

COMPLETION REPORT

A comparative study of common: Land and tree tenure model on community forestry in West Sumatra, Indonesia and Kita-Fuji, Japan

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The importance of this research was to build the land and tree tenure models on communal ownership, in this case the communally managed forests. A comparative study conducted to get an overview of the land and tree tenure model in communal systems in West Sumatra, Indonesia and Kita-Fuji, Japan. In West Sumatra object of research is in Koto Malintang village. In this area there was a community forest in the form of agroforestry system consisting of different types of annual plants (multi-purpose species). While the model of communal management in Kita-Fuji done by community. It can be done in a formal institutional system established as a forum for collective action. By comparing two different models with the basis of different communities in Indonesia and Japan, hence a more sustainable model of land and tree tenure can be developed.

The research uses descriptive method to identify the forms of the relationship between land tenure and tree tenure. Preview of security of land and tree tenure, and government policies that have been issued in the form of laws and regulations relate to the rights within the framework of land tenure and tree widely. Observation study to assess and describe patterns of land and tree tenure on communal land refers to the Rapid appraisal of social forestry for land and tree tenure.

The results showed the communal forest management in Koto Malintang, land ownership by communal as a system of rules in the indigenous communities, but utilization managed by individually (private) where a household can use the land. Land controls by the family, and also carried out by indigenous peoples. While in Kita-Fuji, the land ownership occupied by an agency that has authority to use them, but as the communal ownership of land controlled by the institution members and by government. Whereas the tree tenure in Koto Malintang determined by the type and use of trees, especially not for economic purposes. At the Kita-Fuji, the agencies have function as an entrepreneur towards forest products for economic purposes for all members of the group. The difference illustrates that in the communal system at Kita-Fuji carried out by an agency to utilize the forest products i.e. timber and non-timber. Thus the security and sustainability of forests as communal ownership can be maintained in the long term.

System rules were implemented centrally and work effectively for all members of the organization promote the sustainability of communal property better with a system of rules that were made by the members of communal system itself. However, a system of rules that implemented in a variety of different institutional forms was the determining factor of resource management sustainability in various levels of utilization (individual and / or communal). Therefore encourage communal society in a well-defined institution will be able to promote sustainable resource management.

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