative, under President Joko Widodo, to empower local communities through social forestry schemes, aiming to alleviate poverty and resolve land conflicts. The research objectives include analyzing policy implementation, identifying challenges, and assessing socio-economic outcomes for communities involved in social forestry programs. Using qualitative methods, the study employed purposive sampling, in-depth interviews, and document analysis involving government agencies, NGOs, academics, and community leaders. Findings reveal that while policies like Governor Regulation No. 34 of 2018 and national decrees provide a framework, implementation faces obstacles such as bureaucratic delays, land conflicts, and limited community access. Successful cases, like *Hutan Kemasyarakatan* Karang Joang Community Forest and *Hutan Desa* Merabu Village Forest, show improved livelihoods, whereas *Hutan Desa* Batu Lepoq Village struggles due to administrative inefficiencies. The study underscores the need for better coordination, faster permit processes, and enhanced community support to achieve social forestry goals. Implications suggest that addressing these challenges can strengthen community welfare and sustainable forest management.

KEYWORDS East Kalimantan, Implementation, Policy, Social Forestry, Village Forest.



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INTRODUCTION

Forest areas in Indonesia cover an area of 120.6 million hectares or 63% of the land area. As a natural resource, forests provide direct and indirect benefits, both as a source of state foreign exchange and as a source of life and livelihood for the community (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, 2019; ScienceDirect, 2018; Ditjen PHL KLHK, 2022). Because it is related to the livelihood of the people and in order to utilize it for the greatest prosperity of the people, forests in Indonesia, in accordance with the 1945 Constitution, are controlled by the State (and therefore referred to as State Forests) and managed

by the Government, in this case the Ministry that has duties in the field of Forestry. In order to achieve good governance, state forests are divided into three functions, namely Production Forests, Protected Forests, and Conservation Forests. According to Sardjono (1998), many community groups have lived in areas that are hereinafter referred to as forest areas even long before this country was established and before their designation as state forests. The lives and livelihoods of many of these community groups are indeed within forest areas (for all functions) and are highly dependent on forest resources until today. However, in almost all regions in Indonesia, there are still forests (in the physical sense) that are outside the forest area and are not included in the three functions, where the stand is on land owned by individuals/groups, which is what is called *People's Forest (Hutan Rakyat)*. The area of the *People's Forest* cannot be determined, because although it is recognized in laws and regulations, its existence is not determined by the Government and its sustainability is very dependent on the intention of the landowner (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2024).

The formal definition of Social Forestry is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry (Permen LHK) Number P.83 of 2016, namely a sustainable forest management system implemented in state forest areas, rights forests, and customary forests implemented by local communities or customary law communities as the main actors to improve their welfare, environmental prosperity, and socio-cultural dynamics. These include *Village Forests (Hutan Desa)*, *People's Plantation Forests (Hutan Tanaman Rakyat)*, *Customary Forests (Hutan Adat)*, and Forestry Partnership Forests. As for the *People's Forest*, which is included in one of the schemes but is outside the forest area and its management rests more in the hands of the Regional Government, it is separated from other schemes. The government, in this case the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, has set a target for the development of Social Forestry in Indonesia to cover a total area of 12.7 million hectares, divided into all five (5) Social Forestry schemes mentioned earlier. These activities are expected to be carried out in all provinces in Indonesia, including East Kalimantan. Based on existing data, the target area or area reserve for Social Forestry in East Kalimantan is 660,000 hectares, spread across four districts/cities. Some examples of Social Forestry widely known are in the *Village Forest (Hutan Desa)*, Ministry of Forestry, and Community Forest schemes (ResearchGate, 2021; Atlantis Press, 2019).

At the same time, currently forest areas in East Kalimantan, especially Production Forests, have almost run out of business licenses for the use of timber forest products, both in natural forests (*IUPHHK-HA*) and plantation forests (*IUPHHK-HT*), with a total area that has been burdened with these rights covering an area of 5,619,662 hectares, meaning 44.09% of the total Production Forest. The number of *IUPHHK-HA* in East Kalimantan is 59, and *IUPHHK-HT* is 45. Thus, the remaining area is practically limited, except for the possibility of using the Protected Forest and Conservation Forest areas in

accordance with the grid of rules and their needs (Atlantis Press, 2021; World Bank, 2016).

In general, this research aims to find out and analyze the implementation of Social Forestry policies in East Kalimantan, both at the political-administrative and operational levels. The general objectives can be described as follows: to understand the policies of the Social Forestry program formulated by the Central Government and the Regional Government of East Kalimantan; to identify and analyze the implementation of Social Forestry based on the example of the main scheme cases that have been implemented for a long time and are relatively new in East Kalimantan; and to understand the views of parties related to social forestry in East Kalimantan, in this case the main government parties, community assistants, and academics.

The usefulness of this research is to be a consideration for all stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of Social Forestry programs, especially in East Kalimantan; it can produce data and information on the facts of the implementation of the Social Forestry policy. These results can provide several benefits in developing a more appropriate development strategy. It also serves as the basis for further and more detailed/specific Social Forestry research, especially for Strata 2 (S2) and Strata 3 (S3) levels as well as strategic issues related to efforts to accelerate the implementation of Social Forestry.

Forests play a critical role in Indonesia's socio-economic and ecological systems, covering 63% of the nation's land area and providing livelihoods for millions. Despite their importance, forest management has long been dominated by state and corporate interests, often marginalizing local communities. While the Indonesian government has introduced social forestry policies to address this imbalance, such as Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 83/2016, significant gaps remain in their implementation. Existing studies have explored the conceptual framework of social forestry, but few have examined its practical execution at the regional level, particularly in East Kalimantan, where rapid deforestation and land conflicts persist. This research seeks to bridge that gap by analyzing the discrepancies between policy design and on-the-ground realities, offering insights into why some communities benefit while others continue to struggle.

The urgency of this study stems from the escalating environmental and socio-economic challenges in East Kalimantan, where large-scale logging and mining concessions have left limited forest access for local communities. Social forestry is promoted as a solution to reduce inequality, resolve land tenure conflicts, and enhance community welfare, yet its progress remains slow. With only 6% of the targeted 660,000 hectares realized by 2020, there is an urgent need to identify systemic bottlenecks—whether bureaucratic, legal, or socio-political—that hinder effective implementation. Addressing these barriers is critical not only for achieving national sustainability goals but also for ensuring the survival of forest-dependent communities amid competing

economic interests.

This research introduces novelty by combining policy analysis with empirical case studies of three distinct social forestry schemes in East Kalimantan: the Karang Joang Community Forest, Merabu *Village Forest* (*Hutan Desa*), and Batu Lepoq Community Forest. Unlike previous studies that focus solely on policy frameworks, this study examines the interplay between governance structures, local institutions, and community responses, providing a holistic view of implementation challenges. Additionally, it incorporates perspectives from multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, academics, and community leaders, to uncover nuanced barriers and opportunities. By doing so, the study offers a more comprehensive understanding of why some initiatives succeed while others falter, contributing to both academic discourse and practical policy improvements.

The primary purpose of this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of social forestry policies in East Kalimantan and identify factors that facilitate or impede their success. Specifically, it aims to assess how policy frameworks translate into actionable programs, measure their socio-economic impacts on local communities, and analyze stakeholder roles in implementation. By addressing these objectives, the study seeks to provide actionable recommendations for policymakers to enhance governance, streamline administrative processes, and ensure equitable benefits for forest-dependent communities. Furthermore, it contributes to the broader discourse on decentralized forest management by highlighting the importance of adaptive policies that reflect local realities rather than top-down mandates.

The findings of this research hold significant implications for both theory and practice. Academically, it enriches the literature on social forestry by providing empirical evidence from a high-stakes region where forest governance is contested. Practically, it offers policymakers and practitioners a roadmap to improve policy implementation, emphasizing the need for stronger institutional coordination, community capacity-building, and conflict resolution mechanisms. For local communities, the study underscores the potential of social forestry to enhance livelihoods while advocating for their active participation in decision-making processes. Ultimately, this research not only advances knowledge in sustainable forest management but also supports Indonesia's broader goals of environmental conservation and social equity.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in East Kalimantan from 2018 to 2021, focusing on the implementation of social forestry policies at both provincial and local levels. The study selected three representative locations—Karang Joang *Community Forest* (*Hutan Kemasyarakatan*) in Balikpapan City, Merabu *Village Forest* (*Hutan Desa*) in Berau Regency, and Batu Lepoq *Community Forest* (*Hutan Kemasyarakatan*) in East Kutai Regency—to examine how policies translate into practice. Multiple research methods were

employed, including purposive sampling of key stakeholders, direct observation of community activities, in-depth interviews with government officials, NGOs, academics, and local communities, and document analysis of relevant policies and regional planning documents.

The research process began with extensive preparation, including literature reviews of legal frameworks, preliminary field observations, and consultations with experts. Data collection involved gathering secondary data from government agencies and organizations, followed by structured interviews conducted both in-person and online with various stakeholders. Field observations at the three selected sites provided firsthand insights into implementation challenges and community responses, with all findings carefully documented to ensure accuracy. This multi-method approach allowed for triangulation of data from different sources, enhancing the reliability of the findings.

For data analysis, the study employed qualitative descriptive methods to systematically examine the collected information. The research team organized, categorized, and verified all data before conducting in-depth analysis based on factual evidence and rational criteria. This rigorous process enabled the identification of key patterns and discrepancies between policy intentions and actual outcomes. The analysis ultimately aimed to produce valid conclusions and practical recommendations for improving social forestry implementation in East Kalimantan, while maintaining scientific objectivity throughout the research process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the context of Indonesia, which has a government system that divides authority between the Central Government and Regional Governments (Provinces and Regencies/Cities), coupled with the existence of various institutions and ministries, policies issued by the Central Government operationally often still have to be described in more detail according to regional or sectoral needs. The Minister of Environment and Forestry issued Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 83 of 2016 concerning Social Forestry (and also Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 2017 concerning Social Forestry in the Perum Perhutani Working Area) with the aim of providing legal certainty for the implementation of social forestry programs. The Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management is an implementation rule from the provisions of Article 247 of Government Regulation Number 23 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Forestry

These regulations are made to reduce inequality in land ownership, ownership, use, and utilization which results in inequality in the economic structure of the community. This policy certainly requires or even should receive support from the Regional Government, especially the Provincial

Government which obtains part of the authority (decentralization and deconcentration).

In addition, this policy is also a real support for the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in efforts to improve community welfare and alleviate poverty in rural areas around forest areas, resolve tenure conflicts, and can encourage active community participation to protect the forest areas it manages. However, the facts on the ground show that opening up access for communities to be involved in forest management does not always go as expected.

Operationalization of the National Policy on Regional Social Forestry

Based on the Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Center of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia in the Kalimantan region in Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan, that the East Kalimantan Provincial Government has reported to the Central and cooperative by having issued a Regulation that accelerates the authority in the proposal of Social Forestry. The Head of the Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Center stated that the East Kalimantan Government has provided support for the acceleration of Social Forestry. The following is a form of East Kalimantan's support for the PS policy. For more details, see the results of the analysis of the operationalization of the national social forestry policy in table 1 below;

Table 1. East Kalimantan's Form of Support for the 2016 Minister of Environment and Forestry's P83 Policy

No	Forms of Support	Information
1.	East Kalimantan Province has included the PS program in Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD)	2016-to present
2	East Kalimantan Province Has Included the PS Development Program in the Strategic Plan (Renstra) until 2021	From the development and coordination meeting of the proposal of the KLTIM in BPSKL in 2020
3	East Kalimantan Province has made a Roadmap on PS	Since 2019
4	There is already a Governor's Regulation: a. Social Forestry Implementation Formation of the East Kalimantan Provincial PS Working Group	Regulations have been issued in 2018, namely Governor's Regulation 34 of 2018 and Working Group 2018
5	There is funding for the allocation for the preparation and development of the Forestry Service and FMU of East Kalimantan Province	Running since 2020
6	Establishing regulations for the development of PS (PS and Si Pesut Mahakam	In progress in 2020

Source: results of a research study

The formation of East Kalimantan is a follow-up to the President's Limited Meeting in accordance with the circular letter of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 522/6267/SJ (dated November 18, 2020) concerning the Role of Local Governments in Community Economic Empowerment based on Social Forestry, which is the beginning of the realization of the seventh Presidential Nawacita, which is to realize economic independence by mobilizing strategic sectors of the domestic economy. Meanwhile, the purpose of social forestry is to equitably distribute the economic sector in the community and to reduce inequality in the economic sector, which is pursued through three pillars, namely land, the provision of business opportunities, and human resources, so that this social forestry program provides legal access to village communities around the forest to access forests in state forest areas through the mechanism of issuing permits issued by the minister in the form of a letter decision (SK).

The Strategic Plan of the East Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service 2013-2018, contained in the Mission 4 section, namely Increasing Community Counseling and Empowerment in and or around Forest Areas, with the aim of increasing the role of communities in and or around forests in forest management and the goal is to increase community participation in forest management. Changes in social forestry policies can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Latest Social Forestry Policy Changes in 2020

No	Change	Policy/Decree	Information
1	Technical Verification of COVID 19 Protocol	Decree of the Director General of PSKL NO. SK.17/PSKL/PSL.0/PSL.0/7/2020	Applications The New Normal Order
		Decree of the Director General of PSKL NO. SK.24/PSKL/PSL.0/PSL.0/7/2020	Request Confession KK Protection The New Normal
		Decree of the Director General of PSKL NO. SK.25/PSKL/PSL.0/PSL.0/7/2020	Entitlement Application Forest management The Village of Taorden The New Normal
2	Online Technical Verification	P.13/PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/10/2020 After P.7/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/9/2017	IPHPS Verification Designation
3	HTR Policy Changes	CANDY LHK NO .	Folk Plantation Forest
		P.11/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/5/2020	
4	Regulation of the Minister of Villages PDTT	LOSSES N0.7/2020	Top 2 Changes Perturan Permendes, Construction Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration
5	Priority	PERMENDES No.11/2020	Utilization of

No	Change	Policy/Decree	Information
	Use of Funds		Funds Social Forestry Village
	UUCK	Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation in the Environment and Forestry Sector	Job Creation in the Environment and Forestry Sector
	Forestry Social	Candy LHK No. 9 of 2021	Social Forestry Management.

Source; Results of the Researcher's study

In the latest Social Forestry Program Coordination Meeting in 2020, it is also based on the previous PIAPS which was revised and developed to a wider extent in East Kalimantan. The following are the changes in Meaning that have occurred related to Social Forestry. There are new changes related to social forestry, such as changes in the implementation of technical aspects in handling the Technical Verification of the COVID 19 Protocol and the Application for a new IUPHKm Normal Order. Up to online verification of Online Technical Verification in P.13/PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/10/2020 After P.7/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/9/2017 and changes in the People's Plantation Forest policy. PERMENDES No. 11/2020 concerning the Utilization of Social Forestry Village Funds, Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation in the Environment and Forestry Sector and Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management.

Implementation of PIAPS Policy in East Kalimantan

The Governor of East Kalimantan has established a Working Group on the Acceleration of Forestry East Kalimantan Social Year 2016-2019, through the Decree of the Governor of East Kalimantan Number 522/K.526/2016. The East Kalimantan PPS Working Group consists of a Chairman of the PPS Working Group held by the Head of the East Kalimantan Forestry Service, the Secretariat, the Division for the Acceleration of Social Forestry Access, the Capacity Building and Social Forestry Business Development Division and the Social Forestry Community and Advocacy Division. One of the tasks in this PPS Working Group is to facilitate the process of resolving tenure conflicts specifically related to social forestry. The East Kalimantan PPS Working Group was also given the mandate to prepare strategic plans, schedules and targets for social forestry performance in East Kalimantan.

Indicative Map of Social Forestry of East Kalimantan Province in accordance with SK.2111/MENLHKPKTL/REN/PLA.0/04/2020 and then the map of inauguration of Forest Areas Number SK.8109/MENLHK-PKTL/KUH/PLA.2/11/2018. Not only that, it turns out that the Government of East Kalimantan Province also adjusts to Regional Regulation No.1 of 2016 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan of East Kalimantan Province.

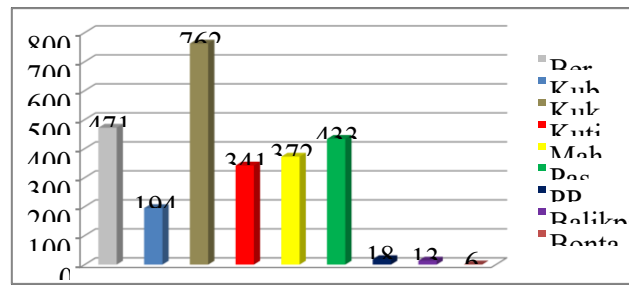


Figure 2. Indicative Graph of Social Forestry as of 2020
Source; Results of research and design

Identification and Analysis of Social Forestry Programs in East Kalimantan

The Social Forestry Program in East Kalimantan has been carried out for a long time but has not been maximized in its management. The researcher conducted interviews with PS companion institutions, namely the Kawal Borneo Foundation or often called KBCF, as well as the Bioma Foundation, YKAN which has been in community assistance for a long time and the Earth Foundation as supporting data for the new Social Forestry Program.

The forestry service in the latest PS budget plan for East Kalimantan in 2021 is approximately Twenty-five billion Rupiah (25,000,000,000). and then in this research research also produced interviews with the Working Group and the underlying thing for the formation of the Working Group of PPS was due to the limited capacity of the community and the government, especially related to human resources and funds. The mandate of the PPS Working Group states that: "the government and local governments in providing facilitation can be assisted by the PPS Working Group and forestry extension workers, related agencies, NGOs, and universities.

HKm Karang Joang Village, Balikpapan City

Social Forestry Leader in Karang Joang Village (Mrs. Suin), that social forestry there has existed since 2015. She is a female figure who is an example of successful farmers in East Kalimantan. The Chairman of the Hkm Forum (Martinus Wain) also said that forestry extension workers from the Kawal Borneo Community Foundation (KBCF) very often provide counseling and from the Environmental Partnership Social Forestry Center (BPSKL) and the Wain River KPH-P. The Karangjoang Hkm community also explained that so far the one who has always accompanied is KBCF and very rarely from the Forestry Service and from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Mrs. Suin also stated that since she got access to HKm management, her life has become even better and able to improve the level of welfare of the members of the Farmer Group starting from the standard of living to the level of education of her descendants. In the Decree of Hkm, KarangJoang Village received the first 11,000 hectares with rubber vegetation and then proposed up to 69000 hectares. Which is divided into 2 farmer groups, namely the Sapojava

Mandiri Farmer Group and the Salak Flower Farmer Group. The following is the identification of Social forestry activities in the Sungai Wain Hkm.

Table 3. Identification of PS Results and Types of Activities for the Utilization of Environmental Services of HKm Karang Joang

No	Auth	Activities	Real conditions	Gap	RESULT
1	Milieu	Wine River Shelter Utilization of environmental services that have been planned by members of the Farmer Group to continue to pay attention to the protected flora and fauna.	Always investigate with KPHP Sungai Wain	Age site creation (nameplate and Protection Animals/Boards)	Cultivation and harvesting of Rubber Tree Maintenance Diameter-35 Up. Selling Rubber Products with Grade A price to Top companies recommendations from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and accompanying institutions. Manufacturing Training Processed agricultural products PS Making bran from processed Social Forestry from Salak Chips and other sweets

Source; Results of the researcher's study

Activities for the use of environmental services as stated in the identification in the table above, include the making of signboards and animal protection and also carrying out rubber harvesting cultivation and the results are also training in the processing of the results of Social Forestry.

Table 4. Identification of Social and Economic Development of the Community

Village Conditions	Before HKm	After HKm
SquirrelSquirt		
Social Conditions	Eye Livelihood main - The people of KarangJoang are farming and fighting in the region Mining - The community interacts with each other - by working together and working together for several activities	The main livelihood of the Karangjoang people after the existence of HKm is farming and food cultivation and processing Batu Lepoq Village has a group of women salak processing entrepreneurs The community interacts with each other by working together and mutual cooperation for some activities
	The Karangjoang community often encroached on forests and cut down trees	After the existence of HKm KarangJoang, the community farmed in the HKm work area and no longer cut down trees within the boundaries of the protected forest of Sungai Wain
Economic Conditions	Facilities of economic activities have not yet been support Insufficient income -good	Facilities of economic activities have supported the existence of cultivation and agroforestry systems for survival and processing of agricultural products Income has improved

Source; Results of the researcher's study

The socio-economic development of the Karangjoang community before and after the existence of Community Forests managed by the community can be clearly seen, according to the table above, we can see that the previous social conditions of livelihood were hunting and the main livelihood of the Karangjoang people after the existence of HKm was farming and cultivation as well as food processing. The economic condition of the community has also increased with the existence of economic facilities that support agroforestry cultivation and the survival of farmers has increased from the results of farming processing.

Hkm of Batu Lepoq Village, East Kutai

Management of HKm in BatuLepoq Village covering an area of ±590 hectares. Sourced from the Annual Work Plan (RKT) of the Farmer Group for the 2019 period. The business plan that will be developed by the Farmer Group at this location.

Table 5. Analysis of the Gap in Social and Economic Development of the Community in Batu Lepoq Village with the existence of HKm Batu Numoq

Condition of Batu Lepoq Village	Before HKm	After HKm
Social Conditions	<p>Eye Livelihood main the people of Batu Lepoq are Farming Batu Lepoq Village has 2 educational facilities are SDN 002 Batu Lepoq and SDN 007 Lepoq Stone. The community interacts with each other - by working together and working together for several activities</p> <p>Community Stone Lepoq farming by moving</p>	<p>The main livelihood of the Batu Lepoq community after the existence of HKm is farming Batu Lepoq Village has 2 educational facilities, namely SDN 002 Batu Lepoq and SDN 007 Batu Lepoq The community interacts with each other by working together and working together for several activities.</p> <p>After the existence of HKm Batu Numoq in Batu Lepoq Village, the community farmed in the HKm work area and no longer Moving Around</p>
Condition Economics	<p>Means Activities economics - not yet supportive - Income that is not good enough</p>	<p>Means Activities economics not yet support Income that is not good enough</p>

Source; results of the researcher's study and (VIVI2021)

The majority of the people of Batu Lepoq Village in their daily lives depend on nature. Nature is everything to the villagers, because nature provides what the community needs for their lives. The local community cultivates nature with makeshift tools and science whose results are used to fulfill daily life. As is known, rural communities are often identified as agrarian communities, namely communities whose economic activities are centered on agriculture.

As is the case in Batu Lepoq Village, Karangan District, East Kutai Regency, where most of the residents work as farmers. Both before and after the existence of HKm, most of the people of Batu Lepoq still depend on their

lives as farmers, which currently there are 79 people of Batu Lepoq who have joined the members of the Batu Numoq Farmers Group.

Merabu Village Forest, Berau Regency

In the decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: SK.28/Menhut-II/2004, on January 9, 2014 concerning the determination of the working area of the Merabu village forest covering an area of 8,245 hectares in the Protected Forest area and the Limited Production Area. Data from the resource person, namely the Senior Manager (Niel Makkinuddin) of the Nusantara Nature Conservation Foundation (YKAN) that the Merabu Village Forest has made many changes in management and progress as a result of the access to village forest permits from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Table 6. Identification of Social and Economic Development of Forest Communities in Merabu Village, Berau Regency

Condition of Village	Before HKm	After HKm
Merbabu		
Social Conditions	- Eye Livelihood main Hunting and farming	The main livelihood of the Merabu people is farming, honey cultivation and wallets
	- Merabu Village has 1 mosque, 2 schools and a village office	Currently, there is also a facility for Alert Volunteers from YKAN located in Merabu Village
	- Community interacting with each other by working with each other and Gotong goyong to some Activities	Community each other interact with each other cooperate and mutual cooperation for several activities
	- Community Squirrelly with manner	The community has now farmed the cultivation of swallow's nest and honey
Condition Economics	Facilities of economic activity have not yet supported Income that not yet good enough	Means Activities economics has supported Income that is sufficient because there is tourism

Source; Results of the researcher's study

Analysis of Social Forestry Implementation in East Kalimantan

After looking at the example of the main case of the 3 Social Forestry schemes in East Kalimantan above, it can be concluded that the Social Forestry policy in East Kalimantan has indeed not been optimal in the implementation of its policies in the field. Data was obtained from the results of the identification, that of the three Social Forestry schemes, the Merabu village forest and the Karanjoang Community Forest have been going on for quite a long time and have had a positive impact on the community compared to the Batu Lepoq Village Community Forest. If the government wants to improve the economy of the community around the forest, one of the most important aspects is to provide wide access to the community in the use of forests and forest products because the economy of the people who live around the forest is greatly influenced by the community's access to the use of forests and forest

products. The use of forests by the community can be categorized in 2 forms, namely in the fulfillment of daily needs (subsistence) and households (Cash Income).

East Kalimantan is still in stage 3 in the management of Social Forestry, it has only been realized in an area of 6% of 660,000 hectares, even though in SK.3736/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/7/2019 in stages 1 and 2. As listed in the table below, there are registered decrees that have progress until 2020. Interests that still prioritize their own egocentric. As mentioned in the previous discussion, the administrative process is very long. In fact, if you refer to the laws and regulations, it is clearly stated that the existence of the Social Forestry Policy is an important part of the agrarian reform program. To see the implementation of policies that have been realized or not in land management access rights until 2020, you can see the following table.

Table.7. Recapitulation of the area of PS of East Kalimantan Province in accordance with Governor's Regulation 34 of 2018

NO	SCHEME	VOLUME	AREA (Ha)
1	Rural Forest (HD)	29	150.361
2	Community Forest (HKm)	12	2.058
3	Folk Plantation Forest (HTR)	15	12.941,98
4	Forestry Partnership (KK)	6	5.313,92
5	Customary Forests (HA)	1	48,85
SUM		63	170.723,75

Source; the results of the research of researchers and the 2020 East Kalimantan PS Working Group

The policy of the Governor of East Kalimantan Regulation Number 34 of 2018 concerning the implementation of social forestry. This Governor's Regulation is also closely related to other sector regulations in East Kalimantan. The results of the recapitulation of the area of social forestry in East Kalimantan found that the highest number of schemes in the application for regional permit rights was the Village Forest (HD) scheme, followed by the People's Plantation Forest (HTR) and the Least Customary Forest (HA). Economic dependence on renewable natural resources that are growing and economic structures are getting better. Fulfillment of a reliable and efficient supply of forestry commodities. Making East Kalimantan a leading center of forestry products and energy center in Indonesia. Realizing sustainable forestry development in East Kalimantan to reduce emissions and deforestation rates.

Social Forestry has been revitalized again through the provision of a target of 7 million hectares of forest for social forestry and 600 thousand hectares of which are targeted for communities around forests in East Kalimantan (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2018). It can be seen that the number realized is 183,376.75 hectares, namely from 7 districts and 1 city in East Kalimantan with each of those who get access permits the number of

Village Forests is more than Customary Forests. As is known, based on data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2018, that forest areas in East Kalimantan are almost entirely controlled by the state and private while for very small people, forest areas controlled by the community are only 0.2% of all forest areas in East Kalimantan.

The realization of the Social Forestry Program in East Kalimantan is influenced by the large area of forest that has been released by the state to be managed by the community and the welfare of the community. In research and interviews with UNMUL, IPB and CSF academics, it was found that currently the social forestry program. The researcher also synchronized with data from the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership (PSKL) and the Forestry Service in the policies and achievements in the field of the East Kalimantan Government until now still achieving access permits to manage PS around 183,376.75 hectares and realized is 170,899 hectares which is divided into 8 districts with each different scheme. Even now, as of 2020, the recapitulation of technical results is only 59,546 hectares which can be used as Progress The target achievement of the PS target for 2020/2021 year is as follows.

Table 8. Achievement Data of 5 East Kalimantan Social Forestry Schemes

NO	SCHEME	Total
1	Rural Forest (HD)	29
2	Community Forest (HKm)	12
3	Folk Plantation Forest (HTR)	15
4	Forestry Partnership (KK)	6
5	Customary Forests (HA)	1
SUM		63

Source; Results of the researcher's study

All things in the achievement of Social Forestry Permit Access are also not spared from the work of PS Companions and community cooperatives by the akrena following the latest PS acceleration flow in East Kalimantan. The researcher obtained results that the achievements of Social forestry in East Kalimantan were 63 out of 5 PS Schemes Following Access Distribution managed by PS/year from 2007 to 2020. We can see the stages of distributing Access to manage PS in East Kalimantan as follows;

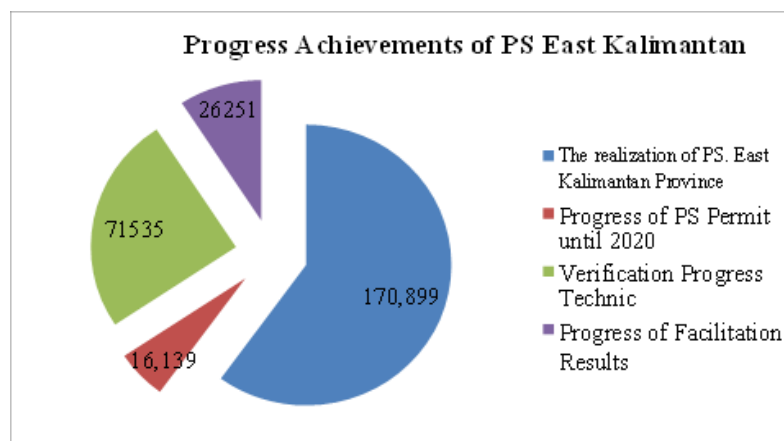


Figure 3. Achievement of Broad Progress of PS in East Kalimantan

Source; Results of the researcher's study

All things in the achievement of Social Forestry Permit Access are also not spared from the work of PS Companions and community cooperatives by the following latest PS acceleration flow in East Kalimantan. After looking at the stages and access to distribute access to Social Forestry management in East Kalimantan, it can be seen the achievements as well as processes and flows to accelerate the Social Forestry Program. The following is the process of accelerating PS 2020 to 2024;

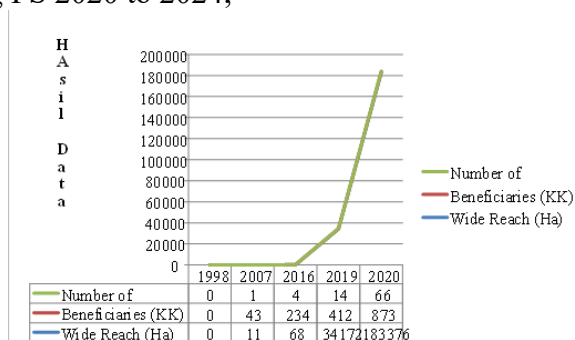


Figure 4. Acceleration of PS 2020-2024 based on previous PS Achievements

Source; Results of the research and design

Views of the Parties in the Implementation of the PS Policy in East Kalimantan

Datra found in the obstacles and opportunities in terms of the implementation of social forestry programs in East Kalimantan. The obstacles faced by many are the length of the application process and getting access to managing social forestry from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The researcher tried to dig up data on all resource persons, both Companion Institutions, the central government, local governments, academics and the social forestry community. Before we head to obstacles and opportunities, the researcher reviews how the process in applying until after obtaining access permits to manage PS and its sequences.

Table.9. Social Forestry Constraints of all Resource Persons

No	Constraints	Similarity of Views	Social Forestry Actors
1	Conflict	1. The problem of boundary between villages is unclear and not serious and not serious to be resolved by the Regency Government 2. Company Boundaries (HPH/HT) and Community Groups related to the proposed area for the PS area 3. The location of the prospective PS area that is Clear/clean is far from residential areas 4. Organizing the GTANI Group for a Long Time	1. Society 2. Companion institutions: YKAN, KBCF 3. BPSKL KLHK
2	Obstacles	1. Far from Settlements 2. The absence of a companion institution that is able to facilitate 3. Rules that tumpang Tindi 4. Administration of submission and obtaining a Decree is very long	1. Society 2. Companion institutions: YKAN, KBCF 3. FMU/Forestry Service 4. BPSKL KLHK
3.	Coordination	1. Not having official procedures 2. Low coordination of the PMD forestry service in the district related to PS management support 3. Assistance Initiative Assistance Facility Companion Institution 4. Socialization of new policies is rarely conveyed 5. Counseling from the ministry is rarely present in the community of PS 6. Very rarely involves academics	Community 2. Companion institutions: YKAN, KBCF, Bioma foundation and Earth foundation Academics
4.	The Role of Central and Regional Institutions	1. Accessibility to obtain a Decree is very long 2. The Forestry Service rarely provides counseling to the location of the PS 3. Socialization of BPSKL KLHK is rarely carried out 4. no mediation from FMUs related to the company's boundaries with the PS Area	1. Community 2. Companion institutions: YKAN, KBCF, Bioma foundation and Earth foundation 3. Academics 4. BPSKL KLHK
5.	Socialization	1. The implementation of socialization of the Central and Regional Governments is very minimal Public and academic involvement is very rare	1. Academics 2. Companion institutions
6.	Disinformation	1. Lack of knowledge of KADES and village assistants to include support for PS Business development 2. Desperation of the PS Community with Slow Permits before the rules so that the area is allowed to be encroached on	1. Companion Institutions 2. BPSKL KLHK 3. Academics
7	Funding	1. Small source of funds for assistance from donors 2. Forestry Service/KPH budget from the State Budget (DBH DR) and the East Kalimantan Provincial Budget	1. Companion institutions 3. BPSKL KLHK

Source; Results of the researcher's study

The current social forestry policy framework effectively addresses both present and future needs by considering community welfare through basic needs fulfillment, while drawing valuable lessons from the PS Index to identify key challenges and opportunities. The policy establishes a transformative model for sustainable forestry development, moving away from historically inequitable practices toward more inclusive approaches. Significant opportunities exist in East Kalimantan, including the potential redistribution of inactive forestry concessions to communities, utilization of DBH DR funds and ecosystem service compensation programs (FCPF), and integrated support for sustainable livelihoods through tourism, NTFP development, and agricultural enhancement. The framework emphasizes capacity building across genders, landscape protection, and improved governance through transparency and multi-stakeholder coordination, while enabling business partnerships and district-level program synchronization to strengthen forest-dependent communities.

Through comprehensive data synchronization involving academic insights, community assistance organizations, and the East Kalimantan Forestry Service, the research confirms social forestry's substantial potential in poverty alleviation and community prosperity creation. The policy's implementation demonstrates how strategic resource redistribution, combined with institutional support and sustainable business models, can transform forest governance while addressing historical inequalities. These findings validate social forestry as a viable pathway for achieving both ecological sustainability and socioeconomic development in forest-dependent regions, provided that the identified opportunities are systematically leveraged through coordinated action among all stakeholders.

The policy index issued has met Social forestry and its determining factors. Where is a model for the transformation of forestry development. The existence of practical guidelines shows that the way to pursue sustainability cannot be applied to business entities that have been based on substantially unfair policies from the beginning. We can take lessons from the sustainability of qualified forestry big businesses. We can also see the following table as a form of learning.

Table.10. Social Forestry Policy learning form

No	Form of Learning	Information
1	Large Business Licensing as a Thesis	The formation of society is arranged on the basis of unfair relations
2	State Assets without ownership	Loss of incentive to protect "assets" that are not assets.
3	Reduction of Science	The existence of profit does not guarantee reinvestment in the forest. Decent but not sustainable.

Source; Results of the researcher's study

Review Social Forestry practices and policies, including Increased Participation; Genuine forms of passivity *and real devolution* and decentralization

- 1) State-Society Relations; The transformation of the position of large business services into community services.
- 2) Emergent Properties; Cooperation of various system components, namely learning and facts through the network
- 3) Bureaucratic Services; The number of actors already requires innovation in the form of activity services.
- 4) Sustainability of PS; The complexity of processes and outcomes requires a special review of their sustainability

Social forestry policy is also in line with the improvement of institutional innovation in the province of East Kalimantan.

Table 11. Policy as an Innovation for Institutional Improvement

Institution	System	Innovation and Integrity reality
Government-Administration-Output	Too much in the direction of administration	Key performance improvements indicators towards output Together/outcome
Regional Government-Administration-Output	Too much in the direction of administration	Towards a single salary base income system that is not based on activity spending
FMU- Natural Resources Management-Outcome	Following the P+P	Multi-year budget to realize the flexibility of shopping stones; and customized performance monitoring Information system integration for Handling, Cross Check & Alert

Source; Results of the researcher's study

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that social forestry policies in East Kalimantan hold promise for empowering local communities and promoting sustainable forest management but face significant challenges such as bureaucratic inefficiencies, land tenure conflicts, and unequal distribution of benefits. Successful examples like the Karang Joang *Community Forest* and Merabu *Village Forest* demonstrate improved livelihoods through secure land access and capacity-building, while Batu Lepoq struggles due to administrative delays and limited institutional coordination. These findings emphasize the need for stronger governance, expedited permit processes, and enhanced stakeholder collaboration to achieve equitable outcomes. For future research, longitudinal studies are recommended to evaluate the long-term socio-economic and ecological impacts of social forestry programs, alongside comparative analyses across Indonesian provinces to identify regional differences in implementation and effectiveness. Additional focus on the use of digital tools to streamline administration and foster community participation, as well as gender-inclusive approaches, could further improve

policy outcomes and ensure broader representation in decision-making.

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