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THE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL FORESTRY TO PROKLIM: A CASE STUDY IN KAPUAS HULU AND SINTANG, WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the contribution of the Social Forestry Program (PS) in the Sustainable Forestry Award (PROKLIM) in 11 villages in Kapuas Hulu and Sintang, West Kalimantan Province. The focus of the research involves villages that have received the PROKLIM award from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), with the hope that these findings can be a guide for similar implementations in other locations. These villages are the target villages of the FIP-1 Project which is a collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The research methods used are case studies and literature studies, with a descriptive analysis approach. The results of the study show two important aspects: first, there is a significant link between the PS program and the PROKLIM assessment criteria, indicating that the existence of PS can positively support and facilitate the PROKLIM assessment. Second, of the 15 villages facilitated to register for PROKLIM, five villages won the PROKLIM UTAMA Award, four of which have social forestry groups, while ten villages won PROKLIM MADYA with all villages obtaining social forestry approval. The conclusion of the study highlights the need for a PROKLIM development strategy in the future. The strategy includes encouraging climate-friendly economic activities, building partnerships, developing markets, and building community capacity. The implications of this study can be a foundation for stakeholders, including the government and related institutions, in designing more effective policies to support social forestry and sustainability efforts in the context of PROKLIM in the West Kalimantan region.

KEYWORDS *Automatic text summarization, Latent sematic analysis, Lexrank, Indonesian*

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry shows that about 26,000 villages are in and around the forest, and as many as 37.2 million people live in these villages, of which 10.2 million are categorized as "poor" villages (BPS, 2020). Along with the high rate of deforestation and forest degradation, the need for community involvement in forest management is increasingly important. Social Forestry, which is designed not only to give a proportionate role to communities in terms of sustainable forest management, but also to improve their welfare. There are five Social Forestry schemes implemented in Indonesia, namely Village Forests, Community Forests, Customary Forests, People's Plantation Forests, and Conservation Partnership Patterns. This scheme provides opportunities for local communities to manage and utilize forest resources in accordance with the established forest functions. The purpose of the implementation of this Social Forestry program is to improve the welfare of local communities and forest sustainability. Social Forestry is integrated into the Forest Management Unit's (FMU) work program to achieve sustainable forest management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and livelihood improvement.

This paper raises the role of PS in terms of climate change adaptation actions, which is packaged in the Climate Village Program (PROKLIM). The Climate Village Program is a national program managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to increase the involvement of communities and other stakeholders in addressing the impacts of climate change and increasing adaptation and mitigation capacity. This program aims to keep the earth's temperature rise below 2°C and increase people's resilience to climate change. The program involves identifying climate change vulnerabilities and risks, implementing community-based local climate change adaptation and mitigation, identifying sources of greenhouse gas emissions and absorption, increasing the capacity to access funding resources and technology, and monitoring and evaluating the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation. The program also involves adaptation components such as handling floods, droughts, and climate-related diseases, as well as mitigation components such as reducing carbon emissions and using renewable energy.

In Indonesia, ProKlim has been implemented since 2012 and has received support from local governments and the private sector. ProKlim's long-term goal is to have more than 10,000 climate village locations across Indonesia by 2030. This program also has synergy with the REDD+ program for reforestation and sustainable forest development.

In particular, this paper raises the lessons from the FIP-1 (*Forest Investment* Program-1) project with the theme "Community-Based Investment to Overcome Deforestation and Forest Degradation". This program is an overseas grant channeled through the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and in collaboration with the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships (PSKL). The project location is in 17 villages in Kapuas Hulu and Sintang Regencies.

However, this article will focus on 11 villages where there is a Social Forestry program, and received the PROKLIM award from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. With this learning, it is hoped that it can be a reference for its application in other places. An important result that will be explained in this paper is that there is a strong enough connection between the PS program and the PROKLIM assessment criteria so that the existence of PS can support and facilitate the PROKLIM assessment.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with case study and literature study methods to explore the contribution of the Social Forestry Program (PS) in supporting the Climate Village Program (PROKLIM) in 11 villages in Kapuas Hulu and Sintang Districts, West Kalimantan Province. Data was collected through field observations, in-depth interviews with stakeholders, and analysis of official documents related to PROKLIM and the FIP-1 Project report. The analysis was carried out descriptively to describe the relationship between PS activities and PROKLIM assessment criteria. Data validity is ensured through source triangulation by comparing data from various parties, including local communities, governments, and project reports.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Basis of PROKLIM Regulation

In the implementation of the Climate Village Program (ProKlim), there are several regulatory foundations, both national and international, that are references. Here are some of the regulatory foundations listed in this document:

National and Regional Regulations (West Kalimantan):

a. Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 19 of 2012 concerning the Climate Village Program: It is a regulation that regulates the implementation of ProKlim at the national level.
b. Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 19 of 2012 concerning the Climate Village Program.
c. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry P.84/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/11/2016 concerning the Climate Village Program.
d. Regulation of the Director General of PPI No. P.1/PPI/Set/Kum.1/2/2017 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of the Climate Village Program.
e. Regulation of the Director General of Climate Change Control No.P5/PPI/SET/KUM.1/12/2017 concerning Guidelines for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Community-Based Climate Change Adaptation Action.

f. Letter of the Governor of West Kalimantan No. 660/1456/DPRKPLH-D dated April 30, 2018 concerning Institutional Support and Budget for Prolim Activities.
g. Letter of the Governor of West Kalimantan No.660.1/1455/DPRKPLH-D dated April 30, 2018 concerning the Prokalim CSR Directive.

International Reference:

a. Paris Agreement: It is an international agreement on climate change that was signed on April 22, 2016 and ratified on October 24, 2016. The Paris Agreement agrees on mitigation and adaptation efforts to address climate change, including efforts to limit global temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius.
b. *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC): The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is an international framework established in 1992 to address climate change. ProKlim is linked to and supports the implementation of the UNFCCC in efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve adaptation to climate change, and mobilize financial and technical support.

Types of Adaptation Actions

In the Climate Village Program (ProKlim), there are various adaptation actions that can be taken to overcome the impact of climate change. Meanwhile, from various references, the operationalization of Social Forestry involves activities that are very relevant to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. The linkage of climate change action activities (the list of adaptation activities refers to Emilda (2021) and Social Forestry activities is presented in the following table:

Table 1: Conformity of Social Forestry Activities with Adaptation Actions in PROKLIM.

List of PI Adaptation Activities (Emilda, 2022)	Suitability of Social Forestry Activities (MoEF and ADB, 2023)
Handling or anticipating sea level rise, robbery, seawater intrusion, abrasion, ablation, and high waves	-
Control of climate-related diseases	The clean water program reduces skin diseases and diarrhea.
Improving food security	• Agroforestry with fruit and intercropping crops (grains, vegetables, fruits) • Home Garden Program (vegetable crops, medicines)
Drought, flood and landslide control	Rehabilitation of critical lands through agroforestry and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR)

Increasing resilience to disasters and damage caused by climate change	Forest and land fire disaster response training and drought and flood disasters.
Rainwater management through rainwater harvesting, rainwater harvesting, water infiltration, infiltration wells, and others	Provision of clean water. Water sources include water sources and groundwater. Conservation of water catchment in upstream areas.
Increased use of new renewable energy and energy savings	Construction of renewable energy facilities (PLTMH, Solar Panels).
Solid and liquid waste and waste management	The implementation of environmental safeguards includes the management of solid and liquid waste and waste.
Greening and tree planting to increase carbon sequestration and maintain vegetation cover	Tree planting in agroforestry programs and forest area protection through ANR (*assisted natural regeneration*).
Development and capacity building of communities and institutions to support the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation	Trainings related to Sustainable Forest Management, Forest and Land Fire Management, institutional capacity building, and others.
Capacity building to access funding resources and climate change adaptation and mitigation technologies in climate villages	Facilitation of funding mobilization from parties outside the Project. Some examples are: Funding through voluntary carbon mechanisms (*Rimba Collective Program* from Lestari Capital for Social Forestry groups); additional financing support from other donor institutions and NGOs.
Development of community-based, local-level climate change adaptation and mitigation action plans	Development of adaptation actions (clean water, food security, institutional capacity building, disaster resilience) and mitigation (land rehabilitation, forest and land fire management).

It can be seen in the table that the activities of Social Forestry operations are very relevant to the scope of climate change adaptation action according to the Directorate General of Climate Change Control (PPI), Ministry of Environment and Forestry. In the following chapters, the role of the community in the PS group in the implementation of these adaptation activities will be discussed.

The Role of Communities in REDD+ and PROKLIM

PROKLIM is closely related to the REDD+ program, where people who are already aware of climate change, and this is an important aspect of PROKLIM, will support the success of REDD+ (*Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation*). REDD+ is a global approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation. REDD+ activities must meet

the requirements of the REDD+ safeguards framework that protects the rights of indigenous and local peoples and involves relevant parties in the planning and monitoring process (Center for Standardization and Environment, 2013). Examples of community involvement in the implementation of REDD+, such as sustainable agriculture, agroforestry, and appropriate use of natural resources. There are also REDD+ implementation strategies in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, as well as funding options for REDD+ programs through the development of environmental conservation infrastructure.

Within the scope of PROKLIM, the role of the community (in the framework of Social Forestry) can be explained as one of the main components in implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. Communities have an important role to play in identifying climate change vulnerabilities and risks at the local level, as well as in implementing community-based adaptation and mitigation activities. The community in Nanga Betung village (through the Pundjung Batara Village Forest), for example, realizes that forest cover is decreasing, and has an impact on reducing clean water in the community. The community then took the initiative to rehabilitate critical land through agroforestry and jointly maintain clean water facilities of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and ADB, 2023a).

The role of communities in villages with Social Forestry Approval in ProKlim includes:

1. **Identify climate change vulnerabilities and risks:** Communities play a role in gathering information and data on potential climate change risks in their regions. Communities in villages prone to forest and land fires organize independently through MPAs (Fire Care Communities) and Conservation Partnerships to be able to play a role in reducing the risk of forest fire disasters.
2. **Implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation**: In villages with PS Approval, communities are actively involved in the construction of micro-hydro power plants and the use of solar panels to illuminate their villages. The community also actively maintains clean water facilities assisted by donor projects.
3. **Community capacity building:** Communities and local government staff are involved in training related to climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. A total of 614 government staff received training on climate change, initiatives to reduce carbon emissions, and about PROKLIM. A total of 4,151 community members (1,340 from women's groups) participated in training on activity planning, alternative livelihoods, and organizational capacity building (MoEF and ADB, 2023c).
4. **Community institutional strengthening:** Communities in 11 villages are involved in the planning, proposing and operations of Social Forestry. A total of 2,250 people are registered as direct and indirect beneficiaries. Training on community organizations, financial planning, community business development is provided and strengthens the institutional capacity of the

community, as one of the important components of PROKLIM (MoEF and ADB, 2023c).

Results of PROKLIM Assessment in Five Villages (PROKLIM UTAMA)

The 17 villages that benefited from FIP-1, 15 villages were registered in PROKLIM and all received awards. Five villages received the Main PROKLIM award and 10 villages received the Intermediate PROKLIM award. The Main Proklim is a village/village that achieves a PROKLIM value above 81%, which is an accumulation of values from the aspects of mitigation activities, adaptation, greenhouse gas emission reduction, and institutional aspects (Emilda, 2021). FIP-1 facilitates training, socialization, and mentoring activities during the registration and verification process by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry team. The PROKLIM score in five villages that received a score above 81% is presented in the following table:

Table 2: Results of the Main PROKLIM Assessment in Five FIP-1 Villages.

Village/PS	Adaptation	Mitigation	Emission Reduction	Institutional	Total Score
Selaup/ LDPH Selaup	29,44%	15,7%	5%	36,35%	86,36%
Tanjung/ LDPH Bukit Belang	28,17%	16,76%	5%	38,50%	88,44%
Batu Lintang/HA Menoa Sungai Utik	28,77%	16,84%	5%	38,00%	88,61%
Nanga Lauk/ LDPH Bersatu Side Dishes	27,37%	16,90%	5%	37,15%	86,42%
Nanga Sangan	27,5%	16,83%	5%	37,85%	87,19%

This success is a long process of FIP-1 in an effort to integrate the Project's activities with the development goals of the forestry sector and climate change issues. The efforts through the activities of the FIP-1 Project, which have been described in Table 1, have proven to give high marks in the assessment of PROKLIM. The FIP-1 process to assist villages in obtaining PROKLIM awards is summarized as follows (Adi, 2021):

a. **Readiness Analysis**: FIP-1 conducts a preliminary analysis to assess the readiness of villages to participate in the Proklim program. This analysis involves assessing various factors, including aspects of village vulnerability to climate change impacts, environmental sustainability, socio-economic resilience, and village management capacity.
b. **Socialization and Supervision**: The FIP-1 project conducts socialization of Proklim activities in selected villages. Socialization involves conveying information about the goals, benefits, and steps that need to be taken to get the Proklim award. In addition, the project team also conducts regular supervision to monitor progress and provide necessary direction.
c. **Target Setting**: After socialization and readiness analysis is carried out, the project team together with the village set targets that must be achieved to meet the requirements of the Proklim award. These targets can be related to improving environmental quality, diversity of livelihoods, access to resources, or other objectives relevant to the Proklim program.

Figure 1. Assistance in filling out PROKLIM by one of the FIP-1 Project Implementers.

d. **Registration and Assistance**: Villages that have met the criteria and set targets for Proklim are registered with relevant institutions, such as the National Registration System (SRN). Furthermore, the project team will provide assistance, consultation, and coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) and other related parties to facilitate the implementation of Proklim activities.

Integration Model of PROKLIM Initiative and Village Planning

Sustainable forest management in villages and the development of a model of REDD+ activities as a community-based investment to reduce forest destruction cannot be separated from village spatial planning. Participatory village spatial planning will optimize forest management and economic benefits obtained by village communities (Sirait et.al., 2013). Linking village spatial planning with climate change adaptation actions can be done with good spatial management to increase resilience to the impacts of climate change. With proper spatial planning,

villages can identify potential and challenges related to climate change, such as drought control, floods, landslides, and climate-related diseases. This can be done by ensuring safe settlement placement, conservation of forests and protected areas, and increased vegetation cover.

In addition, good space management can also support the use of renewable energy, the development of efficient irrigation systems, and sustainable waste management. FIP-1 provides support in spatial planning of forest areas in each FMU. In the preparation of the Long-Term Forest Management Plan (RPHJP), forest management planning is associated with how villages, with adaptation and mitigation activities are synchronized with forest planning in FMUs. In Batu Lintang Village, where there is the Menoa Sungai Utik Customary Forest, customary forest area planning is an important input in the preparation of the North Kapuas Hulu RPHJP. The existence of Village Forests in other villages, in the preparation of the Social Forestry Management Plan (RKPS), the division of cultivation, protection, and communal land areas is also accommodated in the RPHJP KPH Kapuas Hulu Selatan and KPH Sintang Utara.

Figure 2. Participatory village spatial planning in Radin Jaya Village, Sintang.

Good spatial management will also support sustainable forest management. By mapping and identifying forest areas and protected areas, villages can maintain forest sustainability and control forest destruction. Spatial planning that pays attention to the relationship between forests and the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors will also ensure the economic sustainability of the community as well as environmental protection (Wahid, 2011). With a strong and independent community-based forest management institution, as well as good communication

and networks between community leaders and stakeholders, sustainable forest management can be achieved.

Economic Benefits of Sustainable Forest Management and Climate Change Action

Economic benefits that can be obtained by communities, especially Social Forestry Groups, through sustainable forest management and climate change action. Some of the economic benefits that can be achieved include:

a. **Agricultural Development through Agroforestry**: Agroforestry is one of the economic development strategies that is in line with climate change action. By utilizing land for the cultivation of agricultural crops and forest trees, communities can produce sustainable agricultural and timber products. This not only provides an additional source of income, but also helps in reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Puspitasari, et el., 2019).
b. **Forest-Based Business Governance**: Communities can develop forest-based businesses such as the processing of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), such as traditional medicinal plants, handicrafts, or food products made from local raw materials. These efforts not only provide additional income, but also conserve biodiversity and reduce economic pressure on forests (Supriyanto, et al., 2023).
c. **Nature and Ecotourism**: By utilizing the natural wealth and beauty of forests and protected areas as tourist attractions, people can develop the potential of natural tourism and ecotourism. Sustainable tourism based on the principles of local nature and culture preservation will provide economic benefits for the community while promoting environmental conservation (Dewi, et al., 2017).
d. **Improving Food Security**: In the face of climate change, it is important for communities to develop food security. Through the development of sustainable agriculture such as organic farming or community-based farming, communities can obtain a source of income from agricultural products, while maintaining the sustainability of the soil and the environment Dwiprabowo et al., 2011).

Challenges, Obstacles, and Opportunities

In addition to the success of the FIP-1 Project in 15 villages that have received the PROKLIM award, there are still challenges and obstacles that have become homework for the Regional Government and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, to be able to increase and expand the positive impact of PROKLIM, especially through the strengthening of the Social Forestry Program. Challenges and obstacles in the implementation of the PROKLIM program in West Kalimantan (West Kalimantan) include:

1. **Budget limitations**: There are budget limitations to reach all regions in the district/city in the context of PROKLIM development.
2. **Accessibility of PROKLIM locations**: Most PROKLIM locations in West Kalimantan are quite difficult to reach, which can make it difficult to implement the program and engage local communities.

3. **Strengthening local initiatives**: The need to strengthen local community initiatives for the sustainable implementation of PROKLIM. Active participation and awareness from the community are needed in carrying out climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.
4. **PROKLIM Registration**: PROKLIM registration through the SRN (National Registration System) application is quite detailed, requiring good coordination between the local government and related parties.

However, there are also opportunities and hopes in the PROKLIM program in West Kalimantan, including:

1. **Increased community involvement**: The PROKLIM program strengthens community involvement in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. Increased community involvement is expected to increase awareness and participation in implementing PROKLIM.
2. **Regeneration of the younger generation**: There needs to be regeneration in the younger generation so that the implementation of PROKLIM can run sustainably in the future.
3. **Pilot village**: PROKLIM can be a pilot village that is able to manage its area on an environmentally friendly basis, so that it is able to face the effects of environmental changes.
4. **Social, economic, environmental, and climate disaster risk reduction benefits**: With the good implementation of PROKLIM, it is hoped that it can provide social, economic, environmental, and climate disaster risk reduction benefits for the people in West Kalimantan.

With awareness and joint efforts, these challenges and obstacles are expected to be overcome so that the PROKLIM program in West Kalimantan can run well and have a positive impact on increasing resilience to climate change and the welfare of local communities.

Future Development Strategy

Economic development strategies that are in line with climate change action can involve various parties, including:

a. Encourage sustainable economic activities in sectors that do not cause high greenhouse gas emissions, such as forest-based businesses and sustainable agriculture. The development of agroforestry as the main activity of social forestry groups must be continued through various efforts both by the Central Government and the Region, involving the private sector, non-governmental organizations and academics. In several FIP-1 target villages, for example in Kayu Dujung, Radin Jaya, Senangan Kecil, and Tanjung Sari, the Agroforestry KUPS was formed which shows that agroforestry activities are the mainstay for improving the village economy (KLHK, 2023a)
b. Building partnerships between the community, government, and the private sector to support sustainable economic development. FIP-1 has facilitated the preparation of the Integrated Area Development (IAD) Master Plan in Kapuas

Hulu and Sintang Districts, which is expected to be a new catalyst in the development of social forestry businesses that are friendly to climate change issues (Adi et al., 2023a).

c. Develop a sustainable product market by providing incentives and certifications that promote these products. FIP-1 has initiated cooperation between the Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) and several potential off-takers, through the manager of the Forest Products Gallery in Pontianak. FIP-1 also facilitates collaboration between KUPS and international institutions in the *Rimba Collective* Program by Lestari Capital (KLHK, 2023b).
d. Prioritizing education and training to empower communities in developing economic ventures that are in line with climate change action, such as training in agroforestry or sustainable agricultural techniques. This training and capacity building is expected to increase local values and knowledge of communities for more sustainable forest management (Adi, et. al., 2023b)

By implementing this strategy, communities can reap sustainable economic benefits while preserving the environment in the face of climate change.

CONCLUSION

This study highlights the significant role of the Social Forestry (SF) program in supporting the Climate Village Program (PROKLIM) in Kapuas Hulu and Sintang, West Kalimantan. The research reveals a strong connection between the implementation of Social Forestry activities and the criteria for PROKLIM, which includes adaptation and mitigation actions to combat climate change. The findings indicate that villages with Social Forestry initiatives are more likely to achieve higher PROKLIM ratings, as these programs directly contribute to enhancing environmental quality, resilience to climate impacts, and community welfare.

The successful integration of Social Forestry with climate action has shown positive outcomes, including increased community participation in forest management, disaster resilience, and sustainable economic activities. The study suggests that further strategies for the development of PROKLIM should focus on promoting climate-friendly economic activities, fostering partnerships, and building community capacities. Additionally, the involvement of local communities in planning and implementing adaptation and mitigation activities is essential for the sustainability of both Social Forestry and PROKLIM initiatives.

Ultimately, this research serves as a foundation for future efforts in integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation into local development policies, particularly in areas with active Social Forestry programs. The lessons learned from Kapuas Hulu and Sintang can guide other regions in Indonesia and beyond in developing effective, community-based climate resilience strategies.

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