Communities Empowerment and Collaboration Between Stakeholders on Utilization of Community Forests as A Solution for Poverty Reduction and Reduce Intensity of Chopping of Protected Forest in Lampung Province

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Abstract

Community forest is a state forest whose main use is intended to empower local communities as explained on Republic of Indonesia Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.13/Menhut-II/2011 juncto Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.88/Menhut-II/2014 and Regulation Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.83/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/2016 concerning Social Forestry. The implementation of community forest cannot be carried out by forestry officers or the Protection Forest Management Unit (KPHL only), but it requires support and commitment of the parties in its implementation, namely the Regional Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community, Forest Farmers Group (KTH), community forest permission holders and other parties. The problem in this study is, how is the role of stakeholders in the policy of community forest utilization? The method used is descriptive qualitative. The location of this study was in Central Lampung Regency and North Lampung Regency. The conclusion from this research are: 1) Implementation of community forest policies in Central Lampung and North Lampung Regencies by implementing the Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 37 of 2007 and the amendments thereof, in conjunction with the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.88/Menhut-II/2014 concerning Community Forest and the Minister of Environment Regulation and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.83/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/10/2016 concerning Social Forestry. 2) Organizing community forest through empowerment activities requires support and commitment of the parties in its implementation including stakeholder support. 3) Coaching of community participation, collaboration between stakeholders on the management of community forest has not run optimally, there is still lack of human resources owned by KPHL especially field facilitators. Important suggestions/recommendations regarding the conclusions of the results of this study are: 1) Constraints on applying for permission to manage community forests are complicated bureaucratic sequences, and lack of budget to facilitate groups that will apply for community forest management licenses. 2) There has not been a trust or mutual trust and creating conflict of interests in the management and utilization of community forest through this empowerment activity, because it requires mutual trust from each party involved, so that everything can be done together.

Keywords: collaboration, stakeholder, community forest policy, poverty reduction, Lampung Province.

1. Introduction

Community forest is a state forest whose main use is intended to empower local communities as explained on Republic of Indonesia Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.13/Menhut-II/2011 juncto Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.88/Menhut-II/2014 and Regulation Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.83/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/2016 concerning Social Forestry. The implementation of community forest cannot be carried out by forestry officers or the Protection Forest Management Unit (KPHL only), but it requires support and commitment of the parties in its implementation. On the implementation of the Community Forest program, there are several things that need to be common commitment, namely:

1. The organizing of community forest (Hkm) must be in accordance with its paradigm, vision and mission.
2. The implication of community forest related to the needs which arise include: knowledge or education and training for community forest farmers, costs/budgets, institutions, political support, resources, etc.

The parties that are expected to commit are Local Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community, Forest Farmers Groups (KTH), community forest permission holders and other parties. Legitimacy, management certainty is recognized and must be proven by the issuance of IUPHkm licenses (Community Forest Management Business Permission).The problem in this study is, how is the role of stakeholders in the policy of community forest utilization?

Specific goals and benefits to be achieved in this study are: 1. Improving the welfare of the community in order to utilizing the community forest by continuing to comply with the juridical arrangements for the rights

of the management and utilization of the community forest. 2. Produce legal draft policy models for inter-regional cooperation on community forest management in Lampung Province. 3. Collaboration between stakeholder on management and utilization of community forest.

2. Research Method

Type and Approach of The Research

Type of this research is descriptive research with qualitative approach. The location of this research are located in: North Lampung Regency and Central Lampung Regency.

Research Focus:
1. The Collaboration between stakeholders on management of community forest.
2. Obstacles encountered.

Type and Source of Data
1. Informant that selected purposively based on their competence, namely, Lampung Provincial Forestry Service, Protection Forest Management Unit (KPHL) of North Lampung Regency, Protection Forest Management Unit (KPHL) of Central Lampung Regency, Forest Management and Conservation Group (KPPH Hkm) in North Lampung and Central Lampung Regency, Combined Community Forest Farmers (Gapoktan Hkm of North Lampung Regency and Central Lampung Regency).
2. Community that lived around registry region of Way Waya, North Lampung Regency and Central Lampung Regency that selected purposively.

As Secondary Data, documents, laws/regulations which relevant to the substance of the research will also be used.

Data Collection Technique: Data was collected through interviews with key informants/resource persons, documentation studies, field observations/field research and Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Data Analysis Technique: Miles and Huberman on Sugiyono (2006) said that in qualitative research, the steps of data analysis are data reduction, data presentation and verification/conclusions.

Data validity Technique: To determine the validity of the data in qualitative research, there are several requirements in the examination of data using 4 (four) criteria (Moleong, 2005), namely: credibility, transferability, dependability, confirmability. To check credibility (Moleong, 2005) the researcher conducted triangulation, and negative case analysis techniques by collecting samples and cases that were not in accordance with the patterns and trends of information which had been collected and used as comparison material (Moleong, 2005).

3. Discussion

Community Forest Policy (Hkm)

Community forest programs can be means to achieve sustainable development goals. Obstacles or limitations on the implementation of community forest policy are gaps in community resources, facilitators and funding. Constraints and limitations will always exist in every strategy for implementing a development program including community forest policy.

Table 1. Data IUPHKm Central Lampung Regency

No.	Administrative Location	Name of Gapoktan	Number of Members	Name of Registry	IUPHKm
1.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 1	117	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
2.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 2	79	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
3.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 3	93	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
4.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 4	47	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
5.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 5	73	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
6.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 6	85	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
7.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 7	94	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
8.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 8	54	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
9.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 9	64	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
10.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 10	59	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
11.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 11	72	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
12.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 12	24	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
13.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 13	57	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
14.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 14	70	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
15.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 15	35	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
16.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 16	223	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
17.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 17	40	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
18.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 18	52	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
19.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 19	55	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
20.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 20	109	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
21.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 21	56	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
22.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 22	98	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
23.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 23	71	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010
24.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Karya Bersama 24	60	Reg. 39 Kota Agung Utara	IUPHKm 2010

Source: Lampung Provincial Forestry Service, Year of 2016

Table 2. Data of Community Forest in Central Lampung Regency which has not received the permission of business management Hkm (IUPHKm)

No.	Administrative Location	Name of Gapoktan	Number of Members	Name of Registry
1.	KampungSendang Baru Kec. Sendang Agung	Wana Tekad Mandiri	1129	Reg. 22
2.	Kampung Sendang Asri Kec. Sendang Agung	Wana Agung	172	Reg. 22
3.	Kampung Sendang Mulyo, Sendang Rejo, Sendang Agung. Kec. Sendang Agung	Mulyo Rejo Agung	987	Reg. 22
4.	KampungSendang Retno Kec. Sendang Agung	Kerido Ceroko	474	Reg. 22
5.	Kampung Sendang Asih Kec. Sendang Agung	Inten Aji	574	Reg. 39 22
6.	KampungPayung Makmur Kec. Pubian	Wana Makmur	193	Reg. 39
7.	Kampung Payung Dadi Kec. Pubian	Wana Lestari	271	Reg. 39
8.	Kampung Kota Baru Kec. Pubian	Curup Lestari	431	Reg. 39
9.	KampungMarga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Menanti 1		Reg. 39
10.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Menanti		Reg. 39
11.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Dakum		Reg. 39
12.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Kukusan		Reg. 39
13.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Seputih Anak		Reg. 39
14.	Kampung Marga Jaya Kec. Selagai Lingga	Seputih Silam		Reg. 39
15.	Kampung Payung Makmur Kec. Pubian	Wana Makmur V		Reg. 39
16.	Kampung Payung Makmur Kec. Pubian	Wana Makmur VI		
17.	Kampung Payung Makmur Kec. Pubian	Wana Makmur VII		
18.	Kampung Payung Makmur Kec. Pubian	Wana Makmur VIII		
19.	Kampung Payung Makmur Kec. Pubian	Wana Makmur IX		
20.	Kampung Payung Makmur Kec. Pubian	Wana Makmur X		
21.	Kampung Payung Makmur Kec. Pubian	Wana Makmur XI		
22.	Kampung Payung Makmur Kec. Pubian	Wana Makmur XII		
23.	Kampung Pekandangan Kec.Pubian	Sinar Harapan Jaya	262	Reg. 39
24.	Kampung Tawang Negeri Kec. Pubian	Rimba Jaya	309	Reg. 39

Source: Lampung Provincial Forestry Service, Year of 2017

Table 3. Legal products relevant to Forestry (community forestry) and Community Forestry Policy

No	Legal Products	About
1.	UU RI No. 5 Tahun 1990	Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems
2.	Kep Menhut No. 622 Thn 1995	Community Forest Guidelines
3.	UU RI No. 23 Tahun 1997	Living Environment Management
4.	SK Menhut No.677/Kpts-II/1998	Community Forest
5.	UU RI No. 41 Tahun 1999	Forestry
6.	SK Menhut No.865/1999	National Forest Utilization
7.	SK Menhut No. 31/2001	Community Forest
8.	UU RI No. 44 Tahun 2004	Forest Planning
9.	PP Menhut No.34 Tahun 2002	Forest Management, Forest Management Plans, Forest Utilization and Use of Forest Areas
10	PP Menhut No. 6 Tahun 2007	Forest Management, Forest Management Plans, Forest Utilization
11	PP Menhut No. P.37/ Tahun 2007	Community forest
12	PP Menhut RI No.P.13/Menhut-II/2010	Second Amendment of Regulation of Minister of Forestry No. P.37/Menhut-II/2007 concerning community forest
13	Regulation of Minister of Forestry of The Republik Indonesia No. P.52/Menhut-II/2011	Third Amendment of Regulation of Minister of Forestry No. P.37/Menhut-II/2007 concerning community forest
14	Regulation of Minister of Forestry of The Republik Indonesia No. P.88/Menhut-II/2014 concerning Community Forest.	Community Forest
	Regulation of Minister of Living Environment and Forestry of RI No.P.83/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/10/2016	Social Forestry

Collaboration Between Stakeholders on Management of Community Forest Program
The collaboration process between stakeholders in the management and utilization of community forests in Central Lampung Regency, starts from the planning process according to Allen (Siswanto, 2001:45) which consists of: forecasting, setting goals, and developing procedures.
(i).Forecasting
Forecasting is a systematic effort to predict/estimate the possibilities that will come with drawing conclusions on a plan. Based on the presentation of the Forestry Service Master Plan in 2007-2026, an identification was made which later revealed that at the planning and management stage of the community forest area, the Forest Service/KPHL tried to establish a collaborative process. The collaboration process has not yet been seen in the process of utilizing the Hkm area which has not fully involved the stakeholders. The government also still impresses the sectoral ego, can be seen in the process of determining which parties are involved by the Forestry Service/KPHL and the types of activities that are determined.
(ii) Setting Goals.
Way Waya community forest area must be managed jointly for common interests as well. Then Supoharjdo (2006:20) added that there are several methods which can be used to optimize the collaboration process in managing forest resources, including:
   a)   Transactive Planning
Effective planning requires direct involvement of the community and existing stakeholders. Then after creating a forum from various parties the next important thing to do is mutual tolerance and mutual learning, so as to be able to fuse existing differences. This will also create a trust in forest management together
   b)   Interested Community and Taking Open Decision
To soak up adverse conflicts in the forestry sector, we need to find new ways to get people to talk to each other about what they really want from the forest, and find effective ways to engage them in the field of dialogue between citizens and educate each other about their needs and their values.
   c)   Colaborative Learning
When managing and utilizing the Way Waya Hkm area, collaborative learning is needed to encourage all parties to identify and assess innovative approaches to resolve differences
(iii) Procedure Development
Procedure development means an activity to normalize the ways, techniques and methods of implementing a program. In the management of the Way Waya Hkm area, KPHL Central Lampung Regency and North Lampung Regency and the Lampung Provincial Forestry Service act as leading sectors or regulators who will develop the forest area management system. As a leading sector or as a regulator, technical operators and implementers, the Forestry Service or technical implementing units have an obligation to establish cooperative relations in the management and utilization of Hkm in Central Lampung Regency and North Lampung Regency.
2). Community Participation Coaching
Coaching community participation means providing knowledge to community groups in order to have knowledge about forestry especially the Hkm Program (community forestry), especially Hkm permission issues. Forms of community development in the Way Waya Hkm area which has been carried out in the form of counseling, socialization, and dialogues/discussions. Internal constraints faced in the collaboration of Way Waya community forest management and utilization include: lack of human resources, occurrence of attraction or overlap in the management of the forest park shelves, not yet creating a synergic understanding and not creating trust between stakeholders. there is. Then the other inhibiting factor is the lack of trust between existing stakeholders. With the creation of trust, of course, it will further optimize the collaboration process so that it will have a positive impact on the subsequent management process of Hkm and of course there will be no attraction and overlapping of interests because all stakeholders are in the same line, the same rule and in the same destination.

4. Conclusion
The conclusion of this research are: 1) Implementation of community forest policies in Central Lampung and North Lampung Regencies by implementing the Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 37 of 2007 and the amendments thereof, in conjunction with the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.88/Menhut-II/2014 concerning Community Forest and the Minister of Environment Regulation and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number P.83/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/10/2016 concerning Social Forestry. 2) Organizing community forest through empowerment activities requires support and commitment of the parties in its implementation including stakeholder support. 3) Coaching of community participation, collaboration between stakeholders on the management of community forest has not run optimally, there is still lack of human resources owned by KPHL especially field facilitators
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