



Development strategy of social forestry by the forest village community institution in the kayutangi forest management unit

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Abstract

Social forestry is the answer to poverty alleviation and also to mitigate climate change. Through the HKm (community forest), Village Forest, HTR (community forest plantation) and Partnership schemes, so we will get the implication and the community will gain economic benefits by proposing surrounded forest area to become a Social Forestry area in Rantau Bujur Village and Pakutik Village. The purpose of this research is to describe the implementation of social forestry, identify the role of forest village community institutions in social forestry, and also formulate a strategy of social forestry development in the kayutangi forest management unit. The method that has been used in this study is likert scale, qualitative descriptive analysis and SWOT analysis. This study had an identification of village communities by using 28 respondents and 4 key informants. Implementation of LMDH (Forest Village Community Organization) Asuhan murni is 77.14% and LMDH (Forest Village Community Organization) Sinar baru is only 56.42% because of the lack of information on social forestry and the lack of counseling from the Office/KPH to the community, and also the lack of community experience in organization. The strategy that was chosen in the Rantau Bujur Village is Strength-Opportunities/SO (Strength-opportunities), which the strengths that we have can be used optimally, while in the Pakutik Village used Weakness-Opportunities /WO (Strength-opportunities), to maximize the opportunity factors to reduce weakness. This study produced each of three social forestry development strategies.

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Introduction

The confession about the importance of the community as forest basic development is written in a policy. The important policy that can be used as a government policy to replace the local community to become major actor in developing Indonesian forest is the policy of social forestry. Based on the regulation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Number P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2016 about social forestry. In order to implement social forestry, in Rantau Bujur Village and Pakutik village that we know the area in that forest area has been damaged or has been cultivated by the community so that technically it shows that the function of the forest cannot run properly (Rahmat, 2002). With the implementation of social forestry, we hope that it is able to answer the problems in managing forests with the principle of balance of ecological functions and socio-economic functions.

KPH (Forest Management Unit) in Rantau Bujur Village is one of the Kayutangi KPH that has so many areas that is used by people such as fields, garden, settlement, etc. Economically, the community life condition in KPH Kayu Tangi is only 66,15% in the upstream part, otherwise the number for the poverty in downstream is less than 25%. (Fauzi, H 2010:93).

Social forestry is the answer for poverty alleviation and also to mitigate the climate change. Through the HKm, Village Forest, HTR and Partnership schemes that implies the people to get economic benefits by proposing surrounded forest area to become a Social Forestry area. The hope for the inevitability of "forest edge communities will prosper through the Social Forestry". Social forestry is one of the policies issued by the Ministry of Forestry to reduce the rate of deforestation in Indonesia by involving the community, in addition to the Community Plantation Forest and Village Forest. Many parties give a view in this policy that could be used as the state's recognition of forest management by the people who have been neglected so far, but are able to preserve nature and provide welfare for the community. For forest communities not only has ecological meaning,

but also social, cultural and economic. In a forest area in the KPH Kayu Tangi area, particularly, there has been the development of settlements / villages in and around the forest that need to be arranged so that it can be synergized between the interests of forestry development and the development interests of other sectors. Generally, The settlement was characterized by low levels of accessibility, low levels of community welfare, vulnerability to disturbances in forest destruction, and social vulnerability such as theft, villages people that have clash, land conflicts, etc. This condition causes the settlement/village forest management to be integrated with other rural sector development activities, and carried out efficiently and can accommodate the interests of the settlement/village community and forest sustainability, therefore a new strategy is needed to manage social forestry.

Materials and methods

Materials

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

Method

This research was carried out for 3 months starting from June 2017 to August 2017, the location of this study was selected by purposive sampling on the basis of the consideration of the program of LMDH which is located in the Kayu Tangi KPH area in the village of Rantau Longitude Telaga Bauntung Subdistrict, and Pakutik Village Sungai Pinang District Banjar Regency. Rantau Bujur Village is a village assisted by the acceleration of rural development from the Banjar Regency government activity program.

The method used in this study is a Likert Scale. Likert scale is a psychometric scale commonly used in questionnaires. Qualitative Descriptive Analysis is a way of analyzing data with all of its nuances of character and as close as possible to its original form as at the time it was recorded (Sutopo, 2002). and SWOT Analysis is an analytical tool consisting of the strengths of observation, weaknesses, opportunities

and threats that include internal and external factors. Based on this data, the strategy of developing Social Forestry, to produce a strategic plan for the development of Social Forestry is carried out in several stages. The first stage is data collection, then the data is analyzed and the final step is decision making. The data consists of external and internal data.

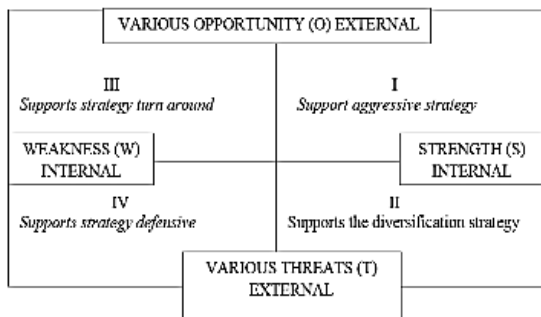


Fig. 1. SWOT Analysis Diagram.

Table 1. External Matrix Strategic Factor Analysis Summary/EFAS.

Internal Factor	Weight	Rating	Weight x Rating	Information
Opportunity (O)				
Total Opportunity (O)				
Threat (T)				
Total Threat (T)				
Total O + T				

Table 2. Internal Strategic Factor Analysis Summary/IFAS Matrix.

Eksternal Factor	Weight	Rating	Weight x Rating	Information
Strengths (S)				
Total Strengths (S)				
weaknesses (W)				
Total weaknesses (W)				
Total S +T				

In order to know the interrelationship between internal and external factors and can be formulated the strategic plan, made the preparation of SWOT matrix. Matrices will help researchers to adapt every aspect of both opportunities and external threats that can be adapted to suit their strengths and weaknesses (Rangkuti, 2005).

Based on the SWOT matrix in Table 3, four alternative strategic plans can be more developed. SO strategy is a strategy that uses all the power to develop and exploit the greatest opportunities. The ST strategy is used to force so that threats can be overcome. WO strategy, strategies for exploiting opportunities by minimizing weaknesses. The WT strategy is a survival strategy to minimize weaknesses to avoid threats.

Table 3. SWOT Matrix.

Internal / Eksternal	(Strengths)	(Weakness)
	Determine 5-10 internal strength factors	Determine 5-10 internal weakness factors
(Opportunity)	STRATEGY (S – O) Create strategies that use force to take advantage of opportunities	STRATEGIY(W – O) Create strategies that minimize weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities
(Threats)	STRATEGY(S – T) Create strategies that use force to overcome threats	STRATEGY (W – T) Create strategies that minimize weaknesses and avoid threats

Every potential object can be developed and assessed by assessing related factors and grouped into Strengths or strengths, Weaknesses or weaknesses, Opportunities or opportunities and Threats to challenges / threats. By carefully reviewing these four things, Social Forestry Development Strategy will be determined by the Forest Village Community

Institution in Kayu Tangi KPH. The position of the development strategy is explained in the SWOT analysis diagram as it its shown below. The diagram shows the chosen strategy.

Linkages :

Most related = 4, Less Related = 2

Related = 3, Unrelated = 1

Table 4. Determination of Key Success Factors.

No	Strategic Actions	Linkage with				Total score
		Rationality	Optim ality	Perspe ctive	Oriented Success	
1						STRATEGY SO
2						
3						STRATEGY ST
1						
2						
3						STRATEGY WO
1						
2						
3						STRATEGY WT
1						
2						

Result and discussion

Table 5. Implementation of Social Forestry.

Villages	Total Score	Min dan Max value	Implementation value	Others
Rantau bujur villages	216	Min. 0 Max. 280	77,14%	Criteria 3
Pakutik villages	158	Min. 0 Max. 280	56,42%	Criteria 2

Based on the table above Y, the value of the implementation index in Rantau Bujur Village is 77.14%, in criterion 3 (68.66% 100%), which means it works well, while for Pakutik Village is 56.42%, which

is in criterion 2 (34, 33% -67.66%) which means running poorly. The Role of Institutional Forest Village Communities in Social Forestry in LMDH Sinar Baru Village of Pakutik and LMDH Asuhan Murni Rantau Bujur Village used the principles of Good Forest Governance. According to Muttaqin and Dwiprabowo (2007) in Subarudi (2008), Good forest governance is an action or method of carrying out forestry policies with appropriate or adequate quality results. According to Solihin (2007), the principle of good forest governance consists of the principles of accountability, transparency, democracy and participation.

Table 6. The role of LMDH.

No.	Principle of Good Forest Governance	Criteria	The Implementation in LMDH Sinar Baru, Pakutik Village	The Implementation in LMDH Asahan Murai, Rantau Bujur Village
1	Accountability	Suitability between implementation and standard implementation procedures	All the activities have not been carried out according to the operational plan	All the activities was carried out according to the operational plan
2	Transparency	Adequate information on every process of arranging and implementing public policies. All access for getting the information, easily accessible, free to obtain, on time.	Its really hard to get the information. The program didn't involve many people.	Information access is easier because of the internet connection. The programs involve many people.
3	Democracy	Free to state something and actively participated in the organization Equal opportunity members to choose and build consensus in every decision making	Forest farmers as LMDH members have not had the opportunity to choose and build consensus in decision making	Forest farmers as LMDH members had the opportunity to choose and build consensus in decision making
4	Perception towards Social Forestry	Decision making is based on mutual consensus	Decision making is not based on mutual consensus	Decision making is based on mutual consensus

The partnership between KPH and LMDH has a kind of activities stages, such as the planning stage in the form of making an Operational Plan and Strategic Plan, the implementation phase which consists of plant activities, maintenance, intercropping and security; and the utilization stage of the sustainable of Wana cooperation. Every stage of social forestry activities is designed for all parties, so they all can be involved. But in reality, making an Operational Plan, Strategic Plan. Based on the results of the study, the participation of forest farmers as LMDH members is still partial, the main target in this social forestry is forest farmers. The participation of forest farmers in LMDH is very important to know the needs of local communities.

Strength Factor

In the development of social forestry in the area of Kayu Tangi Forest Management Unit, the strength factors are as follows:

1) LMDH members support the Social Forestry program.

Based on the chronology of the implementation of the social forestry program it is known that in extracting the rules, identification of KTH and KK participants in the social forestry program can be carried out according to the plan. Facilitation and support from the local government runs little by little from the preparation of activities, ongoing activities to the end of activities. With the existence of social forestry, the community strives to make the forest land productive, in addition to the use of forest areas as planting areas, social forestry will also be collaborated with the forest resource processing industry so that the products produced by farmers can benefit the local community and be exported out.

2) Local Government and KPH Kayu Tangi support the Social Forestry program

The Regional Government of Banjar Regency strongly supports the development of social forestry such as social forestry consulting activities, social forestry socialization. Other supports include social forestry funding from the Banjar Regency APBD, Poverty Alleviation Program, especially in sub-districts which

have a low Human Development Index (HDI) through PNPM Mandiri and district BPMD, as well as local government commitments to realize community welfare as mandated by the people.

3) The existence of productive business.

The element of social forestry development is how an activity can be used as a business that runs well, with the aim of prospering the lives of people who are in and around the forest, with the existence of sustainable wana cooperatives in this village that could make the business that they build in the future will be more productive in development.

Weaknesses factor

The weakness factors affecting the development of social forestry in the area of Kayu Tangi KPH are as follows:

Human resource limitations from LMDH

Social forestry is a new model of community forest management in Rantau Bujur Village, so in general HR has not fully understood social forestry. HR has limited capabilities in capital, forest management skills both in terms of cultivation and processing and marketing, limited equipment and facilities and limited knowledge of the forestry industry or sustainable forest management,

The lack of social forestry knowledge

The constraints that is faced by the community are the lack of community experience to cultivate forestry crops. In addition, the need for application of a silvicultural system modification to suit the conditions on the ground is very burdensome to community forest farmers to be actively involved in the field.

The silviculture system with one type of plant (monoculture) with the same planting year causes forest farmers to wait 5-7 years to get the results in the form of a harvest at the end of the cycle. The characteristics of forest plants that require a long time do not provide daily benefits to forest farmers so they need another job to fulfill their needs.

The role of officers in the field is not yet optimal in empowering LMDH

Skills Still Need to be Developed

Farmers' interest in developing social forestry on their land cannot be carried out independently, This condition causes forest farmers to not be able to freely develop social forestry. Meanwhile, the use of growing space among forest plants has not been utilized optimally.

This is due to the limited involvement of forest farmers in the social forestry area. For this reason, a modification of the management system that allows

the activities of forest farmers to block social forestry plants in the form of maintenance activities and the use of space can overcome the needs of forestry social farmers during the waiting period for the harvest. Although it does not have to be based on the official standard of social forestry development as it was stipulated by the Ministry of the Forestry and the Environment, it can be an illustration that the development of community forestry requires a lot of money. The challenge is the ability of farmers to simplify financing components and expenditure efficiency in addition to the selection of cultivation types and techniques.

Table 7. Internal Strategic Factors in Rantau Bujur Village.

Internal Strategic Factor Analysis Summary (EFAS)				
No	Internal factors of Strengths (S)	Weight	Rating	Value
1	Local government and officer in KPH Kayu Tangi support Social Forestry	0,175	3	0,525
2	LMDH members support social forestry	0,250	4	1
3	Productive	0,150	2	0,300
No	Internal factors of Weakness (W)	Weight	Rating	Value
1	Limitation of human resources in Forest Village Community Organization	0,175	3	0,525
2	Lack of Social Forestry Knowledge	0,150	2	0,300
3	The officer doesn't work optimally in empowering people in LMDH	0,100	2	0,200
Total		1,00		2,850

(Source: Primary data processing, June 2017).

Table 8. Internal Strategic Factors in Pakutik Village.

Internal Strategic Factor Analysis Summary (EFAS)				
No	Internal factors of Strengths (S)	Weight	Rating	Value
1	Local government and officer in KPH Kayu Tangi support Social Forestry	0,250	2	0,500
2	LMDH members support social forestry	0,175	2	0,350
3	Productive	0,120	3	0,360
No	Internal factors of Weakness (W)	Weight	Rating	Value
1	Limitation of human resources in Forest Village Community Organization	0,070	3	0,210
2	Lack of Social Forestry Knowledge	0,120	3	0,360
3	The officer doesn't work optimally in empowering people in LMDH	0,080	4	0,200
4	Skills need to be developed	0,090	2	0,180
5	Lack of operational cost	0,095	2	0,190
Total		1,00		2,470

(Source: Primary data processing, June 2017).

In table 8, the highest score for the strength factor in the Rantau Bujur Village, LMDH member supports the Social Forestry program, the Social Forestry plan is arranged based on the principles of sustainable forest management in which refers to the plan for forest preservation. The Social Forestry Plan is structured in an integrated way and

integrated manner development region (strategic plan), and for the weakest factor in the highest Rantau Bujur Village, is 0.210. because of the Human Resource Limitations from LMDH, based on the results of the research the main factor which is the weakness of the Social Forestry program is the role of stakeholders is still not optimal. Whereas in Pakutik

Village the highest score of the strength factor is the existence of productive efforts from the community by utilizing forest areas as planting areas, social forestry will also collaborated with the forest resource processing industry so that the products that was

produced by farmers, and for weakest factor in the highest Pakutik Villages is, the role of the officers in the field in empowering LMDH is not optimal because of the lack of direct interaction or counseling to the community.

Table 9. The Matrix SWOT Analysis for the social Forestry Development Strategy Limitation of human Pengembangan Perhutanan sosial.

Internal Factors	STRENGTH (S)	WEAKNESS (W)
OPPORTUNITY (O) 1. Community Empowerment 2. There is new agricultural land above the standing tree for 3. Forest Village Community Organization as an assistant and conseilour for the community	STRATEGY SO 1. Hold a meeting between KPH,LMDH, and local government and discuss about social forestry 2. Optimizing the cooperation with the third to empower people 3. land under stands to plant seasonal crops	1. Limitation of human resources in Forest Village Community Organization 2. Lack of Social Forestry Knowledge 3. The officer doesnt work optimally in empowering people in LMDH 4. Skills need to be developed 5. Lack of operational cost
TREATH (T) 1. Community's paradigm for the function of social forestry 2. Production quality of timber and non timber forest products	STRATEGY ST 1. The communications towards the officer should be improved. 2. Setting of the cooperation pattern	STRATEGY WT 1. A counseling about the importance about the forest should be given to the community 2. Diversification of the forest products

(Source: Primary data processing, June 2017).

Based on IFAS and EFAS, the calculation for Rantau Bujur Village is as follows: number of strengths and opportunities (S + O) = 1.82 + 2.0 = 3.82; Number of weaknesses and opportunities (W + O) = 1.02 + 2.00 = 3.02; Number of forces and threats (S + T) = 1.82 + 1.10 = 2.92; Number of weaknesses and threats (W + T) = 1.02 + 1.10 = 2.12. The calculation of the results show that the number of strengths and opportunities got t the highest results so that it becomes the chosen strategy, it is calles SO strategy or a strategy to utilize all the power to seize and take advantage of opportunities as much as it is possible. Whereas for Pakutik Village the amount of strength and opportunity is (S + O) = 1.21 + 1.42 = 2.63; Number of weaknesses and opportunities (W + O) = 1.26 +

1.42 = 2.68; Number of forces and threats (S + T) = 1.21 + 1.02 = 2.23; Number of weaknesses and threats (W + T) = 1.26 + 1.02 = 2.28 The results of the calculation show that the number of weaknesses and opportunities get the highest results so that it becomes the chosen strategy, WO strategy or strategy to take advantage of existing opportunities by minimizing weaknesses which exists.

A position diagram of the strategy for analyzing social forestry development in Rantau Bujur Village is illustrated through the following formulation: determination of the axis of external factors = O - T = 2.00 - 1.10 = 0.9 and the axis of internal factors = S - W = 1.82 - 1.02 = 0.8.

For position diagrams the strategy of analyzing social forestry development in the Pakutik Village is illustrated by the following formulations: determination of the axis of external factors = $O - T = 1.42 - 1$, $O_2 = 0.4$ and the axis of internal factors = $S - W = 1.21 - 1.26 = -0.05$. In Fig. 3. it is clear that the position of the strategy for the development of social forestry in Desa Rantau Bujur is in quadrant I, That was called as the SO strategy, and for the position of the strategy for the development of social forestry in the Pakutik Village in quadrant III, the WO strategy. The strategy description is contained in the SWOT analysis matrix in the following Fig.

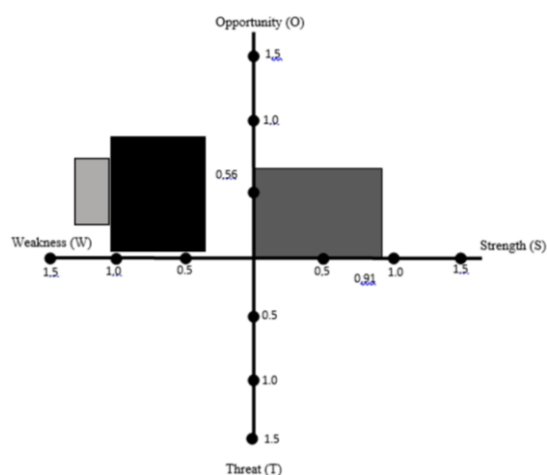


Fig. 2. The diagram of social forestry development strategy in KPH Kayu Tangi.

1. SO Strategy (Maximizing the power to take advantage of opportunities)
 - a) An agreement was entered the LMDH KPH, the local government for social forestry
 - b) Optimizing the cooperation with third parties to optimize community empowerment activities.
 - c) Use land under stands to plant seasonal crops to add more income.
2. ST Strategy (Maximizing the power to reduce threats)
 - a) Communication with officers should be improved
 - b) Setting the pattern of cooperation
3. WO Strategy (Maximizing opportunities to reduce weaknesses)
 - a) Organizing social forestry training and companion overseers

- b) Capital for social forestry
- c) Build more intensive communication with related parties
- d) WT Strategy (Minimizing weaknesses to avoid threats)
- e) Provided counseling about the importance of forests for the community

Conclusion

From the results of research in the field and data processing. We can make a conclusion about the strategy for the development of social forestry by the Forest Village Community Organization in kayutangi forest management unit that was obtained based on field data for the development of social forestry, and immediately coordinate with the Kayutangi FMU and the local government regarding the social forestry management system, to create beneficial synergies between the two parties. Empowering the community in management through socialization, and counseling on the development of social forestry, to improve the productive of the human resources.

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