

Evaluasi kebijakan pengelolaan hutan rakyat Studi Kasus Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara, Propinsi Kalimantan Timur

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Abstrak

Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara seluas 2326.310 hektar merupakan salah satu kabupaten di Propinsi Kalimantan Timur, memiliki Kawasan Budidaya Kehutanan IKBK seluas 1.619.238 hektar atau sekitar 59,39 % dari luas kabupaten. Sedangkan Kawasan Budidaya Non Kehutanan (KBNK) di kabupaten tersebut seluas 1.107.072 hektar, yang di dalamnya termasuk hutan rakyat dengan luas 16.710,34 hektar atau sekitar 1,51 % dari luas KBNK.

Guna mengembangkan hutan rakyat, Pemerintah Daerah dan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD) Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara telah menetapkan kebijakan Peraturan Daerah (Perda) Nomor 31 Tahun 2000 tentang Pengelolaan Hutan Rakyat/Hutan Milik. Pasal 4 Ayat (1) Perda tersebut menjelaskan bahwa pengelolaan hutan rakyat mencakup kegiatan penanaman, pemeliharaan, pemanenan, pemanfaatan, pengolahan, pemasaran dan pengembangan dengan tata cara pelaksanaannya diatur melalui Keputusan Bupati.

Permasalahan kebijakan pengelolaan hutan rakyat di Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara hingga saat ini adalah sebagai berikut : (1) Kebijakan pengelolaan hutan rakyat di Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara baru dijabarkan melalui Tata Cara Pemberian Ijin Pemungutan dan Pemanfaatan Kayu (IPPK) Rakyat yang tertuang dalam Keputusan Bupati Kutai Kartanegara Nomor : 180.188IHK-11012002; (2) Kebijakan pengelolaan hutan rakyat di Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara pada aspek kegiatan penanaman, pemeliharaan, pemanenan, pengolahan, pemasaran dan pengembangannya dilakukan melalui bimbingan teknis kepada petani hutan rakyat namun implementasinya tidak dilakukan secara keseluruhan clad aspek-aspek kegiatan pengelolaan hutan rakyat tersebut di atas.

Hutan rakyat di Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara hingga kini masih menghadapi beberapa masalah teknis, yaitu : (1) Pengelolaan hutan rakyat belum berkembang secara luas karena pengelolaannya masih bersifat parsial; (2) Pemanfaatan hutan rakyat terutama pengembangan tanaman kayu jenis Akasia dan Sengon, setelah masak tebang menghasilkan pendapatan yang sangat kecil karena harga jual yang diperoleh petani tidak sesuai dengan biaya pemeliharaannya, sehingga hampir tidak ada petani yang tertarik untuk melakukan penanaman kembali; (3) Pengelolaan hutan rakyat belum mewujudkan pengelolaan hutan secara lestari.

Kutai Kartanegara Regency with 2,726,310 hectares is one of regencies in East Kalimantan Province, having Kawasan Budidaya Kehutanan KBK (Forest Preservation Area) as large 1,619,238 hectares or around 59.39% of this regency. And the Non-Forestry Conservation Area (KBNK) in this regency is 1,107,072 hectares which include private forest with 16.710,34 hectares or about 1,51 % of non-forestry conservation area.

In order to develop this private forest, The Regional Government and Local House of Representatif (DPRD) of Kutai Kartanegara Regency has stipulated policies on Regional Regulation (Perda) on Number 31 12000 pertaining to Management on Private Forest. Article 4 point (1) of this regulation explains that management of private forest is include planting, maintaining, harvesting, processing, usage, marketing and developing activities with code of conducts that has been regulated by Head of Regency's decree.

Matters pertaining to private forest management policies in the Regency of Kutai Kartanegara are, thus far, as follows: (1) Management policy is just about spelled ant trough the IPPK harvest and utilization license for private timber set out by decision of the regency No. 180.188IHK-11012002; (2) Private forest management policy at Kutai Kertanegara Regency on the aspects of planting, cultivation, harvesting, utilization, management, marketing and development are implemented by technical guidance to private forest fanner, but it didn't implemented as a whole in terms of such management.

The private forest at the Kutai Kartanegara region up to present day is still facing some technical problems, such as (1) Private forest Management has not yet deve-loped significantly due to to its partial management. (2) Private forest utilization ,especially the development of acacia, and sengon, after ready for logging, does not result in proper revenues to the forester due to its cheap selling price, which does not correspond to its plantation Cost, which almost no foresters interested to replant them. (3) A conserved private forest management is still far from realization.

Such problems indicated that there are gaps between the implementation and management policy, so that it causes private forest in the region is not yet developing as expected. To find ant why it is so happen and how the implantation on the management policy of private forest in Kutai Kertanegara should be made. And then a recommendation to develop the management should be proposed. The Evaluation will be based on Prince analysis approach, taking into account some criterion (Dunn,2000), such as : effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, participation, responsiveness, appropriateness.

Formulation of research is drawn up as follows: (1) How the management policy is implemented? (2) What is the result of implementation? (3) Are there any gap between the implementation and the management policy of private forest? (4) What any factors that shall afflict such gap?

The purpose of this research are: (1) To find out the policy and its implementation at research location; (2) To evaluate the implementation policy of private forest; (3) To inductivity the gap between implementation and management policy of private forest; (4) To identify any factors that cause gap in the implementation and management policy of private forest.

Research is carried out with qualitative-descriptive method. Selection of respondents is made with purposive sample. This technique applies considering limitations of time, energy and money and that one could not take larger and further sample (Arikunto, 2002).

Respondents for this Research include decision makers and social figures that are concerned with the private forest management such as: Bupati ("municipal ruler or regent"), Forestry Officials, Bappeda, DPRD Kutai

Kartanegara Regency (Local House of Representatives), specialists or experts in forestry field, NGO-s, forest industrialists, and press whereas the respondent sampling is drawn from the private forest farmers under two-stage cluster sample technique.

The research conclusions are as follows: (1) Management policy for private forest No. 31/2000, until today is just spelled out by regent's decision No. 180.1881HK-110/2002 on the procedure of licensing in IPPK. Implementation policy of forest management in Kutai Kertanegara regency give more priority to planting, cultivation and farm operations to develop private forest than other aspects; (2) Implementation result of forest management on the planting aspect in the frame work of preserving and developing private forest have a good assessment, but the processing of get bad rating. Whereas timber marketing and utilization by means IPPK realization, replanting post-felling of timber get bad rating; (3) There are a gap between the implementation and management policy of private forest in Kutai Kertanegara Regency, that is in the management, marketing, utilization by means of IPPK realization and replanting post-felling of the result is deficient; (4) Factors affecting the gap between implementation of management policy give more priority to planting, cultivation and development assistance of private forest; lack of technical guidance relating to management and marketing operations; lack of socialization relating to utilization by means of IPPK realization capital shortage for farm operations; lack regulation in log trade; extreme minimum in the result of log sale; and the orientation still rely on the utilization of natural forest in relation to private forest.</i>