

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED FOREST MANAGEMENT MODEL EMPOWERMENT THROUGH LOCAL LEADERS FORUM

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### ABSTRACT

*The object of this research is an implementation of integrated forest management by empowering the Regional Leadership Forum that during this like 'eye-chain' was disconnected. This was due to 'a need to control' inter-connection between the local government and forest management institution (Perhutani) related with the management, among others, in terms of forest management model in the areas in East Java during the forest management and discovery solutions that can be implemented in the area. The problem is that the existence of Perhutani's in these areas, do not have the lines of communication with local governments to be able perform an integrated forest management. By doing this research, it is expected that intense connection is established between the local government and Perhutani through an 'institution' collaboration formed in areas that will improve the efficiency and delivery of appropriate solutions for the local communities who live and earn a living around the forest. In addition, the results obtained are also expected to form strategic 'social engineering' that can directly contribute to solving major problems in terms of improving the welfare of the community in accordance with the duties and functions of the academic institution (university) research and research partner institutions (local government and Perhutani).*

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**Keywords:** forest management, integrated, collaboration, local government, Perhutani

### A. INTRODUCTION

The article of this study are the result of advanced of the National Strategy research (the second year), the Directorate General of Higher Education of Indonesia. Background of this study, doing by 'a need to control' internal relationships and inter-connections between the regional government forest management agencies (forestry), which is associated with its management. These constraints include: the terms 'model' forest management in the area (research in the area of East Java) and the discovery of solutions for forest management that can be applied in the area. Perhutani existence operating in areas (where this study took place), yet you communicate with the local government has not been able to do so in an integrated forest management, so when having problems / issues with the community, partially resolved.

Related to the demands of decentralization in the management of the environment in general and forest resources in particular, the area of resource management authority in the region. In the area of the District, in addition to the Regent as Regional Head, there are some leaders of agencies / government institutions in the area that are members of the Regional Leadership Forum (hereinafter referred Forum Pimpinan Daerah/Forpimda), which comprises: Chief of Police (Police), Chief State Attorney (Kepala Kejaksaan Negeri), Commander Military Region (Komandan Kodim) and Chairman of the District Court (Ketua Pengadilan Negeri) as coaches. This forum is a strategic forum in the region to discuss and solve a case / problem in an integrated manner. However, to forestry problems, yet there is an empowerment Forpimda. This is in contrast to the management of forest resources in Latin American countries such as Brazil, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, which local governments take the initiative associated with logging, reforestation, protected area management, fire control and many activities other forestry related. (Lyes Ferroukhi, 2003)

Meanwhile, forest management is conducted by private (company) is considered by many, not / do not pay attention to the principles of sustainability as a whole. This is indicated by the number of forest damage caused by the forest management. One form of forest management began ogled by the government to sustain the forest industry, dwindling natural forests. The drawback can be met from plantations of making one of them through the development of community forests. Of community forest can be obtained direct and indirect benefits. The direct benefits such as productivity increase of the land revenue, social welfare and industrial raw material resources, while indirect benefits in the form of preservation of the ecology as water regulation, clean air, erosion control, and others. Overall forest damage occurred Between 1990 and 2000, Indonesia lost approximately 1.3 million hectares of its forest per annum (FAO, 2001). Indonesia's Ministry of Forestry (2003) estimated that 96.3 million hectares of the country's land area was degraded, Including 54.6 million hectares of degraded forest in need of rehabilitation (Masripatin, 2005)

Paradigm of forest resource based on management community, has been implemented in some areas. This is proved by obtaining certification UMHR (Community Forests Unit), Sustainable Gebang Bangkalan and Probolinggo by LEI Indonesia on June 20, 2010. (<http://www.lei.or.id/news/852/forest-people-in-Probolinggo-and-Bangkalan>). In fact , obtaining the certification, not to ensure that the management of public forests can be sustained, the results of Nur Rochman ( 2010) states that the certification

PHBML ( joint Sustainable Community Forest Management) is not economically profitable but socially and environmentally beneficial (Nur Rohman, 2010).

In order for forest management certified sustainable society , it is necessary :

- a. Increased socialization mechanisms sale of timber ;
- b. The increase in administrative and managerial capabilities administrators ;
- c. Intensive increase UMHR members and apply the principles in the management of community forest silviculture (Nugraha, 2005) ;
- d. Support from stakeholder be in the form of development and mentoring , new technology inputs .

Meanwhile , the practice still found the difference in interest between increased revenue through increased industrial areas and interests to maintain the carrying capacity of the environment that has resulted in the addition of forest destruction . Need to get serious attention also to renew control over forest lands between Perum Perhutani and forest communities ( Wartiningsih, 2007). The conflict, among others, still a lot going on in Madura : at Bilapora village Socah-Bangkalan Subdistrict, Subdistrict Lesong village Batumarmar-Pemekasan, in the village of Pale Laok, District Ketapang-Sampang. (Interview with Perum Perhutani date. 19 April 2010).

Based on the description of empirical reality described above, it is necessary to study a model of integrated forest management involving Forpimda in four districts in East Java, the problem is formulated in relation to:

1. Existing Model of forest management in East Java;
2. Implementation of forest management model that involves Forpimda.

## B. RESEARCH METHODS

This study is an empirical law research with observation methods to the facts from study site and the data associated with Forpimda role in forest management refers to the legislation in force , so that the design and methods is a blend of legal research methods and sociological research methods as a support .

- On the methods of legal research / normative :

The results of this study aims to provide an input to the process of drafting legislation (revised Forestry Act or LCS ) associated with Forpimda role in forest management , this research therefore included in the category Law Reform Research . In accordance with the normative nature of legal research , the approach to the problem using the approach of legislation and conceptual approaches (Peter Mahmud Marzuki, 2005). Therefore, this study was included in the law reform research category (Terry Hutchinson, 2002)

The focus of this research focused on the study of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials . Primary legal materials in the form of legislation , such as the Local Government Act , Forestry Act , Regulation of the Minister of Forestry and other legal rules . Secondary legal materials , ie materials that support the primary legal materials such as text books , articles from journals / magazines and scientific research results in the fields of law , including a website on the internet .

Legal material that has been collected analyzed with the steps : analyzing the procedures , mechanisms and implementation process Forpimda role in forest management. Forestry Law and other regulations less all provide a definition or explanation above procedures for Forpimda role in forest management . Accordingly, analyzed also some regulations related to forest management in the district by Perhutani .

The analysis of the procedures , mechanisms and legal product realization legislation done by considering the principles , theories and dogmas related laws . This is due to : although the Forestry Law has been issued and enforced , but the Forestry Act is still necessary to study in terms of the science of law in order to obtain a legal product legislation eligible ' process of legislation ' .

- On the sociological research methods to support :

This research was conducted with field activities located in four districts in East Java are selected based on the Forest Management Authorization it has a large area and / or problematic , namely : who was in the area KPH Bangkalan , Bojonegoro , Madiun and Jember .

To obtain the data in this study reached by using primary data and secondary data . Prior to both the data collection technique , first performed by Spradley what is understood as ' creation ' ( rapport ) to minimize alienation investigators or informants and survey respondents and simultaneously exploring its feasibility to be able to work together. This is considered important because the informant in each stratum certainly can not provide the information straightforward and candid .

How to obtain primary data is the in-depth interview techniques ( depth interviews ) with Forpimda and other informants as field research . Secondary data was obtained through the study of documents . Through interviewing techniques , the data will be extracted as complete . Not just about what is known , what is experienced research informants , but also what is behind the view

and the opinion of the informant. Interview technique used here is semi - structured interviews , which is a list of questions on the subject to allow for variations in question are adapted to the situation when the interviews were conducted . To get the data to fit the desired , then the interview guides and tools such as sound recording device ( tape recorder ) and photo tools prepared before the interviews were conducted . Qualitative data collected in the data collection process will be presented in exposure ( description ) deep and focused . In this case , will be verified qualitative data related to the research topic .

As for the design to find a model of forest management by empowering Forpimda in four districts in East Java in the order set forth the following ideas :

- a. Dialogue with all elements Forpimda ;
- b. Critically discuss in an interactive dialogue with the community in 4 districts they will be, about the nature of the potential and constraints of forest management ;
- c. Understanding of the need for collective action and integrated by Forpimda for solving the problem of handling the monitoring of forestry ;
- d. With the invention of the integrated model of forest management in the region, is expected synchronization rules published cross-sectoral institutions that have binding force .

Thus , institutional , district government and local members of the officials in the District 4 is also one of the core sources to obtain a variety of data and information in the study . Search through in-depth interviews conducted at several other institutions such as , forestry , Legal Department , Parliament , and the Central Bureau of Statistics .

## C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1 . Overview Research Areas

At the time of the enactment of Law No. 5 of 1974 on the principles of administration in the region, the relationship between the central government to local governments was constructed as a hierarchical and centralized relationship. However , since published a new Local Government Act , Law 22 of 1999 , the relationship between central and local government reconstructed into a proportional relationship with the spirit of eliminating centralized systems , under the new Local Government Act implemented extensive regional autonomy , real , and responsible.

Local Government in a very fundamental change since Law No. 22 of 1999 which was later refined into Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government . Fundamental changes , in addition lies in the relationship between the Central Government Local Government, also changes the relationship between regions . Changes in the relationship between the region that needs serious attention from the government , because of the changes brought by the new Law on Local Governance negative impact of regionalism are egocentric. Associated with the zoning arrangement in the Local Government Act , a major concern in this study , which has an area of forest area Forest Management Unit ( FMU ) is not equal to the district . For the FMU areas could be in some districts. For the FMU areas could be in some districts. This can lead to suboptimal management of the forest, if not carried out in an integrated manner.

Understanding of regional leaders to district forest management is not supported by a comprehensive arrangement of an integrated management of forest areas in the district concerned. Districts with forest condition should pattern his leadership in the form of the integrated forest management. To determine whether the four districts with a comprehensive set, the profile data can be seen that the area owned by each of the four district areas in this study, as follows :

#### 1.1. Bangkalan

Bangkalan's territory (region) is divided into 18 districts. Judging from the topography, Bangkalan is located at an altitude of 2-100 m above sea level . The area is located on the coast has a height of between 2-10 m above sea level. While the region is located in the central part has a height of between 19-100 m above sea level , Geger districts is the highest with an altitude of 100 m above sea level .

Forest areas in Bangkalan located in the highlands, scattered in 6 Districts, among others, in the District: Konang, Galis , Tanah Merah , Tragah , Geger and Kokop . The results showed that the existing data in the region Bangkalan completely ignoring the forest area. That Bangkalan forest areas stretching from east to west as far as so many miles, or that Bangkalan forest areas bordering forest areas Sampang and others , had never been discussed in the forum Forpimda , even there is no data in Bangkalan mapping .

In the last decade we feel the importance of forest management arrangements relating to environmental improvement. However, this was only done by Resident, and yet evocative of Local Government to act . In Bangkalan retrieval activities have not been institutionalized residents. Residents own initiative to obtain bergai award in the field of forestry. For example, there are areas in Bangkalan ( Sub district Geger ) which gained several awards in the field of saving the environment and forests , but the continuation of forest management is not carried out intensively , giving the impression of ' dormant '.

## 1.2 . Bojonegoro

Bojonegoro , Tuban district bordering to the north , Lamongan in the east , Nganjuk , Madiun County, and Ngawi in the south , as well as Blora (Central Java) in the western part, which is part of the Cepu block, one source of oil deposits Indonesia's largest earth.

### a. Geographical conditions

Solo River flows from the south , became the natural boundary of Central Java province , then flows eastward along the northern region of Bojonegoro. The northern part is the Solo River Watershed fertile with extensive agriculture . Agricultural areas generally grow rice in the rainy season , and tobacco in the dry season . The southern part is mountainous limestone , part of a series of Kendeng Mountains . Northwestern part (bordering Central Java ) is part of a series of North Limestone Mountains.

### b . Subdivisions

Bojonegoro consists of 27 districts , which are further divided over a number of 419 villages and 11 urban villages . Central government in the District of Bojonegoro.

### c . Superior product

- Teak furniture. This superior product quality has long been known and export , because Bojonegoro is the producer of high quality teak wood . The style and design has been adapted to the situation of the times , good cabinet, buffet , table , chair or bed . The areas known as the furniture industry and some of them Sukorejo Temayang . Differences Bojonegoro furniture with other furniture , Bojonegoro furniture made from genuine teak wood and have a lifespan that can be said is quite old , using old wood of the furniture and the results will be very beautiful carvings that give a distinctive style .
- Craft lathe – chopsticks. Shape typical of Bojonegoro teak souvenirs that still highlight teak strokes . Its done conducted thorough and detailed , but still consider the aesthetics aspect . Particularly in the form of miniature cars , motorcycles , tricycles , trains , clocks or jars , interior decorator.
- Craft wood waste. Craft teak wood waste formed into works of art in a variety of models have penetrated the export market to many countries .
- Onix stone craft. Bojonegoro has abundant onix stone quarry that various onix handicraft products can be produced with very satisfactory quality . Onix stone handicraft center located in the District Bubulan.

### d. Agrotourism tobacco

Bojonegoro is the largest producer of virginia tobacco in Indonesia and has long been known as the best tobacco in the world. Green tobacco plants in almost all parts of Bojonegoro can be seen between the months of May to October.

### e. Tourist attractions;

Bojonegoro has many tourist attractions although not managed optimally . But it certainly could be the main attraction . Here are some of them :

- Pacal Reservoir. Pacal reservoir that is one of the tourist attractions in Bojonegoro , this tour presents a very fascinating natural environment because it is surrounded by hills which are very beautiful .
- Wana Dander. The advantages of this tour is a very spacious and equipped with a golf course, swimming pool and the river was very clear with his surroundings cool and of course free of pollution.

### f. Bojonegoro Residents Forum

Forum held by the Government of Bojonegoro every Friday, to discuss existing problems (including forestry), which was well attended by residents who live in or outside the Bojonegoro area in the form of an interactive dialogue. This forum allows members to send suggestions and criticism of Government policy Bojonegoro. This interactive dialogue was broadcast live by radio Malwapati, so that any measures taken by the Government of Bojonegoro is expected to meet the expectations and the welfare of society.

The description above shows that the problem of Forestry in Bojonegoro has been noticed and managed properly as a regional asset. However, it should be noted, in the context of Forpimda, Regent (and its devices) into a single more-fighter in the management of the existing problems in the region.

## 1.3 . Madiun

Madiun County is bordered on the north by Bojonegoro , Nganjuk in the east , Ponorogo in the south , and Madiun , Magetan and Ngawi in the west . Its capital is the District Mejayan accordance with Government Regulation 52 of 2010 . Most government buildings were in Caruban region that is part of the District Mejayan . Other buildings will be gradually transferred from the City of Madiun began in 2011 . In agriculture and forestry , is a significant districts Caruban , Saradan , Dolopo , Merchandise and Balerejo. The northern part of the Madiun area of hills , which is part of a series of Kendeng Mountain. The middle part is plateaus and undulating . Medium southeastern part of the mountains , part of the complex of Mount Wilis - Liman mountain.

Potential prominent today is farming rice, soybean, pulses, cocoa, coffee, mango, durian, rambutan and forest products and other processed products such as teak wood crafts and so forth . Durian and cocoa cultivated in the district a lot of merchandise , and the District Kare . Coffee with a large -scale garden cultivated in Kandangan , District Kare , which is a Dutch heritage. Liman

mountain is the highest peak in the mountains Wilis promising extraordinary sensation of climbing . Lots of fauna and flora found along the hiking trail are also statues of Pulosari , District Kare . Honey is rarely traversed path climbers . Because Access is difficult . If the path District of Kare - Lake Ngebel already done asphaltting would rival the charm of the other mountains in Java . Because the slope saves tremendous tourism potential . Slampir like Niagara , Grantham Monument , Monument General Sudirman , Niagara Selorejo , Coffee Plantation Kandangan , Grape tourism forest and others.

The potential of forests for Madiun County so great, but its management has not been done in an integrated manner. Madiun County government had not even met with the party as a Proxy Perhutani Forest Management in the area of Madiun County. Gathering of people do not instituted a regular agenda, there has been no discussion of forestry issues in Forpimda level. Gathering activities conducted incidental citizens when there are programs / activities of the Department or other Government agencies.

#### 1.4. Jember

Jember is a regency in East Java province , Indonesia's capital in Jember . The county is bordered by Probolinggo district and regency in the north , the district of Banyuwangi in the east , the Indian Ocean in the south , and west Lumajang . Jember consists of 31 districts.

##### a. Geographical conditions

Jember has an area of 3293.34 km<sup>2</sup> with altitudes between 0-3330 masl ( meters above sea level ) . Jember is a tropical climate with a temperature range between 23°C - 32°C . The southern part of the district of Jember is lowland outermost point is the Barong Island . In this area there are Meru Betiri National Park , which borders the district administrative region of Banyuwangi . Northwestern part ( Probolinggo district is bordered by mountains, part of Iyang Mountains , with Mount Argopuro peak ( 3,088 m ) . Eastern portion is part of the Ijen Plateau . Jember has several rivers include the River Mountains Bedadung sourced from Iyang in part Central , which is sourced from the Mayang River Mountains Roared in the east, and the river Bondoyudo sourced from Semeru Mountains in the west.

##### b. Economic Affairs

With the majority of the population still work as farmers, many supported Jember economy of the agricultural sector. There are many areas in Jember plantations , most of the Dutch . Existing plantations managed by a national company PTP Nusantara , Tarutama Nusantara ( TTN ) , and a local company that is PDP ( Regional Plantation Company ) . Jember is famous as one of the major tobacco producing areas in Indonesia . Jember tobacco is tobacco that is used as an outer layer / skin cigar . Jember tobacco in the world market is very well known in Bremen , Germany and the Netherlands . Potential of forests in Jember very large , but the District Government has not been involved in its management . Party as a Proxy Perhutani office Forest Management in the regencies of Jember have never sat down together to discuss forest issues in Jember District . Forest management has not been done in an integrated manner , especially involving Forpimda. Gathering of people do not instituted a regular agenda , but there are activities that involve the campus community with the theme of deliberation campus discussion topic related to actual problems in Jember . Rembug campus (campus discussion) activities incidental implemented when there is a program/activity requests from the academic community or other institutions.

## 2. Role In Implementing Forest Management By Forpimda

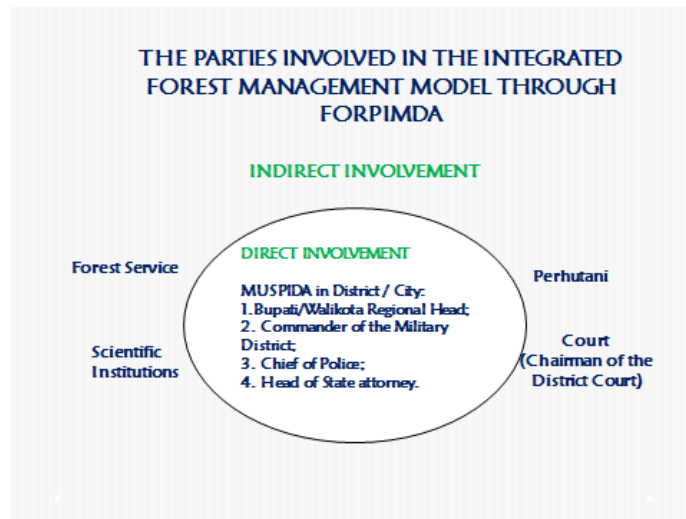
During this time , a lot of forest management was given to the private sector ( large companies ) engaged in the timber , palm oil etc. . Management is done by the private sector ( companies ) turned out in practice is considered not / do not pay attention to the principles of sustainability. The indication appears from the number of forest damage caused by such private forest management . Forest management is now beginning to be considered by the government . This is done , in addition to support the forestry industry , is also caused by the decrease in natural forest .

Regional leaders who are members of the leadership forum area called the officials in each district shall be responsive in utilizing every opportunity and potential that exists in the region through the forum . Regent as Regional Head in leading meetings, shall take all the wisdom to be able to reach the finish and all people opinions. Thus, any problems that arise in the area will be addressed. Associated with the activities of the Regional Leadership Forum called this the officials , would be located if Forpimda began to take seriously the forests and their management . Various programs can be done synergistically together for the creation of a prosperous society and a stable economic life.

Research in the first year has been found that the model establishes cooperation between the Government and the leadership of the local area with KPH in the region concerned. The model shows the importance of the performance of the Regional Leadership Forum to give serious attention to the forest area.

Integrated model of forest management is expected to be a ' role model ' for forest management in other areas. The forest management model that offered researchers, as illustrated below:

**Figure 1 :**  
**The Parties Involved in The Integrated Forest Management Model**



In practice, this model is not easy to implement. each party has its own reasons which are more ego - sectoral . Forpimda party considers it is proper forest area which is under his control area has a relationship with Forpimda performance. Forestry officials as Government agencies ( agencies under the orders of the central government ) in the area , it is not a problem because the Forest Service is administratively under the coordination of the local government . However , for Perhutani is a state-owned enterprises , the application of an integrated model of forest management has become a problem because forestry has been used to working alone without involving the government and regional leaders .

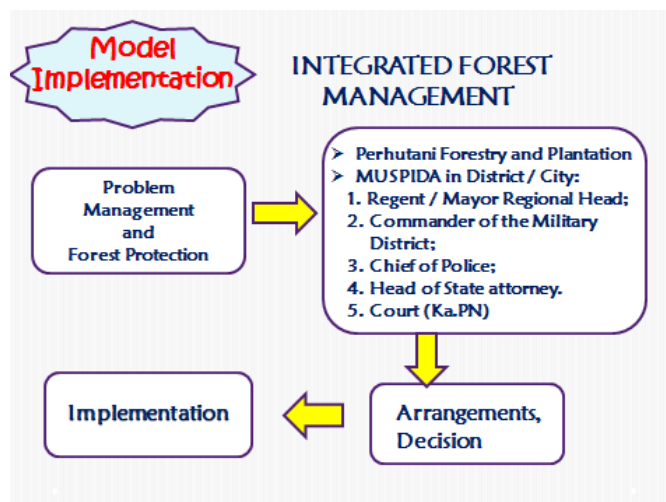
Here lies the barriers implementation of integrated forest management model . Perhutani reluctant to cooperate with the government and local leaders joined in Forpimda because it feared would only add to the problem . Everything that had just taken care of the management of its own , with this model becomes Forpimda affairs as well.

In FGD ( Focus Group Discussion ) , which was attended by the Forpimda , Perhutani and other parties not directly involved in forest management , has acquired a wide range of feedback that the point is to be realized by the SOE ( Perhutani ) that :

- Regional FMU is part of the administrative territory of the local government ;
- In forest management always involves local communities as workers, and the community is resident in the territory of the region concerned ;
- If there are issues related to the forests (fires, floods, landslides or other disasters), then it is the responsibility of the government (Regional Disaster Management Agency), just inform to Perhutani.

In FGD in Bangkalan also been raised objections from Perhutani if not directly involved in decision-making and policy within the framework of forest management in the region . The objection because the consequences of the Integrated Forest Management team model is that forestry is not directly involved in forest management , as evident from the following figure :

**Figure 2 :**  
**Model : Integrated Forest Management**



Form of integrated forest management model desired and proposed by Perhutani as follows :

- Problem Management and Forest Protection for certain areas of the community;
- Perhutani's involvement as decision-makers in the region in the decision-making process;
- Field implementation is done by the company (Perhutani) and the Forest Service.

Perhutani reason to change the chart is proposed that :

- Management of Badan Usaha Milik Negara/BUMN's under the authority of a pristine forest as forest land owners in the region ;
- Not all forest management and allocation problem ;
- There has been no confirmation that the appropriate boundary between land owned by Perhutani / BUMN with the land belongs to the people ;
- People often without permission crashing Perhutani forest boundary to search using the forest as a place to earn a living .

Responding reason Perhutani desire involvement in decision-making and policy in the region is difficult because it involves negotiated land authority . Restrictions regarding the problems that can come administered by Forpimda , apparently not questioned . The end result of the various FGD integrated forest management by Forpimda shows that each of the parties were still reluctant to implement the model . Clearly in this case we need a 'pressure' from central government to implement the laws and regulations existing related to forest management integrated , requiring that the fabric of cooperation for the common good . So hopefully there will be a comprehensive arrangement in forest governance which in turn is able to prosper in the communities around the forest region in particular and the local district community at large .

To that end , research is necessary to review the results of the implementation of an integrated model of forest management in 4 ( four ) District of research areas , namely : Bangkalan , Bojonegoro , Madiun County and Jember as follows :

### 2.1 . Forpimda Role In Bangkalan

Based on field data and in-depth interviews with officials Forpimda Bangkalan it can be ascertained that the role Forpimda Bangkalan adequate to the problems of security and public order ( internal security ) . In terms of the role of forestry Forpimda less can be said within a year because there is only one meeting to discuss forest issues , ie, when there is a problem of illegal logging in KPH Sepulu and Blega.

In terms of the members in the meeting, Forpimda Bangkalan relatively active, although the material that has been set by the chairman of the meeting Forpimda (Regent). Things to consider is not implementation of community meetings in the framework of social responsibility to the communities where these forums periodically.

Meeting with residents merely incidental , which is usually in the form of counseling, social work , PKK or other meeting formats , but there has never been a meeting to discuss about the forest and its preservation . During this time , people innovate themselves to reach the pinnacle of achievement in the field of forestry to receive the gift (Award) of the highest in Indonesia , namely Kalpataru for forest conservation in the region of Mount Geger Bangkalan district . Forpimda in this district not to use the momentum of cooperation and there is not even a plan of cooperation with other regions .

Based on responses to questionnaires appears also that the regional leaders in Bangkalan not understand the significance of Forpimda . This was indicated by the statement that it is the Regional Leadership Forum / Muspida is a strategic agency problem solving that requires synergy between leaders in the local area . However , members of the Regional Leadership Forum in Bangkalan want the socialization of the setting , the existence Forpimda and enforcement.

Bangkalan forest area occupies an area of 57.22 km<sup>2</sup>, which lies approximately 5 districts did not receive serious attention of the Government of the District . Existing data in the Bangkalan Police Department indicate the incidence of forest destruction and illegal logging . Processed timber was not received less attention so attract people to plant perennials in the surrounding region . Some research indicates that forest management and utilization of integrated management requires collaborative to reduce social conflicts that exist and gain recognition (legitimacy) of the local community over the existence and function of the forest. (IPB-PUSKATHUT, 2012). Given the important role Forpimda spearheading community development by improving the quality of forest, then Forpimda shall continue to raise the quality improvement and protection of forests . Lodging Bangkalan that their peoples often gets innovation award forests have been duly received attention for improving the quality of life.

### 2.2 . Forpimda Role In Bojonegoro

Results of field data acquisition and in-depth interviews with officials Forpimda Bojonegoro it is known that the role Forpimda Bojonegoro in forestry can be said within a year zero because there has never been a meeting to discuss issues of forest management ,

In terms of the members in the meeting Forpimda Bojonegoro relatively active , with material that can be determined by a meeting forum Forpimda as needed . Community meetings held on a regular basis month 4 ( four ) times on Friday . Implementation of community meetings conducted in order to take advantage of the existence of this forum for mutual understanding and to provide insight to the public on governance , regulation and enforcement.

Meetings with communities in Bojonegoro usually shaped extension, discussion, question and answer or other meeting formats that can be used to provide input, knowledge, as well as the delivery vehicle for the aspirations of the people to the leaders. Events Forpimda meetings with the monthly community broadcast live on state radio Bojonegoro, Malwapati. However, the intensity of these community meetings are rarely attended by all members of Forpimda. Forpimda in this district not to use the momentum of cooperation and even have no plans of cooperation with other regions.

Based on responses to questionnaires appears also that there is among the area leaders in Bojonegoro not understand the significance of Forpimda. This is indicated by the statement that the Regional Leadership Forum / Muspida a strategic institution for solving problems that require the integration of action among leaders in the local area. However, members of the Regional Leadership Forum in Bojonegoro this Forpimda want the existing stabilization, ie there needs socialization.

Bojonegoro forest area covers an area of approximately 3 FMU has not received serious attention of the Government of Bojonegoro. Data in Bojonegoro Police also showed the incidence of forest destruction and illegal logging. Rampant illegal logging and the loss incurred by Perum Perhutani Bojonegoro is high. (Sumarno, 2009). This is due to that the processed timber are found in this region. However, the processed wood is not received less attention so attract people to produce more wood crafts. Forest management programs implemented by the government is done berdasarkan assumption that forests are the natural resources should be directed to provide maximum benefits for the people's welfare while maintaining the sustainability and continuity of function is forest.

Given the important role as a benchmark Forpimda community development by improving the quality of forest, then Forpimda shall continue to raise the quality improvement and protection of forests. Bojonegoro its forest area through cross-district so it is fitting attention to improving the quality and preservation.

Efforts have been initiated by Forpimda Bojonegoro active dialogue still needs to be focused on forestry issues. Access to information forestry is the main pillar in realizing integrated forest management model. Collateral for forestry information has Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 2 of 2010 on Forestry Information System. Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 7 of 2011 on Public Information Services in the Ministry of Forestry. Regulations which became the basis for Forpimda as a strategic forum to discuss forest issues is the presence of the Minister of Forestry Decree No. 50 of 2011 on Information and Documentation Officer Scope of the Ministry of Forestry. At the local level, local government has not fully demonstrated serious efforts to implement the information disclosure in forest governance as expected by the central government (Indrarto et al., 2013).

### **2.3 . Forpimda Role In Madiun**

Forpimda Madiun County officials in an interview explained that the role of Madiun Forpimda enough attention keaktifan meeting activities. In terms of the role forestry, Forpimda can be said to be adequate because the meeting Forpimda members often discuss forest issues, especially when there is a problem of illegal logging, but have not touched the issue of forest conservation and its management.

The members in the meeting pertained active Forpimda Madiun County, with the material set freely by members Forpimda meeting. Madiun County Government has not given a specific time to conduct periodic community meetings. Community meetings conducted incidentally if there is any activity program.

The meeting form of counseling, social work, blood donation, with gymnastics or other meeting formats that can be used to provide input, knowledge, and as a delivery vehicle for the aspirations of the people. Forpimda meeting with the community is often a village clean-up event which aims to instill a love of the forest. However, these people rarely rides gathering attended by members Forpimda together. For cooperation, Forpimda in Madiun County has not been doing and even have no plans of cooperation with other regions. Based on responses to questionnaires appears also that the regional leaders in the Madiun County has felt the importance of Forpimda. This is indicated by the statement that it is an institution Forpimda strategic problem solving that requires synergy between leaders in the local area.

However, members of the Regional Leadership Forum in Madiun County still wants cohesiveness among the members and the format of the meeting should be structured in order to obtain maximum results. Madiun County Forest area covers an area extending 5 KPH in most areas receive enough serious attention of the Government of the District. Existing data on the Madiun Police Department incident shows a lack of forest destruction and illegal logging. Processed timber is not prominent in Madiun County, but people have a high interest to plant perennials in the surrounding region.

Forest management is one of the activities set forth in Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry. Forest management is a strategic activity and complex that may not be carried out by the Forest Service. The results of a study conducted by Triyono Puspitojati showed that in formulating the Strategic Plan the Forest Service generally composed incomplete, lacking a clear and defined core activities have not been planned to be done in concert with other sectors that have not fit for use as a basis for integrated forest management. (Triyono Puspitojati, 2008)

What was found by Triyono seems also occurred in Madiun. Given Madiun forest assets in a very large and important role as a pioneer Forpimda community development through the development of the concept of forestry, then Forpimda shall continue to raise the quality improvement and protection of forests. Special in Madiun County that citizens had less to innovate with forest



products, then it is fitting Madiun County government jointly formulate Forestry Strategic Plan with the Forest Service to address the needs of society Madiun.

#### 2.4. Forpimda Role In Jember

The data in the field and in-depth interviews with officials indicate that the officials Jember Forpimda adequate role for forestry issues. In the case of forestry Forpimda quite prominent role as the Forpimda able to reduce turbulence (forestry case) by way of negotiation and mediation in a meeting to discuss forest issues. Forest issues prominent in Jember ie, when there is a problem of land disputes in the woods working on Meru Betiri.

In the terms activity of the members of the officials in the meeting pertained Muspida Jember is active, with material that may be proposed by the officials members of the meeting. Implementation Forpimda meeting with the community is not done on a scheduled basis, but do incidentally. Usually in the form of counseling meetings, discussions or other meeting formats that can be used to provide input, knowledge, event delivery and delivery aspirations government's view of society. Forpimda in Jember not use the momentum of cooperation with other regions and even have no plans of cooperation with other regions.

Based on responses to questionnaires appears also that the regional leaders in the Jember understand the significance of Forpimda. This is indicated by the statement that the agreement is a strategic institution Forpimda problem solving that requires synergy between leaders in the local area. However, the implementation of Forpimda role for forest sustainability is merely like a 'fire-fighting' course, which is a new role when there is a problem. Jember Forpimda in this regard where the officials of urgency is crucial to support decision-making. It is important to understand that the actual utilization of integrated forest management requires a collaborative to reduce social conflicts that exist and gain recognition (legitimacy) of the local community over the existence and function of the forest.

Jember forest protected areas that lie Meru Betiri approximately until around the town of Banyuwangi and Bondowoso. Forest management has not received serious attention of the Government of the District. Existing data in Jember Police indicative of the incidence of forest destruction and illegal logging. The community seems to be quite interested to plant perennials in the surrounding region.

Given the important role of community development Forpimda as leaders by improving the quality of forest, then Forpimda Jember shall continue to raise the quality improvement and protection of forests in the region. Citizens lacking innovation to the forests that need attention to improve the quality of the preservation. It appears that there is no coordination. Coordination of Forpimda in the field of forest management should be interpreted as an attempt to synergize the District Government forest and land management. The coordination component has two (2) elements or sub-components, namely:

1. Aspects of coordination mechanisms. Coordination mechanisms can be seen from the data and information exchange system between sectors in the district government and the existence of institutions authorized to coordinate cross-sectoral coordination;
2. Horizontal coordination, the coordination of the Government with an organizational unit within its jurisdiction (Yustisia et.al, 2013)

Research in 4 (four) This district has not demonstrated coordination between the Forest Service, local government and forestry.

#### D. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

##### 1. Conclusion

Based on the results and analyzes that have been done in this study can be concluded:

- (1) Implementation of an integrated model of forest management has not been going well. This is due to the high interest of the BUMN sector ego (Perhutani) which has been feeling 'not necessary' to cooperate with the local area;
- (2) Need to re-coordination the internal Forpimda, in this case the Regent as chairman/coordinator Forpimda which has been more engaged as a 'single fighter' and more are 'one man show' in community activities in the region. has involved members Forpimda as a 'team'.
- (3) In general, if the Regional Head or Head of Power Forest Management (KPH/Kuasa Pemangku Hutan) changed, also changed its policy, which resulted in the breakup of cooperation, it is recommended for the existence of legislation governing integrated management.
- (4) The existence Forpimda originally a 'fireman' who only used when there is a problem forestry, currently has no 'contact' and meetings to 'sit together' to discuss and manage forests in the region.

##### 2. Recommendations

- (1) Establishment of regulations on forest management in integrated models should be promoted as it is important for the underlying measures and management of forest lands;
- (2) Must be conducted such a special approach: both in terms of the historical approach, the approach concepts and approaches the case prior to the establishment of regulations;
- (3) The establishment of inter-regional cooperation, especially the bordering forest areas to share knowledge, information and resolve all issues related to the region together.

Furthermore, it is important that the focus of this research is continued in the study of clear division of powers and the role of members Forpimda in forest management. so as to known weaknesses performance is use of forest and environmental management together, which in turn can be done also for other areas in Indonesia.

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