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THE COMMUNITY TIMBER FOREST INSTITUTIONAL
POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING
PROCESSES IN THE DECENTRALIZATION ERA IN JAVA

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1. INTRODUCTION

The attention to the development of policies in order to strengthen the role of community timber forests in the development of Java is not something new. The history of the development of community timber forests in Java is actually inseparable from the ruling party's capital colonialism frame in utilizing and supplying timber. The Forestry Research and Development Department (Litbang Kehutanan, 2006) noted that the development of community timber forests is an activity which can support the lessening of pressure (exploitation) on natural forests and can also give a significant role to the people to contribute to the sustainability of the national forestry industry.

The development of community timber forests have caught the interest of many parties because besides having socio-economic values, it also has effects on the the improvement of the ecosystem. Arupa (2005) in its study stated that the presence of community timber forests is very important in supporting rural agriculture, buffering the ecosystem, safeguarding the ecological stability, and regulating the regional hydrology. The study by Jariyah and Wahyuningrum (2008) also decribed that community timber forests have sustainability principles and the variety of species planted in the community timber forest is closely related to the reaction to the unstable agricultural produce prices. The timber harvested from the community forests is expected to fulfill needs when the price of other produce is low. The foremost idea that has influenced the results of community timber forest studies that have been conducted in the past is the spirit for managing community timber forests in order that they could develop better and are sustainable. The condition of the community timber forest management is still under development, and as Syahadat¹ had stated, no details about community timber forest exist in the law, the procedures in utilizing community timber forests are unclear, and the community forest's role supports the national industry but it is not yet well-managed. Therefore, it is imperative to perfect community forest management in order to improve public services in community timber forest management.

The question that arises from the management spirit is whether the policy will strengthen community forest institutions. Fact has it that "external" intervention in community economic institutions tends to reduce the quality of activities and disrupts existing institutions. Rarely does it bring a beneficial new order to the community. In fact, during intervention from

¹ Accessed through www.forda-mof.org, titled "A Study of the Community Forest Product Administration Guidelines as the Foundation for the Utilization of Community Forests (accessed on 13 August 2012)

“external” parties, the community comes up with their own creative ideas to explore alternatives to fulfill their needs. The “external” party approach in resource management has actually undergone a lot of improvements by including participative approaches as a methodology and an improvement in communication modes. However, the management of knowledge at farmer level is felt to be lacking. Oftentimes the farmer is viewed as an object who must bow down to modern resource management patterns. As a result, the local knowledge and wisdom in managing forest resources suffers from degradation.

Based on the explanation above, a study about policies that focus on the strengthening of community timber forests is intriguing. The steps selected in conducting this study puts emphasis on synthesis, not analysis. The goal is to formulate policy material/substances by giving suggestions for the subject or the policy process which has been or is being developed. The following description is about the results of the study which have been developed through these steps in synthesis. This synthesis study is focused on goal setting which is the foundation in formulating the suggestions in this study.

There are two main questions which are to be answered in this essay. *First*, how the development processes of community timber forest policy in three locations, Blora, Wonogiri, and Wonosobo Districts, in the decentralization era were built. The policy process and institutional development identification follows the community timber forest management chronology in the regional development in the development decentralization era context. The tracing of the community timber forest policy processes are focused on the development decentralization era as material for making suggestions in the community timber forest management policy nowadays. This identification is then related to the social aspect in the three study locations to discover the community forest’s own role. *Second*, how the developed policy and the form of the institution can strengthen the socio-economic role and improve the community timber forest ecosystem at the local level, from district to village level. Explanations about the second question are made in the frame of tracing the factors, actors, aims, and strategies in community forest management in obtaining the goals or development focus by placing the role of community forest management in the decentralization era. To show how the policy processes were developed and how they can strengthen the role of community timber forests, the analysis is directed toward discovering the factors and actors. Then the results of the analysis are used to support the determination of the aims and strategies (toward institutional strengthening processes). The explanation will be presented in sub-chapter 3, the examples of the three study locations.

2. THE STUDY APPROACHES

Besides using the problem-solving approach, the main approach applied in this policy study is goal-reaching through synthesis-thinking in a system frame (Aelen, 1978; Ho and Sculli, 1995). This study follows the policy study by including the two steps. First, the goal-setting of a policy; and second, the determination of the direction of institutional strengthening (Eriyatno, 2010).

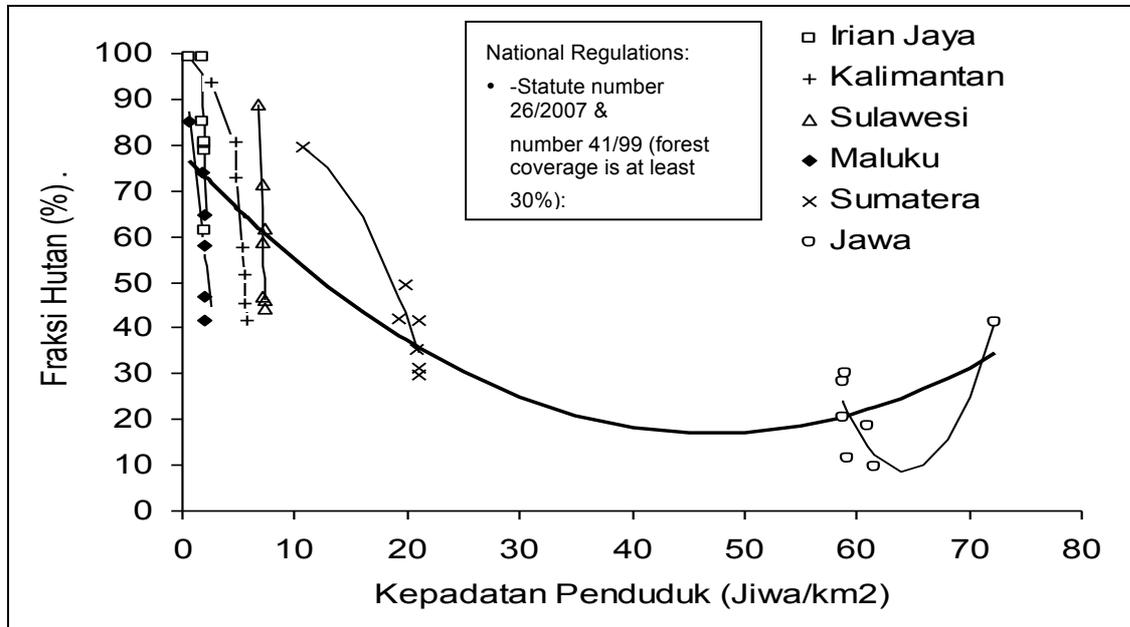
In the era of development decentralization, the strengthening of institutions within the forestry sector cannot be separated from the strengthening of regional government. Therefore, the study of policies related to the strengthening of forest management institutions is inseparable from regional development policies which have effects on the strengthening of community timber forest management institutions. The changes in policy atmosphere from the centralistic era to a decentralized era opens up new avenues for the people to participate in the development of community timber forest policies which of course are related to land use lay-out. In the Minister of Internal Affairs' Regulation (Permendagri) number 51 Year 2007, it is stated that the development of rural areas is done based on the people's initiative, including participative land use, the development of inter-village integrated growth centers (growth points), the community institution capacity building, and partnerships. So, the development of community timber forest policies cannot be separated from the context of community initiative in its process.

The management of community timber forests is described by putting the principle of equilibrium between utilization and sustainability first. The equilibrium is followed by a view that places the equality among community timber forest stakeholders, whether they come from government institutions, private institutions, NGO, or community groups. Information about forest management is also traced equally through in-depth interviews with elders or community forest management actors in the three locations and through limited discussion forums from district to village level. In addition, policy tracing is done by collecting policy documents that are related to the management of community forests in the study locations. This is done in order to balance the policy findings with other qualitative findings that were obtained through interviews and discussions.

2.1. From Natural Resource Ecology to Regional Ecology Politics

The land coverage issues on Java Island are no longer focused on the problem of natural resource ecology such as issues about illegal logging or forest damage, erosion, water

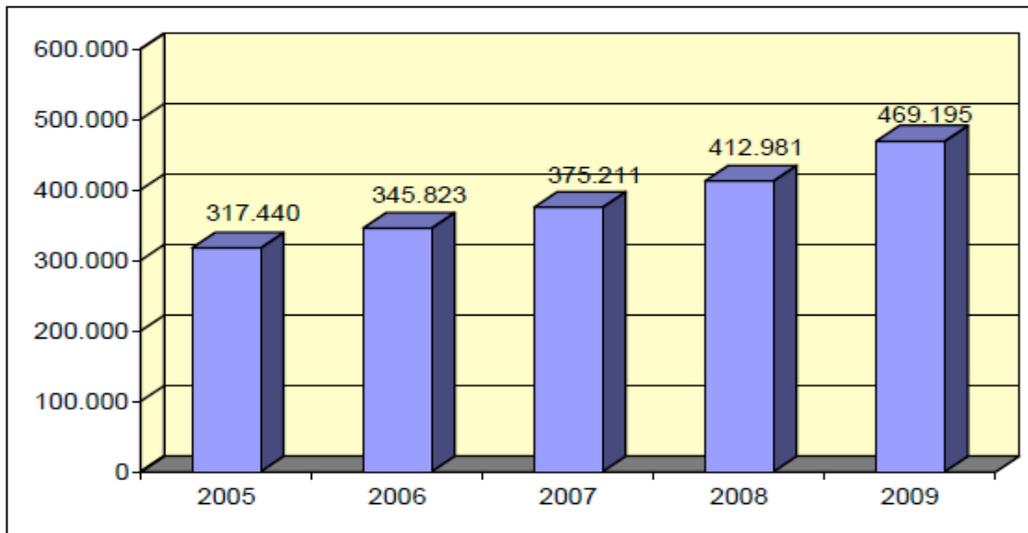
crisis, the management of natural resources which cause impoverishment and poverty. Now the issues also include what process of land coverage development should be performed or designed for Java. The current development shows that there have been improvements in land coverage on Java Island (**Figure 1**).



Source: Boer, 2008

Figure 1. The development direction of land coverage among the islands of Indonesia.

In Statute number 26 Year 2007 and Statute number 41 Year 1999, it is mentioned that forest coverage must be at least 30%. Based on the graph, the condition of Java's land coverage is a "U" curve which shows that the acreage of forests continue to increase even though the population keeps increasing (it is 45% of the coverage). This trend is an indicator that the increase of land coverage is related to the management of community forests (reforestation out of forest boundaries). This sign is strengthened by the proof of the trend in land coverage development shown by the community forest acreage growth trend in Central Java Province between 2005 and 2008 (**Figure 2**). The increase in community forest acreage during the last five years indicates that the process requires attention from the sector of regional ecology politics so that the development could be focused and structured.



Source: Forestry Statistics of Central Java, 2009
 Legend: Acreage in hectares

Figure 2. The development of community forest acreage in Central Java Province, 2005-2009

Regional ecology political issues in the context of land coverage development in relation to the development of community forests development that are in urgent need of attention are the need for policy support in the development of rural communities and rural areas (areas in village units). Unlike natural resource ecology issues, ecology political issues view natural resources from the interrelated local culture and political aspects' perspective (Greenberg and Park, 1994). Regional ecology political issues which follow the development of community timber forests are from the development of forests in the context of urban development to a clean governmental system in implementing a low-emission regional development.

In the era of development decentralization, the dynamics of the bargaining position of the actors involved in community timber forest development need to be seen through the context of regional development policies even though the role of community timber forests in Indonesia has garnered quite a lot of attention because of its timber potential and because the number of households involved in it is quite large. In addition, as found in various study locations such as in Klaten (Prakosa, 2002), Wonosobo (Prakosa, 2002), Ponorogo, Wonogiri and Boyolali (Donie, 1996), and Bangkalan (Indrawati, et al, 1997), the improvements have also been able to supply raw material for the forestry industry. It has also been admitted that community timber forests have shown positive effects on the socio-economic and ecological condition. Therefore, it was not amiss that several policies governing community timber forests were established. For example: (1) the Minister of Forestry's Regulation (Permenhut) P.51/Menhut-II/2006 pertaining to the Use of the

Certificate of Origin (Surat Keterangan Asal Usul, SKAU) for Shipping Timber Forest Produce Originating from Property Forests, (2) the Minister of Forestry's Regulation (Permenhut) P.62/Menhut-II/2006 pertaining to the amendment of the Minister of Forestry's Regulation (Permenhut) P.51/Menhut-II/2006, (3) the Minister of Forestry's Regulation (Permenhut) P.33/Menhut-II/2007 pertaining to the Second Amendment of the Minister of Forestry's Regulation (Permenhut) P.51/Menhut-II/2006, (4) The BUK Director General's Memo number S.1047/VI-BIKPHH/2006, and (5) the Minister of Forestry's Regulation (Permenhut) 30/Menhut-II/2012.

Identification of the community forest management policy processes are strongly affected by national level policies. The management assumptions tend to be made from the view that community timber forests will be more developed and sustainable if it is managed using organized cultivation techniques and forest administration. However, in reality, the community forests are managed based on traditions. The main characteristics of this are: (1) they are developed on private property which is made into a forest for certain reasons such as lack of fertility, difficult topography, limited labor force, maintenance ease, low risk of failure, (2) the first characteristic resulting in dispersed, not grouped, community timber forests which are scattered based on the location and acreage of property and patterns of silviculture, (3) the management (silvicultural practices and operations) is family-based according to their own styles, (4) timber harvesting is done based on harvesting for needs. As a result, community timber forests are not supported by a professional business organization, and in turn the farmers have no rational planning in community timber management. This affects the continuity of timber supply for the wood industry. These uniquenesses causes the trade of timber from community forests to develop out of control of the producer farmers, positioning them at a weak bargaining position.

The weak bargaining position of the community forests farmers is the reason why regulations tend to ignore the "service" of the community forest producers who actually supply the timber. For example, in Statute number 41 year 1999, community forests are classified as property forests. This means that community forests are forests grown on land that is burdened with property rights; in consequence, community forests cannot be planted on state-owned land. In line with the opinions of Darusman and Hardjanto (2006), this definition actually neglects the capability of community timber forest producers as the actors of community forests because community forests are more strongly identified with land ownership and not with the capacity of the actors in managing forests.

This policy assumption makes the main flow of the materials of what is being regulated, who regulates, and who is being regulated tend to be directed to managerial capacity building, with the purpose to mold the actors or producers of community timber forests into a group of

forestry business actors. The implementation of the policies is expected to become a means to increase the capacity of community timber forest producers in developing their businesses so that they may strengthen their bargaining position in the community timber forest development as a system. However, in the three study locations, it has been discovered that community timber forest producers are already able to build their own capacity in managing community timber forests. The producers have developed methods in managing community timber which have not only undergone the strengthening of capacity-building in forest management but also followed the regional development political dynamics. This shows that community timber forest producers have actually found their own way to strengthen their own abilities and the abilities of the community in conducting a forest management in harmony with development policy strengthening. Thus, in the future, community timber forest political promotion will enter the ecology political arena to obtain acknowledgement for land management and the management of community forest mechanisms to be developed as a sustainable productive zone which empowers farmers.

2.2. The Development of Community Forest Zone Institutions: From Village to District

The purpose determined and implied by the identification of the community timber forest development processes is to create a productive and sustainable community timber forest zone. Results noted from the district-level discussion joined by the heads of agencies/bureaus and legislative members (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah) in the three study locations (Blora, Wonogiri, and Wonosobo) showed that the process of strengthening community timber forests requires not only technical strengthening at family and group/community levels but also community empowering mechanisms in community timber forest management.

Referring to Kolopaking (2008), the framework for the development of the zone institutions is related to the inter-party management and relationship arrangement which is more commonly known as a zone institutionalization development effort. This process differs from capacity building as an effort to increase managerial skills and strengthening human resources which is more commonly known as capacity building efforts.

In order to manage community timber forest areas as zones, existing institutional hurdles need to be overcome. The most salient point in overcoming institutional hurdles is community and village (in the governmental sense) capacity building in collaborating with "outsiders". Various sources at the three study locations mentioned that family or village institution strengthening in group or community units in managing the forest as a zone needs

to be continued with the process of inter-village collaboration institution development. Therefore, the people's local historical knowledge and their potential in becoming a village unit (inter-village collaborations in developing a forest zone) are strategic to identify. This means institutions at the community level in a village unit (community based development) needs to be built in tandem with development of productive business institutions which utilize the forest zone. The source is a synergy of various institutions in the village community which is conceptually called the bonding strategy. Then, this process needs to followed up with efforts to create a synergy between the various inter-village community institutions which is conceived as as a bridging strategy in an inter-village institution unit. The process needs to be connected to collaboration at the vertical institutional development level between village community institutions and service and public financial institutions which is known as creating a strategy for local government empowerment. Institutions will be stronger if there is a more formal arrangement. Therefore, the development of various regulations that coordinate working relationships from village level (village regulations) to higher levels (regional regulations, governor/head of district decrees or regulations) is important.

In the context of village institution development, "outsiders" are direly needed. The processes are connected to managerial strengthening for the community which creates opportunities for developing partnerships with various parties. The development of partnerships is aimed at creating community leaders as hubs in village development. This step needs to be in sync with efforts to develop the community and village done by "outsiders" or "higher authorities". However, the orchestration needs to be presented in the form of a dialog and awareness-building. That is why the process needs to be developed through technical supervision, the development of micro-finance institutions through multi-party networking, and good activity management. The "outsiders" role in this case is as facilitators to help the farmers find their own way and not to treat the farmers as objects to be managed by the "outsiders".

The multi-party collaboration network based on the community and village in fact is institutionalization for the development of social capital in order to create a prosperous village. This process is determined by at least four factors: *First*, the development of families and communities within a village unit's readiness in building the capacity of institutions/groups/communities independently and in collaborating with other parties. *Second*, the government at district level (executive/legislative) provides space and builds working and communicating abilities with multiple parties who cross the bureaucracy principles. *Third*, a strong will and capacity of the businesspeople or business institutions (private) to be involved in encouraging community development through new collaboration patterns. *Fourth*, the presence of an initiative to build an information system and a

democratic social-monitoring system that is community based and involves multiple parties in developing the inter-village economic collaboration potential. If all four factors are present and support one another, the concept of forest development will truly be realized. The four factors support each other, and in the process “outsiders” as facilitators are vital.

3. LESSONS LEARNED FROM BLORA, WONOGIRI, AND WONOSOBO

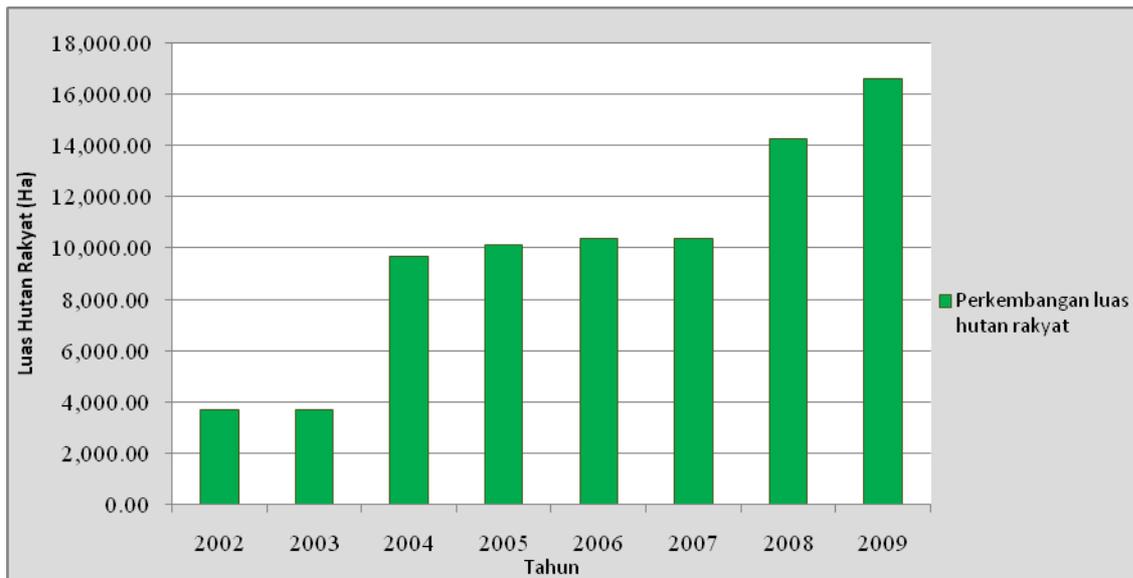
Community forests in the three study locations, Blora, Wonogiri, and Wonosobo Districts, show an ever-increasing acreage from year to year. The increase is hoped to have significant effects on the benefits reaped by the farmers as community timber forest producers. In its development, the management of community forests in the three locations have their own dynamics and chronology. These conditions are caused by several reasons, for example regional political situations, conflicts between the people and Perhutani, community timber institutions which emerge at the village/district level, and the people’s economic perception of timber.

The results of the study show that basically the farmer as the producer has initiative to synchronize in building community forest farmer groups. Forest farmers have together developed institutions as a form of community forest management in village units and even inter village. The regional government has also made policies pertaining to community forest management. However, the implementation of the policies have still found resistance in the farmers’ local condition and the political tug-of-war of the policies themselves. Blora and Wonogiri Districts have had relatively stable community forest management policies seen through the policy maker’s point of view (the Regional Government) as a few regulations have been published, but the implementations at farmer level is hindered by the fact that dissemination of the regulations is not optimum, resulting in the continuation of “harvest for needs” in the community. In Wonosobo District, there has been a prolonged political process in the publication of community forest management policies. This has affected the type of community forest management in Wonosobo until this day. To show the policy processes and institutions and their roles in strengthening community forests, examples will be made for each of the three study locations.

3.1. Blora

3.2. Blora District is one of the districts that has a well-managed community forest seen from the policy support given by the regional government. Blora's regional government's support for community forests is perceived through the Regional Regulation (Perda) number 18/2011 pertaining to Blora District's RTRWK. This support manifested itself in the increase of community forest acreage from year to year (**Figure 3**). The increased acreage gave a positive contribution to the efforts to rehabilitate land, especially in Blora. Besides contributing to the ecological aspect, the community forests of Blora have also given economic benefits from household level to district level. Blora's community forests contribute to the regional government as a source of Regional Income (Pendapatan Asli Daerah, PAD). The community forest's contribution to PAD originates from the harvesting permits and shipping permits. Based on the Blora District's Forestry Agency' data, the total PAD from community forests is IDR 1,481,239,999.00. In 2011, the calculated volume of community forest timber, based on the number of harvest permits, is 17,172 trees or approximately 3,273,552 cubic meters.

Two study locations were selected in Blora District, Plantungan and Kutukan Villages. The two villages have different characteristics of community forest management. In Plantungan Village, community forests were originally planted and developed with help from the Forestry Agency in relation to the people's (forest farmers) lawn and field (gardens/dry-fields) reforestation. Currently (2012), the main community forest plants are the teak trees which were planted back in 1997. At that time, the Forestry Agency had granted aid to develop teak plantations by giving the people seedlings, planting wages, and fertilizers. The people felt the community forests give economic benefits, therefore they have been developing community forests on their own on their lawns and fields (dry-fields).



Source: Forestry Statistics of Central Java, 2009

Figure 3. The development of community forest acreage in Blora District

The community forest in Plantungan Village institutionalized into one *gabungan kelompok tani hutan* (Gapoktanhut, Forest Farming Group Union) which encompasses 8 villages in three sub-districts, i.e. 4 villages in Blora Sub-District: Plantungan, Tempuran, Sendangharjo and Ngampel Villages; 3 villages in Jepon Sub-District: Jatirejo, Soko, and Waru Villages; and 1 village in Bogorejo Sub-District: Jurangjero Village. The community forest supervision process has undergone a relatively long process since 2008. At that time, the Indonesian Eco-label Institution (Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia, LEI) supervised for the Sustainable Forest Management (Pengelolaan Hutan Lestari, PHL) program for the certification of the community forests there. The structure founded by LEI's development was continued by the ARuPA institution (an NGO from Yogyakarta). Gapoktanhut Jati Mustika was formally founded on 3 March 2011 and was institutionalized by the notary on 23 June 2011. The supervision process developed by ARuPA was for the SVLK² certification.

The Jati Mustika institution in Plantungan Village has not yet implemented the harvest regulation or annual harvest quota system for each village and member. Harvesting plans are still made individually by the farmers who are members according to their needs and are not managed in one management unit. The activities for taking inventory and mapping community forests (for micro-management planning) have not been realized. The regulations that have been set are limited to the pricing of community timber which is IDR 2.7 million/m³ (log price) in the form of A1 and A2 sortments according to the group arrangement. In reality, A1 and A2 sortments are logs that have a "wrap around" measurement or circumference of less than 110 cm.

Unlike Plantungan Village, the development in the community forests of Kutukan Village was triggered by the outrageous looting of state-owned forests by the people. The people's belief that the state-owned forests could support their need for timber has caused the number of thefts and lootings of the state-owned forests to soar. The negative effects of these lootings have made the people aware of the benefits of forests. The negative effects here are landslides and droughts that had happened in Plantungan Village. The community forests in Kutukan Village are currently being managed under a KTHR (Kelompok Tani Hutan Rakyat, Community Forest Farming Group). The farmers of Kutukan Village are members of the Sidodadi KTHR which is a fusion of two dukuhs (pedukuhan/hamlets). Whereas a timber business management organization at Kutukan Village has not yet been formed.

Since 2003, almost all of the people of Kutukan Village have realized the importance of planting and maintaining teak trees on their personal property. They independently planted the seedlings they obtained on their own or pulled out from the forest or obtained through government programs. At present, in 2012, the number of teak trees planted through the Gerakan Nasional Rehabilitasi Hutan dan Lahan (GERHAN, the National Forest and Land Rehabilitation Movement) program in 2003 is 55 ha and are almost physically uniform. The number of trees planted through the GERHAN program at that time was 19,150 teak trees and MPTS (*Multi Purpose Tree Species*), i.e. jackfruit, breadfruit, and candlenut trees 2,750 trees each. Then in 2011, 9,000 teak trees and 1,000 MPTS were planted on 25 ha through the GERHAN project. The community forests of Kutukan Village will be able to create prosperity if they are properly managed. The teak trees eliminated the households' need to buy firewood and even the need to purchase wood for furniture. They believe this condition is prosperous enough for KTHR members.

3.2.1. Blora's Community-Based Forest Management (Pengelolaan Hutan Berbasis Masyarakat, PHBM)

Blora District covers an area of 1820.59 Km² and most of the land is used as forests, consisting of state-owned forests and community forests, 49.66 %, paddy fields, 25.38 %, and the rest is used as lawns, dry-fields, dams, community plantations, etc., 24.96 % from the total. The jurisdiction of the state-owned forests lies in the Tupoksi Perhutani's hands, whereas the community forests are the jurisdiction of Blora' Forestry Agency's Tupoksi. In Blora District, the people legally have access to state-owned forests through the PHBM

program. Randublatung KPH (Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan, Forest Management Unit) uses the **lap forest (hutan pangkuan)** approach in each PHBM² village.

The villages adjacent to forests have a certain area of lap forest. The Randublatung KPH forest area consists of 34 lap villages which are divided into 34 Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan (LMDH, Forest Village Community Institution) lap areas. Thirty-two of these villages are within Blora District and the other two are within Grobogan District. Each LMDH has authority to safeguard its own lap forest area. Due to their role in safeguarding the forest, the people have rights to receive incentives in the form of maximum 25% of the annual nett profit of the harvested timber. However, the production profit sharing value is deposited in the LMDH, not distributed to the individuals. The profit sharing is done if there is involvement of the people in the PHBM in line with the regulations set by Perhutani. The funds are used to build village infrastructure.

Basically, the community forest in Blora District is the domain of the Forestry Agency. Specifically for Randublatung, Perhutani through Randublatung KPH collaborates with the Forestry Agency in developing the farmers who cultivate teak forests outside of the state-owned forests. One of their responsibilities is developing the KTHR in Kutukan Village. The community forests developed as a collaboration covers an area of 250 ha, including the KTHR in Kutukan Village. Blora's Forestry Agency's authority is divided into two: (1) authority outside the forest area (its authority in the community forest), because the state-owned forest area is completely under Perhutani's management, and (2) authority to help the Central Government in the calculation of the forest resource provision.

Based on the information obtained from the *pesanggem*³ in Kutukan Village, the PHBM program in Kutukan Village has been run for 8 periods; each period lasting 2 years and every 2 years the smallholders move their cultivation fields following Perhutani's planting activities. Since 2010, there have been no more production activities in state-owned forests in Kutukan Village's lap forest and according to them, 2010 was the closing year for smallholders. Since 2010, their access to cultivating the land has been shifted to another production block which according to them is far from the village. The smallholders (especially the more elderly ones) have ceased to work as smallholders because they believe it is no longer profitable. Their sacrifice exceeds their income from the secondary crops they had

² In Perhutani's Board of Director's Decree Number 682 Year 2009 pertaining to PHBM article 1 it is stated that "*Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Hutan Bersama Masyarakat (PHBM, the Community-Based Forest Management) is a forest resource management operated jointly by Perum Perhutani and the people of forest villages and other stakeholders in a spirit of togetherness so the mutual interest to create a sustainable function and benefit of forest resources could be realized in an optimum and proportional way*".

³ Smallholders

cultivated on Perhutani land because the soil is deemed to critical, not loose enough, and they had not received any seed grants. The people of Kutukan feel as if they have lost their access to the forest because their cultivation area is reduced, now limited to dry-fields and lawns within village boundaries.

There are five *dukuh* (hamlets) in Kutukan Village, Kutukan, Turi, Peting, Bladeg, and Gedang Becici Hamlets. Only one is within KPH Randublatung area, Peting Hamlet, the rest are included in KPH Cepu. However, there is an agreement between KPH Cepu and KPH Randublatung that LMDH Kutukan is to be supervised by KPH Randublatung. Kutukan Village is part of LMDH Sinar Harapan whose implementations are in the form of: lap village targets, land utilization, mixed cultivation (planting rice, maize, soya beans, peanuts, and cassava), and forest safety.

The conclusion of the results of the study in Blora District of the benefits of PHBM, among others: (1) the economic aspect: from PHBM there is profit sharing which is utilized to increase the people's welfare; (2) the organizational aspect: PHBM is beneficial in the management of community forest farming groups; (3) the agricultural aspect: the presence of PHBM makes it easier to get fertilizer/aid and they can cultivate seasonal plants (food crops planted by the farmers such as secondary crops or horticultural crops) on teak plantations; (4) PHBM could also be seen as an approach in forest conservation.

3.2.2. Policies Related to Blora District's Community Forest

In Blora District, there are several regulations related to the community forests , i.e.: 1) Perda Number 18/2011 pertaining to Blora's 2011–2031 RTRWK whose target is to apply the SVLK in 2012; 2) Perda Number 1 Year 1997 pertaining to the Randublatung Sub-district capital Rencana Detail Tata Ruang (RDTR, Detailed Land Use Plan); 3) Perda Number 4 Year 2011 pertaining to the Management of Property Forests and Forest Product Administration (5 January 2011); 4) Perda Number 2 Year 2011 pertaining to the Protection and Management of the Environment (5 January 2011); 5) the plan for a protected area management Perda (2012) based on Blora District's DPRD (Regional Legislative Council) decree Number 171.2/132/2012 pertaining to Blora District's regional legislation program (program legislasi daerah, Prolegda) Budget Year 2012; 6) P.51/Menhut-II/2006 jjs P.62/Menhut-II/2006 jjs P.33/Men-hut-II /2007 pertaining to the the Use of the Certificate of Origin (Surat Keterangan Asal Usul, SKAU) for transporting forest products which originate from property forests.

Perda Number 18/2011 pertaining to Blora's 2011–2031 RTRWK demonstrates the government's role in the development of the timber business. In a macro-scale, the regional government of Blora has planned its territory by giving space for the production forest zone (which is managed by Perhutani) and the community forest zone (which is managed under property rights). The Regional Government of Blora District is currently prioritizing the development of community timber through (1) harvesting permit regulation, (2) encouraging Community-Based Sustainable Forest Management (Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat Lestari, PHBML), and (3) encouraging the Community Forest SVLK program. Specifically for Plantungan Village and the surrounding areas, Blora's Forestry Agency is facilitating a partnership between Gapoktanhut Jati Mustika and SVLK-certified wood industries.

The consequences of these policies for the role of Blora District's Regional Government are: (1) facilitating the signing of the MoU between Gapoktanhut Jati Mustika and PT. Java Furni Lestari in Yogyakarta for the community timber supply–demand scheme. For the time being, in the memorandum of understanding, Blora still supplies wood to PT. Java Furni Lestari Yogyakarta in the form of community teak logs. In the future, when Blora is equipped with the infrastructure, Blora will supply PT. Java Furni Lestari Yogyakarta semi-finished materials; (2) facilitating Community Forest inventory-taking activities in every sub-district, including the forest area layout planning. The inventory-taking activities are projected to be completed at the end of June 2012; (3) facilitating the formation of a Pokja for the preparation of the PHBML implementation, coordinated by Blora's Forestry Agency and having cross-sector members (related SKPD); and (4) the agreement between Blora District's Forestry Agency and Regional Secretary to form a financial institution for the development of community forests. The financial institution here is a cooperative that already has an AD/ART and is waiting for legalization from the Industry and Trade Agency.

The various developments of community forest management policies are still dependent on regional funding and are still hindered by the harvesting for needs phenomenon among the forest farmers. Many forest farmers sell their timber before they are ready for harvest. If harvesting for needs continues to be a culture among the forest farmers, the supply–demand concept planned will not prevail. The harvesting for needs problem has no solution yet. According to Blora's Forestry Agency, the possible solution is the Ministry of Forestry designing a soft-loan scheme for community forest farmers for the management of community forests.

3.2.3. The Strengthening of Blora's Community Forest Management

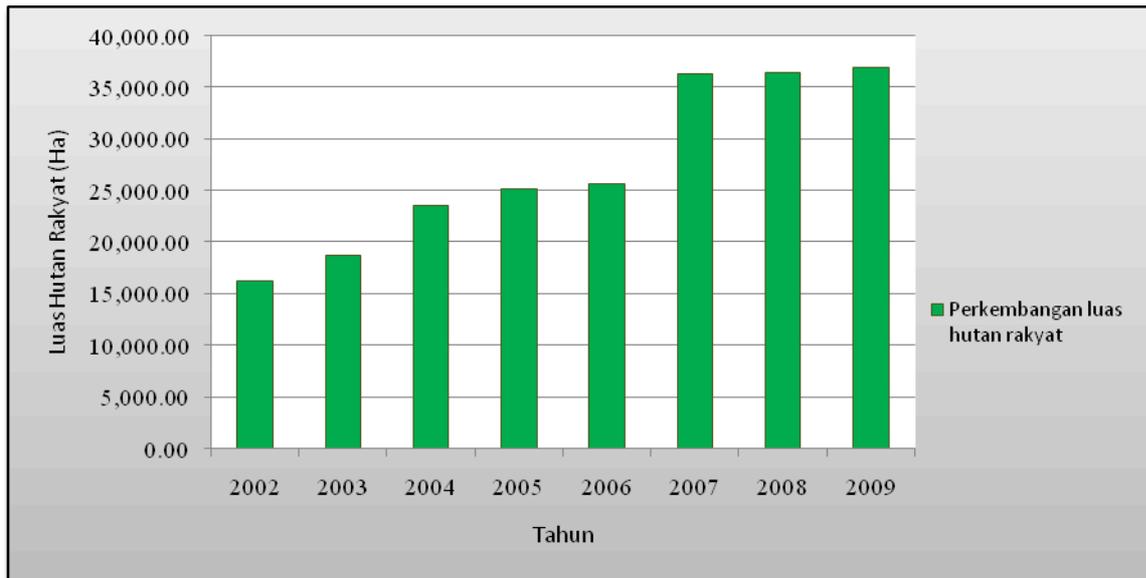
The development of community forest management in Blora District based on the experience in Plantungan and Kutukan Villages show that community forests have given positive contributions to both the ecology and the economy. From the ecological politics point of view, ecological and economical improvements are followed by a social process among the actors. The actors are the smallholders (the forest farmers), the Forestry Agency, the Regional Government of Blora District, Perhutani, supervising NGOs, and the private sector (PT Java Furni Lestari). The smallholders organize themselves in the KTHR and Gapoktanhut and are under the supervision of NGOs. The early stages of community forest development in Blora District were aimed at supporting reforestation programs which had been initiated by the government through the Forestry Agency.

The presence of community forests had become a milestone in building the people's awareness of the importance of forests. The large-scale looting in 1997-2001 in Kutukan Village is a bitter lesson for the people and Perhutani of Blora District. The community forest management in Blora District shows that all actors are connected to each other and support one another in increasing the community forest's role. Support is given in the form of supervision of the forest farmers by the Forestry Agency, Perhutani, and NGOs coupled with Blora District Regional Government's plans for issuing regional regulations pertaining to community forestry. This proves the Blora District Regional Government's enthusiasm in including sustainable forest management which is a driving force in an environmentally friendly regional development.

In including community forest development, the government has also designed the process to involve the private sector. The timber marketing chain made in collaboration with the private sector (PT Furni Java Lestari) is expected to support the existence of timber sales from the farmers to the industry. Forest management conditions, actor collaboration, and the issuing of forest management policies are the factors affecting the sustainability of community forests. The outcome is an increase in forest acreage and farmer income. In the end, this will strengthen the development of the government in the region. However, there are some things that need to be given attention in the development of community forests in Blora District, the harvesting for needs practiced by the farmers. Harvesting for needs must be analyzed and should be the basis for the development of forest management policies and institutions which will strengthen the people and the regional government of Blora District.

3.3. The Wonogiri Example

Wonogiri District is a community timber producer, producing approximately 150,000 m³ of timber annually. The community forests in Wonogiri District have shown promising development of timber yield and environmental condition. These are because the acreage of community forests in Wonogiri District has continually increased from year to year (**Figure 4**).



Source: Central Java Forestry Statistics, 2009

Figure 4. The development of community forest acreage in Wonogiri District

Various effects are felt by the people due to the increase of community forest acreage in Wonogiri District. For example, in Giriwoyo Sub-district, before there were community forests, the people had difficulty finding water to fulfill both their daily needs and their paddy field irrigation needs. Now the farmers can easily obtain water and it can support the agricultural activities which are their main livelihood. The environment in Giriwoyo has also become greener and the temperature cooler. Another effect is the number of wildlife such as the wild boar, deer, porcupine, and a variety of birds that in the past were hard to come by has increased. These animals have reclaimed their habitat, but they are often considered as pests by the farmers because they damage crops.

In Giriwoyo Sub-district there are 2 **kelurahan** and 14 villages whose citizens mostly manage community forests. There is one kelurahan (Kelurahan Tirtosworo) with its three villages (Sajati, Girikikis, and Guotirto Villages) which has received certification from the Indonesian Eco-label Institution (Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia, LEI) since 2004. The presence of the certification is expected to manage the harvesting pattern applied by the farmers in order

that the community forests in Giriwoyo Sub-district become sustainable, both in the management and in the results.

In general, the people of Wonogiri District are highly aware in planting forestry trees; the people's fields and *wono*⁴ are planted with many kinds of trees such as teak, ahogany, and acacia. The success of the community forest management in Wonogiri was also supported by programs from the Forestry Agency in Wonogiri District, i.e. the construction of **terrasering**, reforestation, GERHAN, and the People's Plant Nursery (Kebun Bibit Rakyat, KBR). The people have felt the benefits of community timber even though the larger share is enjoyed by the merchants. The trees planted by the people is a long-term investment which is cashed out when they need money for their childrens education, weddings, or other ceremonies that need a large amount of money.

The community forest management institutions in Wonogiri Sub-district were formed through extension activities held by the government and the presence of farmer groups. The development of community forest farmer groups extended as **kelompok tani hutan rakyat (KTHR)**. During the community forest certification preparation phase, the farmers' groups became Komunitas Petani Sertifikasi (Farmer Community for Certification, KPS) which were found in each hamlet and were united in the Forum Komunitas Petani Sertifikasi (Farmer Community for Certification Forum, FPKS) which was found at village or kelurahan level. KPS was a medium for the people to share information and experience related to community forests. FPKS's responsibility in monitoring and coordinating the KPSs and resolving any problems that arose among the KPSs. The KPS's responsibilities were to map the land/forest, to make forest management regulation documents, and to calculate timber potential. The FPKS business unit was called the TPKS (Certified Timber Management Headquarters) whose responsibility was to manage certified timber business administration. In reality, the TPKS in Wonogiri District did not function.

3.3.1. Community Forest-Related Policies in Wonogiri Sub-district

Regulations about the distribution of community timber in Wonogiri District are: 1) P.51/Menhut-II/2006 jis P.62/ Menhut-II/2006 jis P.33/Men-hut-II /2007 pertaining to the the Use of the Certificate of Origin (Surat Keterangan Asal Usul, SKAU) for transporting forest products which originate from property forests; 2) the Head of Wonogiri District's decree Number 161 Year 2006 dated 29 March 2006 pertaining to the Procedure for Giving Private

⁴ What forests are called in Wonogiri

Property Tree Felling Permits; 3) the Head of Wonogiri District's decree Number 1 Year 2007 pertaining to the Revision of the Head of Wonogiri District's decree Number 425 Year 2003 pertaining to the Guideline to the Implementation of Wonogiri District's Regional Regulation Number 13 Year 2002 pertaining to Timber Shipping Permit Retribution in Wonogiri District; 4) the Head of Wonogiri District's Letter Number 522.4/1891 dated 16 April 2007 pertaining to Logging and Timber Distribution Control; 5) the Head of Wonogiri District's Letter Number 522.4/3825 dated 29 May 2009 pertaining to the Establishment of a Sub-district Level Private Property Tree Felling Permit Service Team.

Policies regulating community timber forests in Wonogiri District are quite good and are dependent on regional budgets. However, there are still some issues, especially those related to certification. The people have yet to feel the effects of the implementation of the certification and tend to feel disappointed because the prices promised by the certification labels were not realized. Dissemination about the certification is done by giving the people an illustration of the timber after certification, of course according to quality classification, but the prices received by the farmers are not yet appropriate because the not all of the timber is up to par with the certification standards. In addition, the harvesting process which is still characterized by harvesting for needs is also another hurdle in the process of certification implementation.

3.2.2 The Strengthening of Wonogiri District's Community Forest Management

The timber certification obtained since 2004 and the presence of timber distribution regulations are important factors in the strengthening of Wonogiri District's community forest management. However, disappointment in the benefits of certification have made the farmers search for their own solution for marketing their timber. The harvesting for needs is another problem that is disrupting the timber marketing stability which has been worked on by Wonogiri's Regional Government⁵. Indications of the disfunction of the TPKS institution also show that community forest management is still not maximum.

Because the actors involved in community forest management are not only the government and certification institutions, the problems related to timber certification requires the

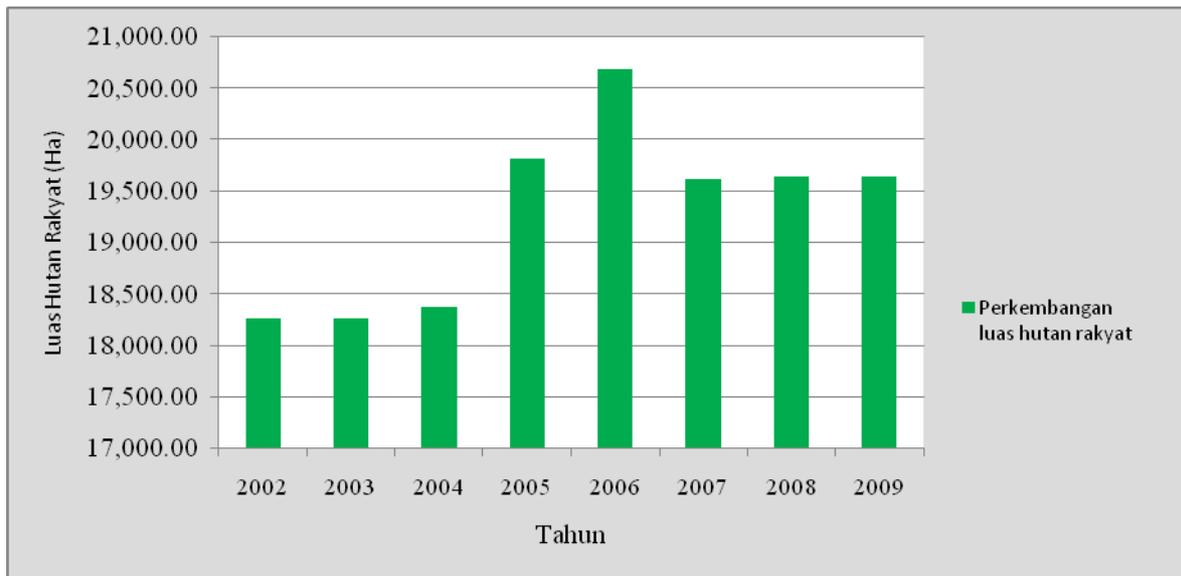
⁵ *Penerapan sertifikasi kayu di Kabupaten Wonogori diharapkan menjadi titik tolak dihasilkannya kayu-kayu yang berkualitas dan mampu menembus pasar ekspor furniture. Setelah mendapatkan sertifikasi ekolabel, kayu dari hutan rakyat bisa mendapatkan nilai jual yang lebih tinggi serta bisa dipasarkan di Eropa dan Amerika Serikat dalam bentuk perabot-perabot rumahtangga.*

awareness of various parties of their roles. Actors that have roles in community forest management in the District of Wonogiri are the timber farmers, the Wonogiri Regional Government (the Forestry Agency), and timber brokers. In facing the problems in community forest management, awareness building is necessary for the actors to realize the need to create a synergy among them. The process needs to be founded on the understanding of the purpose of community forest management; not merely to increase land coverage but also to improve the community's welfare and strengthen the regional government.

This study has discovered that community forest management that could strengthen the people and government in the regions needs to be developed upon the foundation of the farmers' understanding of the forest at village level. This compels "outsiders" to understand community forest management from the farmers' point of view, and not the other way around. Therefore, regulations about the timber originating from community forests need to be based on the farmers' economic and social benefits which will have effects on ecosystem conservation activities.

3.4. The Wonosobo Example

Wonosobo is one of the 38 districts in Central Java Province, covering an area of 98,500 hectares (3% of Central Java's area). Community forests in Wonosobo District are one of the centers for Indonesian albizia forests in Indonesia. The development of community forests in Wonosobo District was initiated by the people's awareness of the importance of the forest for their lives, both from the environmental and economic points of view. In its development, the community forests of Wonosobo has gone through many ups and downs in both the management and the acreage. Based on Central Java's forestry statistics (2009), the acreage of the community forests is fluctuating. However, it is currently showing an increase (**Figure 5**).



Source: Central Java's forestry statistics, 2009

Figure 5. The development of Wonosobo District's community forest acreage

Two villages which are the study locations in Wonosobo District are Besani Village (non certified) and Jonggolsari Village (certified). The people of Besani and Jonggolsari Villages mostly cultivate Indonesian albizia trees (*Albizia sp*). Other kinds of trees planted are red cedar, mahogany, and utrasum bead tree. Indonesian albizia is their main choice because the tree is a fast growing species and is suited to the soil conditions in these villages and thus grow well.

Jonggolsari Village is a village whose community forests have received certification in November 2011. The timber farmers in this village are members of the Asosiasi Pemilik Hutan Rakyat (Community Forest Owners Association, APhR) JOKOMADU (Jonggol Sari, Kali Mendong, Manggisan, and Duren Sawit). Jonggolsari is also one of the best community forest centers in Wonosobo. However, the benefits of the effectivity of the SVLK certification at farmer level are not evident. Not all community forest farmers understand the SVLK and have not enjoyed the benefits, especially the premium timber prices that are expected by the farmers. The management of community forests in Besani Village is still done individually by the people because until this day there aren't any cooperatives or farmer groups that shelter the community forest farmers.

Forest management practices in Besani and Jonggolsari Villages have been going on for years and have been handed down from their ancestors. Trees are planted because they realize that trees are beneficial for life, not only for the economic and cultural aspects but also the environmental aspect. So when they fell a tree, they will automatically replant without any prompts. Replanting is done using the techniques learned from their parents

experience with addition of knowledge gleaned from extensions during farmer group meetings. For the farmers, even though timber is a valuable crop, the planting is done in the subsistence scale. This means that they place timber as a valuable commodity which is harvested only if they have urgent needs (harvesting for needs). Only a small percentage harvest their trees because the trees are ripe for harvesting. Some farmers conduct selective felling and others perform clear cutting. The timber business administration chain in Besani and Jonggolsari Village area is considered efficient as there is a large number of wood industries because of the interdependence for raw materials factor between actors. There is a large number of wood industries in Wonosobo District so the market is a perfect competition market.

The land planted with Indonesian albizia trees is private property so it is autonomously operated. Some of the land is bordering state-owned forests which are run by Perhutani. Based on the 2009 Forestry Statistical Data, the state-owned forest in Wonosobo District is 20,317.49 ha and community forests 19,646 ha. In Wonosobo District, there are no regional regulations that regulate timber issues; all timber business administration issues are regulated by the central government.

3.4.1. Community Forest-Related Policies in Wonosobo District

In 2001, a Regional Regulation was issued in Wonosobo District pertaining to Community Based Forest Management (Wonosobo District's Regional Regulation Number 22 Year 2001). However, in October 2002, the Ministry of Internal Affairs asked the Wonosobo Regional Government to cease the Regional Regulation because it was deemed contrary to the regulations above it. The request from the Ministry of Internal Affairs was set off by a letter from the Minister of Forestry who wanted the Ministry of Internal Affairs to deactivate Wonosobo District's Regional Regulation. Perum Perhutani objected to the Regional Regulation Number 22 Year 2001 pertaining to the PSDHBM. Therefore, the mechanism taken by the Perhutani was petitioning a Judicial Review to the Supreme Court. This was because Perum Perhutani already had a policy which regulates the people's access to state-owned forests through the Joint Community Forest Management or *Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat (PHBM)* (the Director of Perum Perhutani's Decree Number 136/KPTS/DIR/2001). The government of Central Java had also issued a similar policy pertaining to PHBM through the Governor's Decree Number 24 Year 2001.

The process of deactivating Wonosobo's PSDHBM Regional Regulation was quite lengthy. The PSDHBM policy was seen as community-based but it was confusing for many parties because the application of the Perhutani's version of PHBM and the Wonosobo District's version of PSDHBM took place on the same stretch of forest. The PSDHBM Regional Regulation was finally deactivated when the Ministry of Internal Affairs issued Decree Number 9 Year 2005 on 3 March 2005. According to this decree, the reason for deactivating the PSDHBM Regional Regulation was because it was contrary to Forestry Statute Number 41/1999 Article 2 Verse (3) number 4 letter a and Government Regulation Year 2000, because the authority to determine whether a forest is property or tribal forest and the changes in status and function lies with the Central Government.

Since the PSDHBM Regional Regulation was deactivated, there have been no other regional regulations issued by Wonosobo District pertaining to forest management. The existing regulations are limited to community timber certification issues, the Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.38/Menhut-II/2009 pertaining to the Standard and Guideline to Sustainable Production Forest Management Performance Assessment and Timber Legality Verification of Permit Holders or Property Forests, and the Director General of Forestry Production Development's Regulation Number P.6/VI-Set/2009 pertaining to the Standard and Guideline to Sustainable Production Forest Management Performance Assessment and Timber Legality Verification. The indicator for timber legality is if the land owned by the people is certified, the timber sold is legal because the people cannot be burdened with certification fees. Even so, many parties such as NGOs and other concerned actors who care about the management of Wonosobo's forests are working toward the implementation of PSDHBM which is considered people-friendly.

The relationship between farmers and Perhutani is relatively shaky. This is because of what happened during the beginning reformation era until the early 2000s which had made the people's trust in Perhutani wane. According to the people, they had once constructed a zebra system on the boundary area between the village and the forest (the people's land and the forest). The purpose was to create a buffer zone in Wonosobo District. The people had suggested that Perhutani make a green strip using the plants they had proposed, but once Perhutani implemented it, there were no evident results. The people's suggestion was that at the forest boundary with the village, 3,500 m long and 20 m wide, it should not be used for a production forest. The 20 m area should be planted with trees such as utrasum bead tree, durian, or other trees whose fruit could be harvested by the people without damaging the trees. This model had been suggested to Central Java's Unit 1 Perhutani as a model for reviving critical land.

In 2002, the people were involved in a lengthy debate with Central Java's Unit 1 Perhutani about the zebra system they had proposed. Perhutani was adamant to stick to the 9 x 4 meter planting space with timber class trees such as mahogany and pine. According to the people, if the people are not given welfare access to the forest, they would become parasites to the forest and tend to damage the forest. Therefore, in order to ensure fair play between the people and Perhutani, an agreement was reached to plant 9 meters with Perhutani trees and 6 meters with community plants, whatever the species, be it coffee or ginger. The consequences of this agreement was that the people do not damage Perhutani trees. This had been agreed upon but until this day its fate is still unclear.

The hope for sustainable forest management in Wonosobo District had drawn the attention of many parties such as the Government, NGOs, and the community. The vague reasons for the deactivation of Regional Regulation Number 22 Year 2001 had made many parties, especially some of the people from villages adjacent to the forest, NGOs, and Wonosobo District's DPRD (Regional Legislative Council), fight for the management of Wonosobo's forest to reach the dream for a sustainable forest. Some villages which had been planned as activity pilots were still implementing the PSDHBM. Then, the political climate and the administration in Wonosobo changed. The leadership succession made H. Kholik Arif as the Head of Wonosobo District, offering a chance for a new leaf in improving the forest condition. Various dialogs were held by the parties with Perhutani. The climax of these dialogs was the signing of a Joint Decree between the Head of Central Java's Unit 1 Perhutani and the Head of Wonosobo District pertaining to the Sustainable Forest Resource Management (Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Hutan Lestari, PSDHL) in Wonosobo District. The signing of the Joint Decree Number 2871/0433/Hukamas/I and Number 661/13/2006 was done on 13 October 2006.

According to Suwito⁶ (2007), there are several parties who doubt the legality of the PSDHL which was constructed on a political compromise. There is concern that it might end up like the PSDHBM Regional regulation which had been deactivated by the Minister of Internal Affairs. Any time, Perhutani's Board of Directors might decide to single-handedly cancel the agreement because Central Java's Unit 1 Perhutani must obey the Board of Directors. However, according to Perum Perhutani's South Kedu KPH, PSDHL does not contradict the principles of PHBM so there is no reason for cancelling the PSDHL. The next challenge is the implementation of PSDHBL by the FHW (Forum Hutan Wonosobo, Wonosobo Forest Forum) as the PSDHL's multiparty institution. The joint agreement has given mandate to

⁶ The Executive Coordinator of the Working Group on Land and Tenure, his work is published in www.wg-tenure.org Warta Tenure Number 4 year 2007 that is titled "Wonosobo District's PSDHL, A "consensus" between PSDHBM and PHBM?"

FHW implement the PSDHL by prioritizing the spirit of role, function, and responsibility sharing among the stakeholders.

3.4.2. The Direction of Wonosobo District's Community Forest Management Strengthening

The study has identified that many parties in Wonosobo District hope for a sustainable forest management. Up to this day, the community elders stated that there have been no community forest management regulations made by the regional government. This, together with the development of various policies pertaining to the PHBM, has caused the farmers to be in a weak bargaining position. This, in turn, is why community forest management is yet to become a supporter of regional development. If this continues, it will have a bad effect on the sustainability of forest management and the existence of an environmentally-friendly regional development in Wonosobo District.

Actors involved in the management of community forests in Wonosobo District include many parties such as the farmers, the Government (the Forestry Agency), NGOs, the brokers, Perhutani, and wood industry actors. From the farmers' point of view, as in the other two locations, community forest management is a part of their tradition of planting trees on their dry-fields or lawns which has been passed on for generations. This activity has developed further due to the Government's reforestation program.

The acreage of community forest in Wonosobo has shown an increase. However, the farmers believe they have been neglected by the government. There is even potential for conflict due to the differences in the understanding of forest management in Wonosobo District. Because of these, policies and the development of institutions dealing with community forest management to become supporters of the strengthening of regional development is often marred by tug-of-war between actors with different interests. Until now, there have been no single institution that is able to bridge the gap and support community forest management policies which can accommodate the interests of the parties involved.

4. CLOSING AND POLICY CONSEQUENCES

Based on the descriptions above, several conclusions have been made as a result of this study. The development of community timber forests have not only had effect on the people's social and economic condition and the regional ecosystem but also had effect on

the administration of the regional development. Examples from in three districts (Blora, Wonogiri, and Wonosobo) have shown that community forest management has basically strengthened the development of forestry at village-level which is in synergy with sectoral development which considers the zonal development dimension. However, the various policies at regional level which have been issued are not yet ideal in making the community forest management as a supporter in the strengthening of an environmentally-friendly regional development.

The strengthening of community forest management in the context of regional development still needs a formal policy formulation process. The formal policy formulation should not only be made to accommodate the outsider's interests in community timber forests, but also to create a synergy between all interests in one policy and it be formalized at the regional level. The policy formalization efforts currently in action still rely on government-budgeted development policy management. Up to this day, the "outsiders" and farmers' visions in community forest management are still detached. As a result, the farmers are still developing the forest on their property in their own way. Formal policy formulation should abridge the interests of farmers and outsiders in the frame of community timber forest management which is complementary from upstream to downstream. The policies formerly issued at regional level have not been fully successful in accommodating the interests of the community timber forest producers who still develop the harvesting for needs system in their forest management. This condition requires technological policies which consider the systems existing in the community such as harvesting for needs which are the foundation for community forest management.

Strengthening of community forest management in Java needs to be done with a cultural approach which focuses on collective actions and not competitiveness. This means that the various stakeholders who have interests and awareness in developing community forest management must avoid sectoral actions and instead encourage collective actions which together will synchronize for the strengthening of regional development. The synergized actions are meant to at least combine the fields and key actors of regional development which are sectoral and area development by the regional/district government, the inclusion of strategic groups in the community, including NGOs, businesspeople, especially those who work in "green" businesses, and the strengthening of community initiation. The synergy is hoped to be done by the agencies who are the motors of forest management which are inseparable from inter-sectoral collaborations at regional government level.

Formal policies for strengthening community timber forest management need to be built through a collaborative learning process among the stakeholders about community forest management in a village group/community unit. This process needs to have a mission to facilitate the interests of community timber forest producers with “outsiders” to trace the form of community timber forest management starting from the planting, maintenance, harvesting processes until the distribution and marketing which are adaptive to each region’s specific conditions. This process even needs to be strengthened through inter-village collaboration under the principle of community empowerment. The strengthening of inter-village collaboration should be linked to creative collaboration with various parties (the government, the private sector, NGOs, and strategic community groups) “above” the village. The whole process should be aimed to the creation of a community timber forest zone which is managed under the principles of justice, participation, comprehensiveness, balance, variety, ecological connection, synergy, and partiality. Therefore, a community forest management that is sustainable and that supports an environmentally-friendly regional development could be created.

There are two entry points which could be used to create a synchronized collaboration in community forest management for an environmentally-friendly regional development. *First*, by appointing an agency which is involved in forest management to collaborate with the Bappeda and other agencies. *Second*, making the Bappeda itself as the entry point to strengthen agencies involved in forest management by collaborating with the other agencies. Both pattern will strengthen community forest institutions and policies in the context of creating an environmentally-friendly regional development.

The two approaches need to be aimed at developing a working committee with a mandate from the Head of the District. The working committee should consist of: 1) One committee consisting of key OPDs, including the officials - *ex officio*, and could be widened to other institutions (Academician, Business, Community /Local NGO---ABC); 2) A technical team as the motor for the working committee. The technical team consists of permanent personnel from the regional government and will be widened to include other institutions (ABC). The responsibilities of the working committee are designing, implementing, and monitoring the social learning process in community forest management and the funding system which synchronizes various fund sources from the APBN/APBD, CSR funds, and international funds aimed to strengthen community forest management. the working committee also needs to give suggestions about the form of community forest management which will enrich the existing regional development policies.

Based on the multistakeholder discussions involving the government, the people, and the private sector in three districts (Blora, Wonogiri, and Wonosobo), community forest management at village level needs to be coordinated among villages in one zone. The purpose is to increase the production scale and the distribution of community timber, enabling the villages to help each other and to contribute to a sustainable regional development. Villages having community timber forests in one zone are encouraged to form a collaboration based on the similarity of resources owned (timber) which supply raw materials for the wood industry. Inter-village collaboration within one zone will create an opportunity for the timber farmers, the government, and also the private sector to work together in managing the community timber forest.

Collaboration among timber farmers in one zone could be abridged by community timber forest farmer groups/associations. The collaboration will make it more possible to supply an adequate amount of raw material for the industry than if the farmers work individually. In relation to silvicultural practices in the management of community timber forests planted on private property owned by farmers, the Forestry Agency has an important role in supervising the farmers. The distribution process is then done in collaboration with Perhutani to the wood industries in that region. Besides using the timber for furniture, community timber forest products could be developed as a bio-energy product to create added value such as charcoal which could be sold to electric plants. The industry could grow in the scale of the farmers within the region or by utilizing the existing industries. Therefore, in the context of an environmentally-friendly regional development, the government needs to be creative in developing the community timber forest through policy support which will bridge the gap between the interests of the farmers, the wood industry actors, and the region.

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