

THE PART OF THE PRODUCTION FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT TO THE REALIZING SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AT THE SARMI REGENCY PROVINCE OF PAPUA

Roida Hutabalian¹

*¹Faculty Of Law, University Doctor Husmi Ingratubun Papua
E-mail : hutabalianroida55@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

This research to aims for to determine implementation of the Forest Management Production Unit role in realizing sustainable forest management in Sarmi Regency, and as well to find out the obstacles and solutions for unified Forest Management Production Unit in realizing sustainable forest management at the Sarmi Regency, Province of Papua. The method used in this research is sociological juridical research methods and/or empirical legal research. This method is used for the reason that in this research the emphasis is on legal science and the study of legal rules that apply in society related to forest management units. Sociological juridical research uses primary and secondary data. Primary data comes from interviews with sources and the public, while secondary data is obtained through references from literature studies in accordance with the title of this research. The results of the research show that, the role of the Forest Management Production Unit (KPHP) for region XXI across Sarmi and Memberamo Raya Regencies, on the one hand has made several positive contributions to economic development and regional development in Papua Province, but on the other hand the presence of KPHP has not had a direct impact on indigenous community around a forests, especially at site level. Likewise, the proposal for the formation of KPHP by the Sarmi Regency government to become a Regional Work Unit (SKPD), has not yet been realized due to many factors and indicators that must be met.

Keywords : Role, Management Production Unit, Sustainable Forest Management.

INTRODUCTION.

Sustainable and the long lasting management of forest resources is an obligation for the Indonesian people to realize what is mandated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Of 1945, which

explains, the earth, water and natural resources contained in it is controlled by the State and used for the greatest prosperity of the people.¹

¹ Article 33 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945, was then attributed to Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, which was then amended based on Perpu Number 1 of 2004. This Perpu was then ratified as Law Number 19 of 2004.

From a legal point of view, or a legal perspective, likewise from an economic, social and cultural perspective, Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry was drafted for the greatest prosperity of the people in a just and sustainable manner. The Forestry Law regulates a broad scope of regulations regarding forests and forestry. However, in the implementation of the Forestry Law in the field, many problems were encountered in accordance with what was expected.

Government regulations in the forestry sector, especially those stipulated by Law Number 41 of 1999, are established with the aim of being managed and utilized in accordance with the basic principles of forest management.² This shows the government's efforts to implement the principles of good governance in forestry management in order to guarantee, protect and secure forest functions. The importance of sustainable forest management, because the forests have benefits for the life and survival of living, especially for humans being.

² Forest Management Principles, benefit and sustainability, democracy, justice, togetherness, openness and integration. Ed all, Article 2 of Law Number 41 of 1999.

Indonesian forests, with all the natural resources in them, can provide multiple benefits, both direct benefits and indirect benefits. The direct benefit of forests is as a source of various types of goods, such as wood, sap, bark, leaves, roots, fruit, flowers and others which can be used directly by humans or become raw materials for various industries whose results can be used to meet almost every need. all human needs.

It cannot be denied that forests have benefits both directly and indirectly for the survival of human life³. Especially in Sarimi Regency at the Papua Province, firstly, in general, the area can be used as a source of income and to support the investment climate in the region, and secondly, forest areas in particular have very important benefits, including as a source of livelihood for local communities and local indigenous communities, and as water catchment area.

With such a large function and benefit of forests, their management is nothing but for the greatest prosperity of all the people, nation and state of Indonesia. Forests must be managed based on the values of justice, and the most important thing is how to maintain forest

³ Sri Endayani, 2022, Pengantar Ilmu Kehutanan, Tenasa, Samarinda, p. 1.

sustainability for the benefit and continuity of future generations.

However, in the practice what is expected is inversely proportional to the objectives of forest management as stated in the Forestry Law. This can be seen, in practice there are obstacles and various legal problems along with developments and dynamics in the management forestry, since 1970s. Indonesia relied on natural forests as a support for national economic development, and Forest Concession Rights (Hak Penguasaan Hutan/HPH) became the dominant system for utilizing forest products from natural forests. In its implementation, HPH has preceded as a cause of natural forest degradation. This degradation became even greater when in 1990 the government invited private investors to develop Industrial Plantation Forests (Hutan Tanaman Industri/HTI) with the promise of a number of incentives. In addition, the high rate of oil palm planting is carried out by plantations by converting forests⁴.

Data from Global Forest Watch shows that tropical regions lost 12,2 million hectares of tree cover in 2020, as a result of various forest management

activities. Where primary forest damage increased by 12% from 2019 to 2020.⁵

Apart from the problems mentioned above, there are also other problems that occur in practice, when related to forestry planning as regulated in Article 12 of the Forestry Law. In the provisions of Article 12 of the Forestry Law, forestry planning is regulated including: forest inventory, confirmation of forest areas, stewardship of forest areas, establishment of forest management areas, and preparation of forestry plans.

Based on the provisions of Article 12 of the Forestry Law mentioned above, specifically regarding the formation of forest management areas carried out at the provincial, regency level, and at the management unit on site level. This Management Unit is known as Forest Management Unit (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan/KPH*). In implementing the KHP function, it's carried out by three units.: 1). Forest Management Protected Unit (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Lindung/KPHL*). 2). Forest Management Production Unit (*Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi/KPHP*); and 3). Forest Management Conservation Unit

⁴ Suintana, Asep Sugih, at all, 2000, *Agenda Kehutanan Untuk Pengembangan Kualitas Hidup Secara Berkelanjutan*, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup, Jakarta, p..30.

⁵ <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/blog/id/data.> Kerusakan hutan primer Meningkat Sebesar 12%, dari tahun 2019 hingga tahun 2020.

(Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Konservasi/KPHK).

KPH is a regional concept of appropriate forest management main functions and purposes, which can be managed effectively efficient and sustainable.⁶

The presence of the KPH is a logical consequence from the structure of forest control rules and the interdependence situation of actors in resource management forest today.⁷ KPH Policy is expected to function as an enabling condition for efforts to improve forest governance, reduce the rate degradation, accelerating forest and land rehabilitation, implementation of forest protection and security, implementation of optimizing forest use, increasing stability of forest product supply, and providing data and forest area information

KPH plays a role as organizer of forest management in the field or at the site level which must ensure that forest management is carried out in a sustainable manner in accordance with its function.

The existence of KPH is a necessity for the Regional Governments as owners of forest resources in accordance with the mandate of the law, where forests are controlled by the state and must be managed sustainably.

Therefore, the Papua Provincial government continues to encourage the formation of KPH institutions by building several model KPHs. The development of model KPHs in Papua Province has been carried out with the issuance of Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number 481/MEHUTII/2009 concerning the Establishment of 56 KPH Units in Papua Province, with an allocation of 31 KPH units. One that has been determined is the KPH Unit XXI, covers the production forest areas of Sarimi Regency and Mamberamo Raya Regency.

Currently, the institution of KPH Unit XXI, for the Sarimi-Mamberamo Raya area, has been proposed to the Papua Provincial Government to be designated as a provincial Regional Work Unit (Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah/SKPD), in the area of Sarimi Regency and Mamberamo Raya Regency, Papua Province. However, operationally the implementation of policies, strategies, programs and activities has not yet been achieved. implemented because long-term

⁶ Badan Planologi Departemen Kehutanan. 2006. *Penyusunan Kriteria dan Standar Pembentukan KPH*. Jakarta: Departemen Kehutanan RI.

⁷ Badan Planologi Departemen Kehutanan. 2006. *Kriteria dan Indikator serta Sistem Penilaian Kinerja Pembangunan KPH*. Jakarta: Departemen Kehutanan RI.

and short-term management plans have not been prepared, so it is necessary to study and prepare a KPHP management plan which will become a reference for the KPH organization to carry out management and utilization activities of forest areas.

With a forest management strategy plan not yet being prepared, in practice or at the implementation stage it will greatly influence the role given to the Production Forest Management Unit, where the KPHP Unit XXI Sarimi and Mamberamo Raya Management Plan is part of a National Level Forestry Plan preparation system level of provincial, regency and on site (*tingkat tapak*) forestry planning.

The preparation of a strategic plan for the management of Production Forest Management Units is a basic requirement for implementing forest management carried out by Production Forest Management Units in Indonesia, especially Unit XXI in Sarimi Regency, Papua Province, to realize harmonization of forest use by various parties within the framework of sustainable forest management.

Based on the descriptions above, the author conducted this research with the title “The Part Of The Production

Forest Management Unit To The Realizing Sustainable Forest Management At The Sarimi Regency Province Of Papua”

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS.

A. THE ROLE OF THE UNIT XXI FOREST MANAGEMENT PRODUCTION ACROSS SARIMI AND MEMBERAMO RAYA REGENCY.

The establishment of forest management areas has been mandated in Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry. The establishment of forest management areas includes the field of forestry planning including: forest inventory, confirmation of forest areas, forest area management, formation of forest management areas, and preparation of forestry plans.

The presence of the Forest Management Unit (Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan/KPH), is a logical consequence interdependence of actors in resource management forest today. Policy of the Forest Management Unit is expected to function as an enabling condition for efforts to improve forest governance, reduce the rate degradation, accelerating forest and land rehabilitation, implementation of forest protection and

security, implementation of optimizing forest use, increasing stability of forest product supply, data providing and forest forest area from the structure of rules and situations forest control.

KPH is a regional concept for forest management in accordance with its main functions and designation, that can be managed efficiently and sustainably. It is hoped that KPH will be able to play a direct role in the future on site forest management unit level. In general, the targets to be achieved with policy. The purpose of establishing this KPH is to provide certainty: 1) forest management work area, 2) territory management responsibility, and 3) forest development and management planning unit, which all of which are key prerequisites for sustainable forest management. Further, to for a KPH, several will be adopted principles, including: transparency, involvement of stakeholders, accountability, and the integrity of the ecosystem.

As a follow-up to the preparation of KPH in Indonesia as a forest management unit at the on site level, several Minister of Forestry Regulations, Minister of Home Affairs Regulations, and Regulation of the Director General

regarding the operationalization of KPH such as:

1. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Republic of Indonesia Number : P.6/ MENHUT-II/2009 Concerning The Establishment of KPH Areas.
2. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Republic of Indonesia Number: P.6/MENHUT-II/2010 Concerning Norms, Standards, Procedures and Criteria Forest Management in KPHL and KPHP
3. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 61 of 2007 Concerning Technical Guidelines for Financial Management of Service Agencies Regional General.
4. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 61/2010 Concerning Organizational Guidelines and Work for KPHL and KPHP Procedures.
5. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Republic of Indonesia Number: P. 41/ MENHUT-II/2011 Concerning Facilities Standards & Infrastructure at KPHL and KPHP Model
6. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number : P.42/MENHUT-II/2011 Concerning Forestry Technical

Standards In KPHL and KPHP Sectors;

7. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.54/MENHUT-II/2011 Concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.41/MENHUT-II/2011 Concerning Facilitation Standards for Facilities & Infrastructure in KPHL and KPHP Models, and
8. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.47/MENHUT-II/2013 Concerning Guidelines, Criteria and Standards for Forest Utilization in Certain Areas of the Unity KHPL and KPHP.

In accordance with Article 9 of Government Regulation Number 6 of 2007 jonto. Government Regulation Number 3 of 2008, which is explained in the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: P.6/MENGUT-II/2010 concerning Norms, Standards, Procedures and Criteria for Forest Management in KPHL and KPHP, explicitly states the work function of KPH in implementing forest management at the site level can be described operationally as follows:

- a. Carry out forest arrangements and boundaries within the KPH area.
- b. Prepare forest management plans at the KPH regional level, including KPH organizational development plans.
- c. Carry out guidance, monitoring and evaluation of forest management performance carried out by forest utilization permit holders and use of forest areas, including in the fields of forest rehabilitation and reclamation, as well as forest protection and nature conservation.
- d. Carry out forest rehabilitation and reclamation, carry out forest protection and nature conservation, carry out forest management in certain areas for KPHs that have implemented the financial management pattern of Public Service Bodies or Regional Public Service Bodies.
- e. Elaborating forestry policies into innovation and forest management operations Enforcing forestry laws, including area protection and security
- f. Open investment opportunities to support the achievement of sustainable forest management goals

In general, the target to be achieved from the preparation of the

Sarmi-Mamberamo Raya KPHP management plan is forest management based on the physical characteristics of the environment, social, economic and cultural conditions of the community starting from the forest section to the plot by:

1st. Examining the current conditions of the KPHP Unit XXI Lintas Sarmi Mamberamo Raya area from ecological aspects related to:

- a) The physical conditions of the area include: land cover, topography, geology, soil type, climate and land use
- b) forest conditions which include: type and volume of forest stands, distribution of vegetation, flora and fauna, potential for non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and;
- c) watershed (DAS) conditions;

2nd. Examining economic conditions related to:

- a) Accessibility of the Greater Cross Sarmi Mamberamo KPHP area
- b) The economic supporting potential around the Lintas Sarmi Mamberamo Raya KPHP area includes, among others: forestry industry around the Lintas Sarmi Mamberamo Raya KPHP area,

economic opportunities that can be developed, the existence of regional supporting economic institutions,

- c) government administrative boundaries, and
- d) value of forest stands, both timber and non-timber, including carbon and environmental services;

3rd. Examining social conditions related to;

- a) Demographic developments around the area,
- b) patterns of social relations between communities and forests,
- c) The existence of community institutions, and
- d) land tenure patterns by communities in and around the area.

Based on the forest management principles outlined above, the head of KPHP Unit XXI Across Sarmi and Mamberamo Regencies explained: "In preparing forestry development plans at the geographic level of Sarmi Regency, it must refer to development directions and policies at the geographic and spatial scales above in an integrated manner. For this reason, the preparation of the

Forest Management Plan for KPHP Unit XXI Across Sarmi - Mamberamo Raya Regencies was prepared with reference to the direction of forestry development policy both on a national and regional (provincial) scale and synchronized with provincial and district development plans. The five priority policies which are the success targets of the Ministry of Forestry are used as a reference, namely:⁸

- a) Eradicating timber theft and illegal timber trade;
- b) Rehabilitation and conservation of forest resources;
- c) Revitalization of the forestry sector, especially the forestry industry;
- d) Economic empowerment of communities in and around forests;
- e) Strengthening forest areas.

The forestry ministry's policies and strategic plans are then synchronized with the mandate of Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Papua Province, As recently amended by Law Number 2 of 2021 As recently amended by Law Number 2 of 2021 Concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 21 of 2001 Concerning Special Autonomy for

Papua. Therefore, the Papua Provincial government committed to implementing Community-Based Sustainable Forest Management as detailed below:

- a) Recognize, respect and develop indigenous peoples' rights to forest resources;
- b) Resolving conflicts by ensuring indigenous peoples' access to forests;
- c) Prohibit sending wood in the form of logs outside Papua;
- d) Accelerate the development of household-scale forestry industry and community-based forest management programs;
- e) Revoke the permits of companies holding problematic HPH/IUPHHK;
- f) Improving forestry dispute law enforcement by meeting the needs and empowering forestry police;
- g) Developing environmentally friendly forestry-based industries carefully and wisely for equal distribution of community welfare;
- h) Develop a pilot project for community-based sustainable forest management of at least 500,000 ha;
- i) Allocating conversion forest areas of up to 5 million hectares for carbon trading;
- j) Accelerate the establishment of the Forest Management Unit (KPH) Model in Papua Province.

To achieve community-based sustainable forest management, the

⁸ Results of Interview with the Head of KPHP Unit XXI Across Sarmi and Mamberamo Regencies.

Papua Provincial government through the 2019-2024 RPJMD has also established a vision or condition to be achieved, namely "Papua Rises, Independent and Prosperous". The strategic values above are the basis for formulating the vision, mission and long-term development goals of KPHP Unit XXI Across Sarmi and Mamberamo Raya Regencies while still paying attention to their synchronization with the Vision, Mission and Regional Development Goals Province of Papua.⁹

The results of the inventory of potential commercial wood and beautiful wood in the West Coast District area in the KPHP XXI Across Sarmi-Mamberamo Regencies Area, in, can be seen in table 3 below.

Table
Volume Stands of Commercial and
Scenic Timber in the West Coast district

Kelompok/ Jenis	Rata-Rata Vol Dalam Sebaran Diameter/Ha		Potensi (M ² /Ha)
	20cm – 30cm	≥ 40Cm	
Meranti	8,43	51,18	59,61
Rimba Campuran	38,51	98,87	137,38
Kayu Indah	1,51	7,59	9,10

Data Source : KPHP Office Across Sarmi –
Memberamo Raya Regencies.

⁹ Based on data research, The area of KPHP Unit XXI across Sarmi and Mamberamo Raya Regencies is geographically located at coordinates 138° 09' East Longitude - 138° 52' East Longitude and 1° 44' South Latitude - 2° 24' South Latitude.

The forest area in Sarmi Regency has economic potential which, if managed well, is possible to increase state financial income and also improve the welfare of communities around the forest.

According to the Head of KPHP Unit XXI across Sarmi - Mamberamo Raya Regencies, the forest area in Sarmi Regency has economic potential that spreads across various zoning areas in the form of; wood, non-timber forest, sago, bamboo, matoa, aloes, resin, animal products, environmental services and natural tourism.

The area of KPHP Unit XXI is ± 255,814Ha, which consists of production forest ± 80.26% (consisting of limited production forest ± 159,217Ha (62.24%) and production forest 46,105Ha (18.02%) is potential which is very large. Even though of this area only around 18.02 areas are productive, the remainder is production forest area which will be managed on a limited basis, this potential is capital in developing the KPHP Unit XXI area as a model for cross-district KPH management in Papua that is capable of having an impact positive for the welfare of the community around the forest area.

Based on the results of the Periodic Comprehensive Forest Inventory (*Inventarisasi Hutan Menyeluruh Berkala/IHBM*), and Business Permit For Utilization of Wood Forest Products (*Izin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu/ IUPHHK*) PT. Bina Belantara Utama, for forest potential in the KPHP Unit XXI Lintas Sarimi-Mamberamo Raya area is known to have wood potential ranging from 5.74 -158.86 m³/ha. The total volume ranges from 252 – 368.57 m³ with an average diameter range of 31.72-42.34 cm. This shows that the majority of trees in this area are core trees that will be felled in the next cutting rotation if this area is managed as a production forest. If the production forest area in the KPHP area is managed for people's businesses or small-scale businesses, the following wood production potential will be obtained: With a production volume ranging between 84.12-121.86 m³/ha and optimization of the determination of the Annual Allowance Cutting (AAC), for example by the conventional cycle is 35 years, the exploitation factor is 0.7 and the shape factor is 0.8, so the annual felling area for permanent production forests = $97,420 / 35 = 278.34$ Ha/year. If there are 5 business units then each

IUPHHK-HA has a potential of 55.67 Ha/year. Thus, the minimum potential for wood that can be produced by each community timber permit is an average of $55.67 \times 84.112 \times 0.7 \times .8 = 2,622$ m³/year and a maximum of 3,799 m³/year. The dominant tree types found in the KPHP Unit XXI Sarimi - Mamberamo Raya area include ketapang, merbau, matoa, pulai, nyatoh, mersawa, bipa, rusak, and other types. Several types of commercial are found in the KPHP Unit XXI across Sarimi - Mamberamo Raya.¹⁰

Apart from wood, other forest products found at KPHP Unit XXI Across Sarimi - Mamberamo Raya Regencies, are non-timber forest products (NTFPs). The types of NTFPs found in communities in the KPHP area are types that are often used by the community for both productive and consumptive activities. Most of these types of NTFPs are used for consumption. Utilization is also carried out sporadically, only for a moment if there is an order or an order, so it is far from being sustainable management.

The types of NTFPs found consisted of NTFPs from forest plant

¹⁰ Data Source: KPHP Unit XXI Across Sarimi Mamberamo Raya Regencies Office.KPHP Unit XXI Province Papua.

types and NTFPs from animals. The vegetable group or plant and plant products consist of the resin group, the essential oil group, the fatty oil group, the starch and fruit group, the tannin group, the dyes and saps of the medicinal and ornamental plant groups, the palm and bamboo groups, and the Alkaloid group (quinine). The animal group consists of two groups, namely hunted animals and captive-bred animals. Hunting animals are divided into mammals, reptiles, amphibians and aves.

A new paradigm in the forestry sector, especially tropical rain forests, taking into account the existence and active participation of forest communities, the definition of Non-Timber Forest Products is defined as all biological products that can be obtained from forests, social functions of forests, ecological functions of forests, and other products. services from the forest. However, according to the Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 01-5010.4-2002 concerning nomenclature and especially groups of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), they are grouped into 9 (nine) groups, starting from the stem group and its derivatives; oil group; groups of fruit, seeds, flowers and leaves; skin group;

rubber group; resin group; group of various vegetables; groups of various tubers; various groups of hawani and their derivatives.

The types of NTFP commodities included in the group of stems and their derivatives are various types of rattan and their derivative products, bamboo, Nira (the product of palm tree tapping), and sago. The types of NTFP commodities included in the essential oil group are sandalwood oil, eucalyptus oil, Gandapura oil, cinnamon oil, eucalyptus oil, ylang ylang oil, keruing oil, lawang oil, masohi oil, patchouli oil, pine oil, lemongrass oil, Turpentine Oil, Trawas Oil, Ilang-ilang oil produced from distilling the *Cananga odorata* BAIL tree.

To achieve this goal, a development direction and policy that is more operational and outlined in a complete, integrated and comprehensive planning system is needed. In accordance with the forestry planning system as outlined in Government Regulation Number 44 of 2004 concerning Forestry Planning, the form of forestry planning consists of long-term plans which are macro in nature, medium-term plans which are micro in nature and annual plans which are

technically operational in nature. The three forms of planning are arranged hierarchically based on spatial and geographical scales and are an integral and inseparable part of national, regional and local development plans.

The distribution of vegetable and animal NTFPs is dominant in lowland areas to hilly areas. Types such as bamboo, nibung, sugar palm, breadfruit, genemo, ant nest, betel are spread in lowland areas to flat and undulating hills. Meanwhile, species such as sago, rattan, palm oil, mangroves, ferns are distributed in the lowlands with a height of less than 15 m above sea level. This potential NTFP is spread unevenly and the amount varies. The following are several types of HHKB that are dominantly used by the community and their average potential in the KPHP Unit XXI Sarmi - Mamberamo Raya area.

With the variety of natural resources and forest products found in the XXI KPHP area across Sarmi-Mamberamo Raya Regency, Papua Province, especially in the framework of further optimizing the role of KPHP XXI, the Sarmi Regency Government has adopted a policy, namely proposing to the Papua provincial government, so that the management of the KPHP region

XXI unit is formed into a Regional Work Unit (SKPD), within the framework of synchronizing all policies regarding Forest Management in the KPHP area across Sarmi - Mamberamo Raya Regencies. However, the proposals submitted by the Sarmi Regency government have not yet been realized due to various factors and reasons.

B. OBSTACLES AND SOLUTIONS IN FOREST MANAGEMENT IN REALIZING SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN SARMI REGENCY PROVINCE OF PAPUA.

As explained below, forests are one of Indonesia's natural resources that need to be safeguarded, protected and managed well, in accordance with management principles. Apart from that, considering the function and position of forests in Indonesia as having a strategic role in national development, various policies have been issued by the Government, through the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry and Environment. One of the policies is management in the forestry sector, by forming special units that are given roles based on their duties and functions, namely Production Forest Management Units (KPHP).

In practice, the Production Forest Management System in Papua Province has been running for more than 3 decades. On the one hand, this forest management system is recognized as having had a positive impact on regional and national economic growth, opening regional isolation, and creating jobs. But this system does not lead to the realization of forest management sustainable because of the impact on improvement. The welfare of communities around the forest is less felt.

Until now, the number of poor people living in in and around forest areas reaches 38% or around 793,400 people with a per capita income of IDR 225,195 per month (BPS Papua Province 2008). Condition This has placed Papua Province as a region poorest in Indonesia according to the Development Index. The average human (HDI) in 2008 was 64.00.¹¹

Policies in the forestry sector are not yet optimal because the government is currently only carrying out functions forest management unit and has not yet implemented it functional forest management so that the majority designated forest areas do not have

institutions management at the on site level. To overcome management problems at the on site level, government issued a Forest Management Unit (KPH) policy which functions as a Forest Management Production Unit (KPHP). KPHP is a forest management area according to its main functions and designation that can be managed efficiently and sustainably

KPHP development is the process of strengthening KPHP starting from the determination of the KPHP by the Minister of Forestry up to building the capacity and capability of KPHP. There are two principles that performance must fulfill KPHP development, namely management effectiveness and efficiency KPHP organization. Management effectiveness is closely related with the aim of establishing and the KPHP management process (forest management, utilization, rehabilitation, and protection and conservation). Meanwhile, the efficiency of the KPH organization is closely related to institutional model built and source support available power.

Based on Minister of Forestry Decree Number of 481/Menhut-II/2009 concerning Regional Determination Forest Management Production Unit

¹¹ Data Source Papua Province Central Statistics Agency, 2010.

(KPHP) and Forest Management Protected Unit (KPHL) Papua Province, has been designated 56 KPH consisting of from 31 KPHP and 25 KPHL covering an area of 18,180,201 hectares or 58.49% of the forest area in the Province Papua. One of the 31 KPHPs that have been formed is KPHP Region XXI across Sarmi Regency and Memberamo Raya Regency.

For this reason, in its development, to make the role of KPHP region XXI more effective, the government of Sarmi Regency proposed that it become an SKPD, however this proposal has not been realized to date. This is caused by several factors, including several indicators that have not been met.

Indicators that have been implemented well is the establishment of the KPHP working area (stage planning) as stipulated in the Decree Minister of Forestry Number SK.481/Menhut-II/2009. Indicators that have not been met include support RTRW in planning, work relations, institutions KPHP program, convergence of KPHP programs, mobilization of funds, utilization of human resource potential, competitive grants development of KPHP, as well as the formation, arrangement, and strengthening KPHP

institutions. Apart from that, it was also found indicators that have been implemented but are not optimal, namely socialization of the KPHP program, formation of the KPHP Working Group Team, mobilization of funds, and utilization of personnel. The low the performance of establishing KPHP areas is caused by weak stakeholder understanding of the KPHP concept, low role of stakeholders in planning formation of KPHP areas, as well as ineffective relationships between stakeholders in the implementation of coordination and cooperation in fulfilling the formation criteria and indicators KPHP area.

CONCLUSION

The formulation of the regional government institutional model is directed at efforts to improve the performance of the formation of KPH areas, in particular the formation of the Production Forest Management Unit for Region XXI across Sarmi Regency and Memberamo Raya Regency, as a unit that is given the role of carrying out forest management with the hope of increasing the capacity and effectiveness of relationships between stakeholders. in fulfilling the criteria and indicators required for the establishment

of KPHP areas as a forum for sustainable forest management. Based on the criteria for guaranteeing regional stability, financial health, organizational capacity, and relations with the government, it is known that the Satker is very suitable to act as KPHP manager in Papua Province. However, with strategic considerations and the aspirations of regional stakeholders, the regional government can form SKPD as the manager of KPHP in Papua Province.

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