NATIONAL WORKSHOP

Review of Forest Rehabilitation Initiatives: Lessons from the Past in Indonesia

Collaboration between CIFOR dan FORDA
Bogor, 22-23 February 2005

HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

Prepared by Inspirit Innovation Circles

The following report presents the key points and highlights of the two-day event: "Review of Forest Rehabilitation Initiatives – Lessons from the Past in Indonesia", collaboration between CIFOR and FORDA held on 22-23 February 2005 at CIFOR. In addition to the report, a list of participants and schedule of the event are provided as attachments.

The event began with a seminar on Day One, followed by a workshop on Day Two. This report begins with highlights from the seminar and key points from discussions that followed the seminar presentations.

Day Two was the workshop that built on the results from the presentations made on Day One. To ensure full participation, the workshop involved a lot of group work, the results of which are included below.

Finally, at the end of this report is the feedback from participants of the two -day event.

HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS

DAY ONE: SEMINAR (22 February 2005)

Session 1: *Policy and Implementation of Forest and Land Rehabilitation*

Moderator: Dr. Irsyal Yasman

This session was guided by three key questions:

1. Why does forest rehabilitation still follow a "top-down" and "project" approach?
2. What are the key obstacles to developing a participatory rehabilitation program?
3. How can the principles of leveling and prioritizing be balanced in forest rehabilitation?

Four panelists led this session, and the key points of their presentations are presented below.

1. *The Direction of Forest and Land Rehabilitation Policy and Implementation*
   Dr. Harry Santoso (Ditjen RLPS, Ministry of Forestry):

   Several areas were covered by this presentation:

   - Current situation, problems, and causes of forest and land degradation
   - Brief chronology of forest and land rehabilitation efforts in Indonesia
   - Laws and regulations related to forest and land rehabilitation

   Highlighting the contrast between rate of forest destruction over the past three decades at an average of around 900,000 to 2.8 million hectares/year with the planned target of the forest and land rehabilitation program for the next five years of 3 million hectares, the speaker accentuated the wide gap between the rate of deforestation and rehabilitation efforts. Despite this gap, however, the speaker also revealed that rehabilitation efforts in six provinces had an average success rate of more than 50%, with a range of 17% to 100% success.

2. *Study on Forest Rehabilitation Legislation and Its Implementation*
   Dr. A. Ngaloken Ginting (FORDA, MOF)

   Five key findings were presented as problems in implementing forest and land rehabilitation:

   1) Lack of readily available seedlings
   2) Lack of detailed maps for planting combined with poor supervision and lack of sanctions
   3) 2 years tending period
   4) Lack of institutional capacity to support the implementation of forest and land rehabilitation, particularly in coordination and creating awareness
   5) Poor control and management of forest and land rehabilitation and lack of sanctions for violators.

   To address the above problems, recommendations from the panellist included:

   - Clear planning processes.
   - Empowering local farmers.
   - Implementation that takes into account available human and financial resources.
   - Extending the tending period beyond the initial 2 years.

3. *Forest and Land Rehabilitation Program Review: Lessons from the Past*
   Ani Adiwinata Nawir, MEmd (CIFOR)

   The panellist presented the results of research on forest and land rehabilitation in Indonesia. The study covered three periods, referred to as the top-down period (1950s-1970s), the transitional period (1980s-1990s) and the participatory period (1990s-present). 10 locations throughout Indonesia were selected for the study, each with different characteristics. Research results, which include identification of driving factors that have supported forest and land rehabilitation during the three periods covered, were also presented.

4. *Review of the Impact of Forest and Land Rehabilitation on the Environment and Productivity.*
   Dr. Murniati Halef (CIFOR-FORDA)

   Further detailed information on the 10 research locations was presented, which covered, among others: driving factors, communities' motivation, technical implementation aspects, and the environmental impact. Results were separated according to on-going forest and land rehabilitation projects and those that are finished. Key points on lessons learned covered integrated planning, using appropriate varieties, increased difficulty in post-burned areas, fire prevention, participation, certainty in harvest utilization, prioritization, and the role of extension workers.

Key Points from Discussion

- Planting in forest and land rehabilitation (*Gerhan*) is strongly affected by different local climate conditions, and therefore requires multi-year financing.
- Available human and financial resources have to be taken into consideration when determining the size of an area to be planted. In addition, suitable species that meet the biophysical conditions of the chosen location, taking into account proper economic analysis.
- Tending of trees has to continue until they are growing well. This is possible if there is harvest-sharing between the government and local communities. It is therefore recommended that the forest and land rehabilitation program (*Gerhan*) be followed by a social forestry (or HKm) program that guarantees the community's rights over products resulted from rehabilitation activities and marketing.
- Supervision of the forest and land rehabilitation program (*Gerhan*) has to be clearly managed in order to avoid consecutive inspections of the monitoring agency.
- Forest and land rehabilitation (*Gerhan*) implementation requires consistent policies and commitment to serious and step-by-step implementation.
- Forest and land rehabilitation (*Gerhan*) funds can be managed directly by local communities in the form of a block grant mechanism.
- Rehabilitation is not always a project. If there is a project phase, it is necessary to have coordination, whereby the government's role is as facilitator.
- There is a need for community agreement to manage funds obtained from rehabilitation activities that are used for sustainable activities.
- There needs to be balanced intervention by local government in the process of formulating local regulations that support social forestry

Session 2: *Social and Institutional Issues in Implementing Forest and Land Rehabilitation*

Moderator Dr. A. Ngaloken Ginting

The second session was guided by three questions:

1. What is an effective institutional mechanism for forest and land rehabilitation?
2. What are the main roles of forest extensionists in forest and land rehabilitation?
3. How can women be involved in forest and land rehabilitation?

The three panelists and the key points of their presentations are presented as follows.

1. *Social and Institutional Issues in Forest and Land Rehabilitation.*
   Lukas Rumboko, MSc. (CIFOR-FORDA)

   Results of research on the social and institutional issues in forest and land rehabilitation during the top-down, transitional, and participatory periods in the 10 research sites were presented. Throughout the three periods, there were social and institutional developments unique to each case, yet in terms of conflict it can be said that in all areas there were open conflicts.

2. *Gender Division and the Impact of Rehabilitation Activities*
   Chiharu Hiyama (CIFOR-JICA)

   The panellist presented results of research conducted in South Sukabumi, where a Community Forest Management program (PHBM) is being implemented. One objective of the research was to identify the differences in roles and responsibilities in the implementation of rehabilitation, and the impact it has on marginalized communities. The division of roles was studied in terms of the implementation of rehabilitation, decision-making and the impact of rehabilitation according to gender. According to the research respondents, the division of labour between men and women is relatively fair. But in terms of decision-making, men play a larger role. Both men and women feel that they benefit positively from the rehabilitation program, with the most significant impact being in the form of increased income. It was recommended that marginalized groups be prioritized as PHBM program beneficiaries, with fair land allocation.

Key Points from Discussion

- Experience in forest and land rehabilitation shows that institutional arrangements play an important role in the success of implementation. Clear guidelines need to be established between all relevant stakeholders, at the central, provincial, district, and village levels.
- Central government should play the role of facilitator and regulator in forest and land rehabilitation, with the main duty of determining criteria and standards (general guidelines) and indicators that are agreed upon by all stakeholders.
- Provincial government, responsible for overall regional planning, should be responsible for developing operational procedures for forest and land rehabilitation. While district government, responsible for technical planning at the district level, should be responsible for developing technical operational procedures for implementing forest and land rehabilitation. At the village level, the village government can be involved in direct implementation of the program.
- Monitoring and evaluation of forest and land rehabilitation initiatives may involve academic institutions, NGOs, and local communities to ensure improved accountability of implementation.
- Legal action has to be taken against those who commit violations in implementing forest and land rehabilitation initiatives. However, punishment for violators also has to be balanced with rewards for those who have contributed to the success of forest and land rehabilitation in certain areas.

?? Institutional arrangements for forest and land rehabilitation have to be local specific. Consequently, institutional capacity building and strengthening in each area also has to differ according to local needs.

?? The "project" nature of forest and land rehabilitation initiatives has to be changed, as it is contra productive to institutional strengthening efforts.

Session 3: Impact of Forest and Land Rehabilitation on Communities and Multistakeholder Involvement

Moderator: Dr. A. Ngaloken Ginting

This session was guided by three discussion questions:
1. How can forest and land rehabilitation improve incomes in communities?
2. Why do forest and rehabilitation programs tend to be unsustainable?
3. What is the role of the private sector in rehabilitation programs?

Three panelists presented during this session, and the key points of their presentations are as follows.

1. Hutan Rakyat *and* Hutan Kemasyarakatan*: Prospects of Forest and Land Rehabilitation in Gunung Kidul*.
   Drs. Suparman (PPH-SF Gunung Kidul)

   The panellist shared his experience in developing community forestry in Gunung Kidul. This self-supported endeavour was done in conjunction with developing and empowering the local communities. The key to the success of this initiative was the integrated approach to planning, a commitment to sustainability, and support from various stakeholders.

2. *Forest and Land Rehabilitation: Communities and Sustainability*
   Ani Adiwinata Nawir, MEmd (CIFOR).

   Research results on the impact of forest and land rehabilitation in 10 selected areas were presented. According to the research, communities identified 10 social impacts and 3 physical impacts resulting from forest and land rehabilitation initiatives. The research also revealed the perspectives of communities and program implementers on the impact of rehabilitation initiatives on livelihoods, and on factors contributing to sustainability. One important point raised was the need for people to have certainty in terms of harvest obtained from rehabilitation initiatives and the marketing of the harvest.

3. *PT. Wirakarya Sakti and Forest and Land Rehabilitation* .
   Dr. Hari Witono (PT. Wirakaya Sakti)

   The experience of PT Wirakarya Sakti in implementing forest and land rehabilitation in collaboration with local communities was presented. The initiative began in 1997 covering an area of 3,000 hectares and involved 23 farmers groups with a total of 2,000 members. Harvests from the first planting cycle have been collected from an area of 104 hectares. From the harvest, the communities have received benefits to the value of 8.5 billion rupiah. An important lesson from this experience is how rehabilitation needs to be managed as a business in order to obtain interest from the community. At the same time, it needs to be remembered that the business of rehabilitation is not as competitive as crop plantations, and therefore needs support from other stakeholders, many of whom show lack of interest.

Key Points from Discussion

- Community forestry and HKm need to be developed using an integrated approach, encouraging community participation and empowerment.
- Capacity building needs to be done on individual, organizational, and networking levels.
- Community empowerment has to be able to transform old behaviours into new behaviours through training in entrepreneurship, management, and organizational development.
- The project approach of rehabilitation initiatives offers short-term benefits to communities, but does not provide anything further for the future.
- Communities and rehabilitation initiative implementers have different views on the sustainability of forest and land rehabilitation. Communities feel that nothing has changed in terms of their livelihoods and socio-economic conditions, while implementers feel that there have been improvements and changes in those aspects.
- Important lessons from the evaluation of rehabilitation initiatives include: the need for a specific and technical approach; initiatives that meet community needs; security of people's rights over harvests; sustainable management and financing, as well as the involvement of local government as necessary.
- Aspects taken into consideration by PT WKS in its experience with rehabilitation include: selection of varieties, wood quality, market links, and beneficial economic scale.
- PHBM is an alternative approach in rehabilitating a forest area claimed by local communities. Within this mechanism communities are given the right to rehabilitate the forest after the company has harvested it. Whereas for areas outside the forest area (Hutan Rakyat), a harvest sharing mechanism is also an alternative that can be used, as exhibited by PT. WKS.
- To ensure sustainability, forest and land rehabilitation initiatives have to be integrated into regional development planning based on local conditions and needs that:
  - have a clear link with a poverty alleviation strategy (community development program)
  - actively involve local multistakeholders
  - simultaneously puts in an end to the main cause of deforestation
  - uses appropriate technology that suitably responds to local issues and social economic conditions that is cost-effective
  - has a clear reinvestment mechanism from the start
  - has clear division of rights and responsibilities among all stakeholders involved, including a harvest sharing system for communities involved in rehabilitation activities
- All stakeholders have to be actively involved in Gerhan.
- Rehabilitation outside forest areas (*hutan rakyat,* for example) has generally succeeded because it is a technical response to a basic issue faced by the community. What is important, however, is to emphasize the management aspect (through the local government, for example).

- There is no guarantee that Hutan Rakyat (HR) will be sustained when the price for timber resulted from HR does not exist
- Participatory planning in Gerhan needs to be designed

WORKSHOP (23 February 2005)
Facilitator: Dani Wahyu Munggoro

Highlights of Process and Results

- "Getting-to-know-you."
  The workshop began with self-introductions by participants. In order to help focus their attention to the subject matter, participants were asked to think of a symbol related to forest and land rehabilitation when introducing themselves.
- Group work.
  To enhance the quality of discussion, participants were divided into three groups. Each group was asked to explore and discuss what the group felt were the key issues of forest and land rehabilitation.
  The groups were then asked to agree on 10 priority key issues that needed to be addressed.
- Plenary.
  After working in groups, each group was asked to share the results of their group in plenary. During the final session of the workshop, in plenary participants discussed the next steps that needed to be taken to put into practice the recommendations that were made to address the various key issues identified in forest and land rehabilitation.

Group Work Results on Key Issues in Forest and Land Rehabilitation

The first round of group discussions identified key issues related to forest and land rehabilitation. The following is a collated list of key issues:

1. A special agency needs to be established for forest and land rehabilitation. This agency can be at the same level as a regional office, or an existing agency can be given the task of maintaining forest and rehabilitation (not a project approach).
2. The rehabilitation agency has to reach the hamlet level too.
3. Seedlings should be provided by the local community, not outside parties (such as contractors with short-term interests).
4. The link between the rehabilitation movement and rehabilitation initiatives need to be better defined.
5. A forest and rehabilitation movement can only evolve if there is a balance between ecological and economical motives.
6. Current rehabilitation practices are vulnerable to KKN.
7. Rehabilitation can be done using locally available seedlings that have been proven to be appropriate to their environment. This is particularly important for the ecology and land and water conservation.
8. The values of the implementers have to be taken into account.
9. Rehabilitation efforts have to emphasize quality over quantity.
10. Priority has to be given to locations for rehabilitation that are easy to access to ensure proper care, monitoring as well as for demonstration purposes.
11. Local village institutions are often not involved in rehabilitation initiatives.

12. Clear criteria and indicators need to be developed.
13. Control over rehabilitation is still centralized but it is weak because of a lack of clear mechanisms, tools, and values.
14. There is a lack of confidence from local communities, yet they are expected to provide support to rehabilitation efforts. Communities are rarely involved in rehabilitation projects, which are implemented by government officials, contractors, and academic institutions. Communities are not involved in planning and design.
15. A forest and land rehabilitation movement has to adopt principles of good governance.
16. There is a lack of leadership and initiative.
17. Good planning with clear objectives, time frame, and a focus on quality is needed.
18. Supervision is necessary to monitor possible violations or KKN.
19. Many community groups are often created for project purposes.
20. There need to be clear sanctions that are applied when violations are made against rehabilitation initiatives.
21. Rehabilitation planning should take place in T-1.
22. Rigid planning processes need to be changed. The central government has to be more flexible.
23. There is a need for budget policy reform.
24. Funds for forest and land rehabilitation in 2004 were late because of the general elections. Rehabilitation needs strong political support as well.
25. STSA 2004 has not been issued.
26. Regular and continuous supply of seedlings is necessary.
27. Rehabilitation efforts have to include the provincial level institutions.
28. A clear communications strategy is necessary so rehabilitation receives multistakeholder support.
29. There are difference between district and national level budgets; there is a need for synchronization.
30. Forest and land rehabilitation activity needs a government regulation (PP) instead of ministerial decree (SK Menhut)
31. Forest and land rehabilitation activity needs to involve multistakeholders with the sharing cost and risk analysis

Group Work Results on the 10 Most Urgent Issues that Need to be Addressed

Yellow Group

1. Policy formulation that is not supported with an appropriate database.
2. Policy formulation is inconsistent, overlapping, and political.
3. There are no criteria and indicators for success.
4. There is a need for national commitment to the importance of forest and land rehabilitation, its implementation, and financing.
5. Management of roles, function/authority, working mechanisms between the central, provincial, district/city and village levels.
6. There is a need for an independent body to certify seedlings and monitor rehabilitation initiatives.

7. Need for extentionists to make demonstration plots as a means to share information.
8. Need a system that manages the rights and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in rehabilitation initiatives, including local communities.
9. Planning and implementation has to meet the needs of local communities.
10. Education on forest and land rehabilitation needs to be done with the younger generation.

Red Group

1. Forest and land rehabilitation has to be supported by accurate data, such as critical land maps at the district/city level, mapping of funding, seedlings availability and local institutional capacity.
2. Budget reform for forest and land rehabilitation that follows the planting calendar, is appropriate to local conditions, and uses a more simple budgeting system. (E.g. revision of PP 104).
3. Forest and land rehabilitation institutional reform at the district level through reviving Dinas PKT or by integration into existing *dinas*/regional offices and improvement of coordination between implementers.
4. Development of new funding mechanisms for rehabilitation initiatives, such as through linking with Clean Development Mechanism.
5. Strengthening community organizations that are capable of managing and implementing rehabilitation initiatives in their areas (sustainable maintenance).
6. Creating economic and ecological incentives for local communities (linking rehabilitation with village asset development).
7. Creating new incentives for rehabilitation implementers.
8. Forming an independent monitoring organization (to reduce corruption and other violations).
9. Push for a moratorium on forest and land rehabilitation until a new and effective system is established (free from KKN, clear, accurate, and easy to implement).

Blue Group

1. Reward farmers who have already carried out rehabilitation initiatives.
2. Allocation of PSDH within the APBD for forestry activities.
3. The use of “agents of development” to replace the role of GROUPS.
4. District government has to be involved in rehabilitation efforts (protected forest, nature conservation).
5. Management of forest and land rehabilitation as a business and investment endeavour, including benefit sharing with farmers (market and industry oriented.
6. Participatory and multistakeholder approach to forest and land rehabilitation from the planning to monitoring and evaluation stages.
7. Improvement of database as a basis for good planning.
8. Legal agreements made whereby communities in forest areas are guaranteed benefits from rehabilitation initiatives.
9. Financial and banking institutions must be able to provide business capital. In addition, alternative financial institutions need to be developed.
10. Evaluation and reform of regulations and legislation related to rehabilitation.

At the end of the plenary discussion, participants agreed on contact persons who will initiate follow-up of recommendations made during the workshop. A list of these contact persons, their organizations, and their contact details can be obtained from the workshop organizers.

Key Recommendations that Need to be Immediately Followed-up from the Results of the Three Discussion Groups

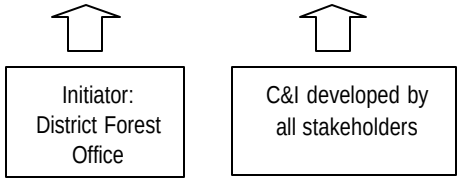
Red and Yellow Groups

1. Issue new Government Regulations on RHL that differentiate between RHL in and outside Java.
2. Make villages the smallest management unit for RHL
3. Budget reformation (mechanism and on time)
4. Improvement and strengthening o f bureaucratic agencies (government and communities)
5. Management of post harvest and tending (clear regulations and budget).
6. Determination of RHL targets that are accurately reflect capacity (in terms of funds, human resources, etc.)

Blue Group

1. Forest rehabilitation has to be business oriented, with a community benefit sharing system (market and industry oriented)

	Local	District/City	Province	National
Policy	Identification of local potential & needs (benefit sharing with the community)	Regional Regulations Priority Program (in promoting investment and local SMEs)	Support, Monitoring & Evaluation according to clear Criteria & Indicators	Support and facilitate local initiatives, through, among others Ministerial Decrees



Steps that will be taken:

a. CIFOR & FORDA recommend that a Forest and Rehabilitation concept that is business-oriented with a benefit sharing system to the Ministtry of Forestry.
b. Representatives appointed by the workshop deliver this recommendation to the Parliament (Commission IV/Regional Parliament – Commission B)
c. Representatives come from government, NGOs, academic institutions, communities, and the private sector

ANNEX 1



Workshop Nasional
Tinjauan Program Rehabilitasi Hutan dan Lahan:
Belajar dari Pengalaman di Masa Lampau
22 - 23 Februari 2005

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60	Nadjmatun Baroroh Fungsional Pengendali Dampak Lingkungan	Pusat Standarisasi Lingkungan Gd. Manggala Wanabakti, Blok IV Lt.7 Jl. Gatot Subroto Jakarta	Tlp/Fax : 021-5733433 HP : 08128196039 E-mail: n_baroroh@dephut.cbn.net.id
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80	Tyas M. Basuki Peneliti	BP2TP DAS Surakarta Jl. Jendral Ahmad Yani, Pabelan Kotak Pos 295 Surakarta 57102	Tlp : 0271-716709/ 716959 Fax : 0271-716959
81	Wartam, Ir., MS. Kepala Sub Dit Evaluasi	Direktorat Bina HKM Ditjen RLPS Departemen Kehutanan Manggala Wanabhakti, Block I, 13 th Floor Jl. Jend Gatot Subroto, Senayan Jakarta	Tlp : 021- 5730150 ext. 437 Fax: 021- 57318379 HP : 08161801797
82	Wawan Setiawan	Dinas Kehutanan Kuningan Jl. Perjuangan No. 56, Ancaran Kuningan 4551	Tlp/Fax: 0232-872584

Annex 2

Workshop CIFOR & Badan Litbang Kehutanan
TINJAUAN PROGRAM-PROGRAM REHABILITASI HUTAN DAN LAHAN:
Belajar dari Pengalaman di Masa Lampau
(Ruang Amazon, CIFOR Bogor)

Agenda Hari Pertama, Selasa, 22 Februari 2005

Jam	Agenda
08.00	Pendaftaran
08.25 – 08.30	Pembukaan
08.30 – 09.00	Keynote speakers: 1. Dr. David Kaimowitz (DG CIFOR) 2. Dr. Takeshi Toma (CIFOR) 3. Dr. Hadi Pasaribu (Kepala Badan Litbang Kehutanan Departemen Kehutanan)
09.00 – 09.15	Rehat kopi

Sesi pertama: Kebijakan dan implementasi rehabilitasi hutan dan lahan

Pengarah sesi: Dr. Irsyal Yasman Tim Perumus: Dr. Pratiwi, Ir. Wartam, Ani Adiwinata Nawir, MEmd

Jam	Agenda	Penyaji
09.15 – 09.30	Arah kebijakan dan implementasi kegiatan rehabilitasi hutan dan lahan	Dr. Harry Santoso (Direktur Pengelolaan DAS, Dirjen RLPS)
09.30 – 09.45	Kajian peraturan perundang-undangan Gerhan dan implikasi teknis di lapangan	Dr. A. Ng. Gintings (Badan Litbang Kehutanan)
09.45 – 10.00	Tinjauan Program Rehabilitasi Hutan dan Lahan: belajar dari pengalaman di	Ani Adiwinata Nawir, MEmd (CIFOR)

	masa lampau	
10.00 – 10.15	Tinjauan dampak rehabilitasi hutan dan lahan terhadap lingkungan dan produktivitas	Dr. Murniati (CIFOR-Badan Litbang Kehutanan)
10.15 – 11.15	Diskusi	

Sesi kedua: Issue sosial dan kelembagaan dalam pelaksanaan rehabilitasi hutan dan lahan

Pengarah sesi: Dr. A. Ngaloken Gintings Tim Perumus: Ir. Subarudi, MSc., Dr. Irsyal Yasman, Dr. Murniati

Jam	Agenda	Penyaji
11.30 – 11.45	Aspek sosial dan kelembagaan dalam implementasi rehabilitasi hutan dan lahan	Lukas Rumboko, MSc. (CIFOR- Badan Litbang Kehutanan)
11.45 – 12.00	Pembagian peran gender dan dampak kegiatan rehabilitasi	Chiharu Hiyama, MEmd. (CIFOR-JICA)
12.00 – 12.45	Diskusi	
12.45 – 13.30	Makan siang dan shalat Dzuhur	

Sesi ketiga: Dampak Rehabilitasi Hutan dan Lahan terhadap masyarakat dan keterlibatan multipihak

Pengarah sesi: Dr. A. Ng. Gintings Tim Perumus: Dr. Irsyal Yasman, Ir. Wartam, Dr. Pratiwi

Jam	Agenda	Penyaji
13.30 – 13.45	Hutan rakyat dan hutan kemasyarakatan: pengalaman rehabilitasi di Gunung Kidul	Drs. Suparman (LSM)
13.45 – 14.00	Rehabilitasi hutan dan lahan: dampaknya terhadap masyarakat dan keberlanjutannya	Ani Adiwinata Nawir, MEmd (CIFOR)
14.00 – 14.15 14.15 – 15.15	Keterlibatan swasta dalam rehabilitasi hutan dan lahan Diskusi	Dr. Hari Witono (WKS)
15.15 – 15.45	Rehat kopi dan shalat Ashar	
15.45 – 16.45	Rangkuman diskusi	Tim perumus
16.45 – 17.00	Persiapan untuk diskusi kelompok (Hari ke-2)	








Agenda Hari Kedua, Rabu, 23 Februari 2005

(Fasilitator: Dani Wahyu Munggoro)

Sesi pertama		
Jam	Agenda	Pengarah
08.30 – 10.00	Working Group 1 Working Group 2 Working Group 3	Fasilitator
10.00 – 10.15	Coffee break	
10.15 – 12.00	Working Group (Lanjutan)	Fasilitator
12.00 – 13.30	Makan siang dan shalat Dzuhur	

Sesi kedua		
Jam	Agenda	Penyaji
13.30 – 15.00	Pelajaran penting dan rekomendasi umum	Presentasi Grup
15.00 – 15.30	Rehat kopi dan shalat Ashar	
15.30 – 16.45	Rekomendasi khusus dan rencana tindak lanjut	
16.45 – 17.00	Penutup 1. Dr. Takeshi Toma (CIFOR)	