
Development Partnership Model as a Multi Stakeholder Community Forest Management in the Darajat Forest Area in Garut District

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ABSTRACT

Problems of forest resources in Darajat Forest Area is a multidimensional, involving social issues, economics and the environment, especially the process of degradation that is still ongoing, which may lead to a crisis of biodiversity. This is due to logging more than the rehabilitation efforts undertaken. Intercropping farming systems in protected forests, as well as looting and theft of timber to the communities accelerate deforestation. Another important issue is the role of the community and the support of the parties other than Perhutani KPH Garut (state-owned enterprises), such as district administrators of Village, universities and non-governmental organizations are very weak so that the efforts made in the rehabilitation, reforestation and conservation of forest areas is not optimal.

The development model of forest resource management through multi-stakeholder partnerships by building collaborative forest management system, implemented in a participatory, integrated and sustainable. To build a system of stakeholder partnerships in the effective management of forest resources, can be implemented through a strategic management approach. It is through a preliminary study by analyzing internal conditions such as an inventory of forest resources, the condition of forest communities through social mapping, external analysis, especially analysis of stakeholders have the opportunity to implement partnerships in forest resources management, program planning, implementation and monitoring joint partnership program.

Multi-stakeholder partnership program in forest management is conducted in accordance with the principles of partnership that is togetherness, equality, trust and mutual benefit. Therefore, all stakeholders can participate and contribute according to their role and function.

Keywords: *Collaborative Forest Management, Partnership, a multi-stakeholder, Forest Resources, Empowerment*

INTRODUCTION

Darajat Forest Area is located in a nature reserve managed by the governmental office natural resources conservation agency (BKSDA), and protected areas managed by Perum Perhutani (State-owned enterprises) KPH (areal forest administration) Garut District. These forests have high biodiversity, so it has a major role both in terms of economic, social, cultural and ecological. However, in line with the rapid population growth and socio-economic crisis, the pressure on forest resources is getting worse. This leads to the process of encroachment and logging that are not comparable to the forest rehabilitation efforts to be pursued because looting and theft of timber by the community very intensify deforestation.

Government set a policy functions Darajat as protected forest region, then the public is prohibited for planting forest areas with intensive agriculture, especially farmers to plant vegetables. But although it banned, there are still many people who penetrated the forest. This resulted in the degradation of forest resources.

In an effort to tackle the degradation of forest areas, especially for reducing encroachment and to improve stabilization of forest area to fit the function, it is necessary to rehabilitation and revitalization of the Darajat forest areas. Therefore, forests have ecological and economical value in

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that way improving the quality of life of the surrounding community. Program changes horticultural crops with plants multi purposes tree species (MPTS) as well as the coffee plant is one alternative to improve forest resources and economic improvement of rural communities around the forest.

Management of forest resources is a responsibility of all parties, therefore the rehabilitation and reforestation of forest areas requires a comprehensive approach and sustainable forest resources so that the function can be improved. Forest Resource Management Model through multi-stakeholder partnerships is one of the alternative activities that can be undertaken to rehabilitate forests and reforestation in Darajat.

Program implemented a multi-stakeholder collaboration in forest crop commodity adjustment is accomplished in a participatory, integrated and sustainable. Program execution is the synergy of many parties, starting with an inventory of forest resources, program planning, and implementation program and monitoring. All stages in the multi-stakeholder partnership program were conducted in conjunction with the principle of partnership that is togetherness, equality, trust and mutual benefit. In this way all stakeholders can participate and contribute according to their role and function.

The identification and inventory is also expected to be used as a basis to follow up joint activities to improve forest resources through reforestation and empowerment of communities living around the forest area. The activities referred to as one of the implementation of social and environmental responsibility for the empowerment of rural forest communities, with the aim of increasing the welfare of rural communities through the transfer of forest crops appropriate to the function of the forest.

The main objectives of the Forest Management mutually with the Society are:

1. To implement of the partnership model in empowering rural communities in forest areas Darajat forest.
2. To amplify the knowledge, skills and attitudes of forest communities in environmental management, especially in rehabilitation and reforestation through the transfer of mixed forest crops and coffee plants to reduce illegal farming
3. In addition to the ecological goal, the program aim to reforestation the woods around the area Darajat that lead to economic goals of empowering communities in a community forests in order to increase their income so that the welfare of the community increases.
4. To reinforce Forest Village Community institutions and accompanied by increased human resource management skills prevent wrongdoer in rehabilitation of community forest resources.
5. To Improved network of partnerships in forest rehabilitation efforts so that all parties play an active role in accordance with its function.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Forest Management Model with the community is one of the forest environment preservation strategies that are developed based on the principles of community empowerment by improving the knowledge and attitudes of the people and raise their awareness of the importance of forest management and utilization with the goal of sustainability. Aside from that goal, as well as to stimulate public participation so they are active in all activities related to environmental sustainability for the continuity of the life of the next generation.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships in Joint Forest Management in Forest Area Darajat are synergy program from several institutions in accordance with the principle of partnership so that all agencies have a role function and contribute to conserving forest resources. Partnerships were developed for the formation of a pattern of cooperation of the various elements involved in efforts to increase forest healthiness. The effectiveness of this partnership depends a lot on the suitability of the type of programs offered, business linkages, and motivation of each party, mutual understanding of the parties involved and to what extent these programs can bring benefits to all partner institutions. The main target is the benefit to the community, social as well as financial and environmental.

The principle of partnership in the management of forest resources requires the following terms:

Mutual Understanding

The principle of mutual understanding is developed by increasing the common understanding of the problems that exist in the environment and the target communities, and the role of each institution. Self-understanding of the function and role of each institution is very important. This means that each institution should be able to understand the condition and position of the other components.

Mutual Agreement

The agreement is an important aspect as the initial stage of a good cooperation between the parties concerned. This agreement can only be achieved with the existence of mutual understanding as mentioned above. This is the basics to be able to trust each other and give each other between the parties concerned.

Act Together

This joint action is the determination altogether to develop environmental awareness In this case the forest area and the people living in forest areas Darajat. Although the way that is done is different between one party with another party, but the same goal of improving forest resources and empower target communities.

Collaborative Forest Management is realized in the form of synergy with the community forest management program begins with the Rehabilitation and Revitalization Efforts preceded by conducting an inventory and condition of the forest resource identification and mapping of communities around Darajat forest areas.

The identification and inventory is also expected to be used as the basis to follow up joint activities to improve forest resources through reforestation and empowerment of communities living around the forest area. The activities referred to as one of the implementation of social and environmental responsibility for the empowerment of rural forest communities, with the aim of increasing the welfare of rural communities through the transfer of commodity crops forests according to forest functions.

Multi-stakeholder can contribute to the improvement of forest resources in Darajat forest areas are: Perum Perhutani KPH Garut, Local Government: Department of Forestry Garut District, Village, Institute of Forest Village Community (LMDH), Forest Farmers Group (KTH), universities, NGOs and the industries or companies operating in forest areas.

Starting in 2009, KPH Garut collaboration with Chevron Geothermal Indonesia Ltd has implemented environmental management either directly by reforestation in the area around the company's operations, as well as cooperation of various parties, such as the NGO Development Partners, through the Joint Forest Management Program. Cooperation program through rehabilitation and reforestation activities and transfer of commodities jungle mix plant as the main crop and the crop of coffee as a filler plant covers an area of 72 hectares of forest area located in the area of Protected Forest Block Darajat located in the sub-district Pasirwangi. Locations included into the management area of Simpang RPH, BPKH Bayongbong KPH Garut, and included into the territory of the village administration Karya Mekar and Padaawas in sub-District Pasirwangi Garut. Target program is a community member of the group Forest Village Community Mekar Lestari totaling 11 Forest Farmers Group with a membership of 262 peoples. Implementation of Rehabilitation and reforestation of

forest areas Darajat through Joint Forest Management has implemented the strategy of capacity building through training conducted both formal and non-formal, especially regarding the cultivation of plants mixed forest and coffee plants. Capacity building is mainly needed to improve the knowledge and skills of society and change the attitude of society to not carry out illegal farming such as horticultural crops.

With the program over mixed forest crops and planting coffee plants are expected to gradually people no longer manage land intensively with horticultural crops, but people switched to crops that have conservation value also has economic value. Planting crops mixed forest and coffee plantations in the forest area Darajat have shown good results. Based on the results of the evaluation conducted jointly in October 2014, of 72 Ha of land which cooperated with Perum Perhutani KPH Garut average growth of major crops ie *Eucalyptus* spp, Surian (*Toona sureni*) and Puspa (*Schima wallichii*) as much as 89.24% and the second crop is *Arabica coffee* plants as much as 91.69% with an average plant height of 120-150 cm.

Until now there has been a paradigm shift in farmers living in forest areas Darajat. These farmers have a high desire to develop the coffee plant and the mixed forest. The proof is on the acreage of coffee plants that have been carried out independently by the farmers covering 20-30 hectares. This condition is good evidence that over coffee crops and mixed forest has good prospects and meet the needs and expectations of farmers. Therefore, forest rehabilitation through over the crops of coffee and mixed forest through a multi-stakeholder partnership approach needs to be maintained and developed.

Obstacles in the implementation of the Multi Stakeholder Partnership in Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM)

Some obstacles, so that the implementation of such programs is not optimal:

- a) Internal constraints in Perhutani KPH Garut, especially the lack of understanding of the concept of CBFM completely and thoroughly. Overcoming this required continuous internal reinforcement so that a change in mindset at all levels of forestry, in line with the mindset that the expected organizational vision and mission can be achieved.
- b) An understanding of CBFM on Forest Village Community Organization (LMDH) members is limited so that the increase in knowledge, skills and attitudes peoples living forest-nearby in the implementation of CBFM is not optimal.
- c) Synergy with stakeholders is not maximized, it can be seen from the role and cooperation between the parties is limited so that the optimization and development of forest resource management is slow.
- d) Forest Village Community Basic needs such as food, housing and energy, and assistance has not been programmed properly.
- e) Empowerment and activities LMDH not optimal this is happening because of at the beginning of CBFM, which have limited human resources, the most initiation and planning PHBM derived from Perum Perhutani not based on Assessment village and participatory planning, resulting in a lack of a sense of community ownership of the CBFM program. Initially the community is forced to implement CBFM that enable them to obtain permission to implement the cultivation of plants in the forest. Because they are driven by needs, and they assume that the jungle and coffee crops will result in a

long time, so they must be farmed intensively with horticultural crops that produce faster. Whereas in the Cooperation Agreement between KPH Garut and LMDH listed on prohibitions and sanctions, that they were not allowed to plant crops intercropping with crops of vegetables and crops. And if there are deviations from the predetermined the cooperation agreement can be canceled.

The rules contained in the MCC cannot be implemented firmly. Because many of the policies implemented by the field team perhutani lack of supervision, so people assume that the MCC agreed only as a formality rather than a binding rule. The impact of the policy is more people who carry out illegal farming in forest areas Darajat.

f) Due to a vast territory with LMDH members amounted to 262 peoples, the technical assistance and guidance to members LMDH implemented less intensive, it causes the activity of the LMDH not optimal. Therefore it is necessary to strengthen the institutional LMDH which focused on rural forest communities who carry out activities directly CBFM.

g) mixed forest and crop productivity of coffee plants is not maximized, this happens because of poor technical aspects of the cultivation and processing of products

h) distribution of profits which is the identifier CBFM has not been implemented in proportion to the contribution of each party, particularly peoples in forest community.

i) The system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the CBFM has not been implemented optimally. So that the measurement of the performance of the program in the field as well as implementing CBFM not been measured properly. Therefore, the system rewards and sanctions against CBFM implementation cannot be applied.

j) Although the implementation of CBFM has been going on since a long time but the economic development of rural communities through the establishment of the Cooperation of Forest Micro-economy can only be established in 2013. The establishment of cooperative recognized by all as the capital needs of the community and an increase in the marketing of coffee products mutually.

k) Perhutani KPH Garut has pioneered bringing together marketing for coffee, where Perhutani to buy coffee that comes from LMDH with better prices than middlemen, and sell to exporters (AICE) with the intention that members LMDH guaranteed market. To accommodate all the coffee from the farmers requires substantial capital investment.

Development of Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Model in Collaborative Forest Resource Management (CBFM)

In the concept of management of forest resources with the community is ideal, but in practice has not been optimal. This happens because the forest management with communities still fractional, not build in a system, implemented only by PERHUTANI to target certain communities who live around the forest. Although there has been a cooperation agreement between PERHUTANI and LMDH many agreements that are not implemented.

Forest management issues with the community are a collective problem, so treatment must be comprehensive to establish a system that involves multi-stakeholder. Systems built in joint forest management community is a social engineering through community empowerment approach with the aim of improving the function of ecological, social and economic forest area so that the area is maintained and sustainable forest and rural communities around the forest empowered and independent.

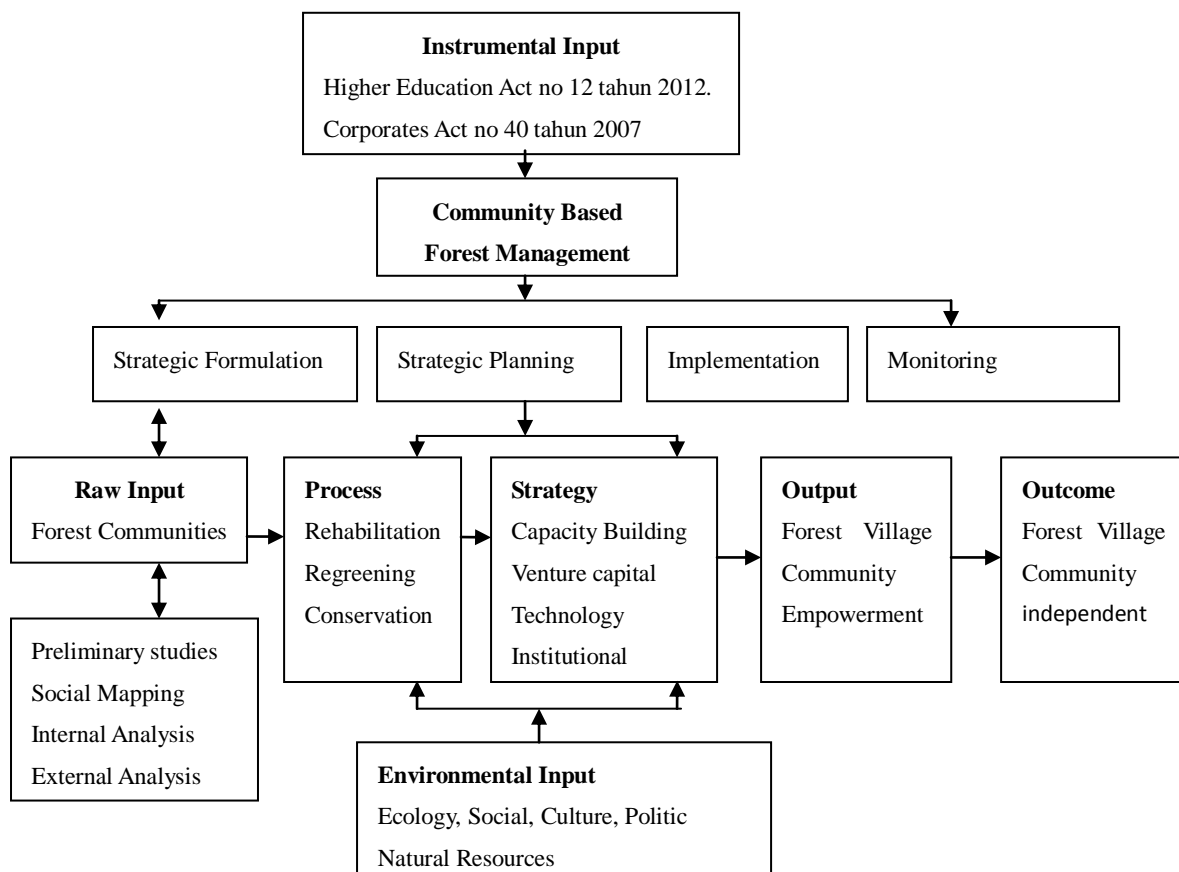
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The principle that must be adhered partnership is openness and togetherness, clarity of rights and obligations, economic empowerment, institutional cooperation and participatory planning. In accordance with the principles of the forestry as a facilitator should be in synergy with stakeholders. This is keeping with PP 72 Year 2010 in implementing forest management, Perum Perhutani shall involve stakeholders and forest communities with due regard to the principles of good corporate governance.

Stakeholders in forest management with communities is another party outside Perum Perhutani and villagers forests with attention and contributes to encourage the optimization process and the development of CBFM, namely: Local Government; College; Non Governmental Organization (NGO); Institute for Public Economy; Civil society organizations; Private companies; Institutions and donor organizations.

Efforts involving forest communities can be done by providing and organizing counseling, tutoring, mentoring, service, technical assistance, education and / or training, disseminating information about the forest management process to the public openly. In addition we also have to include the community in participating in the implementation of forest management, among others, pay attention and follow the advice and suggestions of the local community in the framework of Forest Management to the extent consistent with the principles of good corporate governance and in the framework of forest protection.

Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships systems that can be built in forest management with communities in the figure below:



According Perhutani KPH Garut (2014) the role of forestry in the implementation of multistakeholder partnerships in collaborative forest management as follows:

Okke Rosmaladewi et al. "Development Partnership Model as a Multi Stakeholder Community Forest Management in the Darajat Forest Area in Garut District"

- Administrator, acting for and on behalf of Perhutani As a representative of management in the identification and inventory, as well as policy makers in developing CBFM system.
- Assisted by a deputy executive administrator as program director and technical adviser in the implementation in the field with the target as the executor in the field.
- Aided by Kasi PSDH as director of planning activities concerning the administration of charging tables and analyzes the results of identification and inventory.
- Assisted KSS PHBM controls the process of implementation of social impact assessment on rural communities around the forest, especially in coordination with the relevant village.
- Assisted Asper / KBKPH, controlling the process of implementation in the field, and specify the target villages and coordination with social impact assessment.
- Assisted the Head Resort Forest Management (KRPH), which is directly related to the areas / villages targeted identification and inventory as rural auxiliaries.
- Assisted the staff and foremen PHBM, as the executor of identification and inventory in the field.

Local Government involved in CBFM system, as the administrator of the territory administration and social life of the village community forest. Local Government's role is to synergize with the implementation of the regional development program PHBM. Local Government involved in CBFM include: Administration of villages, sub-district, district and province.

Universities and NGOs play a role in the development of human resources, conducting studies and transfer knowledge, science and technology in the forest village communities, so that they have enough knowledge in their involvement in CBFM.

Universities and NGOs also play a role in empowering communities, especially in the technology assistance programs and social assistance, so that people are able to overcome all their problems. Universities and NGOs are expected to be able to transfer knowledge and technology on society to accelerate social change and mindset to achieve forest conservation and community welfare.

Community Economic institutions contribute to develop the business for improving the local economy. An economic issue is important to note, because it has a strong influence on the success of forest resource management.

The private company plays a role in fostering the entrepreneurial spirit of society, as well as providing venture capital stimulant, for people who have developed their business. The involvement of these parties in the CBFM will support the advancement of society in developing the potential of natural and human resource potential to improve the economic life of communities around the forest.

Funding agencies play a role providing financial support to the community forest village in the business involvement in CBFM. Cooperation with Donors will be made public and Perum Perhutani has the opportunity to optimize the potential of natural resources and human resources.

Participation People living around the forest PHBM implement the program in accordance with the objectives of CBFM is to enable the people economically. Self-reliance of the community is a manifestation of the development of the regional economy's ability to create wealth and improve revenue fairly and equally among them. Empowering the community itself will be realized based on the premise that development will take care of itself if people are given the right to manage their natural resources and use them for community development. Through CBFM program, the

community as a partner of the government given the opportunity to manage their own resources and regulated by mutual agreement as outlined in the AD / ART Institute of villagers.

CONCLUSION

Rehabilitation of forest areas to improve the preservation and forest resources is determined by the stability of the forest area, the clarity of regulation and management, collaborative forest management system that is built with the involvement of multi-stakeholders to make sustainable forest and forest village communities empowered and independent.

Collaborative Forest Management is a joint activity that causes an increase synergy and optimization Stake holders such as universities, NGOs and local governments that are essential to the implementation of sustainable forest management. Model Forest Resource Management through multi-stakeholder partnerships are implemented in a participatory manner is integrated and unified starting from forest resource inventory and revitalization and empowerment of rural communities around the forest in accordance with the applicable provisions so that all stakeholders can contribute in accordance with their roles and functions.

Empowering the Forest Village Community Institution is focused primarily on improving the knowledge, skills and attitude of all members LMDH through: increased capacity by training soft skills and hard skills, technological assistance and production of natural products, institutional strengthening, increasing partnership network and increased marketing and mentoring intensive by competent agencies in the forest village community empowerment program.

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A model multi-stakeholder partnership in collaborative forest management is the best in the improvement of forest land. Partnership is aimed at increasing mutual cooperation in the fields of social, economic and environmental improvement.

Community-Based Forest Management activities should be aligning the management of forest resources in accordance with the characteristics and activities of regional development, especially in the forest village community empowerment program. It is also necessary to implement the development of a partnership with organizations or other agencies as well as increased participation of partner institutions and target communities, in improving the functions and benefits of forest resources and protection of forest areas.

Improved cultivation techniques mixed forest and Multi Purposes Tree Species akin to good coffee crop farming techniques and post harvest handling of coffee so that the commodity is high quality and has a high added value. In line with the need to strengthen institutional Forest Village Community Institutions, program focused especially to increase the capacity of the managerial board and the improvement of the activity of the group members.

Improve the implementation of intensive assistance, monitoring and evaluation of CBFM regularly and consistently to monitor the progress of implementation of CBFM in the form of performance for the person in charge and development programs and the impact of the implementation of CBFM of the physical aspects and the environmental, social and economic as well as inputs for the improvement of policies and implementation CBFM activities in the future.

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