

PERSEPSI PARA PIHAK TERHADAP IMPLEMENTASI SKEMA PERHUTANAN

SOSIAL DI DESA ALAM ENDAH, KECAMATAN RANCABALI, KABUPATEN

BANDUNG SELATAN

Stakeholders' Perception of Implementing Social Forestry Scheme in Alam Endah

Village, Rancabali Sub-District, South Bandung District

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ABSTRACTS

The government has established Special Management Forest Areas (KHDPK) to improve the condition of Java's degraded forests. One of the objectives of the KHDPK is social forestry. Alam Endah Village is one of the villages in Rancabali Sub-district, South Bandung Regency, that has previously implemented a partnership scheme and will transform it into a new social forestry scheme. This study was conducted to identify stakeholders' perceptions of the characteristics of the new Social Forestry scheme and its impacts and to analyze Dynamic Governance in implementing the new Social Forestry scheme. This research used qualitative case study methods, including Miles and Huberman analysis and Dynamic Governance analysis, to determine the parties' responses and strategies. The results of this study show that the parties accept the transformation of the new Social Forestry scheme, such as permit period, working area, forest utilization, prohibition, and permit holder requirements. The parties believe Community Forestry is a suitable scheme to implement in Alam Endah Village. SF's social and economic impacts include community empowerment, reduced conflict, improved economy, and production. Dynamic Governance analysis, namely Think Ahead, resulted in the perception that the submission of KHDPK PS area, making RKT, RKU, and RKPS, expanding coffee distribution and partners, regular meetings with Perhutani, and intense counseling and mentoring. In the Think Again analysis, an evaluation is carried out of what currently needs to be improved, namely increasing human resources, updating planting patterns, and redesigning land security. Think Across analysis concluded that the group needs to develop collaborative activities with various non-forestry agencies, develop potential variations of MPTS, and develop educational tourism.

KEYWORDS

Alam Endah, Dynamic Governance, KHDPK, responses, social forestry

INTISARI

Pemerintah telah menetapkan Kawasan Hutan Dengan Pengelolaan Khusus (KHDPK) untuk memperbaiki kondisi hutan Jawa yang mengalami kerusakan. Salah satu tujuan KHDPK adalah untuk kepentingan Perhutanan Sosial. Desa Alam Endah merupakan salah satu desa di Kecamatan Rancabali, Kabupaten Bandung Selatan yang sebelumnya menerapkan skema kemitraan dan akan ditransformasikan menjadi skema PS baru. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi persepsi para pihak terhadap karakteristik skema PS baru beserta dampaknya dan menganalisis *Dynamic Governance* dalam pelaksanaan skema PS baru. Untuk mengetahui respon dan strategi para pihak, penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif studi kasus dengan menggunakan analisis Miles and Huberman dan analisis *Dynamic Governance*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa para pihak menerima transformasi skema Perhutanan Sosial baru, seperti durasi perijinan, luas garapan, pemanfaatan hutan, larangan dan syarat pemegang izin. Para pihak berpendapat skema yang cocok untuk diterapkan di Desa Alam Endah adalah Hutan Kemasyarakatan. Dampak yang terasa dari PS yaitu dari segi sosial dan ekonomi yang mencakup pemberdayaan masyarakat, berkurangnya konflik, peningkatan ekonomi dan produksi. Analisis *Dynamic Governance*, yaitu *Think Ahead* menghasilkan persepsi bahwa telah dilakukan pengajuan wilayah PS KHDPK, pembuatan RKT, RKU dan RKPS, perluasan distribusi kopi juga mitra, pertemuan rutin dengan Perhutani dan penyuluhan serta pendampingan secara intens.