RESEARCH PAPER

Strategy of community forest development in Tanah Laut District

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Abstract

Community Forestry (HKm) is a State Forest with a forest management system thectarest aims to empower the community. The HKm at Tanah Laut District in particular hectaress developed a village thectarest needs to be arranged. This study aims to analyze: (1) the HKm policy, (2) implementation of the HKm, (3) problems encountered in the HKm, and (4) the appropriate strategy for the HKm development. The methods used were descriptive and SWOT analyses. Based on the results of the research, the forestry policy currently provides real opportunities to participate in managing the forest, especially the HKm for the community as the main actors of forest development and management. Implementation of the Hkm Program was initiated in 1995 with the stipulation of the Minister of Forestry Decree No. 622/Kpts-II/1995 and then improved in the Minister of forestry Regulation No.37/2007 and then improved again to be the Minister of Environment and forestry Regulation No.83 of 2016 as a guide of real empowerment with the main beneficiaries were citizens village. The current problems at the HKm in Tanah Laut District included the absence of counterparts, the absence of the business permit of the HKm management (IUP-HKm), mostly non-local communities belonging to forest farmer groups and the cultivated land was exceeded the determined land size. Based on the results of the SWOT matrix analysis, three alternative strategies of community forestry development were obtained.

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Introduction

Since the reform era there have been ways of thinking and changing paradigms in understanding how to better manage forests in Indonesia by paying attention to community-based forestry development to empower local/local communities/surrounding forests to strengthen the regional economy. Recognition was expressly stated about the main points of the community as the main actors to realize synergies for forestry development in Indonesia in the change of perspective which was then included in various forms of policy. Community Forestry Policy (HKm) is one of the important guidelines that can be an illustration for the government to return local communities as the main actors for forestry development in Indonesia. Through this program, it was reopened after a long period of closed public access to forest management.

The existence of Community Forestry demands to take into account the development of forestry development. In addition to Hkm development, it also functions ecologically, namely for preservation, efforts to protect the forest, and the function of the position or position of the community determined by economic activities, education and income to overcome critical land, as an effort to alleviate poverty by empowering local communities. In practice Hkm development has limited capacity and the capacity of the community in and around the forest often causes obstacles. This in forestry development causes the practice of participation to be sometimes loaded with manipulation of the resources it has and is artificial.

In the final, the perspective that aims to improve the welfare of the community and empower the main purpose cannot be fulfilled.

In achieving the goal of implementing the forestry HKm policy, especially in Tanah Laut District, to overcome problems in forest management, researchers have the desire to examine how and what are the right strategies to develop community forestry by finding out the right implementation of forest policies/regulations community so that it can solve the problems that will be faced.

Materials and methods

Material

The equipment used during the study included questionnaires, cameras for documentation, stationery and computers.

Method

The study was conducted for 3 months from January 2017 to March 2017, carried out in Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan Province, the research location was chosen by purposive sampling directed at 5 sub-district locations.

This study uses primary and secondary data. Primary data is carried out by observation, interview, and assigning key informants. Secondary data is obtained through the study of documents and publications issued by agencies or institutions related to this research including Hkm licensing documents, Hkm maps, Completeness of data (determination of area, name of farmer groups forest) Hkm.

Table 1. Data and analysis Method.

No.	Research purposes	Data		analytical method
		collection techniques	source	
1	Explore policy	Interview	library	Study of literature
2	Implementation	Pobservation	informants and key informants	Descriptive analysis
3	identification of problems and constraints	Land area, capability, farm, capital, etc	informants and key informants	Descriptive analysis
4	Strategy formulation	SWOT	informants and key informants	SWOT

SWOT analysis is a tool used to identify a factor in a systematic way, namely to formulate a strategy based on logic so thectarest.

It can optimize the strengths and opportunities, but also simultaneously reduce weaknesses and threats. Thectarest hectaresppened.

Table 2. Example of a SWOT matrix.

IFE / EFE	Strength (S)	Weakness (W)
Oppoturnities (O)	Strategy SO List of strengths to reach the benefits of the opportunities thectarest exist	Strategy WO Register to minimize weaknesses by striving to profit from opportunities
Threats (T)	Strategy ST List power to avoid threats	Strategy WT list to minimize weaknesses and avoid threats

Source: Rangkuti, 2006

On the analysis of external factors aimed at the existing / existing and current conditions and tend to emerge from external factors, but it greatly affects the performance of the organization. After obtaining external strategy factors, the next activity is to compile a table of external strategy factors in the order below:

1. In column 1, fill in the arrangement of factors of opportunity and threat

2. In each factor, namely in column 2 is given a weight, with values starting from 1 said to be very important until 0 is said to be not important. Of all the strategic factors in the form of opportunities and threats, the number of weights must be worth 1.

3. Next is to calculate the rating in column number three (3) for each factor by giving a value scale ranging from four (4) said to be very good up to 1 said to be very bad according to the influence given by thectarest factor on HKm conditions. For rating on a good opportunity factor, the greater the opportunity is given a rating of ± 4 and if the opportunity is small then given a value of ± 1. Conversely, if giving a rating for a threat factor, then if the threat is worth a large -4 and if the threat is of little value then the rating is -1.

4. The next step is to multiply the factor weight in column 2 with the rating in column 3, the result is a weighting score for each factor.

5. The final step is to calculate the number of weighting scores obtained. The value obtained is to put the HKm position on the SWOT analysis diagram.

Table 3. Calculation of external factor scores.

External strategic factors	Weight	Rating	Weighting score (Weight x Rating)
Opportunities (O)			
1. Opportunities 1	O weights 1	O Rating 1	
2. Opportunities 2	O weights 2	O Rating 2	
Total O	a		b
Treath (T)			
1. Treath 1	T weights 1	T Rating 1	
2. Treath 2	T weight 2	T Rating 2	
Total T	c		d
Total	(a+c) = 1		(b+d)

Source: Rangkuti, 2006

Analysis of internal strategic factors is an analysis thectarest assesses performance achievements which are factors of strength and weakness so in the same way compile a table of internal strategic factors shown in table 4.

Table 4. Calculation of internal factor scores.

External strategic factors	Weight	Rating	Weighting score (Weight x Rating)
Strengths (S)			
1. Strengths 1	S weights 1	S Rating 1	
2. Strengths 2	S weights 2	S Rating 2	
Total O	a		b
Weakness (W)			
1. Weakness 1	W weight 1	W Rating 1	
2. Weakness 2	W weight 2	W Rating 2	
Total T	c		d
Total	(a+c) = 1		(b+d)

Source: Rangkuti, 2006

Results and discussion

A. Regional Policy on Community Forest Development in Tanah Laut Regency

Based on Law No.32 of 2004, the authority of the Forestry Service in the Regency is stated, the authority in the forestry sector is the first, namely hectarestchery activities to manage forest rights and various forest enterprises, the second is planning, proposing forest areas to be managed specifically namely for research and development activities,

education, customary law communities, training in the field of forestry, social institutions related to forestry, and religious proportions of districts or cities with direction from the Governor, expansion of institutions and businesses and community cooperation through community guidance.

To broadly target the report on social forestry, which is a minimum area of 12.7 million hectares from production forests, protected forests, limited production forests which are already listed in the 2019 RPJMN, with a population of approximately 8 million families and 160 thousand groups already involved. The potential of forests thectarest can be converted by production forests is 19 million hectares for social forestry. Obtained from data processed by FFKM from the report of the Ministry of Environment Task Force thectarest the budget is needed during 5 years for social forestry is approximately 2 trillion, which is to meet the target of Rp 5.7 trillion which will be allocated with a target of 12.7 hectares of social forestry.

According to the results of the verification obtained, the team will accept for some or all proposals submitted for the determination of the community forest working area, for proposals thectarest pass/be accepted, the Minister determines the HKm working area in Tanah Laut Regency. Based on the above, the determination of the HKm work area and facilitation is granted by:

a) The Governor in which the authority to provide IUPHKm for the HKm work area across the Regency along with copies from the Minister Cq. Director General of BPDAS-PS, Regent, and Head of KPH

b) The regent where he gives IUPHKm for the HKm work area in his area along with copies to the Minister cq. Director General of BPDAS-PS, Governor, and Head of KPH.

In this case BPDAS acts as a provider of facilities to assist and monitor the boundary mapping activities for the prospective HKm work area proposed by community groups obtained from the boundary arrangement results through sketch the boundary image of the measurement results on the map.

B. Implementation of Community Forestry In Tanah Laut Regency

1. Bajuin Subdistrict, Tebing Siring Village, Forest Farmers' Group of Ingin Maju.
   The issuance of the Ministerial Decree concerning the establishment of work areas and IUPHKm with a land area of 400 hectares was utilized by Ingin Maju Forest Farmers Group, chectaresired by Mr. Gajali Rahman, the land which was originally alang-alang fields starting from 2011 accompanied by the Center for Social Forestry and Agroforestry Faculty of Forestry, University of Lambung Mangkurat to carry out sustainable forest management.

Community Forestry in Tebing Siring Village, Bajuin District, which is located in the Langkaras Mountain Protected Forest area with an area of 160 hectares, along with the People's Forest in Telaga Langsat area in Tangkisung Subdistrict where they prove using Agroforestry systems so thectarest problems such as weeds can be overcome. HKm in the siring cliff village is said to be successful at this time because as many as 40,000 4-year-old rubber stems were planted by the Suka Maju and Ingin Maju Forest Farmers Group.

2. Panyipatan Subdistrict, Kandangan Lama Village, Balicak Subur Forest Farmer Group
In the Decree of the Minister for the Fdetermination of the HKm work area issued in February 2016, Kandangan Lama Village is believed to work on 200 hectares of land, with 100 hectares of land planted with rubber trees, 50 hectares of rice (1 ton / month) and fruits such as kelengkeng, cempedak, etc.

3. Pelaihari District, Telaga Village, Hidup Baru Forest Farmers Group
HKm in Telaga Village received a reserve of Work area from the Ministry of Forestry covering an area of 160 hectares which would benefit the New Life forest farmer groups chectaresired by Mr. Muhectaresmmad Isra.

4. Tambang Ulang District, Sungai Pinang Village, Pinang Hectaresbang Forest Farmer Group
   Based on the Decree on the provision of working area for Sungai Pinang Village is an area of 130 hectares,

Currently the community hectaress managed and utilized the forest with 50 hectares of rubber plants, 50 hectares of rice and fruits for their lives.

5. Takisung District, Banua Tengah Village, Mekar Sari Forest Farmer Group

The Mekar Sari Forest Farmers Group hectaress now been given the authority to work on an area of 190 hectares in accordance with whectarest is stated in the Ministerial Decree concerning the Determination of HKm Work Areas for Banua Tengah Village. Some severe chectaresllenges also exist, one of which is the difficulty in obtaining IUPHKm also due to doubts about the ability of the community to manage forests sustainably. Besides these concerns, forest farmers continue to cultivate the land as well as possible by planting 90 hectares of mahogany and 100 hectares of rubber plants.

C. Problems and Solutions That Occur in Community Forest Development in Tanah Laut Regency

The HKm problem is generally a financial problem, namely the economic interests of the asset owner (the State) with the village people who want to own assets /land, then, this problem is not merely economic, but also social, ecological, and also cultural.

Table 5. HKm problem in Tanah Laut Regency.

No.	Sub-district	Farmers	Problem
1	Bajuin	Ingin maju	the excess of land cultivated covering 3 hectares before decree is issued
2	Panyipatan	Kandangan lama	the absence of a companion of community forestry and IUPHKm
3	Pelaihari	Hidup baru	the absence of a companion of community forestry and IUPHKm
4	Tambang ulang	Pinang habang	members of farmer groups not native to the Sungai Pinang village, there is no IUPHKm yet
5	Tangkisung	Mekar sari	the absence of a companion of community forestry and IUPHKm

Source: researcher

D. Strategy for Community Forestry Development in Tanah Laut Regency

Based on the research data, it can be described the internal environmental aspects which are strengths and weaknesses, as well as the external aspects which are opportunities and threats in developing Community Forestry in Tanah Laut Regency, including regional policy, implementation of regional policies, problems and constraints at the research location.

Internal Environment Analysis

The acquisition of internal factors is through the results of interviews where the list of questions has been arranged. The first step is to identify the factors that are considered important so that they can influence the success and achievements of community forestry development in Tanah Laut Regency. Identification of internal factors is classified as strengths and weaknesses.

a. Strength Factor

In developing community forestry in Tanah Laut Regency, the strength factors possessed are as follows:
1) Availability of Community Land for Community Forestry in Tanah Laut Regency
2) Quality of non-timber forest products Products
3) Quality of timber forest products Products
4) Farmer Cooperation

b. Weakness factor

Weakness factors that influence the development of community forests in Tanah Laut Regency are as follows:
1) Lack of Knowledge
2) Skills Still Need to be Developed
3) Lack of Operational Costs
4) Less Harvesting

Results of Evaluation of Internal Environmental Factors

Strengths and weaknesses in the development of community forests in Tanah Laut Regency are included in internal environmental factors. Determinants of the analysis of internal factors can use the IFE matrix so that weights, rankings and weighted values can be obtained.

Table 6. IFE weight.

Internal strategic factors	Weight	Ranking	Weighted score
		Strengths	
1. availability of community land	0,250	4	1
2. the quality of non-timber forest products	0,175	3	0,525
3. quality of timber forest products	0,135	3	0,405
4. farmer cooperation	0,120	2	0,240
		Weaknesses	
1. Lack of Knowledge	0,070	2	0,14
2. Skills Still Need to be Developed	0,120	3	0,36
3. Lack of Operational Costs	0,050	2	0,100
4. Less Harvesting	0,080	3	0,240
Total			3,01

Source : survey calculation

Analysis of External Factors

Identification of external factors is classified as opportunities and threats.

a. Opportunity

The opportunity factors possessed in developing community forestry in Tanah Laut Regency are as follows:

1) Development of Related Services

2) HKm Companion

3) Credit and Financial Institutions

4) Diklat Institutions

b. Threat

Below are some of the threats that interfere with the process of developing Community Forestry in Tanah Laut Regency including:

1) Pests and Diseases

2) Climate / Rainfall

3) Total Production of NTFPs

4) Total Production of HHK

Results of External Environmental Factor Evaluation

External factor must be evaluated by using the EFE matrix so that the results of the ranking weights and weighted values are obtained.

Based on the results of the evaluation of external factors using the EFE matrix, we obtain a weighted total score of 2.151. The above explains that the respondents/parties involved in developing community forestry in Tanah Laut Regency have not been maximized/lacking in implementing strategies by utilizing and anticipating threats that occur. When referring to David 2007, the results of a weighted value of less than 2.5 explain that the respondent or related party has not implemented the strategy correctly, namely to take advantage of opportunities to avoid the existing threats. The following are the results of evaluating external factors.

Table 7. EFE Weight.

External strategic factors	Weight	Ranking	Weighted score
		Opportunities	
related service coaching	0,165	3	0,495
community forest assistants	0,250	3	0,750
credit and financial institutions	0,090	2	0,18
training institution	0,090	2	0,18
		Threats	
pests and diseases	0,085	1	0,085
climate and rainfall	0,080	1	0,080
total production of non-timber forest products	0,130	2	0,260
the amount of production of timber forest products	0,110	2	0,220
Total			2,25

Source: Survey Calculation

Strategy for Community Forestry Development in Tanah Laut Regency

Based on IFAS and EFAS, the following calculations are carried out: the number of strengths and opportunities (S + O) = 2.17+ 1,605 = 3,715; number of weaknesses and opportunities (W + O) = 0.84 + 1.605 = 2,445; the number of strengths and threats (S + T) = 2.17 + 0.645 = 2.815; number of weaknesses and threats (W + T) = 0.84 + 0.645 = 1.485.

The calculation results show that the amount of strength and opportunity to get the greatest results so that it becomes the chosen strategy,namely the SO strategy or Strategy utilizes all the power to seize and take advantage of opportunities as much as possible.

The position diagram of the analysis strategy for community forestry development in Tanah Laut Regency is described through the following formulations: determination of the external factor axis = O - T = 1.605 - 0.645 = 0.96 and internal factor axis = S - W = 2.17 -0.84 = 1.33. In Fig. 8, it is clear that the position of the community forest development strategy in Tanah Laut Regency is in quadrant I, namely the SO strategy. The description of the SO strategy is contained in the SWOT analysis matrix in Diagram 1.
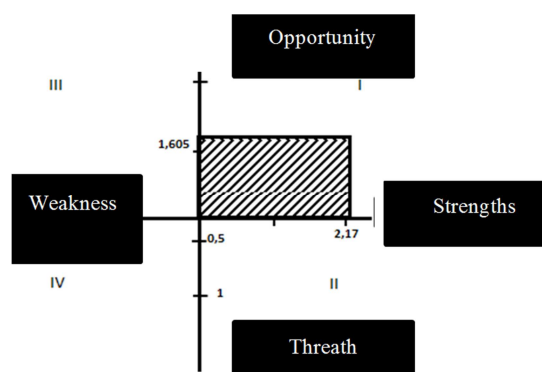

Diagram 1. Position Diagram of Community Development Forestry Strategy in Tanah Laut Regency.

Based on the diagram the strategic position of community forestry development shows that with that strength owned, the development of community forestry must be able to capture opportunities maximally while correcting identified weaknesses. These strategies are as follows:

1) SO Strategy (Maximizing the power to take advantage of opportunities).

a. HKm Companion Needs

b. Determination of IUPHKm

c. Local Government Support and Guidance

2) ST Strategy (Maximizing power to reduce threats)

a. HKm Cooperation Pattern Arrangement

b. Pest and Disease Management

3) WO Strategy (Maximizing opportunities to reduce weakness)

a. Application of Agroforestry System

b. Capital for HKm

Forest Products from Community Forestry.

4) WT Strategy (Minimizing weaknesses to avoid threats) namely Diversification of Forest.

Table 8. Determination of Key Factors for the Success of the Community Forest Development Strategy in Tanah Laut Regency

No	Strategic Action	Association With			
		Rationality	Maximization	Success oriented	TOTAL SCORE
				Strategy SO	
1	HKm Companion Needs	4	4	4	12
2	Determination of IUPHKm	4	4	4	12
3	Local Government Support and Guidance	3	4	3	10
				Strategy ST	
1	HKm Cooperation Pattern Arrangement	3	3	2	9
2	Pest and Disease Management	2	3	2	7
				Strategy Wo	
1	Application of Agroforestry System	3	3	3	9
2	Capital for HKm	3	3	3	9
				Strategy WT	
1	Diversification of Forest Products from HKm	3	3	2	8

Relationship Information is measured based on the score:

Most Related (4), Related (3), Less related (2), Not Related (1)

Conclusion

The conclusions of this study are:

1) At present the Forestry Policy provides a great opportunity for the community to be able to intervene directly in managing forests, especially in Forestry Forests both inside and outside the forest area, one of which provides access to forest communities and makes the community the main actors in developing forest management Community.

2) The HKm program was initiated in 1995 with the enactment of Minister of Forestry Decree No.622 / Kpts-II / 1995 completed in Minister of Forestry Regulation no. 37/2007 and revised again into PermenLHK no. 83 2016 was said as a guide.

3) Real empowerment, where the people formed are truly empowered to carry out activities that result for themselves, with the main beneficiaries being villagers.

4) Current problems in Community Forestry in Tanah Laut Regency include the absence of assistants, the absence of IUPHKm, many non-local people who are members of forest farmer groups, and cultivated land is cultivated to exceed the specified area.

5) Based on the results of the analysis of the SWOT Matrix there were three alternative strategies for developing community forestry in Tanah Laut District namely:

a. The Need for Companion Workers
b. Determination of IUPHkm
c. Local Government Support and Guidance

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