



Role in the Forest Village Community-Based Forest Management Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The Village Forest Society Institution is present on the basis of the existence of a Joint Community Forest Management (CBFM) program from one form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). This PHBM policy seeks to empower communities around forest areas with managed areas under the authority of Perum Perhutani in the Provinces of Central Java, East Java, West Java and Banten, except for conservation forests which are implemented to provide welfare efforts for forest village communities so that they can participate in enjoying the results. forest production through a sharing system based on SK. Directors of Perum Perhutani No.682 / KPTS / DIR / 2009 concerning Guidelines for Collaborative Forest Resource Management, Law on Forestry, Village Law, and other supporting legislation. The role of LMDH is needed so that the partnership system in PHBM is able to reach forest village communities through an institution that is formed as an institution that receives delegations from the central / regional government in the management of production forests in the area specified in PP No. 72 of 2010 concerning State Forestry Public Company. With the existence of this LMDH, it is expected to be able to provide welfare for the communities around the forest and jointly manage forests based on sustainable development, so that the sustainability and availability of forest resources for future generations can be maintained.



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A. INTRODUCTION

Society and the environment cannot be separated from each other. This is because in principle every human being needs a relationship of interdependence with the environment. Forests are a concrete example of the environment which is closely related to people's lives. Indonesia as a country that is rich in natural resources has a wealth of forest resources that its functions are utilized for citizens both in terms of economic, social, and ecological. As contained in the mandate of the Fourth paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, one of the objectives of the State of Indonesia is “..... promoting public welfare”, Indonesia is trying to improve the welfare of society through meeting the needs of the community.

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an agrarian country where most of its population depends on the agriculture and plantation sectors. As an agrarian country, Indonesia has a forest area large enough so that the country is dubbed as one of the lungs of the world after Latin America and Congo. Indonesia's natural wealth in the forestry sector is the right of the people to achieve their welfare without taking sides with one another. As in the philosophical foundation of the State of Indonesia which is the fifth principle of Pancasila which states that "Social justice for all Indonesian people", the preservation of forests and the adequacy of community needs in fulfilling their lives must be realized in a just and prosperous way.

Forest management in Indonesia as regulated in the Indonesian state constitution aims to maximize the prosperity of the people. This is shown in the regulation of Article 33 Paragraphs (2 and 3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that "(2) Production branches which are important for the state and which control the livelihoods of the public are controlled by the state. (3) The earth and water and the natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people." So that the pursuit of forest management is realized to provide the people's welfare both in terms of the economy and the environment including the availability of forest preservation as a provider of lungs in countries including the world.

But in reality with the natural wealth in the forest sector which is quite large and large, Indonesia still faces various problems including the case of illegal logging or illegal logging which results in a decrease in the area of forest area in Indonesia. Indonesia's forests had an area of 128 hectares in 2015 but in 2018 there was a decrease of around 125 hectares of forest area in Indonesia. According to data from the Ministry of Forestry and the Environment states that the area of forests in Indonesia in 2017 reached 125,922,474 hectares. According to the Minister that the area of critical land is now in Indonesia reaching 30,196,799 hectares. Even though the data in 2016 showed that the number of degraded land only reached 24,303,294 hectares (Novianto, 2018).

This shows that every year Indonesia experiences deforestation in forest areas. Indonesia's forest area is the third largest forest area in the world with tropical forests and rain forests in the Kalimantan and Papua regions. According to Forest Watch Indonesia (FWI) data, an independent Indonesian forest monitoring agency, 82 hectares of Indonesia's land area are still covered by forests (Arifin, 2018). Preventive and repressive efforts have been carried out by the government as a form of government concern for the preservation of forest areas in Indonesia.

Efforts to realize the welfare of the community while preserving forest areas are carried out through a number of regulatory arrangements at the national and regional levels. Such as the existence of Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry,

Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, and Law No. 18 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction. The need for clear regulatory arrangements between the center and the regions in the forestry sector was also motivated that in Java this part of the forest area is under its management authority by the regional government and partly delegated its management to Perum Perhutani on the basis of delegation from the Government since 2001.

Perum Perhutani is a State-Owned Enterprise which is engaged in forest management in the economic sector. This means that the conservation forest reserve is not an area managed by Perum Perhutani. The basis of authority for forest management by Perum Perhutani is Article 3 Government Regulation No. 72 of 2010 concerning State Forestry Public Corporation (Perum) which states that “With this Government Regulation, the Government continues the Management of Forests in State Forests in Central Java, East Java, West Java, and Banten Provinces, except conservation forests, based on the principles of sustainable forest management and the principles of good corporate governance.

Forest management efforts are not only through regulatory arrangements but also community empowerment in forest areas. Forest Management conducted by Perum Perhutani has given birth to a Community-Based Forest Management Policy which is a Corporate Social Responsibility program or a social responsibility program by Perum Perhutani with a community empowerment system around the forest area. This Community-Based Forest Management policy is a Perum Perhutani program that also cooperates with the Regional Government that owns the forest area by conducting a partnership system with the surrounding community living in the production forest area. Through this Community-Based Forest Management policy, a Forest Village Community Institution was born as a form of community participation in the forestry sector, both in the economic, social and environmental sectors.

The Forest Village Community Institution is a derivative product of the Forest Management Unit of Perum Perhutani in implementing joint programs with the community or community empowerment programs. But in reality the existence of this The Forest Village Community is still pursued both legally and empirically. Therefore, the writing of this scientific journal raised “The Role of Forest Village Community Institutions in Sustainable Community-Based Forest Management”. A sustainable system in the realm of the environment must be able to create stable conditions and prevent the environment from all forms of excessive exploitation of nature to create environmental damage. This also relates to the maintenance of biodiversity, air stability and other functions that are not related to the source of economic output (Sabila & Prasetyo, 2015).

The establishment of the Community-Based Forest Management policy is an effort to build cooperation between the community and the government in order

to manage forest resources. From this management pattern, it is hoped that communities will no longer feel themselves as objects in the management of forest resources. Therefore, it is necessary to build commitment, trust and honesty from various parties as the key to the successful implementation of activities. If these works have been carried out, the objectives of the Community-Based Forest Management Policy program will be achieved, namely to realize the sustainability and sustainability of forest functions and to improve the welfare of the local community (Damayatanti, 2011).

The problems in the writing of this scientific journal include why is there a role for the Forest Village Community Institution in Community-Based Forest Management based on sustainable development? ; and How is the implementation of the role of the Forest Village Community Institution in Sustainable Community-Based Forest Management in Indonesia?.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The writing of this journal uses juridical-normative research through literature studies using secondary data in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Normative legal research is legal research that places law as a norm building system. The norm system in question is related to the principles, norms, rules of the laws and regulations, court decisions, agreements and doctrines (Fajar & Achmad, 2009).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Forest Village Community Institutions in Sustainable Development Based Community-Based Forest Management

The reason for the role of the Huta Village Community Institution in Forest Management with the Community is that there is a basis for legal arrangements and efforts to create a community empowerment system in forest management based on sustainable development. To find out the urgency of the role of the Forest Village Community Institution in Community-Based Forest Management, it is necessary to understand the basis of legal regulation from both aspects. Local people are at the forefront of forest management and supervision because they are the closest to and interact directly with the forest. It must be noted, the work of community-based forest resource management is aimed at opening up economic opportunities that are better and more equitable for indigenous peoples and local communities. The economic activities that are developed must be able to support the community to be more independent by utilizing forests in a sustainable manner (Adiba, Suharto, & Susanawati, 2017).

The basis of forest management by Perum Perhutani based on Administrative Law seen from the source of its authority is the delegation from the Central / Regional Government to Perum Perhutani to manage the forest area that has been

determined in Article 3 of Government Regulation No. 72 of 2010 concerning State Forestry Public Corporation (Perum) jo Article 21 of Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, the forest governance by Perum Perhutani in Central Java, East Java, West Java and Banten Provinces covers forest management and preparation of forest management plans, forest use, rehabilitation and reclamation, forest protection and nature conservation.

Joint Community Forest Management or often referred to as Community-Based Forest Management is a system of forest resource management that is carried out jointly by Perum Perhutani and forest village communities and / or by Perum Perhutani and forest village communities with stakeholders (stakeholders) with a sharing soul so that the common interests for achieve sustainability of functions and benefits of forest resources that can be realized optimally and proportionally.

The Community-Based Forest Management itself is a continuation or refinement of the social forestry program that is marked when the Directors Decree No. 1061 / KPTS / DIR / 2000 regarding Community Forest Management, later replaced by Decree of the Board of Trustees No. 136 / KPTS / DIR / 2001 concerning Management of Community Shared Forest Resources which was supplemented by Directors Decree No. 001 / KPTS / DIR / 2002 concerning Guidelines for Sharing Forest Timber Products. Apart from the bias of Perhutani's own interests that the Community-Based Forest Management program was implemented to support community participation and active involvement in preventing illegal logging and forest encroachment that occurred mainly during the reform era in 1998, however, as an opportunity to expand the meaning of the role of the Forest Village Community to be able accessing forest resources in the State forest area within Perhutani's territory is also hope.

Then, the latest regulation regarding Community-Based Forest Management is based on the enactment of Directors Decree No. 682 / KPTS / DIR / 2009 concerning Guidelines for Management of Forest Resources with Communities. In Article 10 of the decree it is stated that Community-Based Forest Management is carried out with a shared, empowered and shared soul which includes the use of land and / or space, the utilization of the yield time in the management of forest resources with the principle of mutual benefit, mutual reinforcement and mutual support and awareness of social responsibility. Even in that provision, it is stated that in every forest management a program that can be collaborated with Village Forest Community is arranged, among others: planning, developing forest resources, production, marketing and industry, forest security, finance and human resources (Hardiyanti, Salsablila, & Nisak, 2017).

Some of the laws and regulations related to Community-Based Forest Management include the following: The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles; Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry. Government Regulation

Number 44 of 2004 concerning Forest Planning; Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management; Government Regulation Number 45 of 2004 concerning Forest Protection; Government Regulation Number 6 of 2007 concerning Forest Management and Preparation of Forest Management Plans, and Forest Utilization; Government Regulation Number 6 Year 2007 concerning the Scope of Forest Management Authority; Government Regulation Number 72 of 2010 concerning Forestry Public Companies; Decree of the Board of Directors of Perum Perhutani Number: 268 / Kpts / Dir / 2007 concerning Management of Forest Together with Community Plus; Decree of the Board of Directors No. 1061 / KPTS / DIR / 2000 concerning Community-Based Forest Management; Decree of the Board of Trustees No. 136 / KPTS / DIR / 2001 concerning Management of Forest Resources with the Community; Decree of the Board of Directors No. 001 / KPTS / DIR / 2002 concerning Guidelines for Sharing Forest Timber Products; Decree of the Board of Directors No. 682 / KPTS / DIR / 2009 concerning Guidelines for Management of Forest Resources with Communities.

In forest management, empowerment of local communities is carried out. Community empowerment is done to get the benefits of forest resources in an optimal and equitable manner so as to improve the welfare of local communities around the forest area. Community empowerment is a joint responsibility of the central government, provincial, district / city governments whose implementation is left to the Forest Management Unit. Community empowerment can be done through: Village forests; Community forest; Partnership (Redi, 2014).

This local community empowerment gave birth to the Forest Village Community Institution by the Forest Management Unit in each regency / city area which is the authority of the Perhutani Public Corporation. The basis for community empowerment in forest areas is also regulated in Article 68 of Law No. 41 of 1999 which states as follows: (1) The community has the right to enjoy the quality of the environment produced by the forest. (2) In addition to the rights as referred to in paragraph (1), the community can: Utilize the forest and forest products in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations; Know the plan for forest designation, utilization of forest products, forestry information; Provide information, advice, and considerations in forestry development; and Supervise the implementation of forestry development both directly and indirectly. (3) Communities in and around the forest are entitled to receive compensation due to loss of access to the surrounding forest as employment to fulfill their living needs due to the determination of the forest area, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. (4) Every person has the right to obtain compensation due to the loss of his right to his land as a result of the determination of the forest area in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force.

Forest Village Community Institution is also an actualization of Article 67 paragraph (1) of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which states that Villages have the right: regulate and manage community interests based on the origin, customs and socio-cultural values of the village community; determine and manage village institutions, and obtain sources of income. While the actualization of Article 67 paragraph (2) of Law No. 6 of 2014, the Village is obliged to: protect and maintain the unity, integrity, and harmony of the Village community in the framework of national harmony and the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; improve the quality of life of the village community; developing democratic life; develop village community empowerment; and provide and improve services to the village community.

This juridical foundation shows that the Village gives rights to the community in managing village institutions including the Village Forest Community Institution in order to improve the quality of life of rural communities around the forest area. To help the partnership system between Village Forest Community and Forest Management Unit can be seen from the Agency Theory which explains that there is a hierarchical relationship or exchange of ownership rights between individuals and organizations. Principal Agent Theory focuses on studying the structure of preferences, risks, uncertainties, and information structures. This theory also gives a very big impact from the participation in mobilizing community activities that are carried out.

The Implementation of the Role of The Forest Village Community Institution in the Sustainable Development Based Forest Management

In implementing community-based forest management, the Forest Village Community Institutions in Indonesia currently has programs based on Sustainable Development. The programs consist of various fields, the first is the planning field, where this field has tasks such as; Participatory preparation of the Lap Forest Plot Planning by involving all relevant parties. Planning includes: forest area management plans, social plans, institutional plans, improvement of human resources, improvement of productive economic efforts of communities around the forest. Planning was arranged by Village Forest Community, Perum Perhutani and stakeholders with a village approach through the study of the resources available in each village.

The second is the field of Forest Resource Development. Those who have duties include; Plant nursery and maintenance are collaborated with Village Forest Community, cadre foreman as Community-Based Forest Management plus instructor, Community-Based Forest Management information and communication center creation, productive and entrepreneurial business training for Village Forest Community, Empowerment of Village Forest Community together with the parties, Activating the Focus Group Discussion pattern and

establishing site learning (learning location) for Community-Based Forest Management.

The third is the field of Production. Those who have duties include; production sharing allocations for timber and non-timber production, tourism, C digging, garbage, water, etc., Village Forest Community's participation in securing harvested timber and transporting wood from the forest to the Wood Piling Place.

Then the fourth is the field of Marketing and Industry. The realm of duties includes; the establishment of wood stalls to facilitate forest village communities in obtaining wood, assisting the supply of wood to small industries owned by Village Forest Community, assisting technology for the Village Forest Community industry, assisting in marketing development for the Village Forest Community industry.

Furthermore, there is the Security sector, whose task is to focus on Village Forest Community's active role in maintaining forest security, and Village Forest Community together with Perhutani conduct daily patrols to address forest security and security.

The fifth is in Finance. The Finance Sector is tasked to have a minimum of 10% of Community-Based Forest Management plus Costs from the Company's Work Plan and Budget, Company Revenue from Community-Based Forest Management profit sharing activities outside the main business returned to support Community-Based Forest Management Plus activities, Facilitate Village Forest Community in obtaining sources of capital from third parties, Provide guidance to Village Forest Community in administrative management and financial utilization.

Finally, the Human Resources Sector (Perhutani), whose duties include; Preparation of Community-Based Forest Management officers that are proportional to adequate quality, Establishment of Working Groups at the central level, Units and FOREST MANAGEMENT Units by conducting intensive meetings and activities, Development and development of training centers (training centers) Community-Based Forest Management to improve the quality of human resources Perum Perhutani and forest village communities using participatory methods based on community development.

The role of Village Forest Community so far can be seen from the results of research in Malang on Pujon and Ngantang Forest Management Unit as follows. The following data is on the understanding of citizens regarding the Community-Based Forest Management program carried out in Ngantang and Pujon Subdistricts, Malang Regency, East Java:

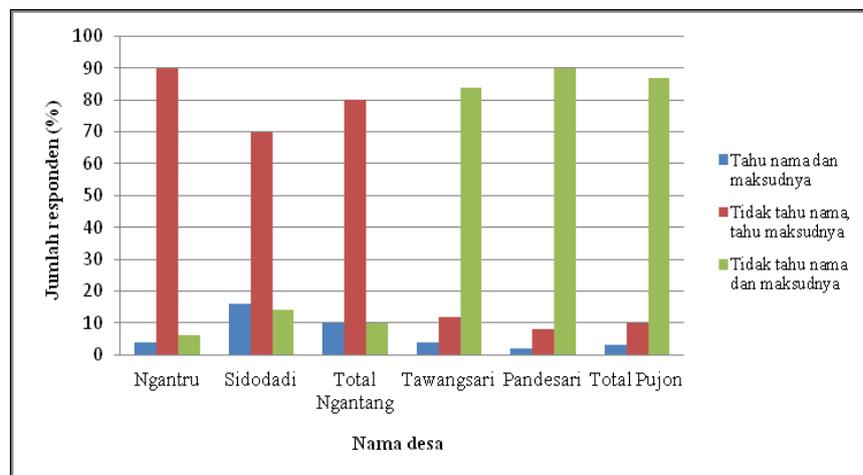


Figure 1. Percentage of Respondents Knowledge of Community-Based Forest Management Program (Khususiyah, 2013)

The results of research conducted in the two sub-districts indicate that the level of public knowledge of the Community-Based Forest Management program and the environment influences the program's success. In Ngantang Subdistrict, the majority of people are aware of the program and understand the aksud, even though they do not know the name. Whereas in Pujon District, almost all respondents did not know the name and did not understand the purpose of the Community-Based Forest Management Program, due to lack of community attention and lack of socialization through direct counseling to the community. So it can be concluded that community understanding related to the Community-Based Forest Management program is still not evenly conveyed to the community. A good level of knowledge about the Community-Based Forest Management program, creates hope that the program can help overcome the problem of sustainability and forest management.

The government together with forest village communities and indigenous peoples should do the same perceptions with each other regarding the importance of keeping forests safe and sustainable, reducing illegal logging, increasing forest productivity, communities around forests becoming more prosperous, and the environment is maintained. Such an approach, more respect for local communities by giving the same position or position with the relevant policy stakeholders. Positioned as partners, the groups discuss problems, look for alternative solutions to problems and make decisions together (Ruray, 2012).

The partnership system between the Forest Village Community and Perum Perhutani can be seen from the example of the partnership established between Perhutani Forest Management Unit Randublatung Regency Blora with the forest village community better known as the Community-Based Forest Management system. The Community-Based Forest Management system is based on the Central

Java Governor Decree No. 24 of 2001 concerning Management of Community Forest Resources in Central Java Province. The Community-Based Forest Management system was started to be socialized by Perhutani to residents of Bodeh Village, Blora Regency since 2003. Through Community-Based Forest Management, Perhutani tried to embrace and partner with communities around the forest in carrying out forest management. The positive impact of the existence of a partnership system between the Forest Village Community and the Forest Management Unit Randublatung Blora Regency is the existence of a symbiotic relationship of mutualism.

The symbiosis of mutualism in community-based forest management by the forest village community with Perum Perhutani and the local government here can provide benefits to each other both economically and ecologically. So that the implementation of Community-Based Forest Management emphasizes more on how stakeholders are able to manage forests together based on sustainable development. Sustainable development is both a concept and principle in environmental law concerning sustainable development for the benefit of both intra-generational and inter-generational interests. The concept of sustainable development has been regulated and included in the juridical and constitutional basis of the Indonesian State.

The constitutional foundation for sustainable development or the principle of sustainable development is regulated in Article 33 Paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which explains that the national economy is based on economic democracy with the principle of togetherness, efficiency with justice, sustainability, environmentally friendly, independent, and by maintaining a balance of progress and national economic unity. This means that in carrying out every economic sector including forest management in economic terms, every community, government, Perum Perhutani, and other stakeholders must pay attention to sustainable development and environmentally sound for the availability of current and future generations.

Then the legal basis for the principle of sustainable development is regulated in Article 1 Number (3) of Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management which states that sustainable development is a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social, and economic aspects into a development strategy to ensure environmental integrity and the safety, capability, welfare, and quality of life of future generations present and future generations. In the principle of sustainable development, every action related to environmental management must pay attention to the interests of future generations so that the availability and sustainability of the environment including forest areas can be maintained.

The implementation of a partnership system involving the Forest Village Community Community with Perhutani Public Corporation and the local

government as a forest management institution is an embodiment of the juridical basis in Article 70 of Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management which explains that the community has the same and broadest rights and opportunities to play an active role in environmental protection and management. The role of the community can be in the form of; Social oversight, Giving advice, opinions, proposals, objections, complaints; and Submission of information and / or reports. The role of the community is done for; Increasing awareness in the protection and management of the environment, Increasing independence, community empowerment, and partnerships, Fostering community capacity and leadership, Fostering community responsiveness to conduct social supervision; and Developing and maintaining local culture and wisdom in the context of preserving environmental functions.

Management of community forests needs to be done in a sustainable development or sustainable way to ensure the sustainability of benefits for their owners and for the community at large. This requires the existence of institutions considering the nature of forests as common-pool resources characterized by the difficulty of restricting access to use by other parties and benefit taking by one party that will reduce the benefits available to other parties, therefore community and government involvement is needed to be able to form sustainable rules as an effort to preserve the forest (Purbawiyatna, Kartodihardjo, Alikodra, & Prasetyo, 2012).

This shows that sustainable forest management is not only a primary responsibility of the government and Perhutani as a recipient of a delegation from the government but also a synergistic and collective effort with the community in maintaining forest availability and sustainability including the role of forest village communities through the Forest Village Community which seeks to coordinate the forest management model together with the community with the Perhutani Public Corporation and the local government that has initiated the existence of a community participation based management model. Community empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates social values. This concept reflects the new paradigm of development, which is “peoplecentered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable”. This concept is not only as an effort to meet basic needs but also as an effort to prevent further poverty (Harun, Dwiprabowo, 2014).

The involvement of communities around forest areas in forest management can be a solutive effort to improve forest sustainability and reduce forest damage caused by human activities who are not responsible for the sustainability of forest functions. In communities in several places, local wisdom is still maintained where the community views the natural surroundings as something sacred that must be maintained so as not to cause natural disasters. If the forms of local wisdom in Indonesia are still well preserved, it will not occur or at least prevention of natural

disasters that can damage the surrounding environment and threaten the lives of surrounding communities (Siombo, 2011).

Basically, the implementation of community-based forest management based on sustainable development must be based on three proportional considerations, namely economic considerations, social considerations, and ecological considerations. So that when development continues to exploit natural resources, environmental functions and their availability for future generations must still be considered (Wahidin, 2014). Strategy to be able to synergize between community involvement in forest management through the Forest Village Community Community by providing holistic awareness to the community in managing forests together based on a partnership system with Perhutani and the local government so that development carried out for the benefit of the people can be met and the availability of environmental functions and natural resources can be maintained properly.

D. CONCLUSION

From the discussion that has been explained above, it can be concluded as follows: That the reasons for the role of the Forest Village Community in the Management of Collaborative Forest Management, among which are regulated in a juridical basis, namely Law No. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Law No. 6 Years on Villages, and Government Regulation No. 72 of 2010 concerning State Forestry Public Corporation (Perum) as well as the Decree of the Supervisory Board No.136/KPTS/DIR/2001 concerning Management of Forest Resources with Communities. This basis provides space for managing forests together with communities in Indonesia and certain areas as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 72 of 2010 concerning State Forestry Public Corporation (Perum), which explains that the forest areas which are the authority of Perum Perhutani include East Java, Central Java, West Java, and Banten. Based on the source of delegation authority received by Perum Perhutani in managing this forest, a social responsibility program in the form of Community-Based Forest Management was present by involving village communities around the forest through village institutions formed by the village government under the name Village Forest Community Institutions. The Forest Village Community Institute, which has a role in managing forests sustainably in maintaining its sustainability.

The implementation of Community-Based Forest Management in Indonesia is not yet optimal, this is motivated by the low level of knowledge and awareness of the community around the forest area to participate in contributing to forest management and the lack of systematic cooperation from Perum Perhutani and the regional government. However, in some areas joint forest management has been carried out with communities involving forest village communities through a

partnership system such as in the Randublatung Forest Management Unit in Blora Regency. Even in Central Java Province also regulates the existence of Community Forest Management through governor regulations. The implementation of forest management together with the community by involving the role of the Forest Village Community Institution is carried out with the principle of sustainable development or taking into account sustainable economic development through community involvement in maintaining the availability and preservation of natural resources and environmental functions for present and future generations.

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