

Dampak program perhutanan sosial terhadap pertumbuhan usaha dan deforestasi: Bukti empiris dari Indonesia = The impact of social forestry programs on business growth and deforestation: Empirical evidence from Indonesia

Mulyana, author

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Abstrak

Sejak Tahun 2015 Pemerintah Indonesia menargetkan kebijakan pemberian akses legal terhadap pengelolaan hutan negara seluas 12,7 hektar melalui program perhutanan sosial (Hutsos) untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat sekitar hutan dan mencegah deforestasi. Tulisan ini menelusuri desa-desa penerima Hutsos dan membandingkannya dengan desa-desa yang memiliki hutan yang tidak menerima Hutsos di tiga pulau Sumatera, Kalimantan dan Sulawesi di Indonesia. Dengan pendekatan mixed method, penelitian ini berusaha menjawab pertanyaan apakah dengan memberikan akses legal kepada masyarakat yang dikelola oleh lembaga ekonomi lokal dalam program perhutanan sosial dapat meningkatkan pertumbuhan usaha di desa dan menekan laju deforestasi.

Analisis secara empiris menggunakan metode Instrumental variable dan untuk memperdalam faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi outcome tersebut dilakukan in-depth interview dengan stakeholder. Temuan studi ini menunjukkan bahwa keberadaan Hutsos belum berdampak signifikan kepada pertumbuhan jumlah usaha dan deforestasi.

Penyebab belum berdampaknya program Hutsos terhadap pertumbuhan usaha di desa karena lahan yang terbatas akibat restriksi peraturan pasca penetapan hutan sosial, kapasitas wirausaha sumber daya pengelola hutan, belum terintegrasi program hutan sosial dengan program desa dan rendahnya modal dan pemanfaatan teknologi pengolahan hasil hutan. Sementara, Hutsos belum berdampak pada deforestasi karena rendahnya kualitas perencanaan pengelolaan hutan dan intervensi kebijakan terkait penanaman hutan di lahan kritis yang belum optimal.

.....Since 2015 the Government of Indonesia has targeted a policy of providing legal access to the management of state forests covering an area of 12.7 hectares through the social forestry program (SFP) to improve the welfare of forest communities and prevent deforestation. This paper traces village SFP beneficiaries and compares them to villages that have forests that did not receive SFP on the three islands of Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi in Indonesia. With a mixed method approach, this study seeks to answer the question whether providing legal access to communities managed by local economic institutions in SFP can increase business growth in villages and reduce the rate of deforestation. The empirical analysis used the Instrumental variable method and in-depth interviews were conducted to deepen the factors that affect the outcome. The findings of this study indicate that the existence of SFPs has not had a significant impact on the growth in the number of businesses and deforestation in both protected and production forests zone. The reason why the SFP has not yet had an impact on business growth in

villages is due to limited land due to restrictions on post-determination of social forests, the entrepreneurial capacity of forest managers, not yet integrated SFP with village programs and low capital and utilization of forest product processing technology. Meanwhile, SFP has not yet had an impact on deforestation because of the low quality of forest management planning and policy interventions related to forest planting in critical land that has not yet optimal.