STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN PERHUTANAN SOSIAL SUMATERA BARAT
(Studi Kasus Kabupaten Pasaman)

TESIS

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Abstak

Perhutanan sosial merupakan mata rantai penghubung antara kesejahteraan masyarakat dan kelestarian hutan. Pemerintah Sumatera Barat telah menetapkan target perluasan wilayah areal hutan kelola rakyat melalui skema perhutanan sosial tahun 2012-2017 seluas 500.000 Hektar, dimana 71.000 Hektar dibebankan kepada Kabupaten Pasaman sebagai bentuk pembangunan kehutanan di daerah. Sampai dengan tahun 2015, Kabupaten Pasaman hanya mampu merealisasikannya seluas 1.366 Ha (2,0%). Rendahnya realisasi perluasan tersebut, tentu menjadi perhatian bagi pemerintah daerah serta *stakeholder* terkait, sehingga untuk mendorong perluasan perhutanan sosial perlu dilakukan analisis, alternatif strategi dan arah kebijakan pengembangan perhutanan sosial yang komperehensif sebagai acuan dan rekomendasi perencanaan perhutanan sosial yang berujung pada kelestarian hutan, kesejahteraan masyarakat dan keberlanjutan pembangunan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis pengembangan perhutanan sosial di Kabupaten Pasaman serta Merumuskan alternatif strategi dan arah kebijakan pengembangan perhutanan sosial di Kabupaten Pasaman.

Data primer dikumpulkan melalui observasi, kuesioner serta *indepth interview* kepada narasumber kunci. Data sekunder dikumpulkan melalui telaah dokumen serta laporan. Data kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif. Perumusan strategi dan arah kebijakan disusun dari hasil *indepth interview* menggunakan analisis faktor internal dan eksternal strategis serta matrik SWOT.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rendahnya persentase capaian perluasan areal hutan kelola rakyat melalui skema perhutanan sosial, disebabkan oleh tahapan yang panjang dan proses perizinan masih terlalu lama, rendahnya kapasitas SDM aparat dan kelompok tani hutan, dukungan dana yang kurang memadai, kejelasan batas nagari dan tumpang tindihnya areal perhutanan sosial dengan perizinan lain.

Penelitian ini kemudian menghasilkan 9 (sembilan) strategi utama yang diprioritaskan kepada 4 (empat) strategi, salah satunya adalah peningkatan peran pemerintah dan partisipasi masyarakat dalam perbaikan perekonomian serta kualitas sumber daya manusia melalui pengembangan sistem pengetahuan, transfer teknologi dan pendidikan kehutanan. Untuk melaksanakan strategi tersebut dirumuskan 5 (lima) arah kebijakan guna mendorong proses pembangunan perhutanan sosial di Kabupaten Pasaman.

Kata Kunci : Perhutanan sosial, Pembangunan berkelanjutan, Strategi, SWOT

SOCIAL FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
OF WEST SUMATERA
(Case Study of Pasaman Regency)

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Abstract

Social forestry is the connecting link between the welfare of society and the preservation of forests. West Sumatera government has set a target of territorial expansion of forest area that managed by the people through social forestry scheme in 2012-2017 covering 500.000 Hectares, of which 71.000 Hectares are charged to Pasaman Regency as a form of forestry development in that area. Until 2015, Pasaman Regency only able to realize an area of 1,366 ha (2.0%) of the social forestry. The low realization of this expansion, certainly a concern for local authorities and relevant stakeholders, so as to encourage the expansion of social forestry should apply analysis, strategic alternatives and policy direction of the social forestry development comprehensively as a reference and planning recommendations of the social forestry that led to the preservation of forests, public welfare and sustainable development. The purpose of this study was to analyze the development of social forestry in Pasaman Regency and formulate alternative strategies and policy direction of social forestry development in Pasaman Regency.

Primary data was collected through observation, questionnaires and indepth interviews to key informants. Secondary data was collected through a review of documents and reports. Then the data were analyzed by the descriptive qualitative method. The formulation of the strategy and the policy directions was arranged from the results of in-depth interviews that using analyze of internal and external factors strategy and SWOT matrix.

The results showed that the low percentage of the achievements of the expansion of forest area that managed by the people through a scheme of social forestry, caused by the long stages and the licensing process, the low capacity of human resources of the officers and forest farmer groups, funding inadequate, clarity boundary villages and overlapping social forestry area with other permissions.

This research is then produced 9 (nine) key strategies that prioritized the 4 (four) strategies, one of which is the increased role of government and community participation in the improvement of the economy and the quality of human resources through the development of a system of knowledge, technology transfer and forestry education. To implement such a strategy is formulated 5 (five) policy in order to encourage the development of social forestry in Pasaman Regency.

Keywords: Social forestry, Sustainable development, Strategy, SWOT