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SOCIAL FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN TUMBANG TARUSAN VILLAGE OF CENTRAL KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

One of the social forestry programs implemented by the Indonesian government is village forest. Forest management in Tumbang Tarusan village is currently managed by the assistance of social forestry facilitators from forestry extension agents at the Forestry Service of Central Kalimantan Province. The existence of the Tumbang Tarusan Village Forest is strongly supported by the village government of Tumbang Tarusan as evidenced by the allocation of village funds. In 2019, the Tumbang Tarusan Village Forest Management Institute received honey bee cultivation assistance from the Kalimantan Regional Kalimantan Social and Environmental Forestry Service, but its implementation has now been restructured with a new strategy, which is described descriptively in this paper.

Keywords: *social forestry, village forest, management, development, strategy*

INTRODUCTION

Forest is a resource that has an important role in the socio-economic life of the community which is so complex and consists of various interests that can trigger social conflicts between parties who are in direct contact with forest control, including the community so that it can destroy natural resources and damage the social order in the community (Sinabutar et al., 2015). This problem can be anticipated and corrected by building and managing forests together from both the government and the community so that the forest remains sustainable, beneficial and sustainable (Puspaningrum, 2015; Suwarno & Bramantyo, 2019).

Community involvement in forest management is very necessary and is a necessity so that by involving the community in forest management, forest damage can be minimized by increasing community awareness of forest sustainability and what can be done is through various alternative policies in community-based forest management (Ngabdani, et al., 2015; Tanjung et al., 2017; Sukarman, 2018; Pratiwi et al., 2019.). Community-based forest management policies are manifested in the form of social forestry programs. Social Forestry is a sustainable forest management system implemented in state forest areas or private/customary forests which is implemented by local communities as the main actors to improve their welfare, environmental balance and socio-cultural dynamics and this concept has been accepted and recognized as one of the approaches both in order to achieve forest sustainability and sustainability (Gunawan & Afriyanti, 2019; Kamaluddin & Tamrin, 2019).

Village forests are state forests managed by village communities to be used for the welfare of the community with the intention of providing access to communities around forest areas through village institutions in utilizing forest resources wisely and sustainably based on considerations of community empowerment in and around forest areas to realize forest management fair so that it can improve people's welfare in a sustainable manner (Zulevi & Adiwibowo, 2018). Tumbang Tarusan Village Forest is one of the village forests located in Pulang Pisau Regency which is determined based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (SK, 2016) covering an area of \pm 419 (four hundred and nineteen) hectares. Tumbang Tarusan Village Forest Management is currently managed by the Village Forest Management Institution Tumbang Tarusan with the assistance of Social Forestry Facilitators from the Forestry Extension Officer of the Central Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service. The existence of the Tumbang Tarusan Village Forest is strongly supported by the Tumbang Tarusan Village Government as evidenced by the allocation of Village Funds. In 2019, the Tumbang Tarusan Village Forest Management Institute received assistance for honey bee cultivation from the Kalimantan Regional Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Agency, but the implementation has not been successful.

Village forest administration is intended to provide access to local communities through village institutions in utilizing forest resources in a sustainable manner. The sustainability of village forest administration is intended by optimizing the potential and the model developed determines the formulation of the Village Forest Development Strategy.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT

Forest

Forest is an integrated ecosystem in the form of a stretch of land containing biological natural resources dominated by trees in their natural environment, which cannot be separated from one another based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 41 of 1999 (UU, 1999), in which article 5 concerning Forest Status and Functions, are:

a. Forest based on its status consists of:

1) State Forest is forest located on land that is not encumbered with land rights. State forest can be in the form of customary forest, customary forest is stipulated as long as in reality the customary law community concerned still exists and is recognized for its existence. If in its development the customary law community concerned no longer exists, the right to manage customary forests returns to the government.

2) Private forest is forest located on land encumbered with land rights.

b. The main functions of the forest are as follows:

1) Conservation forest is forest reserved for the purpose of preserving biodiversity and its ecosystem. Conservation forest is divided into two groups, namely nature reserve areas and nature conservation areas. Both of these definitions of forest have the same function to preserve the diversity of animals, plants and their ecosystems, it's just that in nature conservation areas followed by the word sustainable use of these resources. Conservation forest area consists of:

2). Nature reserve forest

Its main function is to preserve the diversity of plants, animals and their ecosystems. Nature reserves are protected forest areas because they have biodiversity and have a distinctive ecosystem that grows naturally. Usually the nature reserve area is not too wide. Wildlife sanctuary is a protected forest area because it is a place for unique animals to live or has a high diversity of animals

3) Nature conservation forest

Its main function is to preserve the diversity of plants, animals and their ecosystems. These natural resources can be used sustainably. A national park is a large forest area designated for the preservation of biodiversity and the protection of nature. This area has a complete function, including the functions of other types of conservation forest. Usually divided into several zones, including the core zone, the use zone and other zones which are specially regulated. Grand forest park is a forest area designated for preservation of biodiversity and nature protection. Trees and animals in it can be original or imported from outside the area. Its function is similar to a botanical garden. A natural tourism park is a forest intended for tourism and nature recreation.

4) Protection forest

Protected forest is forest whose existence is protected to maintain its function as a support for living systems. Protect an area from flooding, drought, landslides, and other ecological disasters. For example, to protect the function of a watershed, an area is designated as a protected forest. Technically, the location can be in a production forest area or other places. As long as its existence is deemed important to maintain environmental balance, the area can be designated as a protected forest.

5) Production forest.

Production forest is forest that can be exploited for production, both timber and non-timber production. There are various types of production forest such as forest entrepreneur rights, industrial plantation forest and other types. There are 4 elements contained in the definition of forest above, namely: a) The element of the field which is large enough to be called forest land; b) Tree elements (wood, bamboo, palm), flora and fauna; c) Environmental elements; d) Elements of government determination. The first, second and third elements form a community of life that cannot be separated from one another. The definition of forest adheres to the legal concept vertically, because the field (land), trees, flora and fauna, as well as their environment, constitute a complete unit. The existence of a government stipulation regarding forests has a very important meaning, because with this government stipulation, the position of the forest becomes very strong.

There are two important meanings of the determination of the government, namely: a) So that everyone does not arbitrarily clear, occupy and or operate forest areas; b) Obliging the government through the Minister of Forestry to regulate the planning, designation, provision and use of forests in accordance with their functions, as well as protecting and protecting forests.

Forests have many functions and play an important role in conserving soil and water, maintaining a healthy atmosphere and maintaining plant and animal biodiversity. The sustainability and existence of forests depends on the extent to which we recognize and protect their ecological and social and economic values. These benefits need to be incorporated into a system of national economic accounts that is used to weigh development options.

Social Forestry

The term social forestry was first used in program implementation by Perum Perhutani in Java in 1986 and in pilot projects by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Forestry, namely in Belangian, Kalaan and Selaru, South Kalimantan. At the beginning of its development by Perhutani, social forestry activities included activities inside forest areas, namely agroforestry development and outside forest

areas, namely the development of forest farmer groups and other productive businesses: livestock, home industry, trade.

Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (PM, 2016), article 1 social forestry is a sustainable forest management system implemented in state forest areas or private forest/customary forest implemented by local communities or customary law communities as the main actors to improve their welfare, environmental balance and socio-cultural dynamics in the form of Village Forests, Community Forests, Community Plantation Forests, Community Forests, Customary Forests and Forestry Partnerships.

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Social forestry is a manifestation of *nawacita*: the 1st *nawacita* country is present to protect the entire nation and provide a sense of security to all Indonesian citizens, the 6th *nawacita* increases people's productivity and competitiveness in the international market, the 7th *nawacita* is to realize economic independence by moving the sector - agrarian sector of the domestic economy Social forestry is considered an umbrella for various forms of community-based forest management that are oriented towards improving people's welfare (Gunawan & Afriyanti, 2019).

The social forestry program itself aims to improve community welfare through an empowerment model and still be guided by the aspects of sustainability and for economic equity and reduce inequality through three pillars: land, business opportunities and human resources. The social forestry program opens opportunities for communities around the forest to apply for forest area management rights to the government. Once approved, the community can process and benefit from the forest in environmentally friendly ways (Gunawan & Afriyanti, 2019).

The social forestry program can take a future role to accommodate the desires, desires and hopes of the community in forest management. The development of social forestry programs in forest management must be able to reverse the paradigm of a participatory approach and prioritize local community participation. The optimum strategy for developing social forestry programs for the community is to provide forest management opportunities to the community with provisions that provide incentives for the efficiency and sustainability of the business and the preservation of the forest (Justianto et al., 2020).

Moreover, the government has targeted the allocation of social forestry of 12.7 million hectares and 4.4 million hectares for reallocation, redistribution of land to the community is carried out through social forest programs, customary forests, and agrarian land objects. The access period for use of forest areas is 35 years. Access to land for use in productive activities while maintaining the function of the forest, formulating aspects of a productive and environmentally friendly economic business, must not be transferred. Businesses such as ecotourism, agrosylvopastur, bioenergy. The state will seek assistance in management and implementation of the technology needed as well as capital opportunities.

Through social forestry, the community can have access to forest and land management that is equal and as extensive as possible and with the form of utilization of forest products that is in accordance with the principles of environmentally friendly sustainability, the objectives of environmental conservation can be in line with efforts to improve community welfare. Another additional benefit is the involvement of the local community as the main and closest parties who protect the forest.

STRATEGY

Social forestry strategy

The strategy of social forestry is a sustainable forest management system implemented in state forest areas or private/customary forests implemented by local communities to improve their welfare, environmental balance and socio-cultural dynamics (8). The government for the 2015-2019 period allocated 12.7 million hectares for Social Forestry, through the following schemes:

1. Village Forest with tenure or Village Forest Management Rights.
2. Community Forest, the permit granted is Community Forest Utilization Business Permit.
3. Community Plantation Forests, the permits for Utilization of Timber Forest Products-Community Plantation Forests.
4. Customary Forest, the tenure is the stipulation on the Inclusion of Customary Forest.
5. Forestry Partnership in the form of Forestry Partnership Protection Recognition and Social Forestry Forest Utilization Permits in Java Island.

The realization of social forestry in the Central Kalimantan Province Forestry Service in 2020 amounted to 131,589 ha from 1.56 million ha. The 131,589 ha area comes from 77 permits with details of 32 village forests covering 71,389 ha, 21 community forests covering 25,532 ha and 32 community plantations covering 33,765 ha and one forestry partnership covering 900 ha.

Village Forest strategy

One manifestation of the government's commitment to empowering forest communities whose lives are highly dependent on forest resources is the issuance of the Minister of Forestry Regulation (*permenhut*) (PM, 2014) concerning village forest. Village forest referred to in this *permenhut* is a state forest managed by the village and used for village welfare and has not been encumbered with permits/rights. Village forest administration is intended to provide access to local communities through village institutions in utilizing forest resources in a sustainable manner.

The presence of the *permenhut* brought fresh air to village communities around the forest because they were entrusted with managing forest areas with their local wisdom (Herry et al., 2018; Ludang, 2010; Murhaini & Ludang, 2020; Prasetyoko et al., 2020). This Permenhut opens opportunities for rural communities around the forest to improve their welfare. This is because the apprentice of village forest management rights can carry out area utilization activities, environmental services, collection of non-timber forest products and timber forest products. It is not possible to collect timber forest products in village forest areas with a protection function.

CONCLUSION

The importance and function of the forest can place a significant role for the forest in maintaining the quality and structure of the environment, as well as developing the people's economy and state income. Therefore, the utilization and preservation of forest resources needs to be carried out through a management system that can maintain and enhance the function and role of forests for the benefit of the present and future generations.

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