

# **STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY IN MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING ON THE PROGRESS TOWARD SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1. Indonesia is a vast and diverse country of 220 million people, representing some 300 ethnic groups. Forest, accounting for about 60% (estimated at about 114 million hectares) of the land area, is Indonesia's most extensive natural resource, and has major importance for global climate and bio-diversity. Indonesia's forest represent about 10% of the world's remaining tropical forests. The tropical rain forest of Indonesia is widely acclaimed as one of the 12 mega biodiversity countries in the world.  
Indonesia's forest is home to some 40 million people. Additionally, forestry provides livelihood, directly and indirectly, through its contribution to employment and income, for some 4 million families.
- 1.2. The recently dynamic changing in the national development policy of the country has influenced significant drastic shift of National Forest Policy from centralized to decentralized forest management approach.  
This decentralization process will greatly influence the institutional arrangement in forestry sector as mandated by Law No. 22/1999.  
The delegation of authority in forest management from central government to the district government will also influence the monitoring, assessment and reporting, mechanism.
- 1.3. As a member/ party of international organizations/conventions, Indonesia has tried her best to adopt forestry related commitments and obligations in national forest policy and programme. However, due to limited resources the implementation of national forestry programme has been focused in several priority activities.
- 1.4. Monitoring, assessment and reporting (MAR) the implementation of ITF/IFF proposals for actions is not specifically conducted. The implementation of priority programme and activities in the NFP framework has been monitored and reported (mostly from administrative aspect) through regular reporting system. Analysis and technical assessment have only been conducted in several projects where the needed budget are provided.

## **PRIORITY PROGRAMMES TOWARD SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT**

- 2.1. The anxiety of the condition of forest resources has pushed the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to tackle seriously the complex problems in the forestry development. International commitment such as Memorandum of Understanding agreed by the Government of Indonesia and the Consultative Group on Indonesia (CGI) become part of the implementation of forestry development.
- 2.2. The priority activities under GoI – CGI commitment are:
  1. Control of Illegal logging
  2. Forest resource assessment
  3. Moratorium on forest conversion
  4. Downsizing and restructuring of wood based industry
  5. Closing of heavily indebted wood industry
  6. Reforestation and forest plantation
  7. Recalculation of timber value
  8. Forestry decentralization
  9. Forest fire control
  10. Development of National Forest Programme
  11. Land tenure
  12. Forest Management System
- 2.3. Through multi-stakeholders participation the Ministry of Forestry has formulated National Forest Statement as initial stage for the formulation and adoption of the National forest programme which contains these following priority thematic lines:
  - a. forest resource inventory and land use planning
  - b. management of production forest
  - c. forest- based industry and trade
  - d. social forestry and community based forest management.
  - e. watershed management and forest rehabilitation.
  - f. biodiversity, conservation and ecotourism
  - g. land tenure
  - h. combating illegal logging
  - I. Forest fire prevention
  - i. Capacity building and institutional strengthening
  - j. decentralization of forest management
  - k. financing sustainable forest management
  - l. enhancing traditional forest- related knowledge
  - m. international cooperation
- 2.4. Priority programmes of forestry development as underlined by Cabinet “Gotong-royong” are:
  - a. Curbing illegal logging
  - b. Controlling forest fire
  - c. Restructuring forest industries
  - d. Developing forest plantation for forest and land rehabilitation
  - e. Decentralizing forestry sector.

2.5. Based on National Case Study on Strengthening National Efforts in Implementing the IPF Proposals for Action conducted in 1998, the relevancy of the cluster of IPF Proposals for Action for Indonesia was identified. The report of the National Case Study was presented during Six-country initiative in Bonn in February 1998. In the study, the relevancy of IPF proposals for action were checked against the National Five Year Plan.

2.6. The result of the National Case Study could be summarize as follows:

<b>Cluster of IPF Proposals for Action</b>	<b>Degree of Relevance for Indonesia</b>
I.A. Progress through national forest and land-use programmes	Highly relevant
I.B. Underlying Causes of Deforestation	Highly relevant
I.C. Traditional forest-related knowledge	Relevant
I.D. Fragile ecosystems affected by desertification and drought	Low relevance
I.E. Impact of airborne pollution of forest	Low relevance
I.F. Needs and requirement of developing and other countries with low forest cover	Low relevance
II.A. Financial assistance	Relevant
II.B. Technology transfer and capacity-building and information	Relevant

<b>Cluster of IPF Proposals for Action</b>	<b>Degree of Relevance for</b>
III.A Assessment of the multiple benefits of all	Relevant
III.B Forest research	Relevant
III. C Methodologies for the proper valuation of the multiple benefits of forests	Relevant
III. D Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest	Highly relevant
IV. Trade and environment	Highly relevant

## **INDONESIAN EXPERIENCES IN MONITORING, ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST DEVELOPMENT UNDER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FRAMEWORK**

- 3.1. Indonesia has submitted National report (National communication) on the implementation of UNFCCC (Supported by UNDP) in year 2000.
- 3.2. National report on the implementation of UNCCD was submitted in year 2000 (supported by Secretariat of UNCCD, Bonn). Workshop for formulating the National Report was also sponsored by Secretariat of the UNCCD.
- 3.3. Report on the progress of implementation of RAMSAR was submitted by Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry in year 2001 using electronic standard format introduced by Secretariat of RAMSAR
- 3.4. As a member of the ITTO, Indonesia has submitted National report on the progress toward sustainable forest management (achieving ITTO Objective 2000) in 1999. To expedite and standardize reporting the progress of the implementation of ITTO objective 2000, ITTO has published guidelines on the Application of Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management at National Level and at Forest Management Unit Level. ITTO has also conducted a special training workshop to socialize the guidelines. Indonesia is now preparing National Report for Year 2001 through the conduct of National Workshop. Financial Assistance for the workshop and formulation of the report has been requested to ITTO.

## **RECOMMENDATION AND FOLLOW UP NEEDED IN MONITORING ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IPF /IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION**

- 4.1. There is a need to strengthen institutional capacity in monitoring, assessment and reporting the progress of implementation of IPF/IFF proposals of action.
- 4.2. Training and financial assistance should be given to the countries (which need to be supported) for MAR of the implementation of the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action
- 4.3. Development and socialization of user friendly guidelines and reporting format for the implementation of IPF/IFF Proposals for Action
- 4.4. Coordination and synchronization of different reporting system for the implementation of forestry related conventions/organizations is urgently needed to achieve an effective and efficient reporting mechanism.
- 4.5. National Focal Point of the UNFF should be capable to coordinate with the related stakeholders in the country to ensure close coordination in implementing monitoring, assessment and reporting the implementation of IPF/IFF Proposals for Action. Facilitation and support for the coordination and for the office works of the focal point is also needed.