



[Bahasa Inggris] | [Indonesian]

Annual Meeting 2012

Research collaboration under ACIAR Project FST/2008/30 “Overcoming Constraints to Community-Based Commercial Forestry in Indonesia” has nearly completed its first 18 months of operation (project commenced in April 2011). Therefore, the second annual meeting attended by all partners was needed. This meeting was intended: 1) to exchange and discuss information of the emerging results from the research, 2) to get feedback and advice, as well as 3) to make planning for the next the activities. This meeting was held in Makassar, 3-5 July 2012.



Fig.1 Opening of Annual Meeting, Day 1
[Gb. 1 Pembukaan Pertemuan Tahunan, hari ke-1]



Fig.2 Presentation of results from Research Task #1, Day 2
[Gb. 1 Presentasi hasil penelitian Tugas # 1, hari ke-2]



Fig.3 Discussion session, Day 2
[Gb. 3 Sesi Diskusi, hari ke-2]

Much of the initial phase of the research has focused on Research Task #1 ‘Social Dimensions Analysis’. The preliminary results from Research Task #1 were presented at the recent annual meeting, which are summarized as follow:

1. Three CBCF models currently applied in research locations are: (1) Grower-Broker-Processor at Gunungkidul, Pati, Bulukumba and Konawe Selatan; (2) Grower-Group-Broker-Processor at Gunungkidul; and (3) Grower-Processor at Bulukumba and Sumbawa.
2. The dominant tree species are teak, acacia, mahogany, albizia, and bitti. Farmers use both agroforestry and monoculture systems in their production system, while their motivation in cultivate trees varies from economical (source of savings), cultural (inherited), customary, low cultivation intensity and also political (government program).
3. The socio-economic characteristics of forestry farms and communities are important in determining the potential for improvement of livelihoods, in general, and CBCF, in particular.
4. Limited capacity of farmer to manage forest systems adequately and of service providers (Forestry Department, Extension Service) to support farmers to improve their CBCF systems and make it into a profitable and more prominent farm enterprise.
5. The establishment and facilitation of partnerships are important to sustain effective CBCF systems. Partnerships need to be specific for specific production, marketing and processing systems.
6. Regulatory systems can be supportive to farmers, provided that they are transparent, easy to understand and use, and are aligned well with local customary traditions. Otherwise they can become an obstacle for farmers and cause farmers to become dependent on other parties, such as traders, which in turn may reduce farmers’ bargaining power.

Pertemuan Tahunan 2012

Kerjasama penelitian ACIAR FST/2008/30 “Overcoming Constraints to Community-Based Commercial Forestry in Indonesia” telah berlangsung selama 18 bulan (sejak April 2011). Oleh karena itu, pertemuan tahunan dilaksanakan sebagai ajang untuk: 1) bertukar informasi atas hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan, 2) mendiskusikan serta menerima umpan balik dan saran masukan dari berbagai mitra lokal, dan 3) merencanakan kegiatan yang akan datang. Pertemuan tahunan dilaksanakan di Makassar pada 3-5 Juli 2012.

Tahap awal kegiatan kerjasama ini difokuskan untuk melaksanakan Research Task #1 ‘Analisis Dimensi Sosial’. Hasil penelitian secara ringkas adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Tiga CBCF model yang diterapkan di lokasi penelitian adalah: 1) Petani-Pedagang-Pengolahan di Gunungkidul, Pati, Bulukumba, dan Konawe Selatan; 2) Petani-Kelompok Tani-Pedagang-Pengolahan di Gunungkidul; dan 3) Petani-Pengolahan di Bulukumba dan Sumbawa.
2. Jenis pohon yang dominan dibudidayakan adalah jati, akasia, mahoni, albasia, dan bitti. Petani menggunakan sistem produksi agroforestri maupun monokultur, dengan motivasi menanam pohon yang bervariasi mulai alasan ekonomi (sebagai tabungan), budaya (pohon warisan), adat, mudah dibudidayakan hingga alasan politis (program pemerintah).
3. Berbagai karakteristik sosial ekonomi dari budidaya kehutanan dan masyarakat penting untuk dipertimbangkan dalam menentukan upaya peningkatan taraf hidup masyarakat, secara umum, maupun CBCF pada khususnya.
4. Baik petani maupun aparat pemerintah (Dinas Kehutanan, Penyuluhan) memiliki keterbatasan kapasitas dalam mengelola CBCF secara memadai dan membuatnya lebih menguntungkan.
5. Pembentukan dan fasilitasi kemitraan penting untuk efektifitas kelangsungan CBCF. Pelaksanaan kemitraan perlu dilakukan secara spesifik, masing-masing untuk sistem produksi, pemasaran, dan pengolahan.
6. Sistem regulasi dapat mendukung untuk petani, asal bersifat transparan, mudah dipahami dan digunakan, dan selaras dengan tradisi setempat. Jika tidak, regulasi dapat menjadi kendala dan menyebabkan ketergantungan petani kepada pihak lain, seperti, pedagang yang dapat mengurangi daya tawar petani.



Fig. 4 Opening, Day 1
[Gb. 4 Pembukaan, hari ke-1]



Fig. 5 Exposure Research work plan Task # 3, Day 1
[Gb. 5 Pemaparan rencana kerja Research Task #3, hari ke-1]



Fig. 6 Input and feedback from the Forest Office Bulukumba, Day 2
[Gb. 6 Masukan dan tanggapan Dishut Bulukumba, hari ke-2]



Fig. 7 A phinisi boat is under construction, Day 3
[Gb. 7 Konstruksi perahu Phinisi, hari ke-3]



Fig. 8 The owner of phinisi boat industry explains the process of shipbuilding, Day 3
[Gb. 8 Pemilik industri perahu menjelaskan proses pembuatan kapal, hari ke-3]



Fig. 9 Stock of timber prepared for shipbuilding, Day 3
[Gb. 9 Persediaan kayu disiapkan untuk pembuatan kapal, hari ke-3]

For the local partners, most of the participants were from the Bulukumba and Konawe Selatan districts, and included farmers, market brokers and district forestry staff. The advice and suggestions they gave to the project team is summarized below:

1. Project findings are better disseminated in clear and straightforward (local) language, so key ideas can be easily understood and adopted,
2. In studying CBCF systems, the project is expected (1) to identify inefficiencies in administration or processes and what should be done to improve the situation; (2) to assess the capacity of local farmers' groups and advice on what improvements could be explored; and (3) to provide practical recommendations to improve the benefits of CBCF for local people.
3. The annual meeting is useful to share perceptions among stakeholders and the team. Stakeholders are well represented and this practice should be maintained for the next annual meetings.

On Day 3, the project team and invited stakeholders toured to the coastal village in the Bulukumba, district where the Indonesia's special *phinisi* boats are constructed. We learnt about the technical requirements and the scale of operations for the construction of these popular boats, with reports that demand is growing from within Indonesia and internationally. While the design has remained consistent, the construction techniques have evolved over the years - with some use of mechanical tools and synthetic glues - yet the traditional essence of the *phinisi* boats remains the same. The boats are constructed as individual boats and are primarily based on timber from species that have been traditionally used. Given the increasing demand for phinisi boats, there is a corresponding demand for timber in the district for the desired species. The project team also visited some local farmers who are active tree growers, growing timber for the phinisi boat industry and other commercial markets. While a relatively localized industry, the phinisi boat industry is a helpful illustration of how commercial timber-based industries evolve over time and respond to changing socio-economic conditions. It also provided a positive example of how forest farmers, processors and retail markets are linked in the value-chain with mutual benefits.

Sebagian peserta lokal berasal dari Bulukumba dan Konawe Selatan termasuk petani, pedagang, pengusaha, dan staf Dinas Kehutanan. Secara ringkas, masukan dan saran yang mereka berikan adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Berbagai temuan penelitian hendaknya disampaikan dengan bahasa lokal sehingga mudah dipahami dan diadopsi.
2. Dalam mempelajari sistem CBCF, penelitian diharapkan untuk: 1) mengidentifikasi inefisiensi dalam administrasi atau prosesnya dan menyajikan rekomendasi untuk mengatasi situasi tersebut; 2) menilai kemampuan petani dan kelompok tani dan memberikan rekomendasi untuk melakukan perbaikan; dan 3) memberikan rekomendasi praktis untuk meningkatkan manfaat CBCF bagi masyarakat setempat.
3. Pertemuan tahunan ini berguna untuk berbagi persepsi di antara stakeholder dan tim peneliti. Stakeholder terwakili dengan baik dan hal ini perlu dipertahankan dalam pertemuan tahunan berikutnya.

Pada hari ke-3 dilaksanakan kunjungan lapangan ke Bulukumba sebagai sentra produksi kapal phinisi. Di sini dapat dipelajari tentang peryaran teknis dan skala operasi pembuatan kapal yang populer ini yang selalu mengalami peningkatan permintaan baik untuk domestik maupun internasional. Sementara desain kapal tetap konsisten, teknik konstruksi telah berevolusi - dengan penggunaan peralatan mekanik dan perekat sintesis - namun esensi tradisional kapal phinisi tetap sama. Masing-masing kapal phinisi dibangun sebagai suatu kesatuan utuh dengan menggunakan jenis kayu yang sama sesuai tradisi. Peningkatan permintaan terhadap phinisi mendorong peningkatan permintaan kayu untuk jenis tertentu. Tim peneliti juga mengunjungi petani yang menanam kayu untuk bahan baku pembuatan phinisi dan untuk keperluan komersial lainnya. Sebagai industri yang bersifat lokal, industri kapal phinisi menjadi ilustrasi yang baik bagaimana industri berbasis kayu komersial berkembang dari waktu ke waktu dan merespon perubahan kondisi sosial ekonomi. Hal ini juga menjadi contoh positif tentang bagaimana petani, pengolah dan pasar ritel saling terkait dalam rantai nilai yang saling menguntungkan.



Fig. 10 Closure of the meeting, Day 2
[Gb. 10 Penutupan pertemuan, hari ke-2]



Fig. 11 Phinisi ship construction, Day 3
[Gb. 11 Konstruksi kapal phinisi, hari ke-3]



Fig. 12 Discussion on land owned by farmers in Bulukumba, Day 3
[Gb. 12 Diskusi di lahan milik petani di Bulukumba, hari ke-3]

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