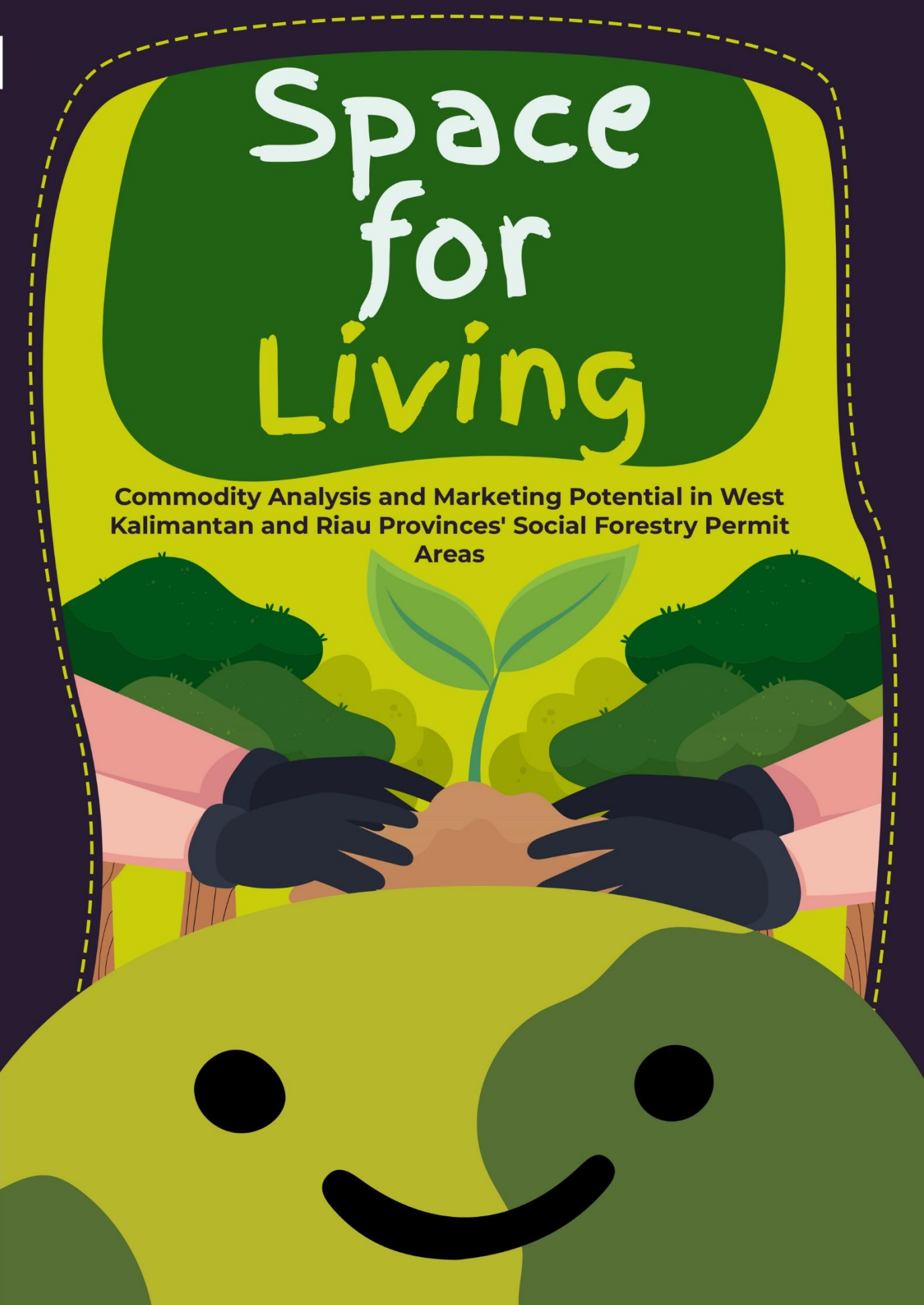
Space for Living

Commodity Analysis and Marketing Potential in West Kalimantan and Riau Provinces' Social Forestry Permit Areas



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Jikalahari
Jaringan Kerja Penyelamat Hutan Riau

SIEMENPUU
foundation

SAMPAN KALIMANTAN

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The Siemenpuu Foundation was founded in 1998 by 15 Finnish NGOs and foundations working on environmental and development issues. Between 2002 and 2018, Siemenpuu funded more than 600 environmental projects in more than 50 developing countries. This institution receives funding from public development cooperation managed by the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Siemenpuu provides support for environmental and democratic initiatives carried out by civil society actors. Supported projects focus on addressing poverty and inequality and reducing biodiversity loss and climate change.

In Indonesia, Siemenpuu began to provide a lot of financial assistance since 2002 until now. Siemenpuu has funded 38 institutions over the last two decades, with a total of 74 projects completed. All of these activities in Indonesia are related to a variety of issues, including clean water, coastal areas, forest preservation, peatlands, indigenous peoples, agricultural land use, and others. Various types of activities are carried out. From policy advocacy to institutional and community capacity building, conservation, research, conflict resolution, and media campaigns.

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PRELIMINARY

A. Background

Since the government of Joko Widodo - Jusuf Kala designated Social Forestry (Perhutanan Sosial – PS) as a priority program for the 2014-2019 period, it has become an increasingly interesting issue. PS permits are available in a variety of schemes, including Village Forest (HD), Community Forest (HKm), Community Plantation Forest (HTR), Forestry Partnership, and Customary Forest (HA) management.

Despite the controversy, this policy is the best solution to the issues in forest management. Particularly relevant to the people who live near the forest.

According to President Jokowi's government's Nawacita, PS aims to achieve economic equity and reduce inequality through three pillars: land, business opportunities, and human resources.

In another sense, PS is an embodiment of Nawacita, that is: *first, the State exists to protect all nations and provide a sense of security to all Indonesian citizens, sixth, increasing people's productivity and competitiveness in the international market, and seventh, realizing economic independence and driving strategic sectors of the domestic economy*[i].

Poverty and forestry conflict appear to be a never-ending problem. When examined more closely, this tragic fact cannot be separated from the New Order era's poor forestry management.

The exploitation of forest resources in Indonesia actually began after the country's independence. The government issued Law Number 5 of 1967 concerning Basic Forestry Provisions at the start of the Soeharto era in power. Since then, numerous corporations have competed for Forest Concession Rights (HPH). Soeharto's New Order was recorded as issuing 519 HPHs with a concession area of approximately 53 million hectares between 1967 and 1980[ii].

It can be stated that all government policies at the time, from the level of the law to its derivative regulations, always treated millions of people living in forest areas as commercialized objects. Communities that live and rely on forests and the wealth they contain have not been considered important components in forest management.

Instead of involving the community in decision-making, it appears that the government is unaware that they have existed or lived in close proximity to forests long before the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was established as a country. Indigenous peoples should be involved in the decision-making, management planning, and implementation processes.

Indigenous peoples face a similar, if not worse, fate[iii]. Its existence as a native community is unquestionable. The long history of indigenous peoples' forest exploration has given birth not only to economic ties with the forest and its natural wealth. Furthermore, emotional, social, and religious bonds are formed in the social lives of indigenous peoples and forests.

They believe that the forest and the community are inseparable. Their forefathers have merged into a universe that must be worshiped and cared for at all times. The New Order regime, on the other hand, appeared to turn a blind eye. Instead of the acknowledgment contained in Article 3 of Law No. 5 of 1960 concerning Agrarian Principles, large corporations have looted forest wealth. This situation has continuously exacerbated the imbalance in forest control since its inception.

In 2015, large corporations received 94 percent of forestry permits, while communities earned only 4 percent[iv]. That's quite a contrast. As a result, it is only natural that long-term looting of forest wealth does not have a positive impact on the economy of the people who live in the forest area. In fact, when compared to data on the poverty rate of people who live near forests, it validates the adage "a mouse dies in the rice barn."

According to a 2020 research published by the Community Economics Research Institute (LPEM) of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia (FEB UI), forest community groups have the highest poverty rate in Indonesia. At the end of 2019, the forestry

sector's community poverty rate had reached 20%, the highest among all sectors.

The phenomenon of acute poverty experienced by communities living near forest areas is more complicated than the conclusion above suggests. Many factors must be considered before reaching final conclusions about the causes of poverty. One of them is the level of education, skills, and socio-cultural aspects, as well as its isolation, all of which are associated factors.

However, when considering Indonesia's forestry potential, including both timber and non-timber forest products, as well as the environmental services they provide, it does not make sense to link it to the current level of poverty.

As a result, the implementation of PS for approximately 6 years will serve as a barometer to determine whether the aspect of legal certainty regarding community access to forest wealth can improve the community's economy.

Although PS has not fully addressed the poverty issues of people living near forest areas, one study found that during its six-year implementation, PS has laid a much better foundation for community economic development[v]. Communities can use or manage forest potential from both timber and non-timber forest products because of legal certainty.

There were many potentials whose economic value was unknown prior to the implementation of PS, but the situation began to change after the implementation of PS. The community has gradually begun to recognize the economic value, and various assistance activities have been undertaken, ranging from skill training to capital assistance to the establishment of market networks. This is increasing hope for the economic revival of the community surrounding the forest.

However, not all PS licenses automatically encourage economic change in the community. There are numerous PS permits, including HD, HKm, HTR, Forestry Partnership, and HA, that have stagnated or have not changed between the time the permits were issued and now. This situation does not imply that there is no potential for development, nor

does it imply that the PS concept has failed. However, it is the limited counterpart staff who play a critical role.

Many studies show that external factors that act as stimuli play an important role in the initial transformation. Finally, knowledge and skills are gradually transferred to the community.

More importantly, the role of a companion is required. He is a community facilitator in introducing the potential for natural wealth in PS permits, as well as a facilitator in improving skills through a series of trainings and a facilitator in capturing access to capital. Because of the importance of the assistant, it is only natural that there are many PS licenses that are still inactive.

Aside from the description above, the purpose of this study is to look more closely at the various potential natural resources derived from both timber and non-timber forest products stored in the PS area. This research is significant as a follow-up conclusion to the initial discovery of potential stored wealth. He will not only outline the potential for natural wealth, but he will also describe the potential for processing and marketing. So that economic values can be identified and developed from the start.

B. Goals

The study's overarching goal is to "examine more closely the various potential natural resources stored in the area of village forest permits." As a result, PS—in this case, the Village Forest—can be used to improve the economic well-being of people who live in or near forest areas. The specific goals of this research are as follows:

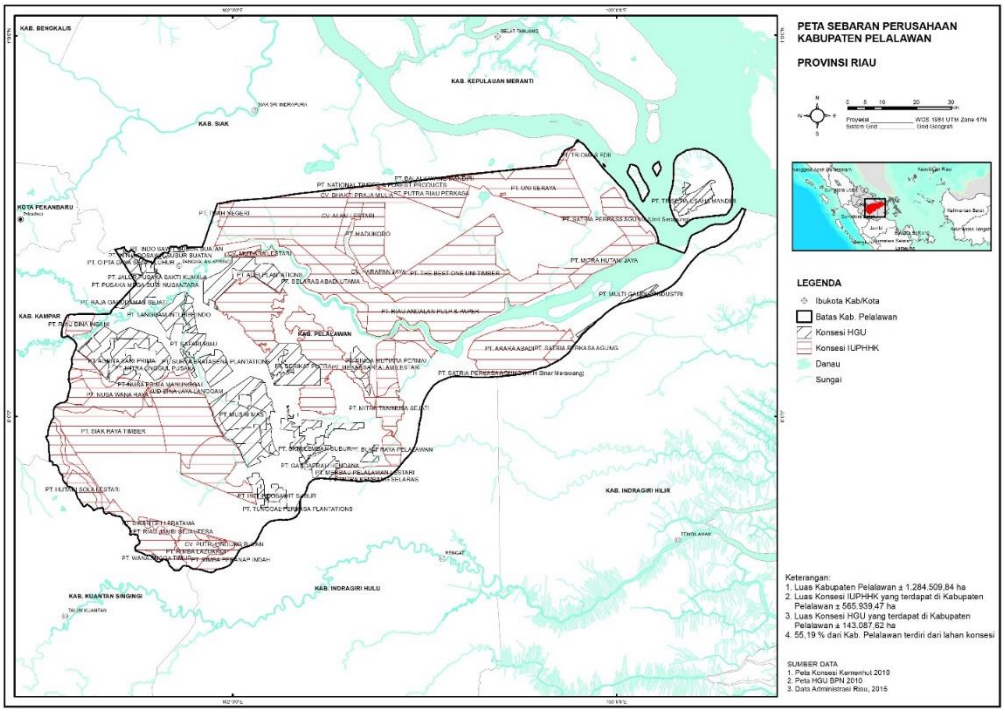
1. Identify potential natural resources for timber forest products and non-timber forest products in mangrove forests.
2. Identify potential natural resources in peat areas for timber forest products and non-timber forest products.
3. Determine potential commodities that already exist in the vicinity of the village forest permit.
4. Determine existing distribution channels as well as market potential.

C. Context

This research was carried out in three districts: Kubu Raya in West Kalimantan, Bengkalis and Pelalawan in Riau.

Pelalawan District has a high level of land investment. There are 35 Business Permits for Utilization of Timber Forest Products (IUPHHK) valid until 2022 for Industrial Plantation Forests (HTI), Ecosystem Restoration (RE), and Forest Concession Rights (HPH) totaling 565,939.47 ha. One of the pulp and paper mills belonging to the APRIL Group, one of Indonesia's largest paper producing companies, is also located in Pelalawan. Pelalawan, in addition to HTI, has 279,431.54 ha of oil palm plantations.

HD Pangkalan Gondai is one of Pelalawan's Village Forest Management Rights (HPHD) permits. HD Pangkalan Gondai, located in Riau's Tesso Nilo ecosystem, serves as a buffer zone for this national park. The HD Pangkalan Gondai proposal is an attempt to restore the Tesso Nilo ecosystem, which has been converted into an oil palm plantation. To reforest degraded areas in a time-bound manner while also considering the economic potential. One method is to boost intercropping commodities with marketing potential.

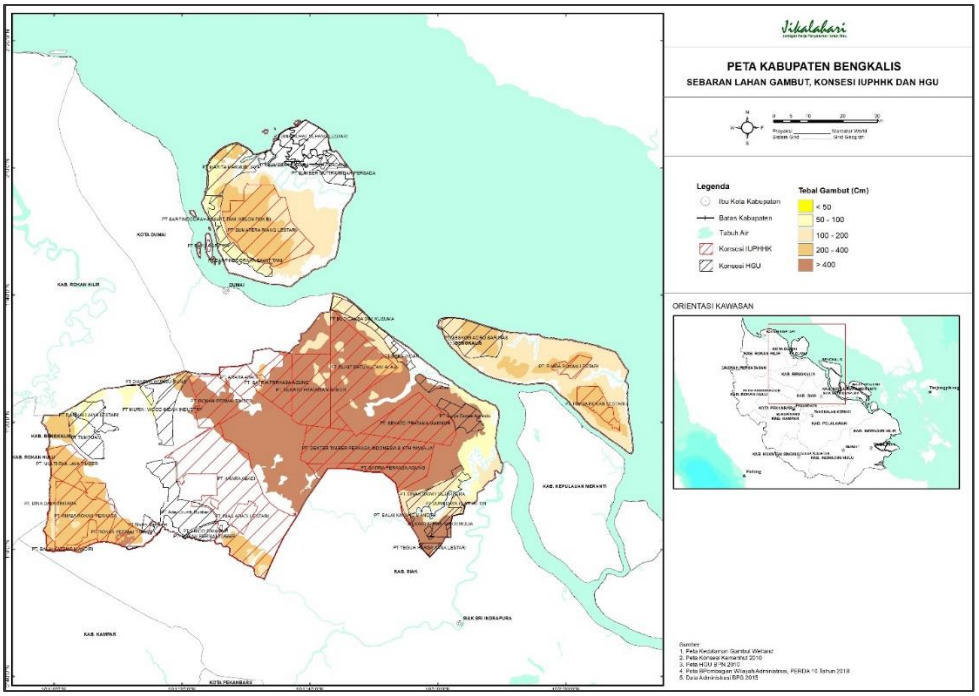


Map of Permit Distribution in Pelalawan District. Source: (Jikalahari)

The people who live and settle in Pelalawan are multi cultural, but this is one of the areas where indigenous Malay people, specifically the Petalangan indigenous people, have long lived.

Bengkalis Regency, as one of Riau's oldest districts, has now been divided into five regencies/cities: Siak Regency, Rokan Hilir, Meranti Islands, and Dumai City.

Bengkalis Regency, like Pelalawan Regency, has 35 permits based on forestry (13 permits) and oil palm plantations (22 permits). Not only that, but Bengkalis is Indonesia's largest oil-producing district. Bengkalis' petroleum reserves account for 40% of total national production.

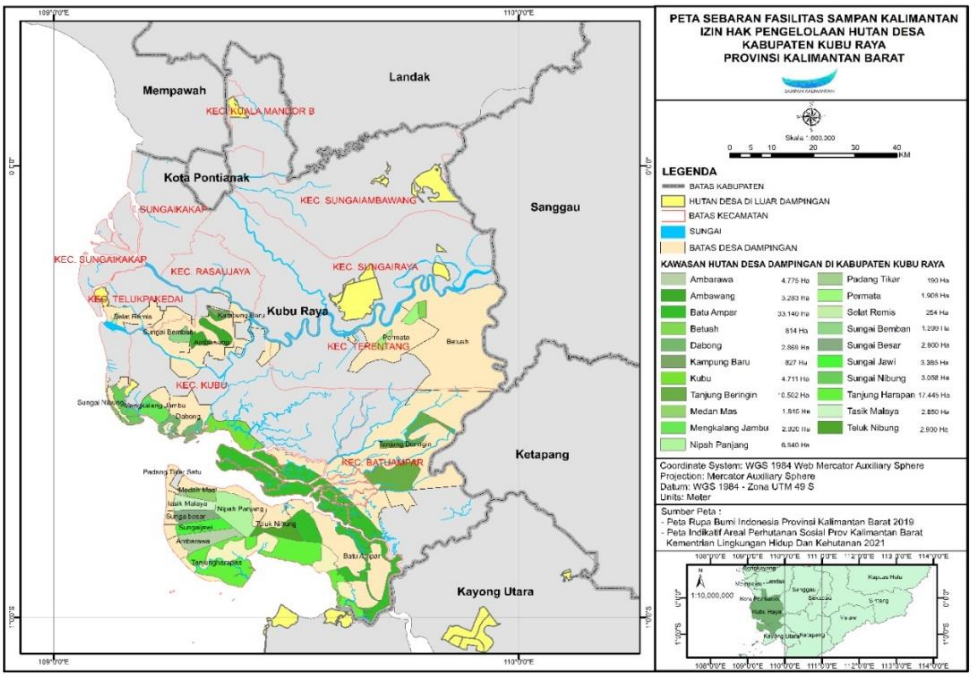


Sumber Jikalahari: Peta sebaran izin di Kabupaten Bengkalis

The ethnic Malays, Javanese, Batak, Chinese, and others who live in Bengkalis Regency are very diverse. The indigenous peoples of the Sakai Tribe and the Akit Tribe are two of the indigenous peoples who have lived in Bengkalis Regency for a long time.

Meanwhile, in West Kalimantan Province, the study was carried out in Kubu Raya Regency, more specifically in the Kubu Raya coastal area. The Kubu Raya Regency coast is a stretch of Mangrove Forest that stretches from north to south, helping to block the waves that threaten coastal aberrations.

This area has long been designated as a mangrove forest area by the government. Despite the fact that it is regarded as a forest that serves an important function in defending its coastline, the government continues to grant utilization permits to large-scale timber companies. Slowly but steadily, this condition becomes a clear threat to the ecology's and biodiversity's long-term viability.



PS Distribution Map in Kab Kubu Raya. Source: SAMPAN

Apart from the increasing number of permits—both for forestry and plantations—that have become important concerns in these three regions rich in forest products. People living near forest areas are increasingly losing access to forest products.

Communities living in or near forest areas rely on forest products for both clothing and food. This reciprocal relationship with nature is going well; of course, they will protect their source of life by using forest products. However, with the granting of permits to corporations, this balance began to be disrupted.

In this situation, PS through Village Forests is a solution that will break the deadlock in this forest management imbalance. On the one hand, we hope that the forest will be preserved and sustainable, but on the other, we hope that people's access to forest products will not be severely restricted.

PS with the HD scheme, according to Jikalahari and the SAMPAN Association, is the best alternative for fighting for community management space in forest areas. Through this HD scheme, the

community has received a lot of encouragement and assistance in its fight for management space.

The SAMPAN Association has promoted Village Forests in 21 villages in Kubu Raya District, covering an area of 108,815 ha. Meanwhile, Jikalahari has spread HD to 9,915 ha in Riau, spanning Bengkalis and Pelalawan. Jikalahari is also advocating for the issuance of PS permits covering an area of 76,159.55 ha in Bengkalis, Siak, Pelalawan, Kuantan Singingi, Indragiri Hulu, and Indragiri Hilir Regencies.

In order to maximize the assessment of commodity potential both within and around the proposed HD area, the scope of this study is limited to only a few villages. The villages that became the focus of the research were also chosen to be in areas with relatively low assistance intensity. This is to determine whether the community can automatically manage or utilize the existing forest wealth potential for economic development after the issuance of SK HD.

The following villages are the focus of the study:

Table 1. List of villages under consideration for the commodity potential study

No	Villages	Sub-Districts	Districts	Province	HD Area (Ha)
1	Kubu	Kubu	Kubu Raya	Kalbar	4.711
2	Dabong				2.869
3	Ambawang				3.283
4	Sui Bemban				1.299
5	Kampung				827
6	Sui Nibung	Teluk Pakedai			3.058
	Selat Remis				254
7	Permata	Terentang			1.908
	Betuah				814
8	Tanjung Beringin	Batu Ampar			10.502
9	Bantan Sari	Bantan	Bengkalis	Riau	705
10	Pangkalan Gondai	Langgam	Pelalawan		9.210

D. Methodology

By completing several stages and scientific analysis, this study evolves into a scientific study of the commodity potential in the PS permit area. Starting with the preparation stage, moving on to data collection, tabulation, and data analysis. The following describes all stages of the research process that resulted in an analysis of commodity potential in the PS area.

a. Data Collecting

The most important stage of the study process is data collection. It is impossible to obtain an adequate analysis to become a scientific study without data obtained directly from field visits. As a result, the relevant methods have been determined from the beginning of this data collection stage. In order to obtain the expected data.

In general, the information gathered is divided into two categories. Primary and secondary data sources Both play critical roles in the review process. Data obtained directly from field visits is referred to as primary data. The source is information from the local community or direct observations made while at the research site.

This data has the advantage of being documented directly from the community, which understands the state of the forest and its contents, as well as the potential contained within it. Another advantage of this data is that the team can directly verify and validate it by using different data sources, other respondents, or field observations.

Primary data was gathered in the form of quantitative and qualitative information. In this case, previous or historical records of the state of the forest will be included as part of the data to be enriched.

Secondary data is information gathered from literature reviews. It can take the form of data obtained from books as a result of studies or research on PS and related topics. Furthermore, data can be obtained from journals, print or electronic media, or from other sources.

This data has advantages and will be used as a literature review when determining the initial hypothesis, in addition to being used as comparative data. Of course, secondary data is linked to and supports the primary data used in this study.

As a result, this data collection method can produce valid and interesting data that can be used in the field.

The following is the methodology used to collect data:

i. **Field observation**

Observation, also known as field observation, is a data-gathering activity that involves observing objects both directly and indirectly in order to feel and then understand a phenomenon based on previously known knowledge and ideas. This is done, of course, to obtain the necessary information, and it can be followed by conducting investigations—efforts to prove or uncover more in-depth facts[vi].

Field observations in a study are conducted deliberately, with a purpose, and in a systematic manner in order to achieve the desired focus. This is accomplished by observing and documenting all events and phenomena, as well as referring to the terms and rules used in research or scientific work. The results of scientific observations are explained precisely and accurately, with no room for the researcher to add, subtract, or contrive.

The team made observations in this study in a planned, systematic, and directed manner. Direct observation was carried out at the research site in its entirety, beginning with the condition of the forest, the potential that could be explored, and the utilization activities carried out by the community in the area.

The field observation method is thought to be quite effective for objectively determining the potential contained in mangrove

forests and peat swamps. This method can be used to create an initial framework for contemplating the state of the research site. Cameras, GPS, peat depth gauges, books and pens, recorders, and other equipment are used in this method.

ii. ***In-depth interview***

After making observations, the next step is to carry out interviews. Interviews are one type of data collection method that involves directly asking respondents for more in-depth information. Interviews are an important method for verifying facts and gathering information.

Process of SAMPAN Interview

According to Natsir (1998), interviews are the process of gathering information for research purposes through face-to-face debriefing between the questioner or interviewer and the answerer or respondent using a tool known as an interview guide[vii].

Using this method, the team conducted interviews by pre-planning several key questions about the potential of the village forest area. Throughout the process, questions will arise in response to the facts presented, leading to a more in-depth exploration of information.

To obtain credible and relevant data, the priority target respondents for this study included village heads and officials, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), community leaders, religious leaders, and the LPHD. In order to obtain additional information, interviews with random respondents were also conducted.

iii. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a qualitative data collection technique that uses a facilitator or moderator to gather information on participants' wants, needs, perspectives, beliefs, and experiences on a specific topic. The following are some issues concerning qualitative data collection techniques via focus group discussions.[viii].

The location, number, and type of participants also influenced the location of the FGD. The chosen location is usually the settlement with the most direct contact with the research object. For example, the settlement's proximity to a mangrove forest or peat bog. Meanwhile, the number of participants is limited to 5-10 people, who include village leaders, community leaders, LPHD representatives, and gender representatives.

The study team had identified a history of conflict in the community prior to the FGD. This is done to ensure that participants are free to express themselves in the forum.

iv. Literature study

Literature study is a set of activities that includes methods for collecting library data, reading and taking notes, and managing research materials. According to Danial and Warsiah, a literature study is research that is conducted by collecting a number of books or magazines, journals, and other media related to research problems and objectives.

This technique is used to reveal various theories that are relevant to the problems being faced or researched as reference material in discussing research results.

The study team conducted a literature review by searching for various written sources relevant to the problem under study, such as books, archives, magazines, articles, journals, or documents. As a result, the information gleaned from this literature review will be used to strengthen existing arguments.

The purpose of a literature review is to direct the resulting analysis to have a clear theoretical perspective. This can help to avoid thinking in terms of empirical facts captured by the senses.

Literature studies are used in this study to analyze government policies related to PS, such as regulatory instruments, implementing policies, and other related matters.

b. Data Verification, Validation and Tabulation

The process of compiling a research report that is used in assessing the truth of the theoretical basis with facts in the field, which is then processed and analyzed in order to prove the research hypothesis that has been determined is known as data verification[ix]. Data validation, on the other hand, is the process of ensuring that the data is correct and appropriate. This data validation is commonly referred to as a "validation rule," "validation constraint," or "check routine," and it refers to a process that checks the correctness, meaningfulness, and security of data[x].

Thus, data verification and validation is a process that ensures that any incoming or obtained data is credible or true. Because if any data obtained is not verified and validated, it will result in subjective final results when it enters the analysis room.

Data tabulation is another step that must be completed before beginning the data analysis process. Data tabulation is the activity of processing responses from respondents in a specific manner. A tabulation can be used to generate a descriptive statistic based on the variables being studied. Tabulation is also an important part of the research process. Because tabulating the data in various matrix forms will make the final analysis easier.

c. Data Analysis

After going through the preceding methods, the next step is data analysis. This stage is crucial in a research project. Data analysis is the effort or method of converting data into information so that the characteristics of the data can be understood and used to solve the problem under consideration.

Data analysis was also performed in order to reach conclusions related to the original hypothesis. As a result, the analysis process tests whether the hypothesis is correct or incorrect and facilitates the process of drawing conclusions.

All data collected, quantitative and qualitative, will be analyzed descriptively. This study employs two general methodologies, namely quantitative and qualitative methods. The initial hypothesis concerning the relationship between government policies and the management of natural resource potential in the village forest permit area begins to be answered using this method.

The analysis will be directed at proving whether obtaining a village forest management permit can result in an increase in the community's economic level and utilization of the potential wealth in it.

This is to demonstrate the factors that influence economic development and the utilization of natural resource potential in the village forest area. Do education, skills, government support, capital assistance, and other factors have an impact on this? This research will look into these topics.

SOCIAL FORESTRY

A. From Time to Time, Social Forestry

The historical development of Social Forestry (PS) began with a shift in the paradigm of forest management from state management to community management, i.e. forest management that must involve and benefit the people who live in the forest.

This policy is now referred to as Social Forestry. The basic requirement of the PS policy is to grant the community access to manage forests in the form of utilization permits.

The government formally established five types of PS in 2014: village forests, community forests, community plantation forests, forestry partnerships, and customary forests[xi]. Based on objective circumstances such as area status, permits, and the conditions of local communities living near forest areas, these five forms were determined to be the most relevant optional.

There are several reasons why involving the community in environmental and natural resource management is important, including: a) making problem formulation more effective; b) developing socially acceptable alternative solutions to problems; c) obtaining information and understanding beyond scientific reach; and d) developing a sense of ownership of the plan and its completion and facilitating its implementation[xii].

The participatory approach to community development in forest areas has positive effects, such as increasing community awareness, improving communication (in conveying aspirations) between the community and the Forestry Service, and implementing knowledge gained from other farmers[xiii].

The expression 'Rural Development: Putting the Last First' reflects the importance of community participation in the process of rural development and poverty alleviation (Chambers, 1992). Several important factors that influence the success of participatory poverty alleviation programs include: 1) Awareness of local values; 2) An

integrated and comprehensive approach; and 3) Human resource development[xiv].

However, the PS concept had gone through a long historical process before reaching this point. Each paradigm of thought is represented by the dynamics of upheaval in forest management. The following is a synopsis of PS's trip to Indonesia.

The direction of the policy change was outlined in the Minister of Forestry (Kepmenhut) Decree No. 622/1995 concerning HKm Guidelines in 1995. The policy's main goal is to allow the community to participate in forest management based on their roles in production and protection forests.

The Forest and Land Rehabilitation Program (RHL) includes HKm, so the implications are directed at forest areas with damaged production and protection functions, and their utilization permits Timber Forest Products (HHK) and Non-Timber Forest Products (HHBK) for production forests and only Forest Products Non-Timber (HHBK) for HKm in protected forests.

The Minister of Forestry and Plantations issued Decree No. 677/1997 concerning HKm in 1997, which improved policy. The Minister of Forestry's Decree focuses on regulating the granting of community access through cooperative institutions in the form of Community Forest Concession Rights (HPHKm). The government then issued Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 49 of 1997, which addressed Community Forests.

Community Forests are forests owned by the people that have a minimum area of 0.25 ha, cover more than 50% of the tree canopy and/or other types of plants, and/or have at least 500 plants per hectare in the first year of plantation.

With the passage of Law No. 41 of 1999 Concerning Forestry in 1999, Ministerial Decree No. 677/1997 was renamed Kepmenhut and Plantations No. 865/1999 Concerning Completion of Kepmenhut and Plantations No. 677/1997 Concerning HKm.

With the enactment of Kepmenhut No 31/2001 concerning the Implementation of HKm in 2001, the HKm management policy underwent a change. This decree governs the designation of HKm management areas based on the results of a District/City Government inventory and identification, which includes forest resources and the socioeconomic conditions of the local community.

There is also community preparation in the form of institutions, internal rules, HKm management rules, and community recognition through the Village Head/Lurah, among other things. Following the Minister's determination of the management area and the community preparation process, licensing was also changed from a HKm Utilization Permit to a HKm Activity Permit issued by the Regent/Mayor.

The Community Forest Management Program (PHBM), which was initiated by Perum Perhutani through the Perum Perhutani board of directors Decree No. 136/KPTS/DIR/2001 concerning PHBM, was also issued in 2001. Management is carried out collaboratively, i.e. by maximizing the role of the Perhutani community group in the planning, implementation, and evaluation processes.

Communities that are PHBM members have access to forests in order to benefit from the PHBM program. Profits are then obtained from the results of agricultural crops planted in between the main forestry crops, as well as the profit sharing process from the final logging. Communities that are PHBM members are also obligated to protect and care for the main crops planted by Perhutani.

Various forms of PS programs that emerged in the context of forest management in Indonesia have evolved further in response to community life's processes and dynamics. One of them is field-level institutional development in rural areas, such as the PHBM pattern developed by Perum Perhutani in Java, the MHBM pattern (Managing Forests with the Community), Partnership Forests, and Managing Community Forests (MHR) in HTI areas outside Java Island.

The dynamics of people's lives in and around the forest have resulted in a foundation for community-based forest management policies that can cover and support the strengthening of community forest management

institutions such as: Community Forestry via Permenhut Number 37 of 2007, Village Forests via Permenhut Number 49 of 2008.

PS policy has been improved since the government included it in the priority programs for 2014-2019. The government has established a PS target of 12.7 million hectares. This is a significant step forward in Indonesia's history of social housing policies.

When it comes to setting PS policy goals, the government is far more assertive and courageous. This demonstrates not only a change in regulations, but also a shift in the forestry management paradigm in Indonesia. The goal is not only to achieve sustainable forest management, but also to improve the local community's economy living around the forest area through their involvement in forest management, which is guaranteed through permits.

To meet this goal, the Minister of Environment and Forestry issued Regulation No. 83 of 2016, which included the PS Indicative Map (PIAPS).

The PS program is being implemented as part of President Jokowi's Nawacita program. The program's implementation goal is to benefit 10.2 million underprivileged people living in forest areas who do not yet have legal access to forest resources by providing access and support for the growth of local economic sectors.

Furthermore, it is hoped that the implementation of this program will have an impact on reducing tenure conflicts that have previously occurred at the site level as a result of overlapping permits and competing claims for forest area management. Regardless of these objectives, how serious is the government in implementing PS policy, demonstrating where the government's alignment is, is it more towards the community? or still to the capital owners?

Based on the above target, the total number of new PS permits had reached 4.2 million ha, or 33.1 percent of the target, as of September 2020. However, the government remains committed to meeting the target of 12.7 million ha by reintroducing it into the priority program for 2019-2024. If the PS program's target of 12.7 million ha is met, the ratio

of forest management permits for the private sector and the community will be in the 70:30 range.

So far, the PS program's implementation has taken on a variety of social characteristics and potentials. However, not all of these forest-based community businesses have grown effectively and successfully in supporting the livelihoods of communities living near forest areas.

There are numerous obstacles to its implementation, including the relatively long legalization process, overlapping government policies, a lack of information, and a lack of community capacity in managing social forests.

PS in the Law on Job Creation'

PS is included in the stipulation of Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. The government and DPR RI revised Forestry Law No. 41 of 1999 in Article 36 of the Job Creation Law. Changes, reductions, and additions to articles were made during the revision of the Forestry Law.

Article 29A has been expanded by including PS. This is the first time that PS has been included in a law, and the Job Creation Law explains which forest area objects can receive PS permits and who can receive PS permits.

It states in *Article 29A paragraph (1) that PS activities may be carried out in protected forests and production forests referred to in Articles 26 and 28. PS, as defined in paragraph (1), can be granted to: a. individuals; b. forest farmer groups; and c. cooperatives.*

Meanwhile, article 29B calls for the creation of a special government regulation as well as additional provisions for business permits for forest utilization and PS activities..

Then, on February 2, 2021, President Jokowi issued PP 23 of 2021, which was a derivative regulation concerning the implementation of forestry, one of which was to regulate PS. The Minister of Environment and Forestry then issued a ministerial regulation governing PS specifically. The regulation called for the issuance of PermenLHK No 9 of 2021 concerning PS on April 1, 2021.

So, what are the benefits?

It gains strength as a legal umbrella that protects PS activities because it is governed by law. Previously, PS was not specifically mentioned in Forestry Law No. 41 of 1999 and Forest Management and Preparation of Forest Management Plans and Forest Utilization PP No. 6 of 2007. This is necessary to ensure that PS policies continue to be implemented even if political leadership changes occur.

The inclusion of PS in the Job Creation Law necessitates close collaboration between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Villages. Even though the regulation is in the law, it is unclear whether the PS permit holder makes the program a cross-sectoral issue.

B. Solutions for Expanding Community Access to Forest Areas through Social Forestry

After understanding the background and long history of forest management in Indonesia, it is clear that the PS concept with the five schemes presented will become an unavoidable historical necessity in the Indonesian forest management system.

This is especially true given that millions of people continue to live in and around forests in tens of thousands of Indonesian villages.

According to the 2015 BPS, there are approximately 2,037 villages within forest areas and 19,247 villages outside of forest areas, totaling 32,447,851 people. Other data show that there are 25,863 villages in and around forest areas, with a population of 9.2 million households, according to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry[xv].

According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, there were 7.3 million hectares of forest area released between 1984 and 2020, with 746 permits covering 6.7 million hectares, or 91% of them granted before President Jokowi. While President Jokowi was in office until 2020, there were permits for 113 units covering an area of more than 600,000 ha, of which 22 units covering an area of 218 thousand ha received preliminary approval for the release of forest areas between 2012 and 2014. Thus,

91% of forest area releases, or 6.7 million hectares, occurred prior to the election of President Jokowi[xvi].

According to the data above, the number of villages in or near forest areas accounts for approximately 34% of the total number of villages in Indonesia. Similarly, nearly 12% of the population lives in or near forest areas. Those are some impressive figures. It demonstrates that they are a people whose history has been heavily reliant on the forest and its riches.

Dependence refers to more than just economic relationships. The long history of indigenous peoples living in the forest around the lake, for example, has directly created social and religious relationships with the forest. This is exemplified by ritual ceremonies offered to ancestors who have merged with nature.

Understanding this reality, various social and economic impacts will be unable to be recovered if forest management policies are still centralized in the hands of the state or forest management by state. Such as poverty, access disparities, isolation, and underdevelopment, as well as forestry social conflicts. This long-term phenomenon was caused by the centralization of forest management policies in the hands of the state.

As a result, PS, as a manifestation of a paradigm shift, will be a solution to the forestry management stalemate. Because he was the first to shift the focus of forestry management policy from forest to state to forest to people. Whereas the government is legally attempting to accommodate the interests of people who live in or near forest areas to manage forest areas through PS with five daily schemes.

In other words, in the absence of a PS policy, all forest areas in Indonesia are legally closed to the public's access to the wealth contained within them. Both timber and non-timber forest products provide wealth. However, with the implementation of the PS policy, the access deadlock was broken. For the sake of community welfare and forest sustainability, communities are legally granted legal access to manage forests. This means that the two goals of PS must be achieved through community involvement: welfare and forest sustainability.

The following is how the five PS schemes are being used to grant access to forests:

a. Community Forestry (HKm)

HKm is a State Forest whose primary purpose is to empower local communities. The local community is a social unit made up of citizens of the Republic of Indonesia who live in and around forests, who live in and around forest areas with social communities with similar livelihoods that rely on forests, and whose activities can have an impact on forest ecosystems.

Local Community Empowerment is an effort to increase local communities' ability and independence in obtaining optimal and equitable benefits from forest resources through capacity building and providing access in order to improve local communities' welfare.

Hkm's mission is to improve the well-being of the local community by maximizing, fairly, and sustainably utilizing forest resources while preserving forest functions and the environment.

Forest areas that can be designated as HKm work areas include: (1) protected forest areas and production forest areas that have not yet been encumbered with rights or permits in the utilization of forest products; (2) become a source of livelihood for the local community; and (3) if the applicant is in a production forest and will be applying for timber utilization, refer to the indicative map of forest utilization directions in production forests.

b. Village Forest (HD)

The Village Forest is a state forest within the village administrative area that is managed by the village and used for the benefit of the village community. This is the operational legal definition of HD as stated in Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 83 of 2016.

The purpose of Village Forests is also to provide communities in one village with legal access to forest areas in the form of ministry permits valid for 35 years in order to improve people's welfare. The

community can use forest wealth in the form of timber forest products and non-timber forest products based on permits held in the Village Forest.

Village heads form Village Institutions that are tasked with managing village forests in order to manage village forests. Village institutions apply to the governor for forest management rights through the regent/mayor.

These, however, are not forest ownership rights. If the application is approved, village forest management rights for a maximum of 35 years can be granted. If there is natural forest in the village forest area with the potential to produce timber products, the village institution must apply for a Business Permit for Utilizing Timber Forest Products (IUPHHK).

People living in and around the forest can benefit from these permits. The community can conduct various businesses within the Village Forest, such as cultivating medicinal plants, ornamental plants, mushrooms, or breeding wild animals.

c. Community Plantation Forest (HTR)

Community Plantation Forests are plantation forests built by community groups in production forests to increase the potential and quality of production forests through silviculture in order to ensure the preservation of forest resources. This definition is also based on Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 11 of 2020 concerning Community Plantation Forests.

According to Permenhut No. P.55/2011, Article 1 number 1 concerning Procedures for Application for Business Permits for the Utilization of Timber Forest Products in Community Plantation Forests in Plantation Forests, Business Permits

Utilization of Timber Forest Products in Community Plantation Forests, abbreviated as IUPHHK-HTR, is a business license granted to individuals or cooperatives to use forest products in the form of wood and its associated forest products in production forests in order to increase the potential and quality of production forests by

applying appropriate silviculture to ensure the sustainability of forest resources.

The HTR scheme will also achieve a welfare goal by granting legal access to community groups to manage the forest by planting additional timber stands within the HTR permit area.

In simpler terms, the results will be: (1) increased production of timber and non-timber forest products, (2) increased employment opportunities and rural access, and (3) improved water management system, as well as increased soil surface protection from erosion.

d. Forestry Partnership

The Forestry Partnership Scheme was established to empower communities in and around forests by granting communities access to manage land in forest areas encumbered with rights or in Forest Management Units (KPH) areas.

This scheme is also a means of resolving disputes over forest resources that arise between forest managers, forest management units, and communities that have used forest areas. The Forestry Partnership scheme is implemented in accordance with the Minister of Forestry Regulation P.39 of 2013.

The Partnership is actively involved in the preparation of its policies, outreach to the parties, and trials of their implementation. One of the findings from the field trial implementation of this scheme was that the capacity of the parties, including forest managers, permit holders, local governments, and the community, was still limited in understanding and applying the principles and steps for conducting a forestry partnership.

Forestry Partnerships are agreements between communities and forest managers or Forest Management Units (KPH) or companies holding permits for the use of forests/forest services, permits for borrow-to-use forest areas, or business permits for the primary industry of forest products to collaborate in the utilization of forest areas. According to Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 83 of 2016, this is the formal legal definition of PS.

According to this definition, forestry partnerships are understood to provide legal access to communities in managing forest areas in the form of partnerships for forestry permit holders in order for them to prosper. Farmer groups are community institutions in forestry partnerships.

An agreement between the community and the forest management unit or company holding the utilization permit specifies the commodities planted, the rights and obligations of each party, and the presentation of profit sharing. If this has been agreed upon between the community and the holder of the utilization permit, a written agreement is required.

e. Customary Forest (HA)

A customary forest is one that is located within the borders of customary law communities. According to this definition, the government has expanded opportunities for indigenous peoples to own and control customary forests within their customary territories.

This makes it very likely that indigenous peoples will be able to legally access all of their customary forests for their own benefit. So that indigenous peoples can directly benefit from the natural wealth in their forests.

According to the information provided above, the first of the five PS schemes established by the government is the ability to legally access forest areas. This is a manifestation of Indonesia's paradigm shift in forest area management.

Through PS, local communities and indigenous peoples gain strong legitimacy to exploit the wealth that exists within them. In this way, he is able to maintain social, cultural, and religious relations between the community and the forests around him, in addition to ensuring economic relations.

C. Social Forestry as a Tool for Economic Equality

It is an open secret that the problem of forest management has resulted in a significant gap between the community and the large conglomerates over a long period of time. According to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2015, large corporations controlled 96 percent of all forestry management permits in Indonesia, with only 4 percent belonging to the people[xvii].

In terms of forest management, the comparison is quite far. As a result, it is only natural that the wealth of Indonesian forests has long flowed into the coffers of large corporations. The general public can only enjoy a small portion. As a result, poverty among those who live in or near forest areas is an unavoidable result.

The impact is not only economic poverty; people who live in or near forest areas are left behind in a variety of ways. The situation is quite concerning in terms of development, beginning with road and bridge infrastructure, education, health, and lighting facilities.

When compared to the suburbs or even the capital's center, these two opposing sides are truly impressive. As a result of this situation, villages in or near forest areas have become increasingly isolated and left behind.

Similarly, in terms of education. Because of the direct relationship between poverty, a lack of supporting infrastructure, and a low level of culture, the majority of people living in forest areas are also educationally disadvantaged.

The preceding scenario depicts the direct and indirect consequences of the community's close relationship with the forest in their village area. Economic issues have a direct impact, while social and cultural issues have an indirect impact. As a result, the opening of access to legal forest management through PS serves as a direct link between the community and the source of their economic life.

Begin by identifying potential natural resources within the PS permit area, including timber forest products, non-timber forest products, and environmental services.

In the case of Village Forest potential management, for example, they began by preparing the Village Forest Management Plan (RPHD), Annual Work Plan (RKT), and Business Work Plan based on the results of community identification (RKU). In order to put it into action, the community will be encouraged to form PS Business Groups (KUPS). A priority scale for the type of business to be run will be used in each KUPS.

The community is introduced to and trained on how to develop a business plan based on forest wealth products through KUPS. They are also trained in capital access, financial management, and marketing management. Along with various business development trainings, they will be encouraged to pay attention to environmental management.

This will ensure the continued operation of the business. As a result, both the economic and ecological goals can be achieved gradually.

All of this, however, does not occur automatically. Communities near forest areas that have been conducting economic activities without a plan will find it difficult to transition to a planned economy. As a result, in the early stages, the role of PS assistants will be critical in ensuring the smooth operation of KUPS's economic activities.

POTENTIAL COMMODITIES IN SOCIAL FORESTRY AREA

There is a general consensus that Indonesia's forests have enormous potential. Both in terms of timber forest product potential, non-timber forest product potential, and environmental services. Everything is Indonesia's wealth, as are its people-who should benefit from this natural wealth as well.

However, as pointed out previously, natural wealth in forest areas has no direct impact on the community's economy. In fact, the situation is inversely proportional to the number of large conglomerates that hold forest area permits. Disparities in economic status are becoming unavoidable. Poverty is becoming more prevalent among local communities and indigenous peoples who live in or near forest areas.

SAMPAN's Doc: The Potential of Mangrove Crab Cultivation

PS must become an instrument to narrow this gap, specifically by allowing legal access to forest areas. As a result, the local community will gradually achieve economic equality.

Having PS permission, however, does not automatically reverse the situation. Whether or not it can raise the economic level of society. To

encourage the community to gradually be able to cultivate the potential of its natural wealth, a systematic and objective plan is required.

Another important aspect to note is the participation of various parties, beginning with the government to ensure regulatory alignment, and continuing with the private sector or even banks to provide capital support, as well as the presence of assistants. As a result, the following is a description of the study of the potential for natural wealth in Village Forests in the villages studied:

A. Potential of Forest Product Commodities

a. Social Forestry in West Kalimantan

This study focuses on villages along the coast of Kubu Raya which have solid mangrove forests and peat swamp forests. The stored potential ranges from timber forest products to non-timber forest products to environmental services.

The study of the potential of forest products will only concentrate on non-timber forest products and environmental services. This is due to the fact that the majority of the mangrove forest cover on the Kubu Raya coast is forest area. As a result, the function of protecting and preserving forest cover must be the primary consideration in its utilization.

SAMPAN's Doc: Collection of Nipa Fruit

Mangrove forests are naturally home to thousands of marine species. The wealth of the sea is also closely related to the stored economic potential. For a long time, the community has relied on natural resources as a source of income. So most of the people living in these villages are a mixture of fishermen and farmers.

SAMPAN's Doc: Kelulut Honey (Stingless bees) Cultivation in Tanjung Baringin Village

Fishermen take advantage of the potential of Mangrove Crab, Kepah (small sea shells), Shrimp, Crab and other fishery potential as a source of livelihood. Other potential non-timber forest products available in the village forest permit area include Mangrove Honey and Kelulut Honey.

Other natural potentials from Mangrove Forests include berembang fruit (*Sonneratia caseolaris*) that can be processed into syrup, tumuk gelam (*Bruguiera. Gymnorrizha*) and nypa fruit that can be processed to replace wheat flour, nyirih fruit (*Xylocarpus Garantum*) that can be processed into powder, nypa fruit that can be processed into water for hand sanitizers, Nipa palm and yam leaves are used for other handicrafts.

However, the various potential non-timber forest products cannot be used to their full potential. The community is only limited to exploiting fishery potential and a variety of animals found in the mangrove forest, such as the mangrove crab and kepah, among others. Indeed, the potential for fisheries and mangrove crab is quite high. The potential for fisheries and mangrove crab is particularly high in villages with extensive Mangrove forest cover and close proximity to the sea, such as Dabong and Sui Nibung Villages.

On average, they can catch 20 tons of fish and 2 tons of mangrove crabs in one month. The data demonstrates the village's high potential for fisheries and mangrove crabs. However, as a result of continuous fishing without matching cultivation, this potential will eventually be depleted. Despite the fact that the vast expanse of mangrove forest has the potential to be a breeding ground for mangrove crab cultivation.

The situation described above demonstrates how limited the community's natural ability is to comprehend and process the potential that exists around it or within the village forest permit area. Aside from mangrove crab cultivation, other potentials include mangrove honey and kelulut honey, fruits in the mangrove forest such as berembang fruit, tumuk gelam fruit, nyirih fruit, and the nypa fruit itself.

Despite the fact that all of the fruits that grow naturally in the mangrove forest are valuable raw materials for snacks and health and beauty products. This includes the potential for nypa palm leaves and nypa palm sticks to be used as raw materials in handicrafts.

Other potential stored in peat swamp forests and mineral soils is not included in the magnitude of the above potential. So far, the community has used the peat soil's potential to grow a variety of commodity crops, food crops, and secondary crops.
However, due to a lack of knowledge and technology, some of them are still used to burning during land clearing. Meanwhile, the potential of mineral soils is typically used for seasonal paddy fields.

b. Social Forestry in Riau

Natural honey, or Sialang Tesso Nilo honey, is one of the superior forest products in the Social Forestry area and its surroundings in Pangkalan Gondai Village Forest. Sialang honey is obtained naturally through hunting rather than cultivation.

Because sialang trees or trees where sialang bees perch, cannot stand alone, the reduction in natural forest cover has a significant impact on the availability of Sialang honey, the local indigenous people refer to this as the sialang siege forest.

A Sialang siege is a forest area with one or more Sialang wood species or wood that is permanently infested with bees and used as a nesting site and honey production.

Sialang trees and sieges must be properly maintained because, aside from being a source of economy and livelihood, they are also an important asset that has been a symbol of good luck, dignity, and the greatness of their traditional owners for generations and is also part of the treasures of civilization of the indigenous people of Pelalawan Regency in general.

The loss of the Sialang siege was caused primarily by the conversion of natural forest to monoculture land-based businesses. Such as the large-scale development of Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI) for acacia and eucalyptus, as well as oil palm plantations.

The majority of the people in Pangkalan Gondai Village continue to collect Sialang honey, either as their primary source of income or as a supplement to their family's income. Sialang honey is now sold for between IDR120.000 and IDR150.000 per kilogram.

People in Bantan Sari Village, on the other hand, cultivate forest honey by creating a breeding ground for it.

JIKALAHARI's Doc: Cultivating honey bees around the proposed social forestry area

Cultivated honey is extremely beneficial to the local economy. Furthermore, management is done in a sustainable manner. Muis, a member of the Bantan Sari community and the head of the Bantan Sari LPHD, explained that one cask—a wooden box for beekeeping—can produce 5-10 bottles of pure honey. The cost of honey per bottle is IDR 100.000. Muis now has more than 40 casks. The amount and quality of honey produced will be affected by the availability of bee food. For example, if the durian season arrives, the amount of honey available will be plentiful.

B. Existing Commodity Potential Results from Utilization of Forest Areas

a. Social Forestry in West Kalimantan

In addition to the potential for non-timber forest products described above, all villages with HD forest areas have other potential. The potential in question is the commodity potential that existed prior to the establishment of the HD permit. Existing potential includes coconut, rubber, and seasonal commodity crops like corn, as well as a variety of other secondary crops and food crops.

i. Coconut

For a long time, locals living near forest areas have used the land they have to cultivate commodity crops. Coconut is the most common commodity plant species that people grow. As a result, the coconut commodity, along with rice, has become the community's primary source of income.

The deep coconut is the most common type of coconut produced or planted. This is clear from its physical characteristics: it has a 15-meter-tall stem with a swollen base (called a bol), the crown of leaves is fully open with 30-40 leaves, the length of the leaves is 5-7 meters, and the first flowering occurs 7-10 years after planting.

Furthermore, the fruit of this coconut ripens approximately 12 months after pollination, the plant can live for 80-90 years, it is more tolerant of different types of soil and climatic conditions, and the quality of copra, oil, and coir is generally good.

Although coconut is not the only commodity planted, it is the primary commodity for the majority of people. Many people believe that the coconut commodity will be phased out in favor of palm oil, which has a much larger market opportunity. However, despite the rapid development of oil palm, those who have planted coconuts remain committed to it. Even in several villages included in the oil palm plantation concession

permits, the community maintains and expands its coconut plantations and refuses to be replaced by oil palm plantations.

This is due to the fact that the coconut commodity has been known for a long time and has been proven to be the primary source of livelihood for the community. Until recently, a typical family owned 1-2 hectares of coconut plantations. Some of them even have 5-10 hectares of land. With a harvest capacity of up to 3.000 coconuts per harvest in three months.

Copra was the raw material for the oil, cosmetic, soap, shampoo, and medicine industries for a long time, long before the development of oil palm. As a result, for a long time, the village shelters will process coconuts into copra. Farmers will sell round coconuts to collectors at the village level, who will then process them into copra and sell them back to district-level copra factories.

However, as palm oil products became more available, demand for copra began to fall. As a result, the prices of copra and round coconut have become volatile. As a result, its role in meeting the community's economic needs is diminishing. Coconut farmers became sluggish, and when an opportunity to replace them with oil palm arose, some farmers began to follow suit.

The community has only stopped processing round coconut into copra in the last three years, due to the high demand for round coconut to meet the soaring demand for round coconut exports. The high demand for round coconuts ultimately drives up coconut prices. Coconut farmers are once again ecstatic as prices rise.

At the farm level, the price of one round coconut of the best quality can range between IDR2.500 and IDR2.000. However, despite the ups and downs of the round coconut's selling price, it remains the best price when compared to the selling price of coconuts for copra production.

ii. Rice Field

Rice farming is another existing potential, in addition to coconut farming. Although not all locations are suitable for rice cultivation due to salt water, the community has identified several lands or locations that could be used for rice cultivation. This potential has long been managed by the community and has evolved into the primary source of meeting daily food needs.

SAMPAN's Doc: Field Rice Harvesting in Kampung Baru

The community cultivates rice seasonally. It is usually done once a year. One family plants 0.5-1 hectare on average. The community can produce 1.5 tonnes under normal conditions. The income is sufficient to cover rice expenses for a year.

However, there are times when crops fail due to bad weather, salt water intrusion, and uncontrollable field pests. As a result, the potential of this food must be properly considered. Communities must be supported in order to promote or increase agricultural productivity

iii. **Kopi**

SAMPAN's Doc:Coffee Commodity Prospects

Another potential existing commodity is local coffee which is generally grown between or on the sidelines of coconut plantations. Liberika and Excelsa coffee are the types of coffee grown. These are local coffees that are best suited to the soil conditions and temperature levels in this region of Kalimantan.

Despite the fact that the coffee commodity has significant potential, the community has not been able to process it so that it can be traded. Until now, coffee production has been limited to self-sufficiency. This is why, unlike coconut, this plant is not developed in a systematic manner; instead, it is planted sparsely between coconut and banana plants.

iv. Areca nut, banana, secondary crops and tubers

Similar to coffee, areca nut and banana have high potential. Both are potential existing commodities with distinct markets. Especially the areca nut commodity, which has seen a sharp increase in price over the last three years.

At the farm level, one kilogram costs between IDR18.000 and IDR19.000. This is the highest price increase in the history of areca nut price fluctuations. However, at the time of the price increase, the community had not planted a large amount of areca nut. As a result, not everyone will benefit from the price increase.

Another source of potential is various types of palawija plants, or horticultural plants, such as chilies, beans, eggplant, kale, and others. This is one of the potential plantations overseen by the community. This includes corn and root crops, which are both seasonal crops grown by the community.

b. Social Forestry in Riau

The community owns several staple commodities in both Pangkalan Gondai Village and Bantan Sari Village. Pangkalan Gondai still dominated by oil palm plantations. A period of reform is required in order to restore the Tesso Nilo Ecosystem through the village forest scheme. This period of development can be used by the community to research commodities that can be developed within the village forest permit area, such as:

i. Rubber

Rubber latex is the primary source of income for the people of Pangkalan Gondai. Asrul, a rubber farmer in Pangkalan Gondai, can get 90 kg of rubber per week. Farmers can earn IDR 900,000 per week at a price of IDR 10,000.

The proposed Bantan Sari village forest area has latex potential as well. If we ride a motorcycle to the HD Bantan Sari proposal, we will pass through community plantations of rubber, oil palm, gronggang, thatch, areca nut, and coconut.

These commodities are community plants in the proposed PS area, with rubber latex trees being the most common.

JIKALAHARI's Doc: Community-owned rubber plantation

JIKALAHARI's Doc: The yields of rubber farmers in PS's proposed area

A rubber latex farmer in Bantan Sari, Suratno, explained that if the weather was good, his rubber income would be higher, but if it rained, his income would be lower. Rubber production with good seeds can meet the needs of rubber farmers' lives in 1 hectare with good weather conditions and 2 workers for half a day. Another farmer with a 1.5 hectare rubber plantation earns IDR3 million per month from rubber that is over 15 years old.

The community currently sells rubber latex commodities harvested in Pangkalan Gondai Village and Bantan Sari Village to local collectors. The current price ranges between IDR 10 and IDR 11 thousand per kg. In comparison to previous years, the price is quite reasonable.

The economic price of rubber latex, according to the community, is the price of rice, a staple food. This means that 1 kg of rubber latex costs the same as 1 kg of rice. Rubber latex plantations adhere to the principles of PS that is sustainably managed.

ii. Coconut

Coconut plantations are the people of Bantan Sari Village's main source of income. There is a community coconut plantation in the proposed HD Bantan Sari area. Some of these plantations are unusual in that they are intercropped with other plants. One of them is a coconut plantation owned by Muis, a Bantan Sari resident who also serves as the Chairman of the Bantan Sari LPHD. Muis not only manages coconut plantations but also raises honey bees in the proposed HD Bantan Sari area.

JIKALAHARI's Doc: Intercropped coconut plantations with areca nut in the proposed social forestry area

JIKALAHARI's Doc: Community-owned coconut plantations in the proposed social forestry area

Muis states that his income from honey bee farming, which he has been doing for a year, has reached IDR10 million, and that his income from a 2 ha coconut garden has reached IDR2 million per month. Suparno, another resident, explained that a coconut plantation with a land area of 2 hectares generates a monthly income of IDR1,5 million.

iii. Areca Nut

Areca nut is another commodity found in Bantan Sari Village. Because areca nut can grow on peatlands, it has the potential to be developed in the social forestry tourism sector.

Marketing is also relatively simple, as collectors pick them up at the farmer's house. The price is relatively stable, though it

has recently begun to fall. Under good conditions, the price of areca nuts can reach IDR 17.000 per kilogram.

JIKALAHARI's Doc: Pinang jermuaran in the yard of Bantan Sari Village residents

iv. Geronggang and Sago

One of the struggles in managing garden commodities is the distance of land from settlements, as well as the difficulty of access. The community prefers that the planting commodity remain. Planting simply means that certain plants can be planted with minimal care and treatment. So that people can save money while still benefiting economically.

Geronggang and sago are two commodities that can be developed into permanent planting commodities in Bantan Sari. For the time being, the people of Bantan Sari Village have not taken Geronggang and Sago seriously as a residential planting business in the Bantan Sari social forestry proposal area. The threat of forest and land fires is one of the reasons. Despite the fact that there is a market for sago and geronggang on Bengkalis Island.

Geronggang is currently used as a chimney or foundation for residents who want to build houses along the coast. Geronggang wood can also be used to make boards for boats

or canoes. Meanwhile, the market for sago is also available in Bengkalis District..

JIKALAHARI's Doc: Gronggang plants are planted along roadsides in the proposed social forestry area

JIKALAHARI's Doc: Rumbia plants in the proposed social forestry area

v. Palm Oil Intercropping

Currently, the community inserts plants such as bananas into the area of the oil palm plantation in Gondai Village that still has space for planting.

Pangkalan Gondai Village residents own oil palm plantations ranging in size from 1 to 4 hectares. There are three marketing models used by 10 oil palm plantation owners. The first is sold directly to the PKS (mill), the second to platforms (palm fruit collection areas run by middlemen), and the third is picked up from the plantation.

The community earns $1 million per hectare per month from the oil palm plantation. Oil palm plantations will be replaced with forestry plants along the way.

This is consistent with regulation of the minister of environment and forestry no. 9 of 2021's article 178 paragraph on social forestry (1) The following activities are carried out in the Benah Term Production Forest area: a) Within 1 (one) cycle of 25 (twenty-five) years of planting. As a result, once the repair period is finished, all oil palm will be replaced with forestry plants.

Dok Jikalahari: Kebun Sawit tumpangsari dengan Pisang

Long before the village forest area was established, the community managed their village area by planting various types of food crops and commodities, as illustrated on the side.

Namun karena berbagai persoalan, atau keterbatasan yang mereka miliki, potensi tersebut belum mampu mencukupi seluruh kebutuhan ekonomi rumah tangga. Dengan kata lain, potensi yang ada belum mampu mengangkat perekonomian masyarakat ke taraf yang dapat mensejahterakan. Sehingga pilihan umum yang diambil masyarakat adalah memanfaatkan kekayaan hutan, baik hasil hutan kayu maupun non kayu.

Disinilah letak persoalannya. Hubungan timbal balik yang harus dipahami dengan cermat dan teliti mengenai hubungan masyarakat terhadap kekayaan yang ada di dalam kawasan hutan. Dimana satu sisi masyarakat telah hidup menetap di wilayah desanya dalam rentang waktu yang sangat panjang.

Sehingga pemanfaatan terhadap kekayaan alam yang ada di wilayahnya juga menjadi sistem kehidupan yang sudah melekat dengan sedemikian rupa. Bahkan dibanyak tempat, hubungan ekonomi antara masyarakat dengan hutan berkembang menjadi hubungan batin dan religi. Masyarakat

telah menganggap hutan sebagai bagian dari kehidupan yang pada akhirnya melahirkan kearifan lokal.

C. Environmental Services Potential

In a general context, environmental services are products of living natural resources and ecosystems in the form of direct (tangible) and indirect (intangible) benefits[xviii].

Following this definition, environmental services come in a variety of forms that can be used directly or indirectly. Nature/recreational tourism, water/hydrology protection, soil fertility, erosion and flood control, beauty, uniqueness, biodiversity, carbon sequestration and storage are among them.

According to Government Regulation Number 6 of 2007 on Forest Management and Preparation of Forest Management Plans and Forest Utilization, utilization of environmental services is defined as an activity that uses the potential of environmental services while not harming the environment or human life[xix].

Referring to this definition, all village forests, particularly the village forests under study, are warehouses containing a million potential environmental services. Beginning with the natural tourism/recreational potential of Mangrove Forests, protection services, soil fertility, erosion control, sea water abrasion, beauty, and biodiversity.

A sequence of these possibilities is something that is most visible or easily seen. Aside from that, other potential environmental services that may be difficult to see exist in the village forest area. As an example, consider the possibility of carbon sequestration and storage. Especially mangrove forests, which can absorb and store up to 112 gigatonnes of carbon per year. The role of mangrove forests is, of course, to reduce the amount of carbon in the atmosphere, thereby reducing the impact of global climate change, such as a significant increase in global temperature and melting polar ice, which causes sea level rise.

a. Tourism

SAMPAN's Doc: Dabong Mangrove Forest Tourism

The beauty and uniqueness of Mangrove Forests, which have significant tourism potential, is an environmental service that has never been managed before. Sui Nibung Village Forest, Dabong Village Forest, and Kubu Village Forest are examples of village forests with natural tourism potential for mangrove forests.

It has a wide landscape, but it also has a diverse biodiversity that has preserved its authenticity. However, this potential does not always translate into economic value for the community. On the contrary, one of the potentials of mangrove forests that most people are unaware of is the potential for natural tourism.

This is a fairly common occurrence. Ordinary community knowledge does not readily reveal that the landscape of mangrove forests hides a wealth of tourism potential. 40 of Indonesia's 60 mangrove species can be found in Kubu Raya, including Kandelia candel and Bakau Mata Buaya (*Bruguiera hainesii*), which are only found in four countries: Singapore, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia. It also serves as a nursery for endangered species such as dolphins, proboscis monkeys, fishing cats, tiris fish, and others.

Therefore, further identification within the context of developing a mangrove tourism destination development plan is a critical preliminary step. Along with that, the community must be educated about this potential from the start. As a result, the desire to manage the environmental services stored in the mangrove forest to create a promising tourist village arose.

Aside from that, another important factor to consider is the development of tourism infrastructure. Because mangrove tourist destinations will yield no results unless they are supported by adequate infrastructure. Tourists will be unable to enjoy the beauty of mangrove forests if there are no facilities such as roads, lodging and others.

The development of promotional media is also extremely important. Many visitors are unaware of the beauty and biodiversity of mangrove forests. Newcomers will not know or understand it unless it is constantly promoted.

The establishment of a tourism manager is the final aspect that must be considered in the management of mangrove forest tourism. Following its formation, reinforcement and various training must be provided to ensure that they truly understand their responsibilities and roles in managing mangrove forest tourism.

b. Mangrove and Peatland

Another potential environmental service that the community should be aware of is the role of mangrove forests in slowing the rate of abrasion. Mangrove is a tropical coastal vegetation community dominated by several species of mangrove trees that can grow and develop in tidal areas of muddy beaches.

Mangrove is another type of plant with very strong and sturdy roots. So mangroves are a solution to resist beach abrasion because they can stabilize the mud substrate and reduce wave strength, thereby reducing the abrasion process[xx].

Sui Nibung, Dabong, and Kubu Villages, which are located right on the shoreline, must understand the significance and role of mangrove forests in slowing the rate of abrasion. The abrasion disaster in Kuala Karang Village some time ago must have taught us a valuable lesson. Extreme weather from the end of the year to the beginning of the year, combined with quite high waves, resulted in an abrasion disaster. The rate of abrasion in this village has reached natural disaster proportions, resulting in the destruction of community housing.

The Sui Nibung, Dabong, and Kubu villages must learn from this natural disaster. Attention to mangrove forests must reach a more comprehensive management level. The Sui Nibung, Dabong, and Kubu villages must learn from this natural disaster. The management of mangrove forests must become more comprehensive. So that the mangrove forest can truly become a fortress against abrasion in the village area. Therefore, the community must be continually educated on the importance of preserving, protecting, and restoring Mangrove Forests.

SAMPAN's Doc: Kubu Raya Coastal Landscape Mangrove Forest

Another important environmental service that should not be ignored is the ability of forests to absorb and store carbon emissions. Mangrove forests, in particular, are much better at absorbing and storing carbon emissions. Mangroves can absorb 110 kilograms of carbon per hectare, one-third of which is released as organic silt.

Mangrove forests are able to absorb and store carbon of more than 4 to 112 gigatonnes C/year[xxi]. Unfortunately, there is no awareness among the community and forestry business actors regarding the function of this enormous mangrove forest. So that the act of massive logging is carried out solely to satisfy short-term interests.

The study's findings also revealed that mangroves can absorb and store more carbon than tropical forests. Mangroves are a large carbon-fixing ecosystem (Carbon Sinks). Carbon sinks or carbon dioxide sinks are places to absorb and store carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere, forest is one of them.

Plants will absorb carbon from the atmosphere and store it in plant tissues through photosynthesis. The photosynthesis process of plants absorbs CO_2 and H_2O with the help of sunlight which is converted into glucose. The process of photosynthesis converts inorganic carbon (CO_2) into organic carbon in the form of vegetation material.

The preceding description highlights the magnitude of the environmental services provided by mangrove forests in terms of carbon absorption and storage. This must be understood, particularly in the context of supporting government action to reduce carbon emissions. Because Indonesia is the world's fifth largest emitter of greenhouse gases.

According to a report by the World Research Institute (WRI) in 2011, global carbon dioxide emissions reached 46 billion tons. Indonesia is the world's sixth-largest carbon emitter, with a total carbon emission of 2.053 billion tonnes[xxii].

Indonesia's high carbon emissions are caused not only by industrial pollution and fossil fuel vehicles, but are also exacerbated by forest conversion, particularly by burning.

Forests are no longer performing their natural functions as carbon sinks and stores. It is, however, a source of carbon emissions released into the atmosphere. Excessive carbon emissions into the atmosphere disrupt the energy balance between the earth and the atmosphere, causing climate change.

This is a general description of the environmental services produced by mangrove forests in human life. The community must be directly involved in protecting and restoring mangrove forests as part of supporting national and global emission reduction actions.

People who own mangrove forests are entitled to compensation for their efforts to protect and restore mangrove forests as technology advances and global emissions decrease.

Compensation for the protection of mangrove forests is included in the category of buying and selling carbon (carbon trading). As a result, village forests with mangrove and peat swamp forests can trade their forests' ability to absorb carbon to the carbon market.

Similar to mangroves, peat also has the potential to absorb carbon emissions. the best carbon absorption ability is when the peat is in good condition and protected. Peat is an organic material that is formed naturally from imperfectly decomposed plant remains and accumulates in swamps.

Apart from being a component of wetlands, a component of land space, and an environmental component, natural peat is located within the sovereign territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. With these characteristics, peat serves a variety of functions, including being a natural resource in the form of germplasm and wood commodities, a habitat for fish, and a carbon storehouse that acts as a climate balancer.

Peat must be properly protected and managed in order to absorb carbon emissions and serve as a carbon storehouse. Indonesia issued Government Regulation No. 71 of 2014 on the Protection and Management of Peat Ecosystems in 2014. The 2014 PP 71 has been amended several times.

Planning, utilization, control, maintenance, and administrative sanctions are all governed by the regulation. Planning entails inventorying peat ecosystems, determining peat ecosystems, and preparing and determining plans for peat ecosystem protection and management.

Peat utilization is determined by the peat ecosystem protection and management plan. Control of damage to peat ecosystems is carried out by establishing standard criteria for damage to peat ecosystems and implementing environmental permit instruments for businesses and/or activities that use peat ecosystems and are required to

conduct an environmental impact analysis and environmental management efforts, as well as environmental monitoring efforts.

Protection and management of peat ecosystems is accompanied by peat maintenance, application of administrative sanctions, and supervision of the compliance of those responsible for business and/or activities in accordance with this Government Regulation and environmental permits.

During its journey, social forestry was permitted to take place in peatlands. Social forestry in peat ecosystems is accomplished through the use of these ecosystems. The approval area for social forestry management can be used on peat ecosystems with a protection function and/or a cultivation function. This is confirmed in Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 of 2021.

The objective of using peat in social forestry is not only to prevent peat destruction, which can release carbon, but also to rehabilitate damaged peat, such as some of the peat in the proposed Bantan Sari Village social forestry area. Although peat forest rehabilitation seems to be difficult.

The most effective peatland restoration is a combination of restoration and natural succession. The concept of remaining planting is thought to be capable of rehabilitating peat forests with economic value to the community.

Research from the University of Leeds in the December 2, 2021 edition of the journal Nature Communications states that rehabilitating peatlands will prevent Indonesia from 12,000 premature deaths a year. This figure is derived from a 6% reduction in the area affected by the 2015 fires, an 18% reduction in CO_2 CO2 emissions, and a 24% reduction in $PM_{2,5}$ fine particulate matter [xxiii].

MARKET POTENTIAL FOR FOREST PRODUCT COMMODITIES IN THE SOCIAL FORESTRY PERMIT AREA

One of the most important barriers to the development of forest products under social forestry permits is a lack of market availability. Market certainty, while not the only major issue, will ensure the continuity of forest product management. It even includes commodity types that already exist or have been managed in the past. If there is no market certainty, management development may come to a halt. Simple logic at the community level, why produce goods if there is no market willing to buy them.

However, the lack of a market cannot be considered solely because no one is purchasing the goods produced. Other factors that also influence include: marketing methods and management, instruments, and marketing reach. For example, kelulut honey or mangrove honey are superior non-timber forest products. Nothing can replace its quality in natural health problems based on its value and function. Everyone is eager to consume it.

However, if the commodity product is not designed or designed in such a way that it is marketable, it will only become a local product that the market does not recognize. It is difficult enough to be known as a product fit for consumption without having to compete with other products.

This description represents that there are numerous aspects that must be studied in terms of market potential for various forest product commodity products from the social forestry area. The issue is not simply whether there is a market for the product. But how can these products be accepted or recognized as products worth selling in the larger market? Therefore, the science of marketing management must really be applied properly.

A. Network of market relations that have been built

Society has naturally built its own marketing, even if it is not based on modern marketing management science. This is reasonable because, as a development from classical exchange, every item of definite value can be traded in a straightforward manner. Market demand is driving the sale and purchase of various forest products, as well as agricultural and plantation products.

No product enters the broad market without a well-organized marketing plan, it can be said. As a result, only agricultural and plantation products that serve as the primary raw materials for consumer goods or other finished products are permitted to enter the broad market network. For example, the coconut commodity has entered the national market and, in some cases, has even entered the export market.

Coconut has a well-established market network. This is due to the fact that coconut is the basic raw material for many other types of finished goods. One of them is the raw material used to make coconut oil (Coconut Virgin Oil). As a result, the community is encouraged to continue developing coconut plantation cultivation.

Before the coconuts reach the buyer at the district level, namely the copra factory, the community sells them to village collectors. The coconuts will first be processed into copra by the local shelters. After it has been transformed into copra, it will be sold to buyers at the factory level.

This demonstrates that market certainty or buyers are one of the guarantees for the continuation of agricultural, plantation, and forest product processing.

Coconut can be stored for a long time and has been shown to be one of the primary sources of income for the community because it is the primary raw material for coconut oil and coconut milk. Not to mention other byproducts such as coconut shell, which is used to make briquettes.

Raw coconut can penetrate exports to foreign countries as technology advances and access to a larger global market becomes available.

Because of China's high demand for coconut water as a raw material for highly ionized drinks, coconut commodities are no longer processed into copra and then coconut oil, but are instead exported directly as round coconuts.

The same is true for fishery products caught by fishermen. Because of market certainty, the fisheries sector can survive as a source of livelihood for a long time. At the village level, each fisherman will sell his catch to buyers or collectors. Furthermore, the container will distribute it to buyers in Pontianak at the district/city level. Several types of fish have even entered the export market.

All of the descriptions above demonstrate the market's critical role in the sustainability of any production, whether timber forest products, non-timber forest products, agricultural and plantation products, or fisheries. However, just because each product has achieved market or buyer certainty does not mean the problem is solved.

Coconut and fish, the two commodity products mentioned above with clear and definite market access, do not automatically raise the people's economy to a more prosperous level. In general, the situation has been stagnant for a long time. It was as if there had been no economic change.

This demonstrates that there is a fundamental issue. We must examine several aspects, beginning with the market network that has been established, product marketing methods, and product quality that is unable to compete in the larger market.

In terms of the market network, it does show that there is a separate problem, which means that agricultural, plantation, and fishery products are never priced in line with production costs or in line with the high necessities of life.

Farmers, for example, typically sell coconut products to village collectors. It was common practice for village shelters to put peasants in debt. Simultaneously, farmers who are struggling to make ends meet will welcome the loan offer. Farmers are ultimately unable to sell their products due to their debt. Farmers are bound by debt bondage, so the price of coconuts sold is far below the factory price.

At the moment, the average price of a coconut at the factory is IDR 3,000 - 3,500 per coconut. Meanwhile, farmers sell their coconuts to local collectors for as little as IDR 2,000 per coconut. In this case, the price difference between the local and factory prices can be as much as 61%. The large price difference does not account for the rapid rise and fall of prices. The same thing occurred with fishery products. The price difference between local buyers or suppliers and market prices in districts/cities is significant.

According to the above description, the main issue is the marketing network of agricultural and plantation products, as well as fisheries. So that other factors, such as marketing methods and product quality, do not become critical. As a result, a strategy to improve the method of selling agricultural and plantation products is required within the framework of improving the standard of living of the community's economy.

This is a snapshot of the current market network. Everything indicates that various commodity potential exists and forest products do not yet have adequate market access. Many products are still not available on the market. To open markets for forest product products, a more concrete action plan is required.

B. Market Potential for Forest Product Commodities in the Social Forestry Permit Are

The various types of forest product commodities mentioned above each have a substantial market potential. Commodities include Mangrove Honey and Kelulut Honey, as well as Mangrove Crab and Kepah.

Furthermore, mangrove forest fruit such as berembang fruit can be processed into syrup, tumuk gelam and nipah fruit can be processed to replace wheat flour, nyirih fruit can be processed into powder, mangrove leaves can be processed into water for hand sanitizers, as well as nipah and yam leaves used for other handicrafts.

Currently, the market in question has a limited amount of potential, has not evolved into a market capable of ensuring the long-term viability of its

management. So that it can become a new source of revenue for the community.

Essentially, any item with value, whether it is utility or use value, can be exchanged. This means that these commodities are also feasible or marketable. Mangroves and kelulut honey, are non-timber forest product commodities with high nutritional value for health or to help increase body immunity. Many people in this ongoing COVID-19 pandemic require honey as a natural medicine to maintain or restore their body's health.

However, this does not automatically increase farm-level demand for honey. Why? There are numerous aspects or factors that influence it. As previously discussed, aspects of marketing methodology, presentation and pricing, and other sections should be researched further. This is because, in a market where anyone can compete, honey commodities, for example, must compete with a variety of other natural honey products as well as factory-made honey.

Therefore, using local communities as market objects, market potential for mangrove honey and kelulut honey is very likely to be created or developed. Another option is to compete in a larger market, or to enter into a collaboration agreement with a herbal medicine processing company that requires honey as a raw material.

However, the choices above, and later whatever choices are taken, do not eliminate the importance of building a good and suitable marketing system. For example, in the early stages, honey production will only be marketed to the local community or nearby villages. So the market share is rural communities. So that the method of packaging, distribution and amount of production must be adapted to the conditions of rural communities.

From the description above, it is the same for other types of forest product commodities. To find the market, after the production process has been confirmed to be good and it is possible to be sustainable if the market has been built, marketing management must be developed. Moreover, the products that will be marketed are non-timber forest products.

These various types of commodities, in the eyes of society as a whole, are new goods that must compete with various types of old commodities that dominate the market. For example, berembang fruit, which can be processed into syrup, and tumuk gelam and nipa fruit, which can be processed as a wheat flour substitute, must compete with similar products. It is difficult to imagine this social forestry product commodity competing if there is no good marketing plan.

The most important aspect of any marketing strategy is to make the product as appealing as possible. As a new product, it must be able to explain its benefits in terms of its naturalness, which has an effect on health, the price is cheap and certainly very affordable, and it contains local wisdom values because it is made from high-quality local raw materials. From an economic standpoint, this product is processed by locals or falls under the small and medium enterprises category.

In addition, product quality must also be considered. Moreover, the goods to be presented are consumer goods. Product quality will be an unavoidable requirement. Included in this is the packing and presentation of goods must also be considered. If these fundamentals have been considered and quality has been confirmed, the next step is to begin the marketing process.

Following the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2021 on the Implementation of Carbon Economic Value to Achieve National Contribution Targets and Control of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in National Development, new market opportunities have also emerged.

This regulation became effective on October 29, 2021. According to the most recent data in March 2022, Indonesia has a USD 565.9 billion (IDR 8,000 trillion) economic potential from carbon trading. This carbon trade undoubtedly originates in the forestry, land, agriculture, and energy sectors. So that people who have obtained PS permits can use this market.

Activities such as peat restoration, mangrove rehabilitation, and sustainable land management that can reduce deforestation will be advantageous when entering the carbon trading market. This incentive from carbon trading can be obtained by the community by engaging in various activities in the PS area that reduce carbon emissions.

Well-managed carbon trading will provide economic benefits to the communities that hold social forestry permits. This also answers the question of what economic benefits the community will gain if it only maintains the forest. Natural forest preservation will be maintained as a result of the community's economic benefits.

Of course, in order for the community to understand the essence of carbon trading, additional assistance is required. Making sure that people understand the relevant rules and the mechanisms that exist in carbon trading. It will not be easy, but it is not impossible for the people who live in the forest area to accomplish this.

Efforts to build or capture this market potential will face difficult obstacles or challenges in the early stages. This is because the products being marketed are new goods made from non-timber forest products. New items that the general public is not aware of. As a result, building the market requires time and patience. However, if some of the above steps are taken consistently, it is very possible that the market for forest product commodities will no longer be a potential, but will have become a reality.

Therefore, the LPHD (Village Forest Management Institution) and KUPS (Social Forestry Business Group) will play a decisive key role in the success of all opportunities in utilizing the economic value of the vast potentials that exist within the Village Forest permit area. However, in the early stages, the government and counterpart agencies will play an important role. Because, as previously stated, the community will struggle to understand and process the various potentials that exist in and around their village area without the assistance of a companion.

The role of a companion from both NGO's and the government is more than just accompanying the processing process. More than that, the partner's role includes efforts to access capital, identify marketing opportunities, and perform various other management tasks. Even the presence of psychological assistants will give the community moral support. This means that people will be more optimistic and confident in dealing with the new situation.

RECOMMENDATION

From the foregoing, we can conclude that social forestry, in whatever form it takes, is a practical solution to Indonesia's forest management impasse. Without it, it is difficult to imagine and realize sustainable forest management while also paying attention to the welfare of the surrounding community.

The goal of raising the economic standard of people who live in or near forest areas can thus be achieved without risking forest sustainability. Both can be realized at the same time.

This is all due to the technological advancement and information, which has made us aware that the potential contained in the forests surrounding the village area is not only for timber or timber forest products, but also for non-timber forest products, which have a significant economic value.

Sadly, the potential and opportunities for its management have received less serious consideration. The government has also paid little attention to encouraging people to develop this potential. It is natural that people's attention has been focused solely on the economic value of forest wealth focused solely on timber forest products all this time. Meanwhile, non-timber forest products continue to be undervalued.

The village forests in the coastal areas of Kubu Raya and Riau which are the subject of this study are a storehouse of a million enormous potentials. Its various potentials have never been understood, let alone managed, for a long time. The focus is solely on the potential of wood. As a result, after the government tightened its grip on illegal logging in forest areas, the community's economic opportunities were also reduced.

This has been going for a long time. Even after a village forest decree is issued, the community is not encouraged to take advantage of the potential of non-timber forest products.

Based on the facts above, this study produced several recommendations including:

1. Expand the investigation into the potential for non-timber forest product commodities in each village. The study in question must gain a better understanding of the amount or volume of potential that is stored and can be generated before calculating the resulting economic value. As a result, the resulting study will assist in measuring the improvement of the community's economy. Furthermore, socio-cultural conditions, educational levels, knowledge, and skills in understanding the potential of existing forest products must be included in this study. The relationship between the two will have an impact on the steps that must be taken to begin managing and utilizing non-timber forest products.
2. Compile a comprehensive business plan for the chosen type of business. From all of the potential that exists, the community must be encouraged in the early stages to select a priority scale in building their business. As a result, the prepared plans are no longer an abstract work plan, but rather a very specific work plan that regulates the business plan to be carried out.
3. Creating a Social Forestry Business Group as a business unit. This business unit is the primary tool for carrying out the type of business to be carried out. This business unit must first be formed as a group of 10-15 people. This is important because it ensures that people are genuinely interested in growing their business. Another benefit of working with a group is that a person will feel much more optimistic about their business than if they worked alone. Furthermore, by forming groups, it will be easier for the general public to gain access to capital.
4. Seek capital assistance to start a forest product management company. This is due to the fact that the various facilities and infrastructure required to establish a forest product management business are still unavailable. Therefore, capital assistance is a viable option to begin with. As a result, this capital assistance can later take the form of assistance, grants, or debt.
5. Organizing a series of training sessions to increase community knowledge and skills in managing forest products of their choice. This training should include forest product management skills training, organizational management training, and marketing management training.
6. Developing a stable commodity market ecosystem for social forestry. This is accomplished by ensuring the supply chain of social forestry commodity production, followed by the availability of a stable market.

7. Expanding the number of professional assistants on duty for each village. These assistants could be from the government or from non-governmental organizations. His sincerity and expertise are the most important aspects that contribute to his professional qualifications. Because it is difficult to encourage the community to understand each study that is produced so that it can be translated into a more concrete action plan without assistant staff on duty in each village.

Since the government of Joko Widodo - Jusuf Kala designated Social Forestry (PS) as a priority program for the 2014-2019 period, it has become an increasingly interesting issue.

Despite the controversy, this policy is the best solution to problems in forest management. Particularly relevant to the people who live near the forest.

There were many potentials whose economic value was unknown prior to the application of PS; however, the situation began to change after the application of PS. The community is gradually beginning to recognize the economic value, and various assistance activities are being carried out, ranging from skill training to capital assistance to the establishment of market networks. This gives hope for the revival of the community's economy in the forest area.

However, not all SF licenses automatically encourage economic change in the community. There are numerous PS permits, including HD, HKm, HTR, Kemitraan Kehutanan, and HA, that have stagnated or have not changed between the time the permits were issued and now.

In contrast to the above description, Jikalahari, in collaboration with SAMPAN Kalimantan and with the support of the Siemenpuu Foundation, conducted a study to examine more closely the various potential natural resources, both from timber and non-timber forest products stored in the PS area.

SIEMENPUU foundation

Jikalahari
Jaringan Kerja Penyelamat Hutan Riau

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FOOTNOTES

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