

Stewardship agreement to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD): Lubuk Beringin's *hutan desa* as the first village forest in Indonesia

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Southeast Asia



World Agroforestry Centre
TRANSFORMING LIVES AND LANDSCAPES

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Summary

Contested rules between the state and local communities over the use and protection of forests are a threat to Indonesia's forests, environmental services and livelihoods. Success in forest protection and reducing emission from deforestation and degradation (REDD) requires conflict resolution. The recent village forest (Hutan Desa) regulation by the Minister of Forestry (P.49/Menhut-II/2008) details how to reconcile forest management targets and livelihood interests of forest-edge villages within the framework of a permanent forest estate. Lubuk Beringin in Bungo district, Jambi Province, Sumatra, became the first village in Indonesia to secure such an agreement. Our analysis of the process, stakes and social capital that bridged local, district and national levels for the Hutan Desa agreement aims to help in reducing transaction costs for wider application as part of any REDD schemes, identifies locally appropriate mitigation action as part of national strategies and examines co-investment in stewardship for local, national and global benefits.

Keywords

Action research, Community Forest Management, Hutan Desa, REDD+, village forest



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Introduction

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) is a concept that has goals and clear performance criterion. Reductions can be achieved in multiple ways. Much of the public debate has focussed on financial incentives as the core of REDD policies (Angelsen and others 2009, Stern 2008, Verchot and Petkova 2009). Expectations of financial gain have created interest among many of the policy and governance players involved but have also created conflicts and an array of bargaining positions.

At the root of continuing deforestation and degradation is a lack of legal clarity about rights, with accompanying conflicting points of view. Fighting over financial benefits may make matters worse rather than better. Clarifying rights and resolving conflicts can make it much cheaper to change the land-use in any particular landscape. This should then become an important part of a national REDD strategy.

Debate about REDD focuses on two main arguments: efficiency and fairness (Suyanto et al. 2009). The argument for efficiency looks at the current threats to achieving reductions in emission and the various parties' bargaining positions, with a tendency to focus on financial benefits. The argument for fairness focuses on medium-to-long-term threats and the enhancement and maintenance of trust between the different people involved. There is more emphasis on investment in assets and the links between social, natural and financial capital.

REDD is often seen as a form of (or at least closely related to) Payments for Environmental Services (PES). Van Noordwijk and Leimona (2010) distinguished three paradigms within PES: (1) commoditisation of environmental services (for example, via carbon-offset and credit markets, payment on delivery); (2) compensation for opportunities skipped (for example, the forest maintenance payments in Costa Rica with weak conditionality) and; (3) co-investment in stewardship (for example, investing across multiple types of capital, sharing risk and responsibility).

The first two paradigms require clarity of property rights at the start of the process, assessment of the legality of activities that threaten environmental services and enforcement of laws that set minimum standards of behaviour. The third paradigm is feasible where any of the preconditions of the first and second paradigms are not met. Van Noordwijk and Leimona, in the work cited above, claim that the opportunities for co-investment in stewardship are therefore much more widespread than those for the other two paradigms. A historical analysis of the PES concept (Gomez-Baggethun and others 2010) leads to a similar conclusion. Co-investment in stewardship also fits with German and Keeler's (2010) analysis of "hybrid" institutions (combining formal and informal groups and structures), which can be more successful with seemingly unsolvable natural resource management challenges at farm and landscape levels.

A case study of conflict resolution for a Hutan Desa agreement is described here as a low-cost, but essential, precursor for REDD schemes. Indonesia is not only the leader in terrestrial carbon emission, it is also the leader in commitment to Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) as the basis for building global trust and achieving international cooperation to manage climate change. As mentioned above, the Hutan Desa agreement was helped by

expectations of REDD benefits flowing to government agencies that have a veto on forest agreements. These agencies had little interest in supporting any agreements before REDD entered the debate.

The paper will start with a description of the rules and associated conflicts over planning and control of forests in Indonesia (section A), followed by an account of the Lubuk Beringin village (section B). The emergence of new rules for reconciling the interests of such a village with those of national forest authorities in the form of Hutan Desa is then presented (section C), along with the process that had to be followed to obtain the first permit. Then, (section D) the emergence of the Hutan Desa agreement for Lubuk Beringin is discussed in the context of trust, threats and incentives (for example, what pre-disposed Lubuk Beringin to become a pioneer forest village? How difficult will it be to expand the process to secure more agreements?), followed by considerations of the relevance of this case for the global REDD debate (section E).

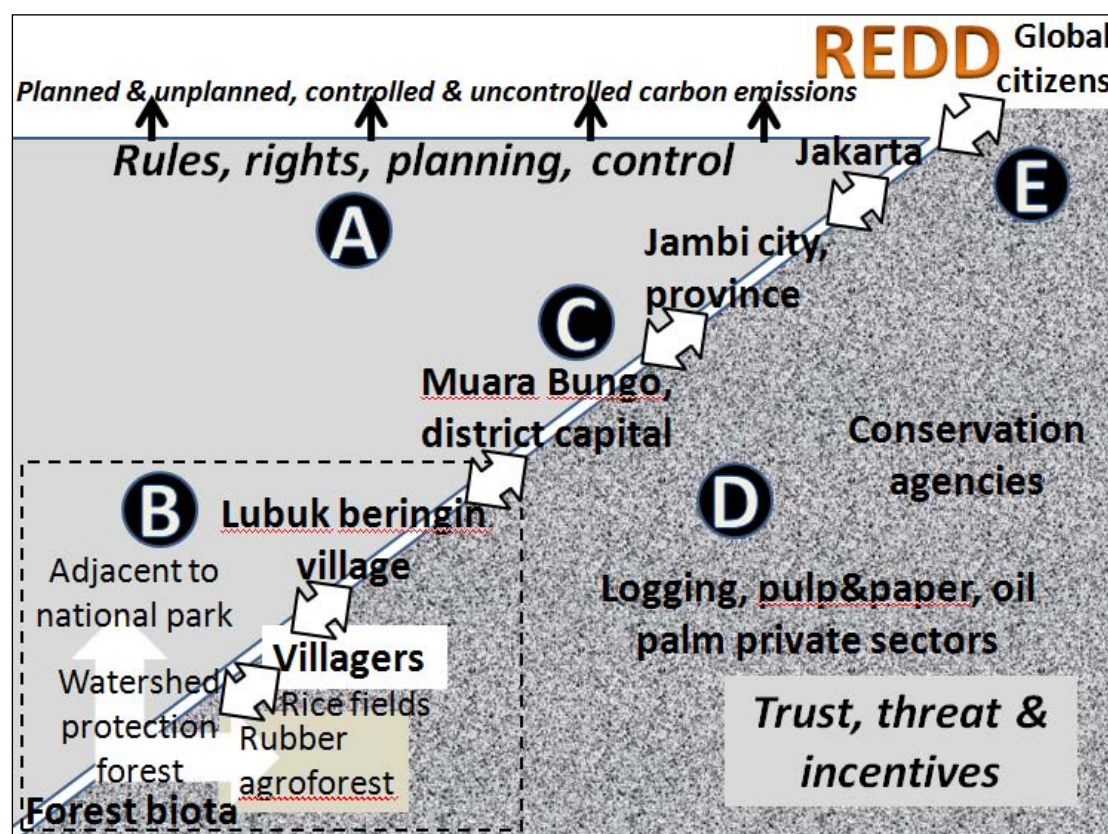


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the cross-level relations between a specific forest-village gradient, nested in a regency (district), province, country and global network of relations that can be understood formally (rules, rights and planning; upper triangle) and informally (trust, threat and incentives; lower triangle). (Note: Letters A to E are the sections of this paper).

A. The policy context and conflicting rights

In Indonesia, as elsewhere, the right to use, manage and/or destroy natural forest is, by the constitution, vested in the state for the benefit of the people. In practice, the opinions of the state and local communities on how such benefits should be allocated have differed over time (Fay and Michon 2005). The historical basis of the state's claim over all natural resources

varies within Indonesia because of the patchwork of governance arrangements and agreements with local rulers that the colonial government left behind (Galudra and Sirait 2009). Jambi province, Sumatra, was only brought under colonial rule in 1908 when nearly all land accessible by river, which was the major means of transport, was already used for agriculture. Only land in the mountains (which later would become the Kerinci Seblat, Bukit Tigapuluh and Bukit Duabelas national parks) and peat swamp/mangrove zones became firmly established protection-forest zones. The remaining forests on the lowland peneplains, beyond the reach of villages at the time of colonial rule, were established as forest reserves. After Indonesia's independence, in the 1960s roads were built and those forests were assigned to logging concessions.

In the early 1990s, the Kerinci Seblat National Park, the largest protected area in Sumatra, was the target of what was supposed to become an exemplary Integrated Conservation and Development Project (ICDP)⁸. The project was closed in 2002, as evaluations suggested that its goals were not achieved. An impact study by Helmi and Yoariza (2002) compared villages that were involved in the project with those villages outside and concluded that the ICDP achieved the goal of conservation awareness but failed to match the rate of development through alternative livelihood options. Ironically, the ICDP failed at its core by the lack of integration, contrary to its name, and because it remained a project. The various service delivery sectors did not work together despite participatory mechanisms. There was no effective support for the villagers to guard the park when confronted with outsiders who intrude through their village, while conservation grant disbursement increased inequity and sparked jealousies. The failure of this ICDP is not unique. However, failure because of projectisation and poor implementation should not stop the search for real integration of conservation and development through other means (Pfundt et al. 2008). Local, national and global stakes in the outcome clearly need effective reconciliation.

While a fully rights-based approach was difficult in pre-1998 Indonesia with its absence of a universally accepted baseline and point of reference, agreements on the types of resource-use and associated benefit-sharing could be negotiated. Elsewhere in Sumatra, tenure security was achieved and started to have positive effects for both livelihoods and environmental services, but mutual agreement on the clarification of rights was not achieved (Kusters et al. 2007, Suyanto et al. 2005).

The 1998 political change in Indonesia altered the situation, though not necessarily the actors and stakes. The Indonesian Forestry Law No. 41 of 1999 contains a number of mechanisms including privately owned forest (*Hutan Hak*), recognition of traditional rights (*Hutan Adat*), community-based forest management (*Hutan Kemasyarakatan* or HKM) and village forest management (*Hutan Desa*). These mechanisms could be applied to forests that have permanent watershed protection status (*Hutan Lindung*) and forests that could be subjected to sustainable logging practices or severely degraded areas for forest plantation development (including *Hutan Tanaman Rakyat* or HTR). However, between the legal opportunity and a fully functional implementation program, many intermediate steps needed to be taken to align forest governance agencies at district, provincial and national levels. Until implementation rules were established, no forest had been formally designated as *Hutan Desa*.

⁸ World Bank-sponsored project

The 1999 forestry law was influenced by the decentralisation agenda of the 1998 Reformasi period in Indonesian politics. However, the mood in the forest sector rapidly swung back towards recentralization in 2002. According to Djogo and Syaf (2003)

... the decentralisation of forest resource management authority to local governments has resulted in a situation in which district governments are neither accountable upward to the central government nor downward to the local people. The decentralization of authority without appropriate devolution processes or control mechanisms has resulted in the decentralization of opportunistic behaviour that is in direct opposition to the development of good local forest governance. The delegation of authority has in fact resulted in the decentralization of power to the private sector.

Increasingly over the past decade, international concerns over the fate of tropical rainforests, driven by concerns for biodiversity as well as greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, focused on governance and the control of illegal logging. More direct involvement of local communities is widely seen as an important part of any solution. The discussion on REDD that started in Indonesia ahead of the Thirteenth Conference of Parties of the United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change in Bali in 2007 re-emphasised the need to reduce conflict over forest boundaries and engage local communities in forest management (IFCA 2007, van Noordwijk et al. 2008). Jambi province was keen to be one of the pioneers in emerging REDD programs and this provided support at provincial level for moving ahead with initiatives for local forest governance.

B. Lubuk Beringin: Forest-village gradient and social capital

Lubuk Beringin, with a total area of 2 800 hectares (of which 84 percent is watershed protection forest), is one of the villages in Sub-District Bathin III Ulu, Bungo district, Jambi province. It is categorised as a poor village within the district, with below-average income levels. The village's main sources of food are its rice paddies. The main source of income is rubber and occasionally durian and other fruits obtained from the rubber agroforests that also provide medicinal plants. While technically feasible, the intensification of rubber gardens involves risks of failure and requires credit sources at discount rates, which are not locally available (Joshi et al. 2003, Williams et al 2001).

In 1997, the village became part of the ICDP-TNKS program which aimed to develop an agreement of village rules on environmental preservation. The agreement included maintaining forest areas; not cultivating land with more than 80 degree slope; and planting bamboo along the riverside to stop erosion and landslides.

Lubuk Beringin is part of the Rantaupandan valley. From here, the Rewarding Upland Poor for Environmental Services (RUPES)⁹ project of the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) explored how rewards could be provided for environmental services in Bungo district after the closure of the ICDP. The project team included Lubuk Beringin as one of the focal villages, building on the social capital that had been achieved by the ICDP, but relying on local initiative. As the rubber agroforests of Lubuk Beringin border on, and are partly

⁹ RUPES is a programme funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

RUPES activities in Bungo focused on options for “jungle” rubber or biodiversity-friendly rubber agroforest management (Kuncoro *et al.* 2006). These activities raised local awareness of the trade-offs involved in rubber intensification, that is, while rubber yields increase, the local public goods and services of the agroforest decline. The village discussed the relevance of protecting their existing rubber agroforestry systems. Rubber agroforests serve as fauna and flora habitat and can preserve watershed functions. Since the village was not yet connected to the electricity grid, the idea arose to use the local river as a source of hydropower. The RUPES project team supported the idea as a direct reward for environmental services and a way to increase incentives to villagers to protect the watershed. The local government later stepped in and provided further support when the first pilot project succeeded and the village had shown the ability to organise themselves. The village’s efforts were further recognised in 2006 by gaining second place in the prestigious national Kalpataru award at provincial level and as the top candidate in 2007. With these nominations, the visibility of the village was amplified and its commitment to combine conservation and livelihood improvement was strengthened.

Village forest of Lubuk Beringin, 2 356 hectares.

C1. Formal rules for *hutan desa*

Government rules No. 6 of 2007 and No. 3 of 2008 indicated that forest management needs to be based on empowering the community, developing local capacity and giving access in order to increase the prosperity of people living in or near the forest. The rules clarified village forest or Hutan Desa and community-based forest management.

Hutan Desa areas are part of the national forest estate managed by a village community through a local village organisation that plans, manages and allocates benefits derived from the forest. The management is not only focused on using forest resources but includes responsibilities to preserve the life-supporting functions of the forest. The procedure for assigning rights to any village in Indonesia involves approval at district, provincial and national levels (Figure 2). The *Hutan Desa* designation became operational under a decree from the Minister of Forestry No. P. 49/Menhut-II/2008 of 25 August, 2008.

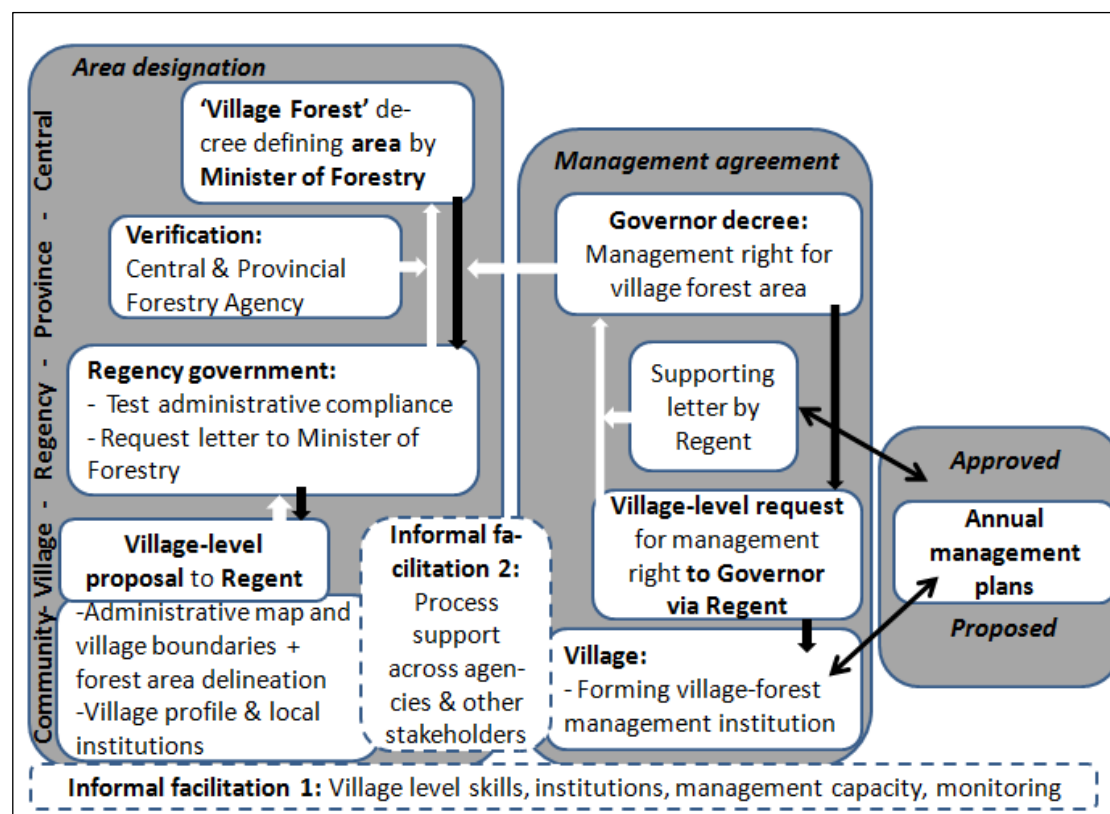


Figure 2: Process of obtaining a Hutan Desa designation, management rights and annual management plans for a village forest.

The area which can become *Hutan Desa* has to be administratively part of the village and can include watershed protection forest and production forest (as long as there are no existing concession rights). The permission period for *Hutan Desa* is 35 years and is renewable for another 35 years subject to approval of annual work plans. Detailed information about rights and obligations, work plans and other duties within the *Hutan Desa* scheme are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Specifications of *Hutan Desa* in Government Rule No. 6 of 2007 and Government Rule No. 3 of 2008.

Rights and obligations	<p>Management rights given to the village body include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The use of environmental services provided by non-timber forest resources derived from a watershed protection zone. The same plus the use of timber, subject to IUPHHK approval, in the production forest zone. <p>The obligations are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Marking the border of the working area. Submitting annual work plans. Protecting the remaining forest from outside agents. Carrying out and arranging the business of utilising forest resources. Paying forest-use fees and contributing to the reforestation fund (in case of logging) in line with the rule of law.
Work plan	<p>At least once in a year the owner of the right reports the progress of the activities in the village forest, which includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Work plan and the realisation of periodic activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marking the border of working area Planting Cultivating Obtaining benefits Protecting Obstacles to implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technically Administratively Future planning
Guidance and control	<p>Guidance and control of village forest management is carried out by the Minister of Forestry, governor, head of regency (or mayor in case of urban areas)</p> <p>Support provided for village forests from the central government through provincial forest agencies includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Education and training in managing forest. Developing the local management entity. Guidance in arranging work plan of village forest. Technical guidance in managing forest. Information on market and access to capital. Developing of business capacity.
Termination of rights	<p>Rights can be terminated based on results of a joint evaluation by the forest authorities and the village forest management body. Rights are terminated if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The 35-year period expires. Failure to meet the agreed objectives justifies sanctions. The holder of the rights decides to withdraw.

The application for a *Hutan Desa* permit for Lubuk Beringin was supported by KKI-WARSI (an NGO), which was involved in the ICDP project in 1992, and researchers from the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) who had been studying biodiversity in the area since 1998. Through projects such as RUPES the researchers had also been examining rubber agroforest management and intensification. The application also gained the attention and support of the government in Bungo district through a multistakeholder forum known as the Forest Governance Learning Group. The members of this forum, including individuals working at various agencies but not formally representing them, were instrumental in formulating the development vision for Bungo district free from factional interests, politics or institutional agendas.

C2. Obtaining *hutan desa* recognition for Lubuk Beringin

Lubuk Beringin's *Hutan Desa* application process started on 20 November, 2008 when the Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry (RLPS) in the forest department clarified Regulation No. P. 49/Menhut-II/2008 on village forest during a meeting with village representatives at the planning office (Bappeda) in Bungo. Following the clarification, the village representatives officially proposed their intention to manage all the watershed protection forest (known as the Bukit Panjang-Rantau Bayur forest) within the administrative bounds of their village.

KKI-WARSI helped in completing administrative requirements, such as maps and an inventory of the natural resources within the village administrative boundaries. The proposal was completed within four months. The formal application letter from the village to the head of the district refers to support provided by KKI-WARSI and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) in the proposal development.

In early January 2009, a verification team from the forestry department visited Lubuk Beringin for a feasibility study. Finally, during a ceremony attended by 2000 people on 30 March, 2009, the Minister of Forestry officially awarded the *Hutan Desa* management rights to Lubuk Beringin. The village became the first in Indonesia to obtain such rights. The head of Bungo district received the decree from the Minister on behalf of the village. The forestry and plantation office was given the responsibility to guide the village in implementing their *Hutan Desa* work plan. The village community is, among other things, responsible for reporting illegal logging activities in the area to relevant authorities.

The process of initiating, supporting and acquiring the *Hutan Desa* permit is a form of action research (Bargal 2006) in the sense that researchers were actively involved together with the village and used opportunities as they arose throughout the process. Researcher-supported local action typically proceeds step-by-step with phases of reflection alternating with phases of action and 'learning loops' (Table 2).

D. Discussion: Understanding trust, threat and incentives

Community coherence and connectedness

Are there specific factors in the condition or history of Lubuk Beringin that pre-disposed the village to be the pioneer of a new deal between forest authorities and village communities in Indonesia?

Table 2: Planning, action and reflection phases of the external facilitation of the village forest application, using participatory action research concepts.

<p>Planning 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion with the village leaders and community. • Establish a committee for managing the village forest. • Complete the requirements of the village forest proposal together with facilitators. • Discussion with neighbouring village leaders to settle the borders of the forest. 	<p>Action 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A committee was founded with the name “Ndendang Buluh Sako Batang Buat”. M Mukhlis became its leader. • Proposal letters to delineate and manage village forest were sent to the head of Bungo district, assisted by KKI-WARSI. 	<p>Reflection 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The head of district agreed to the proposal from Lubuk Beringin village and ordered the Forest and Plantation Office to check the data in accordance with the proposal. The village actively helped the staff of the office to complete the requirements. • The neighbouring village helped mark the village borders.
<p>Planning 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of village forest work plan by the committee. 	<p>Action 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A verification team from the Forestry Department visited the village. • The working area for the village forest was confirmed and the village forest committee began to prove its credentials. 	<p>Reflection 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The head of Bungo district received the right for village forest from the Forest Ministry (MS Kaban). • The head of Bungo district gave the responsibility to the Village Forest Management Committee to maintain and use the village forest.
<p>Planning 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivation of orchid, honey bee and other non-timber products. • Increase rubber cultivation in the village forest to reduce the dependency of the village on the forest. • Plant (indigenous) trees to enhance the biodiversity of the forest. • Propose a village development program to obtain funding assistance from the government. • Make border signage helped by forestry and plantation office. 	<p>Action 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry and plantation office actively and positively respond to the work plan • Planting rubber on village farms (so far 10 hectare). 	<p>Reflection3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village informs the government of the status of the forest and work plan and reports the neighbouring village for sanctions if it harvests trees in the village forest area. • Shares experiences with communities outside the village. • Receives a Village for Conservation award from the Forestry Minister.

For more than a decade, Lubuk Beringin had been interacting with KKI-WARSI in the ICDP-TNKS protection program. Although the ICDP as a whole may have failed, the process it

started can be followed to Lubuk Beringin's *Hutan Desa* outcome. Although Suparman (1999) noted that the empowerment programs of the ICDP only reached rural elites, in the case of Lubuk Beringin the discussions ultimately involved all. This suggests that the time pressure on projects such as ICDP may not match with reality and success or failure may be judged too early.

The RUPES project on biodiversity and environmental services rewards also employed participatory, collaborative and co-learning approaches. It operated on the basic assumption that effective management of natural resources, including biodiversity conservation, occurs whenever there is synergy among human, natural and social capital (Van Noordwijk et al. 2004). Social capital in the village was developed using an interactive co-learning approach, which allowed dialogue among as many relevant stakeholders as possible to share knowledge, define problems and find solutions. The community was considered as a collaborator having an active role in designing priorities, while the outsiders had responsibility for making the process of conservation and development actually happen. Reaffirming the hypothesis of Ostrom (1990) that self-organisation defines a community, the following principles were applied: 1) the boundary was clearly defined in the Lubuk Beringin landscape taking account of historical facts, and; 2) the community affected by the rules participated in modifying the rules.

Win-win-win solution?

Analysis of the benefits that the district, provincial and central government agencies derived from the *Hutan Desa* agreement suggests that public discussion about conflicts as a deterrent to REDD investment in Indonesia as a whole, and in Jambi province specifically, has played a role. Although the REDD context is not reflected in the formal decisions (as it may give the impression of undue external pressure), it was expressed in informal interviews with those involved in the approval process.

For example, the watershed protection forest status does not allow extraction rents and the cost of protecting the area is a drain on district government resources. This is supposedly balanced by gains in more regular waterflow and reduced risk of landslides that disturb road infrastructure or can lead to loss of lives. The public display by the Minister of Forestry in announcing the *Hutan Desa* agreement just before parliamentary elections suggests that a showcase was indeed welcome after years of promises that benefits from forests should be more widely shared.

Bungo's forest governance learning group served as a venue for open discussions among activists about reforming forest governance. This forum is informal and the topics of discussion depend on the members' interests. The members of the forum do not represent their institutions, so the meetings provide a safe space for open discussion and learning.

Table 3 presents an analysis of the relevance of the REDD debate to *Hutan Desa* agreements. The analysis is based on discussions with various stakeholders at the national, provincial, regency and local levels. Stakeholders' approval of such stewardship agreements was synthesized by a simple score of positive, neutral or negative impacts on their group multiplied by a five-point ranking of the power to facilitate or delay the approval.

In the table, the situation with and without expectation of benefits from REDD (of reducing carbon emission from deforestation and degradation) was reconstructed. Without (or before)

expectations of REDD benefits, the national and provincial discussions tended towards blocking the proposal because groups that expect *Hutan Desa* proposals to hinder the allocation of forests to the forestry industry had more influence than the social forestry groups.

The REDD debate may have tipped the balance at both central and provincial level because expectations of benefits were clearly expressed. Interestingly, in this analysis the major interest groups that were opposed to the *Hutan Desa* agreement could not openly express opposition because the agreement involves watershed protection forest that is out of reach of the forestry industry (even though de facto use has been possible). Similarly, at village and regency levels the groups currently benefitting from illegal logging could not openly express their position.

Given the multilevel approval process and the lack of opportunities for trade-off of different matters between levels of government (as opposed to within each level), it may be reasonable to expect that the final outcome has to be at least neutral for each level of governance before agreement can be achieved.

Table 3: Analysis of stakeholder positions and power at local, regency, provincial and national levels based on ‘expert opinion’ of those involved in the process. The overall score at each level is calculated with and without expectations of REDD benefits.

Level	Stakeholders	Net benefit	Power	Open?	Influence on decision			
					w/ REDD	w/o REDD	Silencing illegal voices	
								w/o REDD
National	Ministry of Forestry pulpwood-supply interests	-1	5	0	-5	-5	0	0
	Ministry of Forestry social forestry interests	1	2.5	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Ministry of Forestry REDD interests	1	3	1	3		3	
Province	Provincial pulpwood supply interests	-1	2	0	-2	-2	0	0
	Provincial waterflow interests	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Provincial REDD interests	1	1	1	1		1	
Regency	Regent	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
	Regency forestry law enforcement unit	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Opportunity to collect revenue for forest use	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
	National park authority	1	2	1	2	2	2	2

Village	Village leadership	2	2	1	3	3	3	3
	Well-off farmers (foregoing rubber intensification)	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
	Local operators of illegal logging	-2	1	0	-2	-2	0	0
	Women and children	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Local hydropower operators and participating households	1	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
External	Provincial NGO	1	2	1	4	4	4	4
	International research centre	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Totals				Sum at national level	0.5	-2.5	5.5	2.5
				Sum at provincial level	0	-1	2	1
				Sum at regency level	5	5	5	5
				Sum at village level	2.5	2.5	4.5	4.5

Role of external agents

External agents had interacted with the local community for over a decade. A detailed analysis of how components of this interaction influenced the quality of self-organised forest governance is beyond the scope of this paper. In Bungo district, as mentioned by local government staff, the close interaction of the local community with NGOs as facilitators has been very important (Adnan et al. 2008). Community development programs of the NGOs provided technical expertise, facilitated information exchange with other rural communities and created a forum for conflict resolution. However, local action also requires legal back-up in dealing with outside agents (for example, those involved in illegal logging) and to achieve reciprocity with the municipal government. The active roles of the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and KKI-WARSI in the district-level forest learning group and of KKI-WARSI at provincial level helped to build trust with the village community and helped forest officials understand that rubber agroforests combine environmental and productivity functions that are compatible with the watershed protection forest status (Joshi et al. 2003).

E. Relevance for the international REDD debate

The designation as village forest of 84 percent of Lubuk Beringin's territory can be a step toward such schemes for neighbouring villages or the whole Rantaupandan valley and/or zone surrounding the national park.

The factors that helped make Lubuk Beringin a special case that could serve as a pioneer for *Hutan Desa* agreements, along with the scrutiny needed of those in forestry institutions who

mistrust any local community, make it less likely that the result can be easily extended to other villages.

There are continuing efforts to test the hypothesis that transaction costs can be reduced once there are a few successes. Replication processes have started in Bukit Panjang, Bukit Pohong in Sungai Telang, Bukit Singirik and Bukit Rantau Bayur in Senamat Ulu village. These contiguous areas are all within the protected forest area of Bukit Panjang-Rantau Bayur, covering 13 529 hectares. There has been previous recognition of small parts (not exceeding 1000 hectares) of the forest in Bungo district as “customary forest” (Endah 2008, Hadi et al. 2008). The existing agreements for these small areas are better than what was achieved before, but do not achieve their maximum potential reach and relevance. The replication of the *Hutan Desa* scheme in these areas could be a model of collective management of forest areas involving various villages under a clear government regulation.

For the villagers of Lubuk Beringin, the increased tenure security is a highly valued reward and they are aware that this is subject to performance in forest protection. In as far as the approval of forest authorities has been linked to expectations of receiving REDD funding, the benefits for local communities can, for a change, have preceded benefits at government level.

Much of current REDD debate is about benefit sharing and focussed on financial flows. The key to the success of Lubuk Beringin is that multiple currencies are involved: the primary benefit to the community is security of rights and opportunities to derive income from their agroforests; and the primary benefit for government agencies is that they can meet preconditions for REDD investment, all at low financial cost.

Programs on forest carbon in Bungo district are now being established based on regulation No. P.68/Menhut-II/2008 of the Forestry Minister about allocating REDD funds and No. P.30/Menhut-II/2009 about REDD in the framework of the climate change convention. In order to be part of national and international REDD fund allocations, institutions are required that have a clear mechanism for forest protection and distribution of benefits and that are able to monitor the performance of a REDD funding program in Indonesia. The *Hutan Desa* designation of Lubuk Beringin may well become one of the starting points for such a process. It may also prove to be a key component of the self-funded NAMA commitment by Indonesia to the global community to stabilise national emissions at the 2005 level and to seek a shift to emissions that make more tangible contributions to the national economy.

Conclusions

The case of the *Hutan Desa* designation of Lubuk Beringin has been shown to be a way to reduce transaction costs for the initial phases of REDD mechanisms.

Where public policies have inconsistencies and have not reconciled conflicting interests in future forest-use options, imposing a REDD scheme as part of an international regime may face high transaction costs and be unattractive to international investors. In a co-investment paradigm (as discussed in van Noordwijk and Leimona 2010), the options of negotiated tenure conditional on environmental service maintenance on land that ultimately remains under state control are an important category of rewards for environmental services, as well as a precondition for the use of other paradigms in Payment for Environmental Services schemes. The current level of control by forest authorities through development, approval and implementation of management plans to enhance environmental services may appear excessive for the area especially in comparison to the lack of accountability by the state authorities in areas where they have been in charge. But local sovereignty in managing the environment for local-plus-external benefits has to be earned in a step-by-step fashion.

Success of this conditional tenure paradigm in the international REDD context will require further trust-building and reciprocity in redressing the current inequalities and conflicts over Indonesia's forest resources. As a means of conflict resolution, the *Hutan Desa* case in Lubuk Beringin features the importance of both bonding (or horizontal) and bridging (or vertical) forms of social capital between actors while addressing the rights issues of the local people. Reference to local wisdom and traditions in managing mixed woody vegetation that combines planted trees (in this case, rubber) and local plant species that replicates the natural forest process and patterns in the protective agroforests, form a big step forward in developing fair and efficient REDD schemes.

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Attachment 1

BERITA ACARA KESEPAKATAN BATAS WILAYAH DUSUN LUBUK BERINGIN KECAMATAN BATHIN III ULU KABUPATEN BUNGO

Pada hari Jumat, tanggal 6 Maret 2009 bertempat di Dusun Lubuk Beringin, kami yang terdiri dari Rio Dusun Lubuk Beringin, Rio Dusun Senamat Ulu, Rio Dusun Laman Panjang dan Rio Dusun Buat Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu Kabupaten Bungo telah melakukan musyawarah tentang kesepakatan batas wilayah dusun Lubuk Beringin. Berdasarkan hal diatas disepakati bahwa:

- Pertama : Wilayah Dusun Lubuk Beringin berbatasan dengan Dusun Buat disebelah Barat dan Utara dengan batas golek air guling batu di Bukit Panjang, disebelah Timur dan Utara berbatasan dengan Dusun Laman Panjang berdasarkan golek air guling batu di Bukit Gedang Sebelah Selatan dengan Kecamatan Pelepat.
- Kedua : Batas wilayah tersebut dengan sebenarnya merupakan batas wilayah dusun Lubuk Beringin, termasuk didalamnya kawasan yang diusulkan untuk menjadi hak pengelolaan Hutan Desa Dusun Lubuk Beringin seluas 2356 Hektar yang berada didalam kawasan Hutan Lindung Bukit panjang Rantau Bayur
- Ketiga : Dengan adanya kesepakatan antar para Rio yang wilayahnya berbatasan langsung dengan dusun Lubuk Beringin, diharapkan dapat mempercepat proses upaya penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa Dusun Lubuk Beringin dengan SK Menteri Kehutanan.
- Keempat : Berita Acara ini dibuat sebagai bahan untuk memperjelas dan memastikan wilayah pengelolaan Hutan Desa Dusun Lubuk Beringin, untuk menghindari terjadinya konflik batas wilayah dan gugatan wilayah dikemudian hari.

Demikianlah Berita Acara ini dibuat atas kesepakatan bersama,

Ditetapkan di Dusun Lubuk Beringin
Pada tanggal, 6 Maret 2009

Rio yang Menyepakati

Rio Dusun Lubuk Beringin

Rio Dusun Laman Panjang

Rio Dusun Buat

Mengetahui Camat Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu

ASRI RIANTO S. Sos
Nip. 1964 1231 1985 03 1057

Attachment 2

**BERITA ACARA HASIL VERIFIKASI
PENETAPAN HUTAN DESA
DI DUSUN LUBUK BERINGIN KECAMATAN BATHIN III ULU
KABUPATEN BUNGO PROVINSI JAMBI
NOMOR: BA /BPS-3/2009
TANGGAL MARET 2009**

Pelaksanaan Verifikasi Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa didasarkan atas usulan Bupati Bungo dengan surat No 522/2312/Hutbun tanggal 17 Desember 2008 perihal Usulan Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa, dilakukan sebagai tindak lanjut ketentuan pasal 7 Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor P.49/Menhut-II/2008 tentang Hutan Desa.

Acuan pelaksanaan verifikasi adalah keputusan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor SK.76/Menhut-II/2009 tanggal 4 Maret 2009 tentang Tentang Tim Verifikasi Hutan Desa, dan Peraturan Direktur Jenderal Rehabilitasi Lahan dan Perhutanan Sosial Nomor P.Q3/V-Set/2008 tanggal 3 Maret 2009 tentang Pedoman Verifikasi Hutan Hutan Desa.

Pada hari ini Sabtu tanggal Tujuh Bulan Maret Tahun Dua Ribu Sembilan, kami yang bertandatangan di bawah ini Tim Verifikasi Hutan Desa di Dusun Lubuk Beringin Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu, Kabupaten Bungo, Provinsi Jambi, dengan hasil Verifikasi sebagai berikut :

I. GAMBARAN UMUM

Kawasan Hutan Desa yang diusulkan oleh masyarakat Dusun Lubuk Beringin merupakan kawasan Hutan Lindung Rantau Bayur Bukit Panjang Kelompok Hutan Merangin Alai yang berada di wilayah administrasi dusun seluas ± 2.356 hektar yang merupakan hulu DAS Batang Bungo sebagai penyangga kehidupan masyarakat, baik sebagai fungsi hidroorologi seperti sumber air minum, irigasi sawah, lubuk larangan/perikanan darat, MCK, sarana transportasi/pengangkut hasil karet rakyat, sumber energi bagi kincir air penghasil listrik desa/mikrohidro, maupun sebagai penyangga kawasan konservasi Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat (TNKS), koridor loncatan jenis hewan tertentu serta persediaan karbon yang berkorelasi kuat dengan tumbuhan yang ada di dalamnya.

Dari hasil kajian inventori partisipatif di dalam kawasan Hutan Lindung Rantau Bayur Bukit Panjang terdapat 971 species pohon, 37 species mamalia. Kawasan ini sebagian besar didominasi oleh topografi berbukit dengan ketinggian antara 900-1316 meter di atas permukaan laut.

Masyarakat sejak tahun 1997 telah menjaga kawasan hutan ini dengan berpegang pada Kesepakatan Konservasi Desa (KKD), yang merupakan proses panjang yang dibangun oleh masyarakat untuk menjaga keberlanjutan fungsi ekosistem kawasan hutan di wilayah dusun.

Ada beberapa kesepakatan penting antara lain bahwa masyarakat tidak akan mengambil hasil hutan kayu dan non kayu serta tidak membuka lahan pertanian dalam kawasan hutan lindung dan kawasan TNKS, pengambilan hasil hutan kayu dan non kayu serta pembukaan lahan pertanian pada Kawasan Hutan Desa di luar kawasan Hutan Lindung dan TNKS harus seizin Desa (setelah disetujui Pemdes, BPD, Tokoh Adat dan Tokoh Agama), tidak akan mengolah lahan pertanian secara terus menerus pada lahan miring/curam, pinggir sungai, hulu sungai supaya tidak terjadi longsor, banjir/erosi atau sumber pengairan sawah tidak terganggu.

II. PROSES VERIFIKASI

A. Pengumpulan data dan informasi

Pengumpulan data dan informasi tentang administrasi yang dimiliki oleh Dusun Lubuk Beringin serta data pendukung lainnya dengan cara mengumpulkan dan mewawancarai pejabat terkait, tokoh masyarakat, tokoh adat.

B. Koordinasi dengan Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Jambi.

Melakukan rapat/pertemuan dengan Dinas Propinsi beserta jajarannya yang terkait untuk menggali keterangan-keterangan sebagai pendukung proses verifikasi

C. Diskusi dengan Bupati dan Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Bungo.

Untuk mengklarifikasi usulan Bupati tentang data-data fungsi kawasan, peta, luasan dan kondisi topografi dan kondisi masyarakat yang akan dipakai sebagai masukan dalam melaksanakan verifikasi.

D. Diskusi atau wawancara dengan Rio/Kepala Dusun dan Warga Dusun.

Melakukan pertemuan dengan Kepala Dusun beserta seluruh aparatnya dan masyarakat untuk menggali keseriusan masyarakat dusun atas usulan Hutan Desa serta mengklarifikasi data-data yang berkaitan dengan Hutan Desa dan Pembentukan Lembaga Desa apakah sudah sesuai dengan P. 49/Menhut-ii/2008 tentang Hutan Desa.

E. Observasi Lapangan.

Dilakukan oleh Tim Teknis Terpadu antara Ditjen RLPS, Ditjen Planologi Kehutanan dan aparat Pemerintah Daerah (Provinsi, Kabupaten) dan masyarakat Lubuk Beringin dengan tujuan untuk memastikan batas-batas wilayah Hutan Desa dan wilayah administrasi serta topografi, potensi dan penutupan lahan.

III. BATASAN ANALISIS

A. Tim verifikasi hanya bertugas sebatas memverifikasi atas usulan penetapan areal kerja Hutan Desa dari Bupati dengan surat No. 522/2312/Hutbun tanggal 17 Desember 2008.

B. Tim tidak memverifikasi dan tidak bertanggung jawab terhadap proses atau kegiatan yang ada sebelumnya di kawasan Hutan Lindung Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur kelompok hutan Merangin Alai Kabupaten Bungo Provinsi Jambi.

IV. DESKRIPSI VERIFIKASI

A. Kepastian Kawasan

1. Status Kawasan.

Secara hukum status kawasan terdiri dari Hutan Hak dan Hutan Negara, sedangkan status kawasan hutan yang diajukan oleh Desa Lubuk Beringin berstatus kawasan Hutan Negara.

2. Fungsi Kawasan.

Fungsi kawasan terdiri dari fungsi konservasi, fungsi lindung dan fungsi produksi.

Hutan Desa yang diajukan oleh Desa Lubuk Beringin merupakan fungsi lindung.

3. Hak/Perijinan.

Sebelum diklarifikasi di lapangan pada kawasan Hutan Desa yang diajukan bebas dari hak atau ijin yang diberikan kepada pihak ketiga, namun ditemukan sebagian kecil tegakan karet rakyat yang dimanfaatkan menurut prinsip-prinsip kesepakatan konservasi desa.

4. Batas-batas kawasan hutan yang diusulkan.

- Sebelah timur berbatas dengan Hutan Lindung Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur.
- Sebelah Barat berbatas dengan Hutan Lindung Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur
- Sebelah Utara berbatas dengan Kebun Masyarakat Lubuk Beringin
- Sebelah Selatan berbatas dengan Hutan Lindung Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur.

B. Batas Administrasi Desa.

- Sebelah Barat dan Utara berbatas Dusun Buat dengan batas golek air guling batu di Bukit Panjang
- Sebelah Timur dan Utara berbatas Dusun Laman Panjang dengan batas golek air guling batu di Bukit Gedang
- Sebelah Selatan berbatas Kecamatan Pelepat.

Batas administrasi desa tersebut disepakati bersama dan dituangkan dalam Berita Acara Kesepakatan yang ditandatangani oleh Kepala Dusun Lubuk Beringin, Kepala Dusun Laman Panjang, dan Kepala Dusun Buat serta diketahui oleh Camat Bathin III Ulu.

C. Permohonan Kepala Dusun.

Kepala Dusun Lubuk Beringin sudah mengajukan surat permohonan penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa kepada Bupati Nomor 32/Ds/L.b/V/2008 tanggal 5 November 2008 perihal Permohonan Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa

D. Kepedulian Pemerintah Dusun terhadap Kelestarian Hutan.

Pemerintah Dusun Lubuk Beringin sangat peduli terhadap kelestarian hutan, hal ini dapat digambarkan adanya Kesepakatan Konservasi Desa (KKD) yang berbunyi antara lain masyarakat sepakat untuk tidak mengolah lahan-lahan pertanian secara terus menerus (Behumo) pada lahan-lahan miring/curam, pinggir sungai, dan hulu-hulu sungai agar tidak terjadi longsor, banjir, erosi atau sumber pengairan sawah tidak

terganggu, tidak mengambil hasil hutan kayu pada kawasan hutan lindung. Mengambil hasil hutan kayu pada lahan milik hanya untuk kepentingan sendiri dan tidak boleh diperjualbelikan.

E. Kondisi Penutupan Lahan.

Kondisi penutupan lahan berupa hutan primer dengan jenis pohon utama kelompok meranti (*shorea* sp), tembesu, kulim, medang, kelat, kempas, keranji, keruing, dll. Menurut penelitian secara partisipatif, bahwa secara umum terdapat 971 spesies pohon dan 37 spesies mamalia antara lain seperti slamang, simpai, beruang madu, babi hutan, trenggiling beruk, monyet, biawak, ular, tapir, musang dll. Sedangkan jenis aves antara lain seperti elang, murai, kutilang, gagak, terkukuk, ayam hutan.

F. Kondisi Topografi.

Kawasan ini didominasi oleh topografi berbukit sampai dengan curam dengan ketinggian antara 900 sampai dengan 1316 meter di atas permukaan laut (dpl).

V. HASIL ANALISIS.


- Fungsi kawasan telah sesuai ketentuan dalam Permenhut P.49/Menhut-II/2008, yaitu berada dalam Kawasan Hutan Lindung.
- Status dan Hak telah sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan, yaitu dalam kawasan hutan negara.
- Masyarakat peduli, antusias dan siap mengelola serta menjaga hutan desa.
- Telah dimulai inisiasi pembentukan lembaga desa.
- Telah ada kesepakatan batas-batas Hutan Desa, baik batas administratif maupun batas kawasan, dengan dusun-dusun tetangga.
- Aparat Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Bungo dan Provinsi Jambi memberi dukungan penuh terhadap keinginan masyarakat Dusun Lubuk Beringin untuk mendapatkan penetapan areal kerja hutan desa.
- Prosedur pengusulan sudah dilakukan sesuai dengan Permenhut P.49/Menhut-II/2008.

VI. REKOMENDASI.

- Berdasarkan fakta-fakta yang ditemukan oleh Tim Teknis di lapangan dan berbagai informasi dan data serta hasil wawancara dan observasi dengan pihak terkait, maka Tim Verifikasi merekomendasikan kepada Menteri Kehutanan untuk menetapkan sebagai Areal Kerja Hutan Desa Lubuk Beringin.
- Masyarakat Dusun Lubuk Beringin yang telah mendapat Areal Kerja Hutan Desa agar:
 - a. Dapat menjaga kelestarian status dan fungsi Hutan Desa.
 - b. Mengembangkan model-model pemanfaatan hutan lindung seperti pemanfaatan kawasan, jasa lingkungan dan pemungutan hasil hutan bukan kayu.

Demikian Berita Acara ini dibuat, sebagai bahan pertimbangan dalam Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa.

Mengetahui :

Kepala Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan
Kabupaten Bungo,

H. M. Hidayat SE, MM
NIP. 19631031-199203 1 076

Kepala Dinas Kehutanan
Provinsi Jambi

A. M. Budidaya, M.For.Sc
NIP. 710009367

Tim Verifikasi :

1. Ir. Robert CD Kaban, MM
(Ditjen RLPS)
2. Dra. Indrawati, MM
(Ditjen RLPS)
3. Zulfikar Ali, SH, MSI
(Ditjen RLPS)
4. Anwar Sofyan, S.Hut.
(Ditjen Planologi Kehutanan)
5. Ir. Ahriman Ahmad
(BPDAS Batanghari Jambi)
6. Sulardi, SP
(Dishut Provinsi Jambi)
7. Iman Budisetiawan, S.Hut.
(Dishutbun Kab. Bungo)
8. Suwardi
(Ditjen RLPS)



**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN BUNGO
KECAMATAN BATIN III ULU
DUSUN LUBUK BERINGIN**

PERATURAN DUSUN LUBUK BERINGIN

KECAMATAN BATIN III ULU KABUPATEN BUNGO

NOMOR 01 TAHUN 2009

TENTANG

KELOMPOK NDENDANG HULU SAKO – BATANG BUAT

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

KEPALA DUSUN LUBUK BERINGIN

- Menimbang : a. Bahwa dalam rangka menetapkan rencana Lembaga Desa yang mengelola hutan desa, maka perlu menetapkan Kelompok **Ndendang Hulu Sako – Batang Buat**
- b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada huruf a, perlu membentuk Peraturan Dusun tentang Kelompok **Ndendang Hulu Sako – Batang Buat**
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-undang Nomor 7 Tahun 1965 tentang Pembentukan Daerah Tingkat II Sarolangun Bangko dan Daerah Tingkat II Tanjung Jabung dengan mengubah Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 1956 tentang Pembentukan Daerah Otonom Kabupaten di Propinsi Sumatera Tengah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1965 Nomor 60, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 2755);
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1990 tentang Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1990 Nomor 49, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3419);
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 1997 tentang Ketentuan-Ketentuan Pokok Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Lembaran Negara Tahun 1997 Nomor 68, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3699);
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 167 Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 3888), sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2004 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2004 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan menjadi Undang-Undang (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 86, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4412);
5. Undang-Undang Nomor 54 Tahun 1999 tentang Pembentukan Kabupaten Sarolangun, Kabupaten Tebo, Kabupaten Muaro Jambi dan Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur (Lembaran Negara Republik

- Indonesia Tahun 1999 Nomor 182, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3903);
6. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 125, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4437) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2005 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2005 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah menjadi Undang-Undang (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 108, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4548);
 7. Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2004 tentang Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-undangan (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 53, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Nomor 4389);
 8. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 125, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4437) sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2005 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 38, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4493) yang telah ditetapkan dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2005 (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 108, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4548);
 9. Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2004 tentang Perimbangan Keuangan Antara Pemerintah Pusat dan Pemerintahan Daerah (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 126, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4438);
 10. Undang-Undang Nomor 26 tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2007 Nomor 48 Tambahan Lembaran Negara Nomor 4833);
 11. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 25 Tahun 2000 tentang Kewenangan Pemerintah dan Kewenangan Provinsi sebagai Daerah Otonom (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2000 Nomor 54, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 3952);
 12. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 72 Tahun 2005 tentang Desa (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2005 Nomor 158, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 4587);
 13. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 6 Tahun 2007 tentang Tata Hutan dan Penyusunan Rencana Pengelolaan Hutan, serta Pemanfaatan Hutan sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 3 Tahun 2008;
 14. Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan No. 49 Tahun 2008 Tentang Hutan Desa
 15. Keputusan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 48 Tahun 2002 tentang Teknik Penyusunan Peraturan Desa dan Keputusan Kepala Desa;
 16. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Bungo Nomor 22 Tahun 2000 tentang Peraturan Desa (Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Bungo Nomor 21 Seri C Tahun 2000);

Dengan Persetujuan Bersama

BADAN PERMUSYAWARATAN DUSUN LUBUK BERINGIN

IDAN

RIO DUSUN LUBUK BERINGIN

MEMUTUSKAN :

Menetapkan :

- Kesatu :** Mengesahkan Kelompok **Ndendang Hulu Sako – Batang Buat** sebagaimana terlampir sebagai Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa Lubuk Beringin kecamatan Bathin III Ulu kabupaten Bungo
- Kedua :** Peraturan Desa ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal diundangkan. Agar setiap orang dapat mengetahuinya, memerintahkan pengundangan Peraturan Desa ini dengan penempatannya dalam Berita Daerah Kabupaten Bungo.

Ditetapkan di Lubuk Beringin
Pada tanggal 07 Maret 2009.



LAMPIRAN I.

**SUSUNAN PENGURUS
KELOMPOK NDENDANG HULU SAKO – BATANG BUAT
DUSUN LUBUK BERINGIN KECAMATAN BATHIN III ULU
KABUPATEN BUNGO**

Ketua : Muklis
Sekretaris : Muslimin
Bendahara : Kabri

- I. Seksi Pengamanan Kawasan Hutan Desa**
Koordinator : Baihaki
Anggota :
a. Hadari
b. M. Juri
c. Solhan

- II. Seksi Pengamanan Kawasan Hutan Desa**
Koordinator : Aljupri
Anggota :
a. Helmi
b. Haryadi Batubara
c. Zulkifli

Attachment 4

Lubuk Beringin, 20 Maret 2009

Nomor : 001/LMDES-HDLB/03/2009
Lampiran : 1 (satu) berkas
Hal : Permohonan Hak Pengelolaan Hutan Desa

Kepada Yth;
Bapak Bupati Bungo
di
Muara Bungo

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Kami senantiasa mendoakan semoga Bapak senantiasa dalamindungan-Nya dan selalu sukses dalam melaksanakan tugas serta aktifitas sehari-hari. Amien. Ya Robbal Alamin.

Merujuk kepada Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Republik Indonesia Nomor: P-49/Menhut-II/2008 tentang Hutan Desa dan SK. Menteri Kehutanan No:109/Menhut-II/2009 Tentang Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa Pada Kawasan Hutan Lindung Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur Seluas 2.365 Ha yang Terletak Dalam Wilayah Administrasi Dusun Lubuk Beringin Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu Kabupaten Bungo. Kami sebagai Lembaga Desa pengelola Hutan Desa yang ditetapkan berdasarkan Peraturan Desa Dusun Lubuk Beringin No: 01 Tahun 2008 tentang Kelompok Ndandang Hulu Sako Batang Buat, mengajukan permohonan untuk mendapatkan Hak Pengelolaan Hutan Desa Dusun Lubuk Beringin. Keberadaan kawasan hutan desa di wilayah kami sangat penting, karena kawasan tersebut berfungsi sebagai hulu DAS Batang Buat. Dimana terjaganya kawasan tersebut akan memberikan manfaat langsung bagi desa kami, yaitu terjaganya sumber air yang dapat mengairi sawah, menggerakkan pembangkit listrik tenaga kincir air, sumber air minum, tempat pemijahan ikan dan sebagainya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini kami sampaikan. Besar harapan kami Bapak sudi memberikan persetujuan dan dukungan. Atas perkenan dan kesediaan Bapak, kami haturkan terimakasih.

Wassalam,



Mukhlis

Ketua Kelompok Ndandang Hulu Sako Batang Buat

Tembusan disampaikan kepada Yth:

1. Bapak Kepala Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Bungo
2. Bapak Camat Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu
3. Arsip

Desa
Disetujui
Kepala Dinas
Bup 20/3



MENTERI KEHUTANAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

KEPUTUSAN MENTERI KEHUTANAN

NOMOR : sk. 109/Menhut-17/2009

TENTANG

**PENETAPAN AREAL KERJA HUTAN DESA PADA KAWASAN HUTAN LINDUNG
BUKIT PANJANG RANTAU BAYUR SELUAS ± 2.356 (DUA RIBU TIGA RATUS
LIMA PULUH ENAM) HEKTAR TERLETAK DALAM WILAYAH ADMINISTRASI
DUSUN LUBUK BERINGIN, KECAMATAN BATHIN III ULU, KABUPATEN BUNGO,
PROVINSI JAMBI**

MENTERI KEHUTANAN,

- Menimbang :
- a. bahwa berdasarkan Pasal 86 ayat (1) Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 6 Tahun 2007 sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 3 Tahun 2008 tentang Tata Hutan dan Penyusunan Rencana Pengelolaan Hutan Serta Pemanfaatan Hutan, Menteri menetapkan areal kerja hutan desa;
 - b. bahwa berdasarkan Pasal 4 ayat (1) Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor P.49/Menhut-II/2008 tentang Hutan Desa, kriteria kawasan hutan yang dapat ditetapkan oleh Menteri berada pada kawasan hutan lindung dan hutan produksi yang belum dibebani hak pengelolaan atau izin pemanfaatan, dan berada dalam wilayah administrasi desa yang bersangkutan;
 - c. bahwa berdasarkan Pasal 7 Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor P.49/Menhut-II/2008 dan Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor SK.76/Menhut-II/2009 tentang Tim Verifikasi Hutan Desa, telah dilakukan Verifikasi Hutan Desa pada Kawasan Hutan Lindung Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur di Dusun Lubuk Beringin Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu Kabupaten Bungo Provinsi Jambi, yang diusulkan Bupati Bungo dengan surat no. 522/2312/Hutbun tanggal 17 Desember 2008.

- d. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan tersebut diatas, dan memperhatikan hasil Verifikasi, dipandang perlu menetapkan Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan tentang Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa pada Kawasan Hutan Lindung Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur seluas \pm 2.356 (dua ribu tiga ratus lima puluh enam) hektar terletak dalam wilayah administrasi Dusun Lubuk Beringin, Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu, Kabupaten Bungo, Provinsi Jambi.

Mengingat

1. Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan sebagaimana telah diubah Nomor 19 Tahun 2004;
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah;
3. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 6 Tahun 2007 sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Peraturan Pemerintah No 3 Tahun 2008 tentang Tata Hutan dan Penyusunan Rencana Pengelolaan Hutan, serta Pemanfaatan Hutan;
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 38 Tahun 2007 tentang Pembagian Urusan Pemerintahan antara Pemerintah, Pemerintahan Daerah Provinsi dan pemerintahan Daerah Kabupaten/Kota;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 76 Tahun 2008 tentang Rehabilitasi dan Reklamasi Hutan;
6. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 187/M Tahun 2004 tentang Pembentukan Kabinet Indonesia Bersatu sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Nomor 31/P Tahun 2007;
7. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 9 Tahun 2005 tentang Kedudukan, Tugas, Fungsi, Susunan Organisasi, dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Negara Republik Indonesia sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Nomor 90 Tahun 2006;
8. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 10 Tahun 2005 tentang Unit Organisasi dan Tugas Eselon I Kementerian Negara Republik Indonesia sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Nomor 17 Tahun 2007;

9. Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor P.12/Menhut-II/2005 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Departemen Kehutanan sebagaimana telah beberapa kali diubah terakhir dengan Nomor P.64/Menhut-II/2008;

10. Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor P.49/Menhut-II/2008 tentang Hutan Desa.

Memperhatikan : Benda Acara Hasil Verifikasi Penetapan Hutan Desa No. BA 35/BPS-3/2009 tanggal 10 Maret 2009.

MEMUTUSKAN :

Menetapkan :

KESATU : Menetapkan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa pada Kawasan Hutan Lindung Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur seluas ± 2.356 (dua ribu tiga ratus lima puluh enam) hektar terletak dalam wilayah administrasi Dusun Lubuk Benngin, Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu, Kabupaten Bungo, Provinsi Jambi.

KEDUA : Lokasi kawasan hutan desa sebagaimana dimaksud amar PERTAMA adalah sebagaimana terlukis pada peta lampiran Keputusan ini.

KETIGA : Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa sebagaimana amar PERTAMA tidak merubah status dan fungsi kawasan sebagai Hutan Lindung.

KEEMPAT : Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa sebagaimana amar PERTAMA digunakan sebagai dasar Pemberian Hak Pengelolaan Hutan Desa oleh Gubernur kepada lembaga desa Lubuk Benngin, Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu, Kabupaten Bungo Provinsi Jambi sesuai ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.

KELIMA : Dalam pemberian hak pengelolaan hutan desa, Gubernur berpedoman pada Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan No. P. 49/Menhut-II/2008 tentang Hutan Desa dan petunjuk pelaksanaannya.

- KEENAM** : Dengan adanya penetapan area kerja hutan desa tersebut pada jajar KESATU, lembaga desa Lubuk Beringin, Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu, Kabupaten Bungo Provinsi Jambi berkewajiban untuk mengawasi batas dan tanda batas hutan desa sebagaimana amar KEDUA.
- KETUJUH** : Dalam penyelenggaraan pengelolaan hutan desa, Bupati berkewajiban melakukan sosialisasi, fasilitasi, bimbingan dan pembinaan kepada lembaga desa sesuai ketentuan Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan No. P.49/Menhut-II/2008 tentang Hutan Desa dan petunjuk pelaksanaannya.
- KEDELAPAN** : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di : Jakarta
Pada tanggal : 17 Maret 2009

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
Kepala Biro Hukum dan Organisasi,



SUPARNO, SH
NIP. 19500514 198303 1 001

MENTERI KEHUTANAN

Ttd
H. M. S. KABAN

Salinan Keputusan ini disampaikan kepada :

1. Menteri Dalam Negeri
2. Menteri Pertanian
3. Menteri Energi dan Sumberdaya Mineral;
4. Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup;
5. Menteri Negara Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Kepala Bappenas;
6. Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional
7. Menteri Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil Menengah
8. Gubernur Jambi
9. Bupati Bungo
10. Pejabat Eselon I lingkup Departemen Kehutanan
11. Kepala Pusat Pengendalian Pembangunan Kehutanan Regional I;
12. Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Jambi;
13. Kepala Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Bungo;
14. Kepala Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan Wilayah XII Tanjung Pinang;
15. Kepala Balai Pengelolaan DAS Batanghari.



**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN BUNGO
KECAMATAN BATHIN III ULU
DUSUN LUBUK BERINGIN**

Lubuk Beringin, 5 November 2008

Nomor : 32 / Ds/ Lb / IV/ 2008
Lampiran : 1 (satu) berkas
Ha : Permohonan Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa

Kepada Yth;
Bapak H. Zulfikar Achmad
Bupati Kabupaten Bungo
di
Muara Bungo

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Kami senantiasa mendoakan semoga Bapak senantiasa dalam lindungan-Nya dan selalu sukses dalam melaksanakan tugas serta aktifitas sehari-hari. Amien. Ya Robbal Alamin.

Kami masyarakat Dusun Lubuk Beringin, Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu, Kabupaten Bungo, selama ini telah melakukan kegiatan pengelolaan hutan secara arif dan lestari. Pengelolaan yang kami lakukan dengan menggunakan aturan adat yang telah berjalan turun temurun, ternyata mampu menjaga kelestarian kawasan hutan. Beberapa aturan terkait yang mendukung juga telah lama kami sepakati dan terapkan, seperti aturan menjaga kawasan hutan lindung, kawasan agroforest karet dan lubuk larangan sebagai sumberdaya alam desa yang tertuang didalam kesepakatan konservasi desa yang isinya antara lain berbunyi "Masyarakat sepakat untuk tidak mengolah lahan-lahan pertanian secara terus menerus (behumo) pada lahan-lahan miring/curam, pinggir sungai, dan hulu-hulu sungai supaya tidak terjadi longsor, banjir/erosi, atau sumber pengairan sawah tidak terganggu".

Keberadaan kawasan hutan Lindung Rantau Bayur sangat penting bagi kami, karena sebagai kawasan hulu DAS Batang Buat. Dimana terjaganya kawasan tersebut akan memberikan manfaat langsung bagi desa kami, yaitu terjaganya sumber air yang berhulu pada kawasan hutan lindung dan agroforest karet, sehingga tetap dapat mengalir sawah, menggerakkan pembangkit listrik tenaga kincir air, sumber air minum, tempat pemijahan ikan dan sebagainya. Upaya yang kami lakukan telah memperoleh pengakuan dan dukungan para pihak, di mana Dusun Lubuk Beringin telah menerima penghargaan Kalpataru tingkat Propinsi Jambi. Sayangnya kawasan tersebut saat ini tengah terancam oleh kegiatan konversi dan perambahan hutan oleh masyarakat dari luar wilayah desa, sehingga sangat penting bagi kami untuk memperoleh izin pengelolaan kawasan dengan prinsip keberlanjutan fungsi ekosistem kawasan tersebut,

KAPAL

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Ditunjuk kepada Yth

Bapak F. Adid PH

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Kari Rea

Singha Indis 2 ulu
Perkembangan Bp. Bungs
18

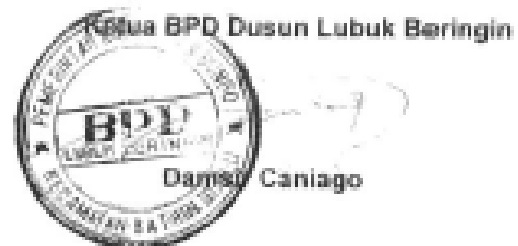
Sejalan dengan telah keluarnya Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan No: P.49/Menhut - II/2008 tentang Hutan Desa, dimana penyelenggaraan hutan desa dimaksudkan untuk memberikan akses kepada masyarakat setempat melalui lembaga desa dalam memanfaatkan sumberdaya hutan secara lestari dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat setempat secara berkelanjutan. Kami sangat tertarik untuk mengimplementasikan konsep tersebut sebagai upaya kami untuk menjaga kawasan hutan yang tersisa di sekitar desa.

Kami sendiri telah memulai inisitif ini dengan melakukan pemetaan kawasan yang akan diusulkan yaitu didalam Kawasan Hutan Lindung Rantau Bayur seluas 2.356 Hektar, penguatan kelembagaan lokal yang akan menjadi lembaga pengelola areal kerja hutan desa dan telah membahas aspirasi masyarakat terkait dengan aturan pengelolaannya. Kami juga telah difasilitasi oleh berbagai pihak baik dari KKI WARSI, ICRAF dan Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Bungo.

Oleh karena itu kami memohon agar Bapak bisa menetapkan areal tersebut sebagai areal kerja Hutan Desa Dusun Lubuk Beringin Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu Kabupaten Bungo. Sebagai kelengkapan persyaratan kami lampirkan peta usulan hutan desa dan gambaran kondisi kawasan hutan yang kami usulkan.

Demikianlah permohonan ini kami sampaikan. Besar harapan kami Bapak sudi memberikan persetujuan dan dukungan. Atas perkenan dan kesediaan Bapak, kami haturkan terimakasih.

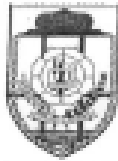
Wassalam,



Tembusan disampaikan kepada Yth:

1. Bapak Kepala Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Bungo
2. Bapak Camat Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu
3. Arsip

Attachment 7.



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN BUNGO
DINAS KEHUTANAN DAN PERKEBUNAN

Jl. R.M. Thaher No. 697 Rimbo Tengah Telp. (0747) 21444 Fax. (0747) 21473

M U A R A B U N G O

NOTA DINAS

Kepada Yth : Bapak Bupati Bungo
Melalui Yth : Bapak Sekretaris Daerah Kabupaten Bungo
Dari : Kepala Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Bungo.
Nomor : 322 / 1998 / Hutbun
Lampiran : 1 (satu) berkas
Perihal : Pertimbangan Teknis terhadap Permohonan Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa
Dusun Lubuk Beringin Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu .
Tanggal : Desember 2008

Dengan hormat,

Bersama ini dapat Kami sampaikan pertimbangan teknis terhadap permohonan dari Rio Dusun Lubuk Beringin dan Ketua BPD Dusun Lubuk Beringin berdasarkan surat Nomor 32/Ds/Lb/V/2008 tanggal 05 November 2008 perihal Permohonan Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa, sebagai berikut :

1. Masyarakat Dusun Lubuk Beringin Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu mengajukan permohonan penetapan areal kerja Hutan Desa pada Kawasan Hutan Lindung Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur seluas ± 2.356 ha.
2. Secara administrasi pemerintahan, kawasan hutan lindung tersebut berada di Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu dan berdasarkan administrasi kehutanan, masuk dalam wilayah kerja Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Bungo.
3. Kondisi Kawasan Hutan Lindung Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur tersebut masih sangat baik dengan topografi berbukit. Kawasan tersebut juga mempunyai fungsi hidrologi yang penting artinya bagi desa – desa disekitar kawasan secara khusus dan Kabupaten Bungo secara umum, untuk menjaga kestabilan tata air, mencegah terjadinya bencana banjir dan tanah longsor, mencegah erosi serta memelihara kesuburan tanah. Selain itu juga, sumber air yang mengalir dari dalam kawasan Hutan Lindung dapat berfungsi untuk sumber air minum, sumber energi untuk pembangkit listrik tenaga kiner air serta sumber pengairan sawah.
4. Kawasan Hutan Lindung tersebut juga mempunyai keanekaragaman hayati yang tinggi serta menjadi tempat hidup bagi flora dan fauna.
5. Berdasarkan data yang ada pada Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Bungo, Kawasan Hutan tersebut ditetapkan menjadi Hutan Lindung Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan RI Nomor 421/Kpts-II/1999 tanggal 15 Juni 1999 tentang Penunjukan Kawasan Hutan Provinsi Jambi serta tidak terdapat perizinan di dalam kawasan hutan tersebut.
6. Beberapa pengertian yang dapat Kami sampaikan kepada Bapak Bupati terkait dengan usulan masyarakat Dusun Lubuk Beringin , adalah :
 - a. Kawasan Hutan adalah wilayah tertentu yang ditunjuk dan/ ditetapkan oleh Pemerintah untuk dipertahankan keberadaannya sebagai hutan tetap.
 - b. Hutan Lindung adalah kawasan hutan yang mempunyai fungsi pokok sebagai perlindungan sistem penyangga kehidupan untuk mengatur tata air, mencegah banjir, mengendalikan erosi, mencegah intrusi air laut dan memelihara kesuburan tanah.

- c. Hutan Desa adalah hutan Negara yang dikelola oleh Desa dan dimanfaatkan untuk kesejahteraan desa serta belum dikehendaki izin/hak.
 - d. Areal kerja hutan desa adalah satu kesatuan hamparan kawasan hutan yang dapat dikelola oleh lembaga desa secara lestari.
7. Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan RI Nomor P.49/Menhut-II/2008 tanggal 25 Agustus 2008 tentang Hutan Desa, pada Bagian Kedua pasal 5 disebutkan bahwa Penetapan areal kerja hutan desa dilakukan oleh Menteri berdasarkan usulan Bupati/Walikota. Selanjutnya dalam pasal 6 ayat (1), disebutkan bahwa Bupati/Walikota mengusulkan penetapan areal kerja hutan desa kepada Menteri berdasarkan permohonan Kepala desa dengan dilampiri peta lokasi dan kondisi kawasan hutan.
 8. Berdasarkan hal tersebut di atas, menurut bemat Kami terhadap permohonan Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa oleh Masyarakat Dusun Lubuk Beringin Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu, dapat diteruskan kepada Menteri kehutanan RI oleh Bapak Bupati Bungo.
 9. Untuk itu, Kami mohon agar Bapak Bupati dapat menandatangani surat pengusulan kepada Menteri Kehutanan RI atas permohonan Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa Dusun Lubuk Beringin Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu.

Demikian, atas perhatian dan berkenaan Bapak, Kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Hormat Kami,
Plt. Kepala Dinas,


KHAIDIR SALEH, SH
Pegmbina Utama Muda
NIP. 430000252



BUPATI BUNGO

Muara Bungo, 17 Desember 2008

Nomor : 522/2312/Hutbun
Lampiran : -
Perihal : Usulan Penetapan Areal Kerja
Hutan Desa

Kepada
Yth. **Menteri Kehutanan RI**

di -
JAKARTA

Dengan hormat,

Sehubungan dengan surat Rio Dusun Lubuk Beringin dan Ketua BPD Dusun Lubuk Beringin (atas nama Masyarakat Dusun Lubuk Beringin) berdasarkan surat Nomor 32/Ds/Lb/V/2008 tanggal 05 November 2008 perihal Permohonan Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa dan berpedoman kepada :

1. Undang-undang RI Nomor 41 tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan,
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 33 Tahun 2002 tentang Perencanaan Kehutanan,
3. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 45 tahun 2004 tentang Perlindungan Hutan,
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 6 tahun 2007 tentang Tata Hutan dan Rencana Pengelolaan Hutan serta Pemanfaatan Hutan
5. Surat Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan dan Perkebunan RI Nomor 421/Kpts-II/1999 tanggal 15 Juni 1999 tentang Penunjukan Kawasan Hutan Provinsi Jambi,
6. Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor P.49/Menhut-II/2008 tentang Hutan Desa.

Dapat disampaikan bahwa Pemerintah Kabupaten Bungo sangat mendukung terhadap usulan dari Masyarakat Dusun Lubuk Beringin Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu untuk mendapatkan hak pengelolaan hutan desa dan mengusulkan kepada Menteri Kehutanan RI untuk mendapatkan Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa Dusun Lubuk Beringin Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu seluas ± 2.356 hektar yang terletak di dalam Kawasan Hutan Lindung (HL) Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur Kelompok Hutan Merangin Alai Kabupaten Bungo Provinsi Jambi.

Terlampir disampaikan Peta Usulan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa Dusun Lubuk Beringin Kecamatan Bathin III Ulu Skala 1 : 50.000 dan kondisi Kawasan Hutan Lindung (HL) Bukit Panjang Rantau Bayur.

Demikian disampaikan untuk menjadi bahan pertimbangan selanjutnya.



TEMBUSAN:

1. Yth. Gubernur Jambi
2. Yth. Direktur Jenderal Rehabilitasi Lahan dan Perhutanan Sosial Dephut
3. Yth. Kepala Badan Planologi Departemen Kehutanan
4. Yth. Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Jambi
5. Yth. Kepala Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Bungo
6. Yth. Kepala Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan (BPKH) Wilayah XIII Pangkal Pinang
7. Yth. Camat Bathin III Ulu
8. Yth. Rio Dusun Lubuk Beringin

Attachment 9

SURAT PERNYATAAN KEPALA DUSUN

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini :

Nama : HADIRIN

Jabatan : Kepala Dusun/Rio Lubuk Beringin

Sehubungan dengan usulan Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa kepada Bupati Bungo dengan surat kami nomor 32/Ds/Lb/V/2008 tanggal 5 November 2008 perihal Permohonan Penetapan Areal Kerja Hutan Desa.

Dengan ini menyatakan komitmen atas hal-hal sebagai berikut :

1. Bersama warga masyarakat desa bersedia melestarikan fungsi hutan dari Areal Kerja Hutan Desa yang diusulkan menjadi Hutan Desa
2. Tidak akan melakukan perubahan status dan fungsi hutan dari kawasan hutan yang diusulkan untuk menjadi Hutan Desa
3. Akan segera membentuk lembaga desa sebagai pengelola Hutan Desa.

Demikian, pernyataan ini kami buat secara sungguh-sungguh.


(Damsin)

Dusun Lubuk Beringin, 07 Maret 2009

Pembuat Pernyataan

Kepala Dusun/Rio



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