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FFPMP 2 UPDATE

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION MANAGEMENT PROJECT Phase 2

Forward : For closing the rainy and peaceful year

By Chief Advisor, Kazuyuki Morita

A week ago, newspapers announced the struggle between Jakarta city and Bekasi with matters pertaining to the dumping ground of rubbish. The people refused receiving the rubbish from Jakarta, that was estimated 6,000 ton a day, because of the luck of proper treatment or maintenance of the dumping ground. The authority of city recommended disposing it by the people themselves, for example burning up it. Fortunately there is no information Jakarta is covered by the haze from the back yard fire and also no information how the 6,000 ton extinct everyday.

The problems of rubbish and sewage become larger and more serious rapidly under the economical development not only in Jakarta but also many local cities. At Bunaken, Manado where is the worldwide well known coral sanctuary, we can meet an immortal current of dark water with plastic bags and bottles even 10 km far from the river mouse. It is easy to make a comment from the background of the insufficient finance and capacity of the authorities. But it should be considered there is somebody who supplies the source of the rubbish as commercial activities. It will be necessary to take action in each stage from production to dumping with a sharing of cost and responsibility.

I am not sure it is effective or fair, but some governments take action to force producers a duty to dispose or reclaim of the result of their production. It means nobody can create anything without thinking about its final fate and we have another chance to give attention not only how to use it but also how to waste it. Of course in the process, there are long story to discuss its cost and benefit among the producer, consumer and governments who has responsibility to dispose the waste.

To return to the issue of forest or forestry, we have to start from the recognition of the value of natural resource and the cost of the management. Unfortunately it may misunderstood as 'gratis' in many cases, then people cut the trees, burn the forest and convert to other land use without any proper charge that considered the cost of the existing of the forest. According to our hot spot data of the years after terrible 97, 98 forest fire event, almost all hot spot were detected in not forest area but there were forest former days. Although I don't think all of such activities are irrational or immorality, and I know there is a rightful reason for the economical development and improvement in individual and nation level, we have to discuss again the fact the Ministry of Forestry and their partners pay a huge amount of resource to prevent the forest and in the same time a huge amount of forest is demolished for other kind of economical benefit. I think any economical success without paying proper cost will become a big amount of debt in future generation.

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Topic of the Month

Pelibatan Masyarakat Lokal pada Kegiatan dan Program Pendidikan Konservasi Alam sebagai Upaya Pembangunan Masyarakat untuk Meningkatkan Motifasi dalam Melestarikan Taman Nasional.

Oleh : Nurazizah Rahmawati, SSi Teknisi Konservasi Jenis Unit Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh

Di Indonesia hampir setiap tahun, pada musim kemarau, kebakaran hutan selalu menjadi pokok masalah yang membutuhkan penanganan serius. Kebakaran hutan merupakan salah satu ancaman atau gangguan yang cukup gawat terhadap kelestarian hutan, baik secara materi maupun ekologis.

Di Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh kebakaran hutan seringkali terjadi sebagai akibat dari kegiatan pembukaan lahan pertanian oleh masyarakat lokal. Salah satu usaha pencegahan kebakaran hutan yang dapat dilakukan adalah dengan memberikan pemahaman akan potensi dan manfaat hutan melalui berbagai kegiatan, diantaranya Program Pendidikan Konservasi Alam, seperti tercakup dalam Proyek FFPMP 2.

Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh telah menyiapkan suatu kegiatan percontohan sebagai usaha untuk meningkatkan pendidikan konservasi alam. Kegiatan ini merupakan penerapan dari hasil studi banding di Filipina dalam bidang Pengelolaan Hutan dan Penghijauan. Berikut ini adalah hasil studi banding tersebut yang dapat diterapkan di Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh :

1. Pemungutan biji dan seedling oleh masyarakat di zona pemanfaatan tradisional Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh untuk diperdagangkan. Dengan demikian masyarakat memiliki alternatif sumber pendapatan lain yang dapat mengalihkan konsentrasi mereka dari melakukan penebangan liar.
2. Penanaman pohon jenis lokal sebagai upaya pembinaan habitat.
3. Kegiatan penanaman reinterplanting pada kebun karet masyarakat di dalam Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh dengan jenis Dipterocarpaceae. Diharapkan pada waktunya masyarakat dapat memanfaatkan kayunya.
4. Pemanfaatan jenis tanaman pisang Albaca yang tumbuh secara liar di dalam dan sekitar Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh untuk dibentuk serat.
5. Pemanfaatan kawasan Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh sebagai obyek pendidikan konservasi alam yang juga melibatkan masyarakat lokal sebagai peserta, penyedia sarana pelatihan dan juga sebagai pelatih ketrampilan-ketrampilan tradisional mereka.

Ibu Nurazizah sedang melaksanakan kegiatan pendidikan bersama JICA.

Dengan demikian pelibatan masyarakat lokal didalam aktifitas taman nasional dan program pendidikan konservasi alam merupakan inti dari hasil studi banding di atas. Menyadari hal tersebut, kegiatan pada kegiatan percontohan yang dilaksanakan oleh Taman Nasional Bukit Tigapuluh diarahkan pada menumbuhkan pemahaman masyarakat terhadap nilai dasar hutan, peningkatan pengetahuan dan kemampuan masyarakat dalam meman-