

STUDY ON PROCESS OF COMMUNITY-BASED SUSTAINABLE FOREST RESOURCE UTILIZATION PROGRAM AND ROLE OF STAKEHOLDER -FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF COMMUNITY FARMER'S GROUP IN CIBULAO, BOGOR REGENCY, INDONESIA-

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1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

Deforestation due to the excessive exploitation of commercial forest resources has become a serious problem all over the world, and interaction between human and forest is being reconsidered. In Indonesia, while collaborative forest management has been introduced and community-based forest utilization program (CBFUP) is conducted in production forest, potential problems and lessons of the implementation of such programs have not been fully described yet. Thus objectives of this research are to identify those issues from a case study through field survey and to address key components of success. Focusing on the implementation process of CFM, in particular, the importance of assistance from third-party organizations and recognition from neighboring residents, which are often neglected, is considered.

2. STUDY SITE AND METHODOLOGY

Implementation processes of two community-based forest utilization programs are focused as a case study in Cibulao village located in tea plantation area in Cisarua District, Bogor Regency, Indonesia. To prevent illegal logging and to improve the economic situation of villagers, two CBFUPs; (1) coffee plantation and (2) bicycle race using non-paved forest roads has been conducted. During October 2015 - January 2016 and September 2016, structured interview survey was conducted to the state forest company in Bogor, Field Facilitator in Cipayang District, Bogor Agricultural University and community organization, interview survey and questionnaire survey were conducted to 40 households (9 community organization participants and 31 non-participants) randomly chosen among 72 households in Cibulao village. This research focuses on implementation processes of these two CBFUPs divided into three stages: formation stage, early stage, and maturity stage. At each stage, issues and obstacles are identified and those problems are summarized in terms of four points: poverty reduction, forest conservation, residents' participation and support from third-party organization.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study suggests that lessons from CBFUPs and addresses the importance of supports from third-party organizations according to stages of the implementation process. The CBFUPs in the case study function effectively as poverty reduction by correcting income disparity within the community. Support from third-party organizations is helpful so that community organization and third-party organizations built trust successful relationship without profit sharing and let programs improve by cooperation. While CBFUPs contribute to the prevention from deforestation, forest conservation from ecological aspects needs to be assessed. One of the severe problems is a lack of residents' participation due to insufficient information supply at all stages. Lack of communication between CBFUPs stakeholders and non-participants may cause difficulty in expanding activities and cause conflicts in the community. In order to improve the current situation, it would be effective to provide occasions for communications among stakeholders including non-participants regularly to disclose information about CBFUP activity. Thus not only third-party organizations, but also non-participant villagers need to be regarded as a stakeholder. Establishment of an information database with government/research institutes/NGOs is recommended which enables to accumulate case studies of CBFUP and to share it with all stakeholders, so that third-party organizations would contribute to the community by facilitating sustainable CBFUP.