

FOREST PROTECTION IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL FORESTRY IN LORE LINDU NATIONAL PARK

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ABSTRACT

Social Forestry is a sustainable forest management system implemented in state forest areas or rights forests/customary forests implemented by local communities or customary law communities as the main actors to improve their welfare, environmental balance, and socio-cultural dynamics. The formulation of the problem of this study is: What is the role of the community in the implementation of forest management in Lore Lindu National Park.? What is the authority of the Regional Government in the implementation of Social Forestry in improving forest protection in Lore Lindu National Park? The purpose of a study is to direct the goals that are intended or to be achieved in research. Therefore, the objectives of this study are to be achieved, namely: to analyze the role of indigenous peoples in the implementation of forest management in Lore Lindu National Park and the role of local governments in the implementation of Social Forestry in improving forest protection in Lore Lindu National Park. The implementation of Social Forestry Management for the Community in Lore Lindu National Park is carried out by issuing forest management approval with a scheme based on applicable regulations, and the community is given a period of 35 years to manage the forest area after the issuance of a Decree by the Minister. The authority of the Regional Government in the implementation of Social Forestry in improving forest protection in Lore Lindu National Park by the Forestry Service of Central Sulawesi Province is to guide on strengthening institutional capacity, area governance, and business development. provide benefits and encourage the improvement of community resources and economy, Supervision is carried out by the Minister through the Director General, and evaluation activities are carried out to see if the management approval holder has fulfilled the fulfillment of rights, fulfillment of obligations, compliance with prohibitions and Social Forestry Management activities.

Keywords: Earthquake Lore, Forest Protection, Social Forestry

INTRODUCTION

Forest resource management in Indonesia refers to the ideology of control and utilization of natural resources as stated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, namely that the State controls natural resources, including forests, and is used for the greatest possible prosperity of the people. In Article 1 of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, the definition of Forest is an ecosystem unit in the form of a stretch of land containing biological natural resources dominated by trees in the natural communion of their environment, which cannot be separated from each other (Arba et al., 2023)

Forests as a gift and mandate of God Almighty bestowed upon the Indonesian nation, are wealth controlled by the State, provide versatile benefits for mankind, therefore must be grateful, managed, and utilized optimally, as well as maintained for the greatest prosperity of the people, for the present and future generations; As one of the determinants of the life support system and the source of people's prosperity, its condition tends to decline, therefore its existence must be maintained optimally, its carrying capacity maintained wisely, openly, professionally, and responsibly; that sustainable and globally minded forest management must accommodate the dynamics of aspirations and community participation, customs and culture, as well as community values based on national legal norms. (Law Number 41 of 1999)

In terms of sustainable forest management and management that requires the participation of the community, customs, and culture as well as community values as stated in the consideration of the Forestry Law, the Government holds a Social Forestry Program whose goal is to improve the welfare of the community in terms of forest management and can also prosper the surrounding communities who live and live around the forest. Social Forestry (PS) is a sustainable forest management system implemented in state forest areas or rights forests/customary forests implemented by local communities or customary law communities as the main actors to improve their welfare, environmental balance, and socio-cultural dynamics (Dirjen Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan, 2025)

Forest resources as one of the life support systems need to be managed and maintained for the greatest prosperity of the people. In addition, there is an understanding to save forest resources and reorient forestry development in the next 10-20 years: "The Era of Forest Resources Rehabilitation and Conservation" and encourage the success of 5 (five) Priority Policies for the Future of Forestry. The act of lanjut from this concept is the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number: P.O1/Menhut-II/2004 concerning "Empowerment of Local Communities in and or Around Forests in the Framework of Social Forestry", which was stipulated on July 12, 2004. SF is intended to realize the sustainability of forest resources and improve the welfare of the community through the empowerment of local communities, both in and around the forest (Kusumedi, 2012)

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.83/MENLHK/KUM.1/10/2016 concerning Social Forestry, the purpose of the establishment of this ministerial regulation, namely this Ministerial Regulation, is intended to provide guidelines for the granting of management rights, licensing, partnerships and Customary Forests in the field of Social Forestry. and this Ministerial Regulation aims to solve tenure and justice problems for local communities and customary law communities located in or around forest areas in the context of community welfare and the preservation of forest functions as stipulated in Article 2.

Seeing the background of the formation of this regulation to reduce poverty, unemployment, and inequality in the management/utilization of forest areas, social forestry activities are needed through efforts to provide legal access to local communities in the form of Village Forest management, Community Forest Business Permits, People's Plantation Forests, Forestry Partnerships or community recognition and protection and forest resource conservation. The empowerment program through social forestry is one of the conflict resolution strategies, but in several directions and objectives there are elements of conflict due to, among others:

program policies that are still centralistic, empowerment stages that are still procedural, as well as the implementation of boundaries/action arenas, rules of the game and the determination of stakeholders have not been prioritized in the planning and framework of empowerment programs (Edi Sumanto, 2009)

Lore Lindu National Park as one of the national parks is located about 60 kilometers south of the city of Palu and is located between 119°90' - 120°16' in the east and 1°8' - 1°3' in the south. Compared to other national parks in Indonesia, which are only moderately large, this National Park officially covers an area of 217,991.18 ha (about 1.2% of Sulawesi's area which covers an area of 189,000 km² or 2.4% of the rest of Sulawesi's forests which is 90,000 km²) with altitudes varying between 200 to 2,610 meters above sea level.

TNLL has 117 villages within the national park area, and another 64 villages around the border. The number of local communities who take the results and utilize forests in tourist parks in the Lore Lindu National Park (TNLL) area is not clear regarding the status of their land tenure and the status of the forest inhabited by the surrounding community, whether it is a customary forest or part of a social forest. The existence of TNLL provides benefits to the surrounding community, especially in the fields of tourism, agriculture and plantations which are managed independently by the community without the knowledge of the government or those who have authority in this case the Central Sulawesi Provincial Forestry Service. By looking at the above background, the author is interested in conducting research on how to implement Social Forestry management for the community in Lore Lindu National Park. And what is the authority of the Regional Government in the implementation of Social Forestry in improving forest protection in Lore Lindu National Park?

Research on the Lore Lindu area and also Perhutani Sosial has become a relevant topic and continues to develop. The following are the titles of previous research related to this topic, namely Vayka Abdullah with the research title Legal Protection of Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Forest Resources Management in Lore Lindu National Park contained in the Journal of Legal Opinion (Legal Opinion Edition 5, Volume 3), Sudirman Daeng Massiri, Bramasto Nugroho, Hariadi Kartodihardjo, and Rinekso Soekmadi with the research title Preferences and Motivations of Local Communities in the Utilization of Forest Resources in National Parks Lore Lindu, Central Sulawesi Province Year published in the Journal of Human and Environment (Vol. 23, No.2 July 2016), Mohammad Bustam with the research title The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Determination of Lore Lindu National Park: A Study of the Merdeka Land Foundation in Fighting for the Rights of the Katu Community is published in the Journal of Social Development Studies (JSDS)(Volume 2, Issue 1, March 2021).

Based on previous research with the same research location, namely in Lore Lindu National Park, but in this study it is focused on social forestry in TNLL where people who live and also take forest products in protected forest areas to maintain and protect the forest area, as well as the responsibility of local governments, especially for related agencies in law enforcement for forest protection in Lore Lindu National Park. Perhutani Sosial is carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for the welfare of the community and also to preserve forests. Some writings focus on the rights of communities in forest use and the role of customary institutions without focusing on social forestry and its implementation and supervision. The

author took a research based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 83 of 2016 concerning Social Forestry to reduce the level of poverty, unemployment, and insecurity in the management and utilization of forest areas. This regulation stipulates that social forestry activities must include providing legal access to local communities through village forest management, community forest business licenses, community plantation forests, forestry partnerships, and forests.

METHODS

1. Research Type

This research is empirical research, namely research obtained from experience, observations based on data in the field and information obtained from direct interviews with various sources and agencies related to this research.

2. Research Location

The location of this research was conducted in Lore Lindu National Park, Central Sulawesi Province, the Forestry Service, and several agencies related to this research.

3. Source of Legal Materials

Legal Materials This research will systematize primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Primary Legal Materials are legal materials obtained directly from respondents who have been designated as samples by direct interviews using interview guides. Secondary Legal Materials are Legal Materials obtained in ready-made circumstances, such as books, journals, scientific research papers, court decisions, laws and regulations, and expert opinions.

4. Data Processing and Data Analysis

The processing of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials in the study will also use qualitative research using the inductive approach method. The prominence of the research process and the use of theoretical foundations is carried out so that the research focus is in accordance with the data in the field. In addition, the theoretical foundation is also useful for providing an overview of the research background and as material for discussing research results ((Rukin, 2019)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of Social Forestry Management for the Community in Lore Lindu National Park

Based on Decree Number 263 of 2024 concerning the Lore Lindu National Park Management Zone of Sigi Regency and Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi Province consists of several zones, namely: Core Zone, Jungle Zone, Utilization Zone, Traditional Zone, Rehabilitation Zone, Cultural Zone, Special Zone and Customary Forest. In the Traditional zoning in the TNLL area, there are still people who carry out agricultural activities which sometimes still take results in the TNLL area, this is of course a concern for the Lore Lindu National Park Office as the

authority in the supervision and also the preservation of the TNLL area in Central Sulawesi Province. The zoning system related to the local wisdom of indigenous peoples in managing forest resources in Lore Lindu National Park is still allowed, especially in terms of the use of banyan tree bark as a material for traditional clothing (fuya cloth). To get bark, people are not allowed to cut down banyan trees in order to maintain the stability of natural resources and change their lives. In principle, indigenous peoples are still protected and have the right to manage forest resources in Lore Lindu National Park, as long as they do not conflict with the applicable laws and regulations and their existence is recognized.(Abdullah & Vayka, 2015)

This is related to the existence of indigenous or local peoples in the TNLL area, as well as the rights of indigenous peoples in forest management. As meant by the definition, Forest is a natural resource that has strategic value in the development of the nation and state. The involvement of the state in its structuring, coaching and management is urgently needed. This is because forests are natural resources controlled by the state and used for the welfare of the people as a whole. In Article 4 of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, it is stated that all forests within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, including the natural resources contained therein, are controlled by the state for the greatest prosperity of the people(Supriadi, 2010) Indigenous or local communities play a very important role in the preservation of forest areas and also maintain the local wisdom of the community.

The existence of communities in forest management can be seen in Article 46 of the Basic Agrarian Law related to forest products, namely (1) The right to clear land and collect forest products can only be owned by Indonesian citizens and is regulated by government regulations, (2) by using the right to collect forest products legally does not automatically obtain land rights. The right to collect forest products is the right to collect forest products, both timber and non-timber, in production forests in the quantity and type specified in the permit letter. What is meant by the working area of forest product collection rights is a production forest area that is burdened with forest product collection rights. Permits for the collection of timber and non-timber forest products in production forests can be granted to individuals and cooperatives (Salim, 2019)

Types of activities that can be carried out in forest utilization Forest utilization can be carried out through activities:

1. Utilization of the area;
Area utilization is an activity to utilize the space to grow so that environmental benefits, social benefits, and economic benefits are obtained optimally without reducing their main functions;
2. Utilization of environmental services;
The use of environmental services is an activity to utilize the potential of environmental services by not damaging the environment and reducing its main function.
3. Utilization of timber and non-timber forest products;
The use of timber forest products is an activity to utilize and cultivate forest products in the form of wood without damaging the environment and not reducing its main function. The use of non-timber forest products is an activity to utilize and cultivate non-timber forest products without damaging the environment and not reducing its main function.

4. Collection of timber and non-timber forest products.

Collection of timber and/or non-timber forest products is an activity to take forest products either in the form of timber and/or non-timber with a certain time, area and/or volume restriction (Arba et al., 2023)

Forest utilization is an activity to utilize forest areas, utilize environmental services, utilize timber and non-timber forest products and collect timber and non-timber forest products optimally and fairly for the welfare of the community while maintaining their sustainability. Area utilization is an activity to utilize growth space so that environmental benefits, social benefits and economic benefits are obtained optimally without reducing their main functions (Heripan et al., 2023)

Therefore, the Government encourages to be able to involve the community in forest management by paying attention to forest sustainability, especially in the TNLL area; in this case the formation of Social Forestry, which was proclaimed in 2016. Social forestry is regulated in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 83 of 2016 concerning Social Forestry. The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas has made social forestry a supporting part of national priorities because it sees its potential to provide a multiplier effect for sustainable social, economic and environmental development. Social forestry targets the protection of land, human resources, and business opportunities. Therefore, in practice, this policy will always be in contact with various stakeholders and institutions, from the central government to the regions. Although the leading sector of social forestry is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, in practice collaboration is very multi-sectoral and cross-regional. Social Forestry is a legal form of communities around forest areas to be involved in the target of 12.7 million ha. In 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry strengthened social forestry in Indonesia by issuing the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 of 2021. This regulation explains the social management of forestry. In addition, there is also the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 4 of 2023 concerning social forestry management in forest areas with special management (Pambudi, 2023)

In the context of forest protection, communities can form interest groups or coalitions to support the policy. Good awareness of the need for forest protection and active participation in conservation activities can create strong coalitions, which in turn can influence policy implementation. One of them is providing benefits in the economy, The aspect of economic benefits also affects community participation in forest protection activities. While the economic benefits of forest protection may not be immediately apparent in the short term, forest conservation can have a positive impact on communities in the longer term. However, research shows that the economic benefits felt by communities are less directly felt, and this can affect people's motivation to engage in forest protection activities (Makruf et al., 2023)

Social forestry is a sustainable forest management system implemented in state forest areas or rights forests/customary forests implemented by local communities or customary law communities as the main actors. The goal is to improve the welfare of customary law communities, environmental balance, and socio-cultural dynamics in the form of Village Forests, Community Forests, People's Plantation Forests, People's Forests, Customary Forests, and Forestry Partnerships. The purpose of this program is to improve community welfare

through empowerment mechanisms while still being guided by the aspect of forest sustainability. Based on this, this is a very good opportunity for the community around the forest to be able to manage and empower forest land. The program has basic principles, including justice, sustainability, legal capacity, participatory, and responsible (Cahyono & Galundra, 2015)

Legal access to the management of forest areas is made in five management schemes, namely the Village Forest Scheme (HD) of state forests whose management rights are given to village institutions for village welfare. Community Forest (HKm), which is a state forest whose main use is aimed at empowering local communities. People's Plantation Forests (HTR/IPHPS), are plantation forests in production forests built by community groups to improve the potential and quality of production forests by applying silviculture in order to ensure the preservation of forest resources. Customary Forest (HA), where this forest is a forest that is located within the territory of the customary forest community. The last scheme is the Forestry Partnership, where there is cooperation between local communities and forest managers, holders of Forest Utilization Business Licenses, forest services, permits to borrow and use forest areas or holders of primary industry business licenses for forest products (Arba et al., 2023)

Perhutani Social, which is located in the Central Sulawesi Province Region in July 2025, has issued 218 (two hundred and eighteen) Perhutani Social Decrees in all districts of Central Sulawesi Province, the data can be seen in the following table

**JUMLAH TOTAL SK PERSETUJUAN PENGELOLAAN PERHUTANAN SOSIAL
DI PROVINSI SULAWESI TENGAH S/D JULI 2025**

NO	KPH	TOTAL			HD			HKm			KULIN KK			HTR			HA		
		SK	Luas	KK	SK	Luas	KK	SK	Luas	KK	SK	Luas	KK	SK	Luas	KK	SK	Luas	KK
1	BALANTAK	9	6,651.00	1,212	8	6,551.00	1,199	-	-	-				1	100.00	13	0		
2	TOIU BATURUBE	11	8,612.52	960	3	1,891.32	513	7	509.2	334							1	6,212.00	113
3	BANAWA LALUNDU	8	5,306.00	2,009	7	5,067.00	1,930	1	239	79							0		
4	DOLAGO TANGGUNUNG	29	12,917.33	3,286	2	2,850.00	1,182	27	10,067.33	2,104							0		
5	DAMPILAS TINOMBO	14	20,279.00	4,693	12	19,854.00	4,605	2	425	88							0		
6	KULAWI	19	24,931.00	7,688	13	11,012.00	4,498	1	2630.00	857							5	11,289.00	2,333
7	SINTUWU MAROSO	23	18,500.82	4,000	10	11,213.00	2,191	13	7,287.82	1,809							0		
8	POGOGUL	19	8,558.00	4,993	18	8,315.00	4,921	1	243	72							0		
9	PULAU PELING	7	4,350.00	1,354	3	1,255.00	662	4	3095	692							0		
10	SIVIA PATUJU	47	16,453.00	5,386	12	8,866.00	3,389	9	4,492.00	910				26	3,095.00	1,087	0		
11	TEPE ASA MAROSO	6	1,926.00	1,044	1	570.00	757	5	1,356.00	287							0		
12	TEPO ASA AROA	9	2,947.00	1,400	5	2,060.00	1,213	4	887.00	187									
13	GUNUNG DAKO	17	3,506.00	1,667	2	537.00	936	15	2,969.00	731									
	JUMLAH	218	134,937.67	39,692	96	80,041.32	27,996	89	34,200.35	8,150	0	-	-	27	3,195.00	1,100	6	17,501.00	2,446

Table 1. PS Management Approval Decree

Data Source: Sul-Teng Provincial Forestry Service (2025)

Mr. I Wayan Susanto (Forest Ecosystem Control) from the Forestry Service said that the PS has been included in the National Strategy Program since 2012 there are 5 schemes proposed in community activities, including the most submissions of Decrees are Village Forests and Community Forests in the Central Sulawesi Province area, and the period of provision for PS

holders is 35 (thirty-five) years and can be extended. However, for the extension, there needs to be an evaluation for PS holders, this is of course in line with the Rights and Prohibitions for Management Approval Holders regulated in Article 93 of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management, namely:

1) HD, HKm and HTR Management Approval Holders, must:

1. Implementing forest management in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management;
2. protect its area from environmental destruction and pollution;
3. mark the boundaries of its working area;
4. prepare forest management plans, business work plans, and annual work plans, and submit implementation reports to the Social Forestry Management Approval issuer;
5. planting and maintaining forests in their working areas;
6. implementing forest product management;
7. pay non-tax state revenue from the results of Social Forestry Management activities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and
8. implementing forest protection.

2) The holder of the management approval as intended in paragraph (1) is prohibited:

1. transfer of Social Forestry Management Approvals;
2. planting oil palm in the Social Forestry Management Agreement area;
3. collateral for the Social Forestry Management Approval area;
4. cutting down trees in the Social Forestry Management Approval area with protected forest functions;
5. using mechanical equipment in the Social Forestry Management Approval area with a protected forest function;
6. building facilities and infrastructure that change the landscape in the Social Forestry Management Agreement area with the function of protected forests;
7. leasing the Social Forestry Management Approval area; and
8. use Social Forestry Management Agreements for other purposes

It was further conveyed that the PS program can certainly provide benefits for people who have physically controlled and managed in forest areas and took results from forests, especially in TNLL areas. The main purpose of the PS for the community is to provide legal access to the community to manage the forest, of course, by paying attention to the provisions and conditions stipulated in the relevant laws and regulations, providing strengthening and empowering the community who has managed the forest area, providing a direct or indirect economic impact. The economic impact of the community is measured by the value of transactions seen before the existence of the PS and after the existence of the PS which provides changes in life, especially materially for the community.

The social forestry scheme offered by the Government of Indonesia is one of the empowerment models carried out for community groups around the forest. The empowerment model with a social forestry mechanism for community groups around the forest is a step forward in overcoming the problem of tenure conflicts in forest areas. With this empowerment, the community can be wiser in order to manage forests and have a good impact on improving the

standard of living of the people around the forest. The existence of a social forestry scheme is expected to solve the problem of inequality of forest land tenure that is rampant around forest areas by arranging access for communities around the forest (Abimanyu, 2023)

1. Implementation of Social Forestry in Poso Regency

Poso Regency is a district that has 23 PS Approvals issued consisting of 10 Approvals with the Village Forest scheme, and 13 Approvals with the Community Forest scheme, with a total area of 18,501 Ha, this can be seen in the following table 3:

DATA PERSETUJUAN PERHUTANAN SOSIAL s/d 2025 KABUPATEN POSO - HUTAN DESA (HD)

No	Kab	Kec	Desa	Nama LPHD	Ketua LPHD	Jml Ang. (KK)	SK HPHD				Luas (Ha)			Pendamping	Ket.
							Nomor	Tgl	Bulan	Tahun	HP	HPT	HL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Poso	Pamona Puselemba	Dulamai	Dulamai	Herson Wikidjar	168	SK.5754/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/10/2017	27	Oktober	2017				3.094	Karsa
2		Pamona Puselemba	Peura	Peura	Hormon Raso	344	SK.1278/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/3/2018	27	Maret	2018				3.120	KPH Sintuwu Maroso
3		Pamona Utara	Sulewana	Sulewana	Dasmin Ndo.o	618	SK.1215/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/3/2018	20	Maret	2018	175				KPH Sintuwu Maroso
4		Pamona Timur	Didiri	Didiri	Hartusamin Manggede	204	SK.1216/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/3/2018	20	Maret	2018		433			KPH Sintuwu Maroso
5		Lore Barat	Tomchipli	Balcba	Natanael Wanihi	101	SK.10635/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2019	31	Desember	2019				139	ROA
6		Poso Pesisir Selatan	Malitu	Mesale	Kristian Bakumawa	114	SK.10256/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2022	27	Desember	2022	1.131				Sikola Mombine
7		Lage	Malei	Malei	Sulikili Baso	44	SK.10965/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/9/2023	18	September	2023	601				KPH Sintuwu Maroso
8		Lore Peore	Watutau	Watutau	Alber Bungkahi	67	SK.7420/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/7/2023	12	Juli	2023	896				FP3
9		Pamona Utara	Panjoka	Rindu Alam	Dirman Bungkundapu	37	8459 TAHUN 2024	10	Juni	2024		424			LSM YPAL
10		Poso Pesisir Selatan	Sangginora	Sangginora	Lebron Mosipate	80	8460 TAHUN 2024	10	Juni	2024		1.200			KPH Sintuwu Maroso
JUMLAH						1.660					2.803	2.057	6.353	11.213	

Table. 2. Approval of the Village Forest PS (HD) of Poso Regency

Data source: UPT KPH Forestry Service Poso Regency

DATA PERSETUJUAN PERHUTANAN SOSIAL s/d 2025 KABUPATEN POSO - HUTAN KEMASYARAKATAN (HKm)

No	Kab	Kec	Desa	Nama KTH	Ketua HKm	Jml KK	SK IUPHKm			Luas (Ha)			Pendamping	Ket
							Nomor	Tgl	Bulan	Tahun	HP	HPT	HL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Poso	Poso Pesisir	Toini	Timbu Gadli	Yosep	118	SK.6899/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2017	22	Desember	2017			250	KPH Sintuwu Maroso 0812450 36986
2		Poso Kota Selatan	Lembomawo	Kaju Ombo	Yoster Tadengga	100	SK.6901/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2017	22	Desember	2017			300	KPH Sintuwu Maroso 0822714 03867
3		Lage	Pandiri	Tambualo	Rahman Biome'to	100	SK.6900/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2017	22	Desember	2017			200	KPH Sintuwu Maroso 0822714 89099
4		Poso Pesisir	Betanla	Sejahtera	Kartoyadi Dosalemba	172	SK.6902/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2017	22	Desember	2017			350	KPH Sintuwu Maroso
5		Lage	Tongko	KTH Nunu Mokanda	Saifudin Laronga	322	SK.6512/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/10/2018	2	Oktober	2018	1.195			KPH Sintuwu Maroso
6		Poso Pesisir Utara	Kilo	KTH Citra Maros	Akib	102	SK.5325/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/5/2019	31	Mei	2019		226		KPH Sintuwu Maroso 0821919 95319
7		Lore Utara	Watumaeta	KTH Rano Baku	Urbanus Tawari	260	SK.7926/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/9/2019	24	September	2019			1.198	0852412 30653
8		Lore Utara	Alitupu	KTH Bitimpondo	Moh. Fadly	115	SK.9609/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/11/2019	14	November	2019		1.465		0823485 83402
9		Pamona Utara	Kuku	KTH Sinci Maya	Christian Mandang	67	SK.5326/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/5/2019	31	Mei	2019		676		KPH Sintuwu Maroso
10		Pamona Utara	Petirodongi	KTH Balamba	Geriman Lasora	91	SK.5240/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/5/2019	29	Mei	2019	686			KPH Sintuwu Maroso 0853995 93954
11		Poso Pesisir Utara	Tambarana	KTH Andoleraya	Sahrullah	202	SK. 4740/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/8/2020	8	Agustus	2020			286	KPH Sintuwu Maroso
12		Lore Utara	Sedoa	KTH Topobaria	Berkat Megati, S.Sos	75	SK. 6937/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/11/2021	1	November	2021			270	
13		Pamona Timur	Petiro	KTH Mesel	Theopilus Mambulai	85	SK. 8591/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/PSL.0/12/2021	24	Desember	2021		186		KPH Sintuwu Maroso
JUMLAH						1.809					1.881	2.553	2.854	7.288
TOTAL LUASAN PERHUTANAN SOSIAL											18.501 Kepala			

Table 3. Approval of the Community Forest PS (HKm) of Poso Regency

Data source: UPT KPH Forestry Service Poso Regency

The use of Forests through the management of Social Forestry in State Forest Areas and Customary Forests is carried out to realize forest sustainability, community welfare, environmental balance, and accommodate socio-cultural dynamics, it is necessary to give approval, recognition, and capacity building to the community, and in Protected Forests can be approved as Village Forests, Community Forests, and/or Forestry partnerships. (Article 203 and Article 204 paragraph (3) of Government Regulation Number 23 of 2021 concerning Forestry Implementation). The management of PS can be given to Individuals, Forest Farmer Groups, and Cooperatives, and the approval of PS management is not the right of ownership of the forest area but only the approval given by the state to the community for the management of forest areas. In improving the management of PS by the Regional Government, it can be in the form of:

1. Facilities
2. Institutional development
3. Technical guidance, and
4. Education and training

2. Implementation of Social Forestry in Poso Regency

Profile of Lore Lindu National Park with an area of 215,345 Ha (two hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-five hektare) based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 6624 of 2021, with the division of SIGI Regency with an area of 118,403 Ha (one hundred eighteen thousand four hundred and three hektare) or 55% of

the total area of the TNLL area and Poso Regency covering an area of 96,942 (ninety-six thousand nine hundred and forty-two haktare) with an estimated 45% of the total area of the TNLL area. Social Forestry in Sigi Regency, customary forests bordering the Production Forest area and TNLL Area are related to the establishment of Biosphere Reserves.

Based on Law Number 32 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems, the Biosphere Reserve is an integrated area that harmonizes the interests of the conservation of biological natural resources and their ecosystems with social, economic, and scientific and technological development whose existence is recognized at the international level.

The implementation of the Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve is divided based on 3 (three) zonings, namely:

1. core area – Lore Lindu National Park: for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem monitoring, and research and education for conservation;
2. buffer zone – Sigi Regency and Poso Regency (partial): for cooperation in accordance with ecology; environmental education, recreation, ecotourism and applied and basic research;
3. transition area – Palu City, Donggala Regency, Parigi Moutong Regency, and Poso Regency (partial): for agriculture, settlement and other uses by stakeholders with cooperation in managing and developing nature in a sustainable manner.

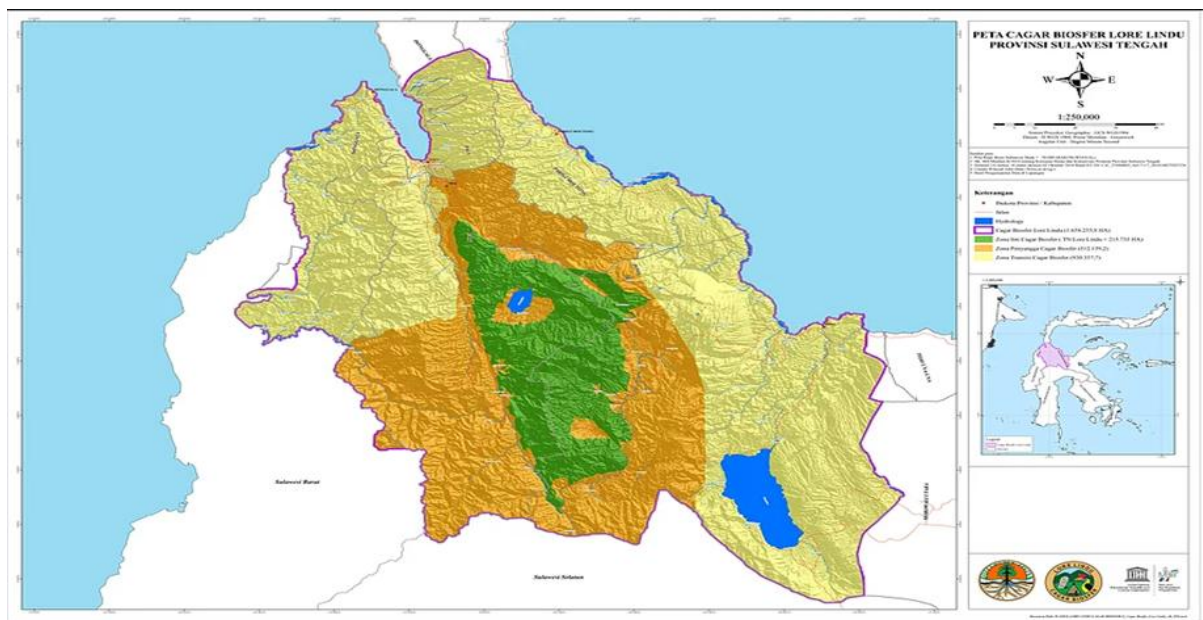


Figure.1. Map of the Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve of Central Sulawesi Province

Data Source: Lore Lindu National Park Agency

LIST OF SOCIAL FORESTRY ACTIVITIES IN CENTRAL SULAWESI PROVINCE (UNIT)

No	Kabupaten	Skema (Unit)					Jumlah Skema	Luas (Ha)
		HD	HKm	HTR	KK	HA		
1	Banggai	10	7	2	-	-	19	8.813
2	Banggai Kepulauan	2	4	-	-	-	6	4.099
3	Banggai Laut	1	-	-	-	-	1	251
4	Buol	18	1	-	-	-	19	8.558
5	Donggala	11	14	-	-	-	25	15.551
6	Kota Palu	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
7	Morowali	1	5	-	-	-	6	1.926
8	Morowali Utara	7	4	-	-	1	12	10.189
9	Parigi Moutong	10	13	-	-	-	23	20.634
10	Poso	10	13	-	-	-	23	18.500
11	Sigi	13	4	-	-	5	22	26.712
12	Tojo Una-una	11	9	25	-	-	45	15.661
13	Toli-Toli	2	15	-	-	-	17	3.506
Jumlah		96	89	27	0	6	218	134.400,21

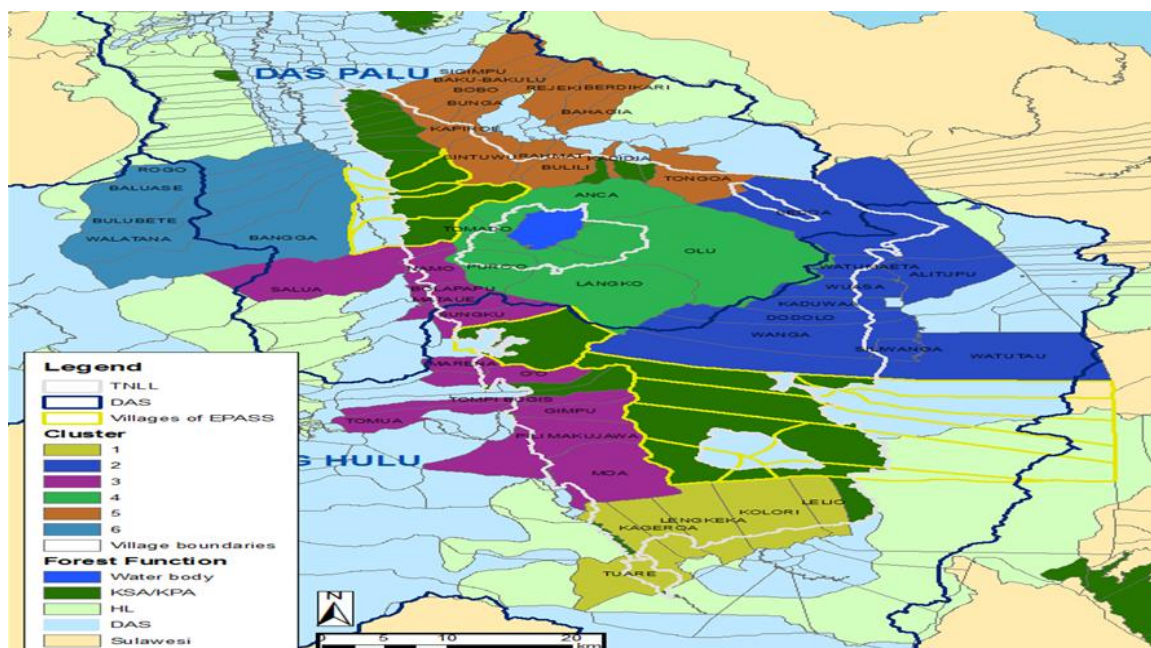


Image. 2. Sigi Regency PS Area

Data Source: Lore Lindu National Park Agency

Based on the data obtained, there are 13 PS areas in the Sigi district area consisting of, 2 schemes, namely Village Forests (HD), Customary Forests (HA), through the Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD):

1. Boladangko Village (LPHD Boladangko) :HD 2,204 ha, Cocoa, fruits;
2. Desa Lonca (LPHD Lonca) : HD 685 ha , Aren, kopi, pinus;
3. Namo Village (LPHD Topolingku Ngata), (TNLL Buffer Village): HD 490 ha Aren, rattan, MPPTS;
4. Rogo Village (LPHD Rogo): HD 356 ha, Sand, rattan, silvopasture;
5. Oo Village (Integrated LPHD) (TNLL Buffer Village) : HD 409 ha, Palm tree, rattan, coffee, cocoa, durian, etc.
6. Salua Village (LPHD Pu Katuwua) (TNLL Buffer Village) : HD 700 ha, Avocado, honey, plant seeds, etc;
7. Tangkulowi Village (LPHD Tangkulowi) : HD 700 ha, Jasling, cocoa, MPTS, etc;
8. Tomua Village (LPHD Tomua) : HD 80 ha, Cocoa, corn, etc;
9. Puroo Village (HA Lindu) (TNLL Buffer Village): HA 6,473 ha, cocoa, fruits, handicrafts, etc;
10. Marena Village (HA Marena) (TNLL Buffer Village) : HA 756 ha, Candlenut, cocoa, rattan, fruits
11. Toro Village (HA Toro) (TNLL Buffer Village) : HA 1,747 ha, Candlenut, cocoa, fruits;
12. Moa Village (HA Moa) (TNLL Buffer Village) : HA 1,484 ha, Candlenut, cocoa, palm, rattan, fruit;
13. Masewo Village (HA Masewo) : HA 829 ha, cocoa, fruits, etc.

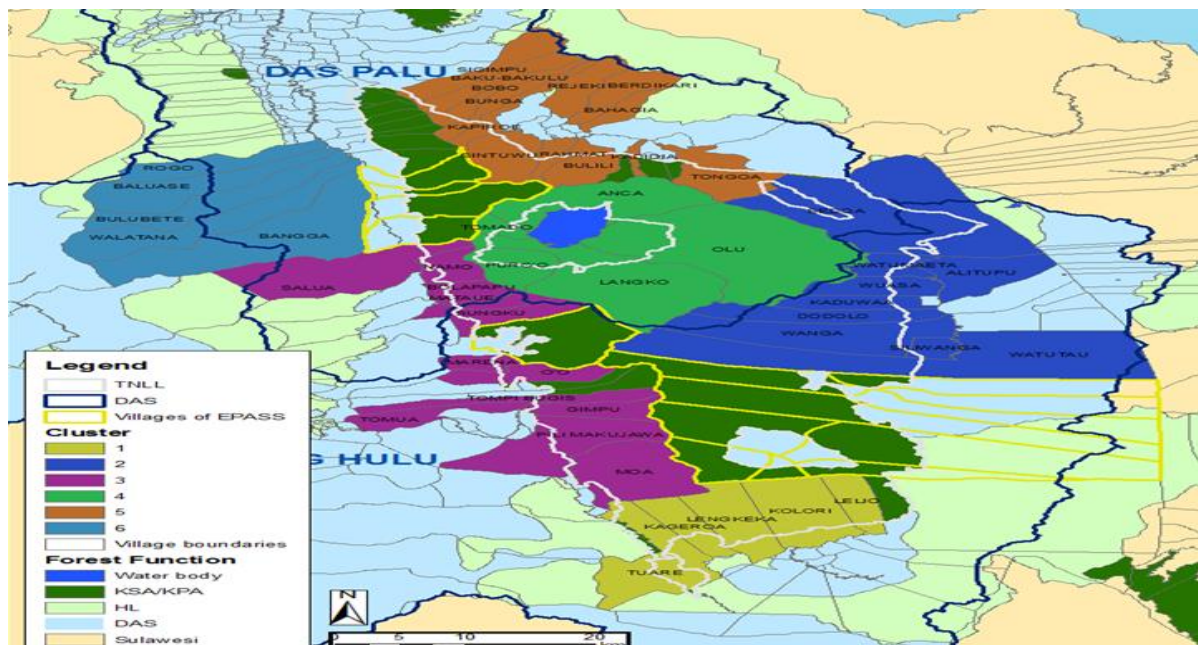


Image 3. PS HD- HKm Area of Poso Regency

Data Source: Lore Lindu National Park Agency

Sigi Regency has 10 (ten) buffer villages in the TNLL area which are included in the PS area consisting of the Village Forest (HD) and Community Forest (HKm) schemes, consisting of:

1. Mantikole Village (LPHD Mantikole): HD 531 ha, Cocoa, rattan;
2. Rogo Village (LPHD Rogo): HD 356 ha, Sand, rattan, silvopasture;
3. Baluase Village (LPHD Palindo) : HKm 415 ha, Sand, rattan, silvopastura;
4. Desa Bulubete (LPHD Salubaki) : HKm 364 ha, Aren, rotan, silvopastura;
5. Desa Walatana (LPHD Walatana) : HD 1,275 ha, Aren, rotan, silvopastura;
6. Pipikoro District (Banasu Village, Kalamanta, Kantewu, Kantewu II, Mamu, Mapahi, Peana) : HKm 2,630.01 ha, Candlenut, cocoa, fruits;
7. Doda Village (LPHD Doda) : HD 503 ha, Kemiri, pineapple, etc
8. Sigimpu Village (KTH Uyu Singgani) (TNLL Buffer Village) : HKm 933 ha, Candlenut, cocoa, fruits;
9. Bakubakulu Village (KTH Lestari Permai) (TNLL Buffer Village) : HKm 590 ha, Candlenut, cocoa,, fruits;
10. Tongoa Village (KTH Matuvu Sanggani) (TNLL Buffer Village)

B. The Authority of Local Governments in the Implementation of Social Forestry in Improving Forest Protection in Lore Lindu National Park

Forestry Planning is the process of setting goals, determining activities, and tools needed in sustainable forest management to provide guidelines and directions to ensure the achievement of the goals of Forestry implementation for the greatest equitable and sustainable prosperity of the people. (Article 2 of Government Regulation Number 23 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Forestry).

In 2023, Presidential Regulation Number 28 of 2023 concerning Integrated Planning for the Acceleration of Social Forestry Management in Indonesia was issued, this is in line with the implementation of forestry that is based on benefits and sustainability, people, togetherness, openness and integration. In the arrangement of forest areas in the context of strengthening forest areas and the settlement of land tenure in forest areas is carried out by arranging forest areas in strengthening forest areas through activities:

1. Land procurement for the object of agrarian reform;
2. Social Forestry Management;
3. Changes in the Allocation of Forest Areas and Changes in the Function of Forest Areas;
4. Use of Forest Areas (Article 23 of GR 23/2021)

Legal access to Social Forestry Management is given by the Minister in the form of approval or determination. Social Forestry Management Approval as intended includes:

1. HD Management Approval;
2. HKm Management Approval;
3. HTR Management Approval; and
4. Forestry partnership approval.

1. Pembinaan

The Central Government, in this case the Minister, has the authority to foster the management of PS in Indonesia. The coaching as intended is carried out to provide facilitation assistance to:

1. fulfillment of rights, implementation of obligations and compliance with the provisions and prohibitions for holders of Social Forestry Management Agreements and the determination of Customary Forests;
2. social conflict resolution and tenure Social Forestry Management;
3. area planning and area management;
4. preparation of Social Forestry Management planning; and/or
5. Social Security. (Article 181 paragraph (2) Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 9 of 2021)

The results of the interview with Mr. I Wayan Susanto further explained that the Central Sulawesi Provincial Forestry Service provides guidance to the community in the form of Assistance by KPS (Social Forestry Acceleration Working Group) called the PPS Working Group, which is a provincial working group that assists in activities to accelerate access and improve the quality of Social Forestry Management. Facilitators are parties who have competence in providing assistance to communities holding Social Forestry Management Approvals, individually and/or as groups and/or institutions. In Central Sulawesi Province, there are 66 (sixty-six) people from students, alumni, academics, and related agencies in terms of strengthening institutional capacity, regional governance, and business development. Training for local, customary or local communities in the PS area and the preparation of activity planning documents where the lack of knowledge that the community knows, provides benefits and encourages the improvement of community resources and economy.

2. Supervision

Supervision of the management of PS is carried out by the Minister through the Director General, the Director General assigns to the UPT, in the supervision of the Head of the UPT can involve provincial regional apparatus organizations in the forestry sector, FMUs, PPS Working Groups, and/or Companions in accordance with their authority. The Governor supervises the implementation of Social Forestry Management whose approval is delegated by the Minister, Supervision as referred to in Article 182 and Article 183 is carried out to:

1. HD Management Approval holder;
2. HKm Management Approval holder;
3. HTR Management Approval holder;
4. Forest Partnership Agreement holders; and
5. Customary Forest Officials.

Supervision is carried out to obtain data and information:

1. fulfillment of rights;
2. fulfillment of obligations; and
3. compliance with prohibitions and provisions in Social Forestry Management.
4. Supervision activities are carried out 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year, if in the event of supervision there is a violation of obligations and prohibitions for the consent holder.

Administrative sanctions are given in the form of:

1. written reprimands;
2. administrative fines;
3. the freezing of Social Forestry Management Approvals; and/or
4. revocation of Social Forestry Management Approva

3. Control (Evaluation)

In the implementation of the evaluation carried out by the Minister, by assigning the Director General and forming a team consisting of:

1. the Directorate General responsible for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships;
2. related echelon I units;
3. UPT;
4. Local Government;
5. the Provincial Regional Apparatus Organization for Forestry;
6. local FMUs;
7. PPS Working Group; and/or
8. Other related elements

Evaluation activities are carried out to see whether the management approval holder has fulfilled the fulfillment of rights, fulfillment of obligations, compliance with prohibitions and Social Forestry Management activities.

Evaluation activities are carried out to see whether the management approval holder has fulfilled the fulfillment of rights, fulfillment of obligations, compliance with prohibitions and Social Forestry Management activities.

Article 189 of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation 9/2021, regulates the implementation of evaluations, namely:

(1) Evaluation of Social Forestry Management activities as referred to in Article 188 paragraph letter d includes the following aspects:

1. administration;
2. ecology;
3. social; and
4. economy.

(2) The administrative aspects as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a include:

1. the availability of legality documents in the form of decrees and maps;
2. the availability of social forestry activity planning documents; and
3. availability of activity documents.

(3) The ecological aspects as referred to in paragraph (1) b include:

1. maintaining the status and function of forest areas;
2. improvement of land cover;
3. biodiversity is maintained or increased; and
4. improvement of hydrological conditions.

(4) The social aspects as referred to in paragraph (1) c include:

1. increased income and well-being of members;
2. strengthening accountable and transparent institutions;
3. changes in the behavior of administrators and members;
4. conflict resolution;
5. gender equality;
6. representation of parties, especially women, youth and marginalized groups;
7. the contribution of the approval holder to the surrounding village/community;
8. support of the parties to the implementation of Social Forestry; and
9. innovative activities in Social Forestry Management.

(5) The economic aspects as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d include:

1. forest resource management;
2. management of timber forest products;
3. governance of non-timber forest products;
4. environmental service governance; and/or
5. capacity to use resources in a systematic manner
6. effective and access to financial institutions and markets

After conducting the evaluation, the team will make minutes and reports on the results of the evaluation to the Minister or Governor according to their authority. If there is a violation of obligations in monitoring, and the prohibition by the management approval holder is followed up with legal proceedings through the Public Prosecutor.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of Social Forestry Management for the Community in Lore Lindu National Park is carried out by issuing forest management approval with a scheme based on applicable regulations, and the community is given a period of 35 years to manage the forest area after the issuance of a Decree by the Minister.

The authority of the Regional Government in the implementation of Social Forestry in improving forest protection in Lore Lindu National Park by the Central Sulawesi Provincial Forestry Service is to guide on strengthening institutional capacity, regional governance, and business development. provide benefits and encourage the improvement of community resources and economy, Supervision is carried out by the Minister through the Director General, and evaluation activities are carried out to see if the management approval holder has fulfilled the fulfillment of rights, fulfillment of obligations, compliance with prohibitions and Social Forestry Management activities.

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