

Dampak Penerapan Sertifikasi Skema PHBML LEI dan SLIMF-FSC Terhadap Pengelolaan Hutan Rakyat Di Desa Kedungkeris, Nglipar, Gunung Kidul dan Desa Wonoharjo, Rowokele, Kebumen

Oleh :
Chandra Widura¹
Teguh Yuwono²

Abstrak

Sertifikasi hutan berupaya untuk memastikan bahwa produksi kayu dilakukan secara legal dan memenuhi asas kelestarian. Hutan rakyat merupakan salah satu penghasil kayu yang dituntut memiliki pengelolaan hutan lestari. Sertifikasi pengelolaan hutan rakyat yang diterapkan di Indonesia bersifat sukarela yaitu skema Pengelolaan Hutan Berbasis Masyarakat Lestari (PHBML) oleh Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia (LEI) dan *Small and Low Intensity Managed Forest* (SLIMF) oleh *Forest Stewardship Council* (FSC). Biaya sertifikasi merupakan salah satu kendala utama dalam penerapan sertifikasi pengelolaan hutan rakyat. Berdasarkan kondisi tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui dampak sertifikasi PHBML dan SLIMF terhadap pengelolaan hutan rakyat.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Kedungkeris yang tersertifikasi PHBML dan Desa Wonoharjo tersertifikasi SLIMF. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode survey dengan analisis deskriptif kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Pemilihan responden dilakukan dengan metode *simple random sampling*. Pengambilan data primer dilakukan dengan metode observasi, wawancara mendalam dan kuesioner. Kemudian data dianalisis dengan metode deskriptif.

Pemberian sertifikasi memberikan dampak sosial berupa adanya kegiatan pembinaan dan pelatihan petani dan penguatan kelembagaan di kedua lokasi penelitian, dengan dilaksanakan kegiatan tersebut 1-3 kali dalam setahun. Kekurangan pada aspek ini adalah tingkat partisipasi masyarakat. Dampak ekonomi pada aspek peningkatan harga kayu di Desa Kedungkeris sebesar 9-44,5%. Kendala masih dialami dalam pemasaran kayu sertifikasi, membuat peningkatan harga belum dirasakan secara maksimal. Harga kayu di Desa Wonoharjo meningkat sebesar 20-57,8%, dan hampir setiap tahun permintaan kayu masih ada. Pada aspek peningkatan posisi tawar petani, peningkatan pendapatan dan rantai distribusi kayu, belum mendapat peningkatan yang signifikan. Dampak pada kondisi lingkungan di kedua lokasi penelitian terdapat pada peningkatan kesadaran masyarakat melalui kegiatan pengelolaan lingkungan.

Kata Kunci : Hutan rakyat, sertifikasi, dampak, ekonomi, sosial, lingkungan

¹ Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada

² Dosen Fakultas Kehutanan, Universitas Gadjah Mada

The Impact Of PHBML-LEI And SLIMF-FSC Certification Schemes Towards Private Forest Management In Kedungkeris Village, Nglipar, Gunungkidul And Wonoharjo Village, Rowokele, Kebumen

Chandra Widura¹
Teguh Yuwono²

Abstract

Forest certification goal is to ensure legal logging in order to fulfil the principle of sustainability. Private forest is required to have sustainable forest management. The private forest management certification scheme applied in Indonesia is voluntary. The scheme is Sustainable Community Based Forest Management (PHBML) from Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute (LEI) and Small and Low Intensity Managed Forest (SLIMF) from Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). Certification cost is one of the main constraints to the private forest management certification. Based on these conditions, this study aims to determine the impact of private forest management certification.

This research was conducted in two villages namely Kedungkeris which has PHBML-LEI certificate and Wonoharjo has SLIMF-FSC certificate. Research method used was survey method with qualitative and quantitative descriptive analyses. The respondents were selected by simple random sampling method. Primary data collected by observation, depth interviews, and questionnaires. Then, the data were analysed with descriptive methods.

The results show that forest certification provides social impact on increase of farmer training activities and institutional strengthening which felt in both research site. The implementation of these activity is 1-3 times a year. The disadvantage in this aspect is the lack of community participation. The economic impact felt in the increase of wood prices is 9-44.5% on Kedungkeris village and 20-57,8% on Wonoharjo village. Constraints are still experienced in marketing of PHBML-LEI certificates wood, which made wood prices less stable. The wood prices in Wonoharjo is more stable, because almost every year the demand for SLIMF-FSC timber still exists. In the other aspect that is increase of farmers bargaining position, increase of income and timber distribution chain, has not received a significant increase. The environmental impact in both research sites has a positive impact, the increase in the community awareness to monitor and manage the environment.

Keywords : private forest, certification, impact, economic, social, environmental

¹ *The Student of Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Gadjah Mada*

² *The Lecturer of Faculty of Forestry, Universitas Gadjah Mada*