



Ecological Risks Bukit Nanti Martapura forest area (UPTD KPH WIL VI Bukit Nanti-Martapura)

Authors:

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1. Introduction

- Forest is an aspect of biosphere that stores certain endemic biodiversity
- Providing water, food, energy, producing oxygen, keeping carbon emissions stable, guarding erosion, and habitat for animals and plants
- Forest sustainability is able to maintain quality, quantity and the creation of a balance of living ecosystems. Forest conservation efforts are a reflection of a real government's commitment to the ecology of life
- Responding to forest destruction, the government has implemented many forest conservation programs. This effort is not very meaningful because from year to year there has been an increase in deforestation. Forest destruction is caused by human and natural factors. However, 85% of the damage was caused by human behavior who tended to over-exploit forest resources.

the aims of this research :

1. Identify actors, patterns and motives for forest destruction;
2. Analyzing the relevance of the program design developed by the Lembaga Jejak Bumi Indonesia (LJBI) on improving forest quality and increasing food security for members and assisted communities around the forest area in Bukit Nanti Martapura (UPTD KPH WIL VI Bukit Nanti-Martapura

3. Result and Discussion

Table 1. Forest area (ha) in South Sumatra

No	Type of Forest	Large (Ha)
1	Protected forest	578.278,94
2	Nature Reserve and Nature Conservation	790.785,39
3	Production forest	
	a. Limited production forest	213.918,49
	b. Permanent Production Forest	1.713.850,70
	c. Conservation Forest	161.025,21
		Large no 3
		2.088.794,40
		Total forest area
		3.457.858,73

**To restore & maintain 70,096.51ha of forest damage in Bukit
Nanti
(UPTD KPH WIL VI Bukit Nanti-Martapura)**

the government established :

KPH Region VI Bukit Nanti /KPHL Bukit Nanti- Martapura

SK.76/Menhut-II/2010 dated 10/02/2010, revised by the Minister of Environment and Forestry (Kemen-LHK) with SK.621/Menlhk-Setjen/2015 dated 14/12/2015.

South Sumatra Governor Regulation Number 41 of 2017 dated 19/09/2017 related to the KPH Institution of Region VI Bukit Nanti-Martapura.

Figure 1. A forest map in the working area of KPH Bukit Nanti

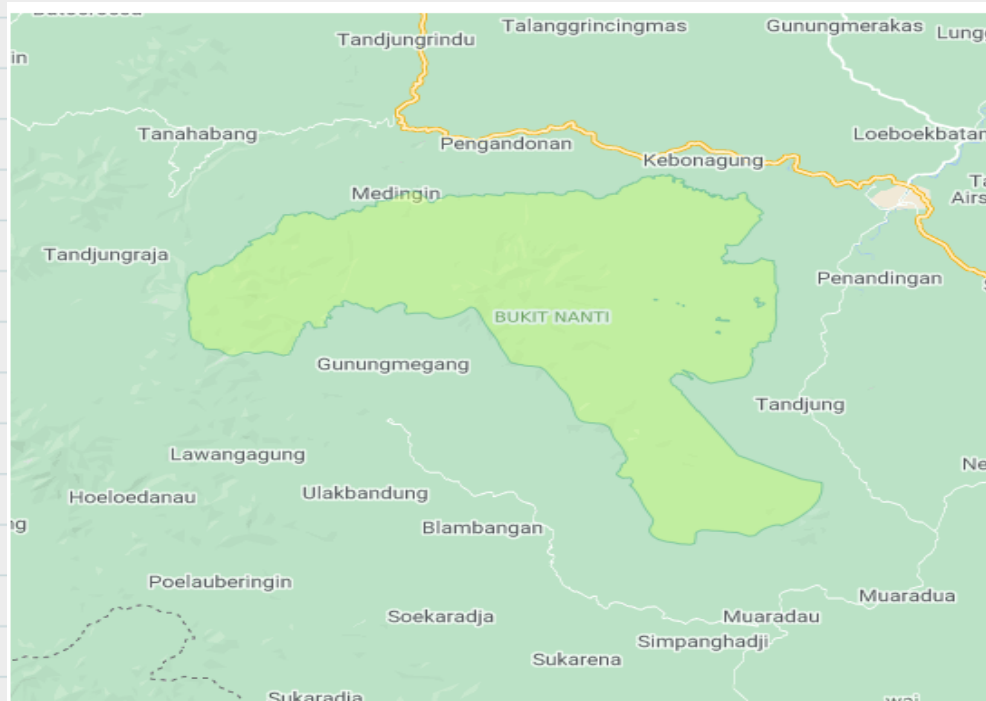


Table 4. Forest area (ha) in the working area of the UPTD Bukit Nanti-Martapura

No	Regency / City	Protected forest	Nature Reserve and Nature Conservation	Production forest			Total Forest Area (Total)
				Limited	Permanent	Conservation	
1	Ogan Komering Ulu	68.309,42	-	18.646,99	54.958,68	-	141.915,09
8	OKU Selatan	128.412,81	44.995,57	10.238,82	17.845,18	-	201.492,38
9	OKU Timur	5,35	-	-	19.475,77	-	19.481,12
Total (Ha)		196.727,58	44.995,57	28.885,81	92.279,63	0,00	362.888,59

Tabel 5. Forest area managed by KPHL Bukit Nanti

No	Territory	Land area (Ha)
1	Ogan Komering Ulu	43.590
2	OKU Timur	21.068
3	OKU Selatan	6.305
	Total	70.963

Table 6. The area of critical forest in the KPH Bukit Nanti-Martapura working area in 2021

No	UPTD KPH	Land Critical Level (HA)		
		Critical	Very Critical	Total (HA)
1	UPTD KPH WIL VI Bukit Nanti-Martapura	64.657,89	5.438,62	70.096,51
	Total	611.717,13	122.038,86	733.756

3.2. Findings & experiences of LJBI assistance in the Working Area of KPH Bukit Nanti-Martapura Uncovering the causes of forest destruction:

Table 8. Causes of forest destruction in the working area of UPTD KPH Wilayah IV Bukit Nanti-Martapura

No	the cause	Damage area (ha)	% damage
I	Policy		
	Permanent conversion of forest areas into plantations, agriculture, settlements	513.629,2	70%
	There is use of forest areas outside the forestry sector through borrowing and using forest areas and harvesting forest products that do not pay attention to the principles of sustainable forest management	88.050,7	12%
	Sub total I	601.679,9	82%
II	Awareness of the economic conditions of forest communities and the demand for forest products		
	Forest encroachment (illegal logging) occurred which was driven by the large demand for timber and other forest products	110.063,4	15%
II	Natural		
	Forest and land fires that often occur in forest areas in South Sumatra Province during the dry season	22.012,7	3%
	Total area of forest destruction	733.756,0	100%

Source: FGD: LLH JBI with a research team, Baturaja 2020.

Table 9. Forest product commodities hunted by local and international markets

No	Description	Market Demand		Implications
		National	International	
1	Processed wood	V	V	Forest encroachment (massive felling of trees)
2	Forest honey (Sialang)	V	V	Forest encroachment (logging of sialang wood as an instant action to extract forest honey).
3	Resin	V	V	Excessive exploitation of resin sap without replanting (dead trees, felled and processed for building needs)
4	Bamboo	V		Bamboo encroachment & felling without replanting.
5	Amorpophalus Titanium (types of Sumatran carcass flowers)	V	V	Forest encroachment and over-harvesting of tubers, damage to ecosystems and scarcity.
6	Poaching of wild animals	V	V	Overexploitation without breeding (captivity), extinction of animals.







4. Conclusion

- 1. Forest destruction at the site level is more dominantly carried out by local political rents; collaboration between village officials, UPTD officials.**
- 2. The technical operators of destruction are migrant communities and a small number of people living around forest areas.**
- 3. Motives for local elites are political and economic benefits; The community's motives are economy and access to arable land. At the site level, to hack operators, the program run by LLH JBI is a community-based forestry program or Forestry Based Community.**

So a program that integrates and synergizes the root causes of community problems around the forest with the sustainability and sustainability of forest ecology that provides sustainable benefits for people's lives can be used as a reference for modeling programs carried out by the government, in addition to making improvements at the macro level of the policy system, both at the national, provincial and district levels. city.



Thank You
Arigatōgozaimashita