

**Study of Sustained Certificated Community Farm Forestry Insitutional  
(Case Study at "Sumber Rejeki" Community Farm Forestry Organization in  
Pringsurat Village, Kedungkeris Village, Nglipar Country,  
Gunung Kidul District)**

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*ABSTRACT*

*Institution means a series of values, norms, and regulations ruling particular group of people in order to achieve respective goal. The purposes of this research are: (1). Know the form and structure of "Sumber Rejeki" community farm forestry organization, (2). Know the roles of stakeholders in sustained community forest management, (3). Identification the problems and needs in sustained community forest management and (4). Know the supports of government policy in community forest management.*

*The basic methods used in this study are explanatory, description an explanatory. Data gets by indepth interview that use questionnaire and semi structured for selective respondent, analyzed by phenomenology approximation and analysis of community forest management.*

*Based on researchs, The form of association that develop at Pringsurat village is forest farm organization, The structure of "Sumber Rejeki" Community Forest Farm Institutional has suitable with modern organization format. Stakeholders who involved in forest farm certification at Gunung Kidul district are : (1). Gunung Kidul of district government, (2). Group of working sustained farm forestry, e.g., district government, society, NGOs (ARuPA and Shorea), and university was represented by Gadjah Mada University of Center for Community Forestry, (3). Wana Manunggal Lestari Cooperation, (4). Association of sustained teak sellers at Gunung Kidul district, (5). Association of furniture at Gunung Kidul district, (6). Association of seeds' Indonesian, (7). Forum of sellers' communication. "Sumber Rejeki" Community Farm Forestry organization have many problems like; limited of young people, limited of facilities like tools and infrastructures that support their development industry based on farm forestry, tebang butuh and capitals, internal rules in community institutional can not undertake their members totality and bargaining position of society is low in marketing of forest products like timber and non timber. The constraints for certification in "Sumber Rejeki" Community Farm Forestry organization as internal constraints include little awareness of the growers about sertification, the costs associated with certification and insufficient management processes and under developed institutions for community forests. The external constraints, i.e. markets for certified products. The needs of society or "Sumber Rejeki" Community Farm Forestry organization are: training, capitals, granting of material and non material, intensive assistances from external agencies, such as government institutions, non-government organizations, academicians and even forest certification of community forests. Roles of government couldn't felt by societies in help and support activity of development industry based on farm forestry. The policy of government didn't show their supports in development of industry based on farm forestry because until now no one development policy that implemented touch small industry based on farm forestry.*

**Key Words : Institution, stakeholders, community farm forestry insitutional, sustained**

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## BAB I

### PENDAHULUAN

#### 1.1. Latar Belakang

Pengelolaan hutan rakyat merupakan upaya menyeluruh dari kegiatan-kegiatan merumuskan, membina, mengembangkan, menilai serta mengawasi pelaksanaan kegiatan produksi, pengolahan hasil dan pemasaran secara berencana dan berkesinambungan. Selain tujuan-tujuan itu, tujuan akhir dari pengelolaan hutan rakyat adalah peningkatan produksi kayu rakyat sehingga dapat meningkatkan pemilik hutan rakyat secara terus menerus selama daur (LP-IPB, 1990).

Sampai saat ini pengelolaan hutan rakyat oleh masyarakat masih dilakukan secara tradisional dan belum sepenuhnya memperhatikan prinsip-prinsip perusahaan yang paling menguntungkan. Hal tersebut disebabkan karena belum adanya persatuan antar pemilik hutan rakyat, sistem silvikultur belum diterapkan secara sempurna, kurangnya pengetahuan petani dalam pemasaran hasil dan belum optimalnya peranan instansi dan lembaga terkait seperti Dinas Kehutanan dan Kelompok Tani Hutan Rakyat.

Hutan rakyat merupakan hutan hak yang berada pada tanah yang dibebani hak milik (Undang-Undang Pokok Kehutanan No. 41 tahun 1999). Keberadaan hutan rakyat dewasa ini semakin penting seiring dengan penurunan produksi kayu dari hutan alam sehingga kelestariannya perlu dijaga. Hutan rakyat terbukti mampu menjadi sumber kayu yang cukup potensial untuk mencukupi kebutuhan kayu (*raw material*) bagi keperluan industri kehutanan dalam negeri. Disamping itu, juga merupakan salah satu sumber Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) terlebih pada era otonomi daerah seperti sekarang ini.

