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by Kissinger Kissinger

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Implementation of wood administration policy from people's forest using certificate of origin (Skau) documents

Sri Rusniarty*, Hamdani Fauzi, Kissinger

Department of Forestry Science, Lambung Mangkurat University, South Kalimantan, Indonesia

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Abstract

Public land or land owned or commonly referred to as community forest is a forest owned by the community which is stated by the ownership of land and is also said to be owned forest. The benefits obtained from community forests are very much felt by the community, aside from being an investment, it can also provide reliable additional income. The purpose of this study is to analyze the mechanism and implementation of the people's Kayuhutan Administration using Certificate Of Origin (SKAU) documents in Ambakiang Village, Awayan District, Balangan Regency, South Kalimantan Province. The mechanism and implementation of transporting forest products originating from community forests in the village of Ambakiang, Awayan Subdistrict, includes logging activities, transportation of transportation documents, reporting. Some of the problems and obstacles in implementing timber administration in Ambakiang Village, Awayan Sub-district which can be identified at the time of data collection are transportation documents used, unnecessary costs, production monitoring and data collection that cannot be done, lack of public understanding of timber administration and the types of wood transported are different from government regulations.

*Corresponding Author: Sri Rusniarty ✉ sriusniarty@gmail.com

Introduction

Forestry development is an integral part of National Development which aims to realize a just and prosperous Indonesian society based on Pancasila. In order to encourage the movement of the forestry sector with people's economic support, it is necessary to recognize, protect and orderly circulate forest products from private forests or community lands, so that the government has liberated and deregulated regulations concerning the management of timber rights, which is welcomed by all people Indonesia, because if it is in accordance with the regulations, the people will be easier and protected by their rights to own, transport and trade the right timber.

The role of forests as an economic driver can be identified in several respects, namely: first, the provision of foreign exchange to build other sectors that require technology from abroad; second, the provision of forests and land as initial capital for the development of various sectors, especially for plantation activities, industry and other economic sectors; and third, the role of forestry in environmental services and social environment. These three forms of role are related to the role of forest resources as a potential economic driver, very complex and interrelated (Alam, *et al*, 2009). Public land or land owned or commonly referred to as community forest is a forest owned by the community which is stated by the ownership of land and is also said to be owned forest. The benefits obtained from community forests are very much felt by the community, aside from being an investment, it can also provide reliable additional income.

The administration of forest products includes administration of production planning, harvesting or logging, marking, measuring and testing, transportation, circulation, stockpiling, processing and reporting. The administration of forest products is regulated in the regulations of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No.P.60/MenLHK/Setjen/Kum.1/2016 concerning Administration of Timber Forest Products Originating from Natural Forests and Regulation of the Minister of Environment

and Forestry No.P.21 / MenLHK-II / 2015 concerning Administration of Forest Products Originating from Private Forests. Utilization of community forests that function as production can be in the form of utilization of timber forest products, utilization of non-timber forest products and utilization of environmental services. Every forest product that will be transported from the felling location or collection point around the felling target must be completed with a Transport Note or Origin Certificate (SKAU) which is a document for transporting forest products from community forests that applies to the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Based on Forestry Minister's Regulation Number P.51 /Menhut-II/2006 jo. Number p.62/Menhut-II/2006 jo. Number P.33/Menhut-II/2007 concerning the Use of Origin Certificate (SKAU) states that in an effort to improve welfare, create business competitiveness and open employment opportunities for the community, it is necessary to simplify the regulation of the circulation of timber originating from community forests including wood from community plants. That the enactment of the Minister of Forestry Regulation requires the issuance of SKAU issuing personnel. SKAU publishers from the village are Village Heads/Lurahs or Village/kelurahan Devices who have participated in debriefing the measurement and introduction of wood species, which are appointed and determined by the Head of the Office to issue SKAU.

Public services in the forestry sector, especially administration of forest products are regulated by the government through the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No.P.21/Men LHK-II/2015 concerning Administration of Forest Products Originating from Private Forests where the policy is intended to assist in the administration of forest products can be implemented properly without causing problems related to social, economic, cultural and environmental aspects. According to the South Kalimantan Forest Service (2006), the disruption to forests in South Kalimantan is quite large in the form of rapid logging. Illegal logging has become a system

that is not easy to control. Community forest development in South Kalimantan, especially in Balangan Regency has also been implemented. Based on statistical data from the Forestry Service of South Kalimantan Province in 2010, Balangan Regency has community forests with an area of 55,083.10 Ha.

Based on the potential data of Ambakiang Village, Awayan Subdistrict is Balangan Regency, South Kalimantan Province, which has an area that according to its use is 1052 Ha which is divided into settlements, paddy fields, yard area, general infrastructure area and the most extensive on 1030 Ha of plantation land. The potential of the plantation area is one of the livelihoods in Ambakiang village, which is gardening / farming. Policy analysis consists of two words that contain broad meanings or dimensions, namely analysis and policy. Analysis is an investigation of an event (such as an essay, an act, an event or an event) to find out the actual situation, reason or situation (Balai Pustaka, 1991). Experts have defined relatively different state policies, but the substance of each State policy definition is relatively no different. State Policy is a series of actions that are set and implemented or not implemented by the government that have a purpose or are oriented towards a specific goal in the interest of the whole people (Widodo, 2008).

Policy analysis is an applied social science that uses various research methods and arguments to produce various research methods and arguments to produce relevant information in analyzing social problems that may arise due to the implementation of a policy. The scope and method of policy analysis are generally descriptive and factual regarding the causes and consequences of a policy (Dunn, 1988). Policy analysis is a type of review that produces information in such a way that can be used as the basis for consideration of policy makers in providing assessments of the implementation of policies to obtain improvement alternatives. Analyzing policy activities can be formal and careful which involves in-depth research on issues or problems related to the evaluation of a program that has been implemented.

However, some policy analysis activities can also be informal which involve nothing more than just careful and careful thinking about the effects of implementing a policy.

Based on the above definition, the analysis of State policy in the administration of forest products can be defined as an analysis of forestry policy, especially administration of forest products is the use of various research methods and arguments to produce and transfer information that is relevant to policy so that it can be used at the political level in order to solve forestry policy issues. Simon (1998).

In Maulidhyawanti (2005) argues that the benefits of forest rights are a means of equity and increased income for the community, expanding employment opportunities, strengthening economic security and village security, increasing supply for the forestry industry, improving environmental quality and increasing carrying capacity for existence animals and various types of plants. According to Iskandar (2001) in Law No. 22 of 1999 states that the regional government has the authority to manage the national resources available in its territory and is responsible for maintaining environmental sustainability in accordance with laws and regulations. National resources referred to in the law are natural resources, artificial resources and human resources.

Forest utilization is a form of activity to obtain optimal benefits from the forest for the welfare of the community in the utilization of timber forest products, utilization of non-timber forest products, utilization of environmental services. While the utilization of timber forest products is any form of business that utilizes and seeks resultstimber forests do not damage the environment and do not reduce the basic functions of the forest (Rahmawaty, 2004).

The use of timber forest products by local communities is only done to meet certain needs with very little intensity and production capacity. In utilizing existing natural resources, people usually have their own wisdom or ways that have been passed

down from generation to generation. Agriculture with intercropping is an example of a management method inherited from generation to generation so that forests remain sustainable.

Among the types of utilization of timber forest products that are often found, among them are fuel wood, ingredients for medicines, and materials for making boats (Awang, 2002). According to Government Regulation No. 34 of 2002, Forest utilization is a form of forest area utilization, utilization of environmental services, utilization of timber and non-timber forest products and collection of wood and non-timber forest products optimally, equitably for the welfare of the community while maintaining sustainability.

According to Windawati (2004) in Andre (2011), physically community forests have diverse and different cropping patterns in each region, both how to choose the type developed and the way it is structured in the field. In general, cropping patterns developed by farmers can be classified into two cropping patterns, namely pure and mixed. Budi (2012) states that timber harvesting and forest exploitation consist of a series of elements of activities and as a whole have the goal of converting trees in the forest into blocks and /or other forms so that they can be directly transferred to processing sites or places of sale so that they benefit economic life and community social culture. In its implementation, this activity directly collides with the presence of vegetation in the forest in question. Whereas Witantriasti (2010) in Andre (2011), explained that community forest harvesting activities implemented selective logging systems with sufficient age criteria, although not infrequently did not meet the criteria. The motivation for harvesting community timber is due to urgent needs, such as school fees, health costs, building a house, or building a mosque.

Materials and methods

Materials

The materials used during the study included questionnaires, cameras for documentation, stationery and computers.

Methods

This research was conducted in Ambakiang Village, Awayan District, Balangan Regency, South Kalimantan Province. The time needed to carry out this research is approximately 2 (two) months, which consists of field data collection activities, data processing up to the preparation of thesis reports.

Data collection

Data collected for the purposes of analysis in this study can be classified into two groups, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data for policy analysis in the form of regulations relating to timber administration with the technique of collecting data in a desk study, which is to study timber administration policies as contained in the applicable laws and approaches to information sources such as the legal sector and authorized officials in publishing document of Certificate of Origin (SKAU) of wood originating from community forests.

Secondary data includes notes, study results, results of publications and policy documents from relevant agencies. In addition, this secondary data also includes the results of literature studies and articles, scientific journals. For the implementation of the timber distribution policy, the data needed is in the form of interviews about administration of timber originating from community forests. This data is collected by documentation study methods and interviews with informants from the results of observations in the field.

Data Analysis

Efforts to produce informants and arguments for policy analysis and implementation of wood administration use several approaches, namely empirical, evaluative and normative approaches (Dunn,1988). The analytical method used in this study is the content analysis method which is described descriptively which explains the mechanism and implementation of Timber Administration originating from community forests and identifies problems and constraints of Wood Administration through analysis of qualitative

descriptive to describe the mechanism and implementation of governance. community forest timber business located in Ambakiang Village, Awayan District, Balangan Regency, South Kalimantan Province.

Results and discussion

A. Mechanism and Implementation of Community Forest Timber Administration based on the Minister

of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number: P.21/MenLHK-II/2015 and Administration of Community Forest Timber in Ambakiang Village.

Awayan District. Implementation in the field regarding the implementation of administration of community forest timber in Ambakiang Village, Awayan District can be seen in Table 1. Below.

Table 1. Implementation of Community Forest Timber Administration.

No.	P.21/MenLHK-II/2015	Implementation in the Field (Ambakiang Village)
1.	harvesting Article 2 paragraph (2) states that "Utilization of forest products in private forests does not need logging permits" this indicates the government's desire to facilitate the community of owners / managers to utilize forest products originating from community forests".	Harvesting The owner of the wood is in accordance with the provisions under article 2 paragraph (2) that the timber is cut down without the need for a logging permit first.
2.	Measurement and Determination of Folk Wood Types Article 4 paragraph (3) has determined the type of wood that can use transportation documents in accordance with PermenLHK no.P.21 / MenLHK-II / 2015, as many as 29 types □ Article 8 paragraph (1) states that "Issuance of SKAU documents by the Head of Village / Lurah by: Check the type, number of stems, volume / weight to be transported Check the origin of the harvested plants Transportation of Kayu Rakyat Article 5 paragraph (1) states that "In the case of transporting wood from the private forest area experiencing difficulties, then the logs can be converted into processed wood using a mechanical saw. Article 5 paragraph (2) states that "Transportation of processed wood as referred to in paragraph (1) shall continue to use the Transport Note or SKAU document as referred to in article 4. Article 7 paragraph (5) states that it is obligatory to report the results of the felling of production in the forest of ownership rights to the Head of the Village / Lurah or the Local Village / Kelurahan. Article 9 paragraph (1) states that "The procurement of blank SKAU is made by the buyer or owner and the issuance and issuance of it by the issuer of SKAU, using the format of attachment III of this rule.	Measurement and Determination of FolkWood Types • Based on Article 8 paragraph (1) the Issuing Officer does not check the origin of the harvested crop, but only checks the type of wood, number of stems, volume / weight to be transported. The issuer official only checks in the transportation area. One of the problems in the field is difficult / damaged roads leading to logging. ○ Transportation of People's wood ○ Wood in processed form. Directly processed in the felling place using a mechanical saw (Chain saw). ○ The transportation of processed wood as intended in paragraph (1) still uses the Transport Note or SKAU document as referred to in article 4. ○ Article 8 paragraph (1) states that "Issuance of SKAU documents by the Head of Village / Lurah will, however, in the field some of them do not complete the SKAU document on the grounds that there is still one area in Balangan Regency. ○ Arrangement of transportation documents in Ambakiang village, Awayan District, Balangan Regency, namely by community forest owners ○ The timber transportation process carried out by Ambakiang villagers from the logging site to the loading site is carried out by the land owner ○ Article 7 paragraph (5) states that it is obligatory to report the results of logging of production in the forest of its own right to the Head of the Village / Lurah or Local Village / Kelurahan Device ○ Based on Article 9 paragraph 1 states that the procurement of blank SKAU is made by the buyer or owner in accordance with the format in PermenLHK No. P.21 / MenLHK-II / 2015 and the issuance of serial number, filling and issuance by the SKAU issuer.

Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No.P.21/MenLHK-II/2015 the mechanism for issuing SKAU documents is:

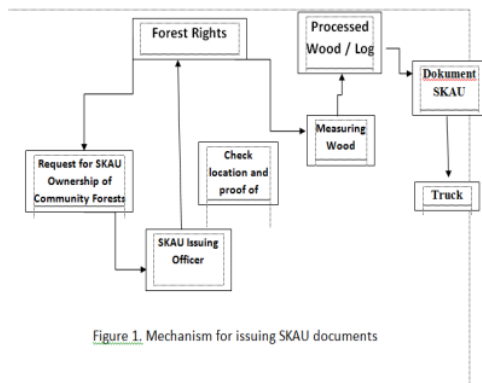


Figure 1. Mechanism for issuing SKAU documents

Product that will be transported from the felling location or collection point around the felling to the destination must be completed with a Transport Note or SKAU which is a document for transporting forest products from the community forest that applies to the entire Republic of Indonesia.

Conclusion

1. The mechanism and implementation of transporting forest products originating from community forests in the village of Ambakiang, AwayanSubdistrict, includes logging activities, transportation of transportation documents, reporting.
2. Some problems and constraints in implementing timber administration in Ambakiang Village, Awayan Sub-district which can be identified at the time of data collection are the transportation documents used, the emergence of unnecessary costs, monitoring and data collection cannot be done, lack of public understanding of governance timber business, and the type of wood transported is different from government regulations.

Recommendations

Ambakiang Village is one of the villages in Balangan Regency which has very good timber administration potential. This is an alternative policy that can be implemented. But the policy of timber administration in the village of Ambakiang is not optimal. This study produced several recommendations, which included:

- 1) Complete supporting infrastructure for wood administration locations such as roads, sanitation facilities, public toilets, and others.
- 2) Promotion optimization and creating a website for the potential and excellence of timber administration from community forests in Ambakiang Village.
- 3) The government must make strict regional regulations to preserve nature and get full support from the community.
- 4) Improve the quality of integrated timber administration.

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