



# PREPARING FOREST FARMERS READINESS TO IMPLEMENT TLAS IN JAVA

*Training on TLAS Understanding in  
Community Forest in Java for Forest  
Farmers Group*

**Directorate General of Forest Utilization and ITTO TFL PD  
010/09 Rev.1 (M)**

Sukajadi Hotel, Bandung  
19 – 23 September 2011

Grand Setiakawan Hotel, Solo  
24 - 28 October 2011

Ibis Hotel, Surabaya  
27 February - 2 March 2012



2011- 2012

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**ITTO TFL PD 010/09 Rev. 1 (M)**

“Strengthening the Capacity of Related Stakeholders in Java on Implementing New Indonesian TLAS”

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# FOREWORD

Training on the understanding of Timber Legality Verification System (TVLS) for Community Forest Farmers had a strategic value in improving the marketing of timber trade. In order to gain market and non market incentives to encourage the improvement of sustainable forest management, to improve their image for forest managers and government / state and to improve market access or trade purposes, therefore the forest community farmers were trained on the understanding of TLVS for Farmers Group / Community Forest Farmer.

Training was held in three terms: 1) in West Java, at Hotel Sukajadi Bandung, 9-23 September 2011, with the total participants 18 persons, 2) in Central Java and DI Yogyakarta, at Hotel Grand Setia Kawan Solo, 24-28 October 2011, with the total participants 20 persons 3) in East Java, at Ibis Surabaya Hotel, 27 February to 2 March 2011 with the total participants of 21 persons. In addition, the training activities were conducted in classroom, as well as the participants were also invited to perform the field practice in the Forest Management Unit in each province. The training was part of a series on strengthening capacity for the community at the level of Small Forest Enterprises (SFE) to prepare the implementation of TLVS in Community Privately-Owned Forest, in accordance with the objectives that set forth in the ITTO Project PD TFL-010/09 Rev.1.

These training activities was organized by the Ministry of Forestry in cooperation with ITTO, supported by resource persons and facilitators of the Association for the Study of Economic and Social Development as a non-governmental organizations who were experienced in providing training at various levels, especially in the community level. The success of this training could not be separated from the committee from ITTO team which were consisting of Mrs. Lasmini, Mrs. Ditha, Mrs. Bella and also Mr. Angga in addition to the active role of the participants themselves in following the training process by using the method of Adult Education.

This report would provide an overview of the training activities had been implemented and could provide benefits to those in need. We thanked the management of -ITTO Project TFL PD 010/09 Rev.1 and other stakeholders who have contributed, suggested or criticism, so that the training was held as expected.

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ATTACHMENTS

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BPK/BUK	: Bina Produksi Kehutanan / Bina Usaha Kehutanan / <i>Directorate Forest Utilization</i>
BPPHH	: Bina Pengolahan dan Pemasaran Hasil Hutan / <i>Directorate Development of Processing and Marketing of Forest Products</i>
BIKPHH	: Bina Iuran Kehutanan dan Peredaran Hasil Hutan / <i>Directorate Forest Levy Development and Forest Products Circulation</i>
Bakul	: <i>Broker</i>
BP2HP	: Balai Pemantauan Pemanfaatan Hutan Produksi / <i>Center of Monitoring and Utilization of Production Forest</i>
FMU	: <i>Forest Management Unit</i>
KAN	: Komite Akreditasi Nasional / <i>National Accreditation Committee</i>
KR	: Kayu Rakyat / <i>Wood from Community Forest</i>
ITTO	: <i>International Tropical Timber Organization</i>
LV-LK	: lembaga verifikasi legalitas kayu / <i>timber legality verification agencies</i>
PUHH	: penatausahaan hasil hutan / <i>Management of Forest</i>
PHBML	: Pengelolaan Hutan Berbasis Masyarakat Lestari / <i>Sustainable Community-Based Forest Management</i>
Surat Edaran	: <i>Circular Letter</i>
SFM	: <i>Sustainable Forest Management</i>
SKAU	: Surat keterangan asal usul / <i>certificate of origin</i>
SKSKB	: Surat keterangan sahnya kayu bulat / <i>certificate validity logs</i>
SVLK/TLVS/TLAS	: Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu / <i>Timber Legality Verification System / Timber Legality Assurance System</i>
VLK / TLV	: Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu / <i>Timber Legality Verification</i>

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# Chapter 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

The high rate of deforestation in Indonesia has become a serious problem that narrow the rest of the world's forests were about 40%. With a forest area of 1.3 million ha in Indonesia, timber production potential of forests community reached 43 million m<sup>3</sup>. Of these, 23 million m<sup>3</sup> of timber in form of teak were produced by a community forest in Java (MoF, 2007). The magnitude of these figures showed how important the strategic value of community forest as well as the support of economic and ecological buffer.

Community forest was a forest that grow on land owned by the community or the people whose their presence had been there for long ago. Community forests were planted, nurtured and passed down from generation to generation. Community forests became integral part of Indonesian society, including for Java community which most of them were a farmers for their livelihoods.

Along with the development of today's forest industry, forest people had contributed a great deal of wood raw material supply. Advancement and preservation of wood processing technology had also been open and expand markets of forest products industry for local and overseas markets. In the future, potential of timber forest products market would be even brighter, given the increasing diversity of types of processed timber which need the availability material sustainably.

The important role of community forests mentioned above certainly needed to be addressed wisely with good forest management that could maintain its continuity and sustainability and at the same time preserving the harvests, which were the timber products.

At the moment, Timber products in from of logs that was originated form community forest was became superior. Since the production of logs from natural forests had been significantly limited and the supply of timber from plantation forests had not reached the target of national needs. For example, there was the tendency of some plywood industry by starting to use the substitution of *meranti* as a raw material into *jabon* or *sengon* that used for plywood core material. Even some of the major industries in East Java had been cooperating with the farmers and community forest managers in the *Temanggung* area of Central Java to plant certain species that became industry needs. They then created a *profit sharing* mechanism that provides benefits for both parties.

This potential was being recognized had created a new trade mechanism of timber trade which was governed by different local mechanisms for each different region. In Temanggung area, for example, besides a direct trade links between industry and farmers, trade mechanism also driven by the role of traders or middle-man). Meanwhile in the Wonogiri and Pacitan areas, role of the "*Bakul*" is very dominant. This timber mechanism should be regulated based on Decree of Ministry of Forestry Number P.51/Menhut-II/2006.



However, due to that trading mechanism as above mentioned the Ministry of Forestry Decree Number P.51/Menhut-II/2006 was not implemented accordingly. In fact, SKAU publishing mechanism was governed by traders, such as that SKAU documents were not stored and be archived in the village by the owner of the timber.

Lack of control mechanisms on the circulation of forest community's timber products could be used illegally by third parties on publishing PUHH document. If this happened continuously, then the wooden image which was originally came from community's forest timber product could be undermined by the illegal activities of some un-responsible people who want to take an advantage. Therefore, some "tools" were necessary to provide protection of timber originated from community forest so that they could get a legal status as evidenced by a system that can be trusted by the market.

Ministry of Forestry Decree Number P.38/Menhut-II/2009 concerning on the Standard and Guidelines for Assessment of Sustainable Production Forest Management (SFM) and the Timber Legality Verification (TLV), to impose the community forest rights had not really ready to be implement it. Besides being some of the problems above mentioned, people were still not accustomed to the importance of documentation of SKAU as well as documentation of SKSKB Cap "KR" and control of the legal document base.

ITTO Project PD TFL-010/09 Rev.1 (M) tried to find answers on the importance of personnel and institutional capacity building at the level of forest farmers. Java Island as the timber production centers in almost all districts becomes the training target and mentoring program. Therefore, society as the manager of community forest in Java would understand on TLVS. Training had been conducted and directed to the Forest Farmers as the manager of Community Forest in order to understand the concept and TLVS standards and related regulations as a provision to increase the ability of individual participants in implementing timber legality verification system in their respective areas.

## **1.2. Purposes and Objectives**

### **Purposes**

The purposes of this training were as follows:

- Participants were able to explore and foster motivation for developing a sustainable forest
- Participants had an understanding on the TLVS
- To motivate participants on the development of the institutional community forests so that forest management could be hold better through group and cooperative with the TLVS.
- Participants were able to manage the financial accounting and develop forest farmer groups
- Participants understood in regard TLVS documents
- To understand and be able to explain the outreach to the other party on TLVS.

## **objectives**

After participate on this training, the participants were expected to:

- All participants had an ability to implement the TLVS in their area or community.
- All participants were able to develop the organization of farmer groups managing forests in a way for the better management that supported by the relevant business group
- All participants understood the concepts and standards TLVS
- All participants understood on the laws and regulations related to TLVS

### **1.3. Output**

Participants were expected to be :

- a. Able to manage Community Forest Farmer Group professionally
- b. Able to manage the Community Forest Farmers Group on bookkeeping administration system and proper financial administration
- c. Understand the TLVS requirements.
- d. Understand the logic framework and requirements of TLVS
- e. Able to apply the TLVS in the Forest Rights

### **1.4. Methodology**

- a. Adult Education (POD)
- b. Lecture
- c. Group Discussion
- d. Plenary Discussion of Results
- e. Brainstorming
- f. Games

## Chapter 2. Curriculum and Syllabus

The curriculum, teaching materials and training materials prepared by the Project Team together with Mrs. Dian Susanty as a Consultant (Training Expert) from PT. TUV and Mrs. Ririen AW as a Training Assistant also from PT. TUV. The training materials are presented by consultant, should be adjusted with the standard curriculum and syllabus issued by the Forestry Education and Training Center (*Pusdiklat Kehutanan*), in Bogor.

According to the existing rules (PP 12/2010) any training activities related to forestry activities must be identified and approved by the Head of Forestry Education and Training Center (*Kapusdiklat*). Furthermore, the substance of the training materials also needs to be adjusted to the prevailing format in Forestry Education and Training Center (*Pusdiklat Kehutanan*), in Bogor. The material must be proportionate to the delivery of training theory / discussion and practical activities in the field.

The training materials also should have more practice activities rather than theory. Training materials are consist of dissemination of laws and regulations connected to TLVS, background behind the forming of TLVS, and how to strengthen land tenure system and the administrative system of wood (PUHH).

Classroom teaching and learning activities for forest farmers had been arranged in the syllabus that had been approved by the Education Training Center of the Ministry of Forestry Number: SK 114/Dik-2/2011 as follows

### 2.1. Training Time

The training was conducted a three-day training equivalent to 28 hours lessons @ 45 minutes. Consist of 20 hours training lesson (JPL) in form of theory and 8 hours training lesson (JPL) in form of field practice.

### 2.2. Equipment and Training Materials

- a. Equipment : stationery
- b. In Class : Laptop/Desktop, LCD Projector, whiteboard, flip chart, markers, maps, document, etc.
- c. In Field : maps, compass, document, etc.

### 2.3. List of Materials

Table 1. List of Materials

No.	Materials	JPL
<b>I.</b>	<b>Theory</b>	<b>20</b>
1.	atmosphere and spiritual intelligence	1
2.	TLVS policy in regard of the trade on forest product (Community Forest PUHH)	3
3.	The introduction of systems and standards TLVS on Community Forests	3
4.	Procedures and protocol in the assessment of TLVS for community forest holders	3
5.	Institutional recognition in the management of community forests	2
6.	Financial Management and Capital Management businesses in the group in order to support PHBML	4
7.	Structuring the management of information on the forest management, timber harvesting, and the circulation of PUHH	4
<b>II.</b>	<b>FIELD PRACTICE</b>	<b>8</b>
8.	Simulation and Practice	8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>

### 2.4. Evaluation of the Training Participants

Evaluation of the training participants includes mastery of the material / academic performance and work attitude during the training.

### 2.5. Syllabus

Table 2. Syllabus of Training on TLVS/TLAS Understanding for Forest Farmers

Table 2. Training Syllabus of Understanding to Timber Legality Verification System Requirements for Community Forest/Private Land.

No	Topic	Indicators of success	Core Discussion	Reference	Hours	Methods / Aids and Materials
1	Ice breaking	After attending this course participants will be able to: - Mutually know each other and communicate fluently - Having a passion and motivation to practice and work - Have a good cooperation	1.Introduction/ ice breaking 2. Increased enthusiasm and motivation to practice and work 3. Increased work		1	a. Games, discussion, lecture b. Whiteboard, LCD, flipchart, duct tape, game material
2	TLVS/TLAS policy in the context of forest products trade	Participants of forest farmer groups / private forest farmer understand the policy of sustainable forest production management and verification of legal timber trade in forest products from private forest (Community Privately-Owned Forest)	- Government policies related to Sustainable Forest Management and Wood Legality Verification System - Definition of Community Privately-Owned Forest - Trading System from the Community Forest products - Legal aspect	- P 38/ Menhut- II/ 2009 - P.6/ VI/SET/ 2009 - References related to SFM - Permenhut No. P.51/ Menhut-II/ 2006) and amendments - Reference related to circulation and community timber trade	3	methods: Presentations / Lectures Drawing node of timber trade Drawing shapes of Community Privately-Owned Forest Group discussion Tools and Materials: Paper labels / stickers, Metaplan / Post it, Markers of colorful, Flipchart paper, Plano, White Board, LCD, Laptop, Pictures of Community Privately-

						Owned Forest
3	Introduction to System and standard TLV on Community Forest/ lahan masyarakat.	Participants able to describe the situation of timber legality verification system implementation in community forests (Community Forest)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Background of TLVS/TLAS implementation on private forest (Community Privately-Owned Forest)</li> <li>- TLV principles on private/ community forest.</li> <li>- Standards and Guidelines for Timber Legality Verification of Community Privately-Owned Forest</li> <li>- Transformation Appendix 5 P.6/VISet / 2009 (Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Verifiers TLV Community Privately-Owned Forest)</li> </ul>	<p>Regulations on Standards and Guidelines for Assessment of Sustainable Forest Management and Timber Legality Verification on License Holders or the community forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- P 38/Menhut-II/2009</li> <li>- Regulation No. P.6/VI/ SET/2 009</li> <li>- Appendix 5. P.6/VISet / 2009</li> </ul>	3	<p>Methods:</p> <p>Presentations / Lectures</p> <p>Drawing TLVS/TLAS mechanism</p> <p>Group discussion</p> <p>Tools and Materials:</p> <p>Paper labels / stickers, Metaplan / Post it, Markers, Flipchart paper, Plano, White Board, LCD, Laptop</p>
4	Procedures and protocols for the implementation of TLV assessment for community	Participants of forest farmer groups / private forest owners understand the procedure / protocol of TLV assessment that will be roled by auditors LV-LK.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional component at TLV</li> <li>- P 02/2010 related to the stages of TLV assessment</li> <li>- Preparation of farmer groups/</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulation P 02/2010</li> <li>- References related to the illustration of the groups experience in the preparation of TLV</li> </ul>	3	<p>methods:</p> <p>Presentations / Lectures</p> <p>Demonstration (stage by stage TLV assessment activities by LV-LK auditor).</p> <p>Simulation case</p>

	forest holder		private forest owner to response the stages in TLV	implementation.		Tools and Materials: Paper label / sticker, Metaplan / Post-it, Colorful markers, Plano Paper, Board Plano, White Board, LCD, Laptop.
5	Introduction to institutional of community forest management	Participants understand the minimum requirements for institutional TLVS/TLAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of community forest management organizations</li> <li>- Distribution of work, authority and working relationships within the organization</li> <li>- Terms of qualified human resources in the management of community forest</li> <li>- Institutional Form on private forest management (Farmer Groups / <i>Koperasi</i>)</li> <li>- Institutional Management of community forest within the scope of TLVS/TLAS application</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- References related to Institutional Community Forest</li> <li>- References related to information about farmers' groups have been formed in the Java</li> <li>- References Related Institutional Forests</li> <li>- Examples of the institutional of community forests</li> </ul>	2	<p>Methods: Presentations / Lectures Discussion Illustration of group formation</p> <p>Tools and Materials: Paper label / striker, Metaplan / Post-it, Colorful markers, Plano Paper, Board Plano, White Board,</p>
6	Financial and	Participants understands	- Introduction models	- Example of	3	Methods:

	capital Management in the group in order to support PHBML	forms/ model of microfinance to support community forest governance, capital submission mechanisms of Community Privately-Owned Forest (through the government or bank), and the method of capital management on forest institution	of microfinance to support community forest governance - Mechanism of capital submission of Community Privately-Owned Forest (through the government or bank) - Method of business capital management the community forest institution	microfinance models to support community forest governance (financial institutions, banks, BLU) - Examples of capital management system at Community Forest - Examples of capital proposal submission for community forest (Community Forest).		Presentations / Lectures discussion Tools and Materials: Paper label / striker, Metaplan / Post-it, Colorful markers, Plano Paper, Board Plano, White Board, LCD, Laptop.
7	Structuring on the information management of private/ community forest management and timber harvesting	Participants understand the importance of structuring the completeness of the documentation / archival documents at the individual forest farmers and / or organization of community forest management unit.	- Completeness of the documents that describe the organization's establishment at the village level. - Completeness of documents that contain Distribution of work, authority and working relationships within the organization - Completeness of	- Appendix 5 P.6/VISet / 2009 - Permenhut No.P.51/Menhut-II/2006) - Examples of documents of the organization of community forest management unit - Examples of documents containing the job distribution,	4	Methods: Exercise of preparing information (tracking completeness of the ownership legality of community timber in timber products trade). Working group Tools and Materials: Paper label / striker, Metaplan / Post-it, Colorful Markers, Paper Plano, Plano Board, White Board, LCD,



			<p>documents concerning the status of private/ community forest management - the planting rules, maintenance, sustainable harvesting</p> <p>- Completeness of the documents that describe the legality of land tenure and the community timber produced at the farm level and / or at the level of organization of the community forest management unit.</p> <p>- Completeness and appropriateness of archival documents of land ownership, SKAU transport documents, documents cutting permits, and documents invoices / receipts from timber sales at the farmer level and</p>	<p>authority and job relationships within the organization</p> <p>- Examples of documents that describe the validity of land tenure, SKAU transport documents, documents cutting permits, and documents invoices / receipts from timber sales at the farmer level</p>		Laptop.
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			completeness of documentation at the organizational level of community forest management unit.			
II Exercise/ Practice						
8	Simulation and TLV Exercise in community forest	Participants skilled in preparing the requirements needed in the TLV roled by LV-LK auditor.	Simulations conducted on particular topics Field study to observe UM that had prepared for the implementation of TLVS/TLAS		8	Simulation Methods: games, case studies, individual assignments and working group Method of Practice: field trips Tools and Materials: Paper label / striker, Metaplan / Post-it, Colorful markers, Plano Paper, Board Plano, White Board, LCD, Laptop, transport for field trips, Camera / Handy Camp

## 2.6. Training Agenda

Table 3. Training agenda

MATERIALS	TIME	PIC
<b>FIRST DAY</b> Opening	19:00- finish	Organizers
<b>DAY TWO</b> atmosphere and spiritual intelligence	08:00 to 08:45	Trainer/Facilitator
TLVS policy in regard of the trade on forest product (Community Forest PUHH)	08:45 to 11:15	Trainer/Facilitator/Resource Person
The introduction of systems and standards TLVS on Community Forests	11:15 to 12:00	Trainer/Facilitator/Resource Person
LUNCH TIME	12:00 to 13:00	Organizers
The introduction of systems and standards TLVS on Community Forests (Continued)	13:00 to 14:30	Trainer/Facilitator
Coffee Break	14:30 to 15:00	Organizers
Procedures and protocol in the assessment of TLVS for community forest holders	15:00 to 17:15	Trainer/Facilitator
DINNER	19:00- Finish	Organizers
<b>THIRD DAY</b> Institutional recognition in the management of community forests	08:00 to 09:30	Trainer/Facilitator
Financial Management and Capital Management businesses in the group in order to support PHBML	09:30 to 10:15	Trainer/Facilitator
Coffee Break	10:15 to 10:30	Organizers
Financial Management and Capital Management businesses in the group in order to support PHBML (continued)	10:30 to 12:45	Trainer/Facilitator
LUNCH	12:45 to 13:15	Organizers
Structuring the management of information on the forest management, timber harvesting, and the circulation of PUHH	13:15 to 14:45	Trainer/Facilitator
Coffee Break	14:45 to 15:00	Organizers
Structuring the management of information on the forest management, timber harvesting, and the circulation of PUHH (continued)	15:00 to 16:30	Trainer/Facilitator

Inventory, Preparation and explanation on the Field visits and practice in Forest Group	16:30 to 17:00	Trainer/Facilitator
DINNER	19:00- Finish	Organizers
<b>DAY FOUR</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visits and TLVS Practices in the Community Forest / Public Land</li> <li>• Discussion of results and findings during field practice</li> <li>• Plenary results and findings during field practice</li> </ul>	06:30 to 16:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizers</li> <li>• Trainer</li> <li>• Facilitator</li> <li>• Resource Person</li> </ul>
<b>FIFTH DAY</b> <b>Evaluation of Implementation</b>	08:00 to 9:00 a.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizers</li> </ul>
<b>Closing Ceremony</b>	09:00 to 10:00	All Participants and Organizers

# Chapter 3. Organization and Implementation

## 3.1. Basics of Law implementation

1. Activities for Output 3 of ITTO Project PD TFL-010/09 Rev.1 (M)
2. Invitation Letter from Secretary General of Forest Utilization No. 132/Set-2/2011 dated August 23, 2011
3. Decision of Head of Education Training Centre Of the Ministry of Forestry No. SK 114/Dik-2/2011

## 3.2. Time and Venue

- a. In West Java; training activities for the Forest Farmers was held on 19-23 September 2011. As for the teaching and learning activities in classes held at: Hotel Sukajadi, Bandung. Field studies were carried out in: FMU" Tani Sejahtera", Cisaga Village, Ciamis, West Java.
- b. In Central Java; training activities for the Forest Farmers was held on 24-28 October 2011. As for the teaching and learning activities in classes held at: Hotel Grand Setia Kawan, Solo. Field practice was carried out in: FMU" Wana Lestari Makmur", Jatingarang Village, Sukoharjo, Central Java.
- c. In East Java; training activities for the Forest Farmers was held on 27 February – 2 March 2012. As for the teaching and learning activities in classes held at: Hotel Ibis, Surabaya. Field practice was carried out in: FMU" Gerbang Lestari", Kombang Village, Bangkalan, East Java.

## 3.3. Executive Committee

Secretariat of the organizing committee was the Project ITTO TFL-PD 010/09 Rev.1 (M) team, which were consisted of: Mrs. Lasmini, Mrs. Ditha, Mrs. Bella and Mr. Angga.

## 3.4. Facilitators

Training activities in West Java were guided by a facilitator and instructor as follows:

- a. Mr. Daru Asycarya from IDEAS consultancy agency
- b. Mr. Idris Abdullah from IDEAS consultancy agency
- c. Mr. Wahyu F. Riva from IDEAS consultancy agency

Training activities in Central Java and East Java were guided by a facilitator and instructor as follows:

- a. Mr. Teguh Suprpto from PERSEPSI agency
- b. Mr. Rody Hanan Wibowo from PERSEPSI agency
- c. Mr. Nuryahya from PERSEPSI agency

Other Facilitator is Mr. Nurtjahya Wilasa S. Hut, MAP, MA, from Forestry Education and Training Center.

### **3.5. Resource Persons**

Resource persons were invited to Training on Understanding TLVS for Forest Farmers in Java is competent official and responsible officer in wood field of administration and distribution of forest product from community forest, as well as responsible for the development of Community Forests in the region, and was responsible for the problems of education and training.

Resource persons at training in West Java are Ir. Budi Soesatyo, Head of the West Java Provincial Forestry Office; Ir. Helmi Basalamah, Head of Forestry Education and Training Center; and Ir. Kusnandar MD, from Directorate of Forestry Contribution and Distribution, Directorate General of BUK. He has been involved in the formulation of TLVS/TLAS and expert in Forest Administration and Forestry Legislation Regulations on Distribution of Forest Products.

In Central Java Province, the resource persons are Mr. Gatot, and Ir. Oman Djoewarna. There is also speaker at the opening of training in Solo Ir. Tato Subiantoro from the Secretariat of Directorate General of Forest Utilization.

Resource persons in East Java Province are Head of the East Java Provincial Forestry Office, Ir. Gatot; Chief BP2HP Surabaya, Ir. Ibrahim; and staff of the East Java Provincial Forestry Office, Ir. Dodi Arif Sarwono.

# Chapter 4. Training on TLAS/TLVS Understanding in West Java & Banten

## 4.1. List of Facilitator, Instructor and Participants

Training activities in West Java were guided by a facilitator and instructor as follows:

- a. Mr. Daru Asycarya from IDEAS consultancy agency
- b. Mr. Idris Abdullah from IDEAS consultancy agency
- c. Mr. Wahyu F. Riva from IDEAS consultancy agency

The participants are coming from :

- a. Farmers Bhakti Marga, Banten
- b. Farmers Cooperative Bungur Makmur, Banten
- c. Farmers Sri Mulya, Cirebon
- d. Cooperative Business Association Wood, Ciamis'
- e. Cooperative Jawal, Ciamis
- f. Prosperous Farmers Group, Ciamis
- g. Farmers Hope Group, Brass
- h. Group saluyu Bloom, Brass
- i. Farmers CIBEBER
- j. Farmers Dahlia
- k. Propolis Farmers Jaya, Brass
- l. Mist Mountain Farmers Group, Brass
- m. Sumur Dadap Farmers Group, Brass
- n. Area Farmers Sukabumi
- o. Bogor Region Farmers
- p. Regional Farmers Cianjur
- q. Regional Farmers Lebak
- r. Regional Farmers Pandeglang
- s. Area Farmers Tasikmalaya
- t. Area Farmers Main Page

## 4.2. Opening of Training

Training for farmers who manage the community forest was opened by the Head of Forestry Education and Training Center, Ministry of Forestry, Mr Helmi Basalamah. Previously Mrs Lasmini, Project Leader ITTO and MoF officials also deliver introductory and expectations that can be achieved in training process.

The opening was also attended by the Head of Department of Forestry and Plantation West Java Province. The entire opening Participants then sang the national anthem Indonesia Raya and Mars Rimbawan.



Picture 1. Training Participants and Organizers in West Java

### 4.3. Training Materials

#### 4.3.1. Ice Breaking and spiritual intelligence

This material was presented by Ir. Nurcahyo Wiloso from Forestry Education and Training Center as a means to “break the ice” among the participants who might not have known before. This material also led participants to be able to follow the training with enthusiasm and motivated by the material and the issues that will be taught. Some ice breaking techniques through games and physical movements provide a more pleasant fresh.



Picture 2. Activity in “Ice Breaking and spiritual intelligence” classroom delivered by Mr. Nurcahyo



#### 4.3.2. TLVS/TLAS policy in the context of trade in forest products (*PUHH Community Forest*)

This material was presented by Ir. MD Kusnandar, MSi, from Directorate of Forestry Contribution and Distribution, Directorate General of BUK, Ministry of Forestry. The materials presented in general involves: understanding the concept of TLVS/TLAS, TLVS/TLAS policy, Administration of the forest and its mechanisms, the concept of timber legality, regulations related to PUHH of Community Forest, and the revision of regulations P.51. This material served as a basis for understanding the concepts and context of TLVS/TLAS that will be a reference in captured the conditions in their respective regions.



Picture 3. Classroom activities with subject material : TLVS/TLAS policy in the context of trade in forest products (*PUHH Community Forest*), delivered by Ir. MD. Kusnandar, M. Si

#### 4.3.3. Introduction to System and standard TLV on Community Forest

This lesson delivered by Daru Asycarya. Mr. Daru explained the standard of TLVS/TLAS which mention in *Surat Edaran Dirjen BPK No. P.6/Set-II/2009*, about standard and guidelines assessment of Sustainable Forest Management and Timber Legality. In particular, the standard of TLVS/TLAS stated in Annex V, inside the *Surat Edaran Dirjen BPK No. P.6/Set-II/2009*.

This material describes the importance of the implementation of TLVS/TLAS for Community Forest. It is also explained the meaning and purpose of the TLVS/TLAS application on Community Forest as a form of protection for the legal community timber. The community forest' status need to be strengthened with "*alas titel*" which has permanent legality and legitimate.

The TLV Principles on Community Forest are characterized by the presence of two important indicators, namely: valid "*alas titel*" and timber administration system according to applicable legislation.

The explanation of Standards and Guidelines for Timber Legality Verification in Community Forest is started from two important indicators of Community Forest and some verifier

which support the achievement of successful indicators in TLVS/TLAS implementation in Community Forest.

This material also explained how transformation of Appendix 5 in P.6/VI-Set/2009 (Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Verifiers TLV on community privately-owned forest) through a case study carried out by three groups: Mango Group, Banana Group and Guava Group. Using several examples of timber transport document (SKAU and SKSKB, KR stamp and *Girik* documents) participants were asked to analyze how the conditions of factual documents with standard TLV of Community Privately-Owned Forest. This activity is facilitated also by the Ir. Wahyu Faturahman Riva and Ir. Idris Abdullah.



Picture 4. Classroom activities with subject material: Introduction to System and standard TLV on Community Forest, and group discussion

#### 4.3.4. Procedures and protocols of TLV assessment for Community Forest holder

This material is presented by Daru Asycarya of IDEAS Consultancy Services. The material focus on how to understand the assessment process which is usually done by accredited Auditor of TLV Verification Agency. This material specifically explains about :

- How is the relationship between the TLV institutional components that describing the role of an Independent Verification Agency, KAN Accreditation Institution, Independent Monitoring Agency. TLV process is designed with transparent and open system, so the presence of the parties can be a check and balance for the establishment of a credible system.
- The material also explained about the elaboration of Perdirjen P 02/2010 related to the stages of TLV assessment that already standardized and documented by KAN
- In relation to the interests of the participants, the material is also directed at how to prepare forest farmer groups / forest owner in TLV implementation stages.

Instructors provide case examples and case studies to be done by the Group of Mango, Banana and Guava, which is also facilitated by Ir Idris Abdullah.

#### 4.3.5. Introduction to the Institution of Community Forest management

This material is delivered by Ir. Wahyu F Riva, MP and it is concentrating on subject matter as follows:

- Forests & the institutional of Community Forest
- Principles of Community Forest management
- Principles of Community Forest institution
- Institutional requirements of Community Forest
- Example of the institutional of Community Forest

This material explained many documentation showing some examples of institutional forms of Community Forest in East Java, Central Java and West Java. This topic also discuss a lot about the role of farmers' group and the institutional of Community Forest management toward the activities of the community in order to achieve a specific purpose such as community-based sustainable forest management and institutional challenges in the application of TLVS/TLAS.

This material explained case studies that must be discussed by three groups: Mango Banana and Guava, namely: suitable institutional design and how to develop institutional potential in their respective territory. These case studies were facilitated by Ir Idris Abdullah.



Picture 5. Classroom activities with subject material: Introduction to the Institution of Community Forest management

#### 4.3.6. Financial and Capital Management in the groups to support PHBM

This subject was presented by Ir. Wahyu F Riva from IDEAS Consultancy Services which focus on:

- The concept of Micro Financial Management
- The forms of microfinance
- The business opportunities that can be created from timber forest products, but non timber forest production
- A complete illustration of the variety of micro-economic development at the level of Community Forest manager.

This subject also explained case studies that must be discussed by three groups: Mango, Banana and Guava, namely: a suitable form of micro finance as well as how to develop the potential of microfinance in their respective territory. What problems of potential development and how to overcome them. These case studies were facilitated by Ir Idris Abdullah.

Mrs. Lasmini also deliver financing opportunities that come from the government and the local government, such as the concept of "GEMAR" which was proclaimed by local government of Ciamis that creates better funding opportunities.



Picture 6. Group discussion and one of the participants delivered their discussion to the classroom

#### **4.3.7. Structuring the information of Community Forest (community forest) management and timber harvesting, PUHH and timber circulation.**

This material was presented by Ir. Daru Asycarya, MM which focuses on how to manage the information that is useful for the Community Forest manager for certification activities. This topic also explains the concept of Systems and Information Systems as well as how the system concept can be applied by the farmer groups characterized by the simple institutional. Conceptually information system has a strategic role described in a pyramid. A basic pyramid explains of how the information system supports the business operations. Despite simple management, farmer groups can conduct an accountable business processes. The second pyramid explains of how information systems can be an important ingredient for decision making of farmers. And the third pyramid describes how information systems can be superior competitive as other farmers do not consider about it. CBFM management Information Systems consider the issue of how to manage Data Resources and Human Resources. This material also describes examples of data resources that need to be managed as well as how to increase the capacity of human resources associated with resource tools such as mobile phones, computers, social networking, Fax, etc..





Picture 7. Classroom activities with subject material: Structuring the information of Community Forest (community forest) management and timber harvesting, PУHH and timber circulation.

#### 4.3.8. Field Training Activities

Field training activities were conducted as planned located in the area of PHBM management unit of Farmers group "Sejahtera" Cisaga village, sub district Cisaga district Ciamis. It took about 4 hours by small bus from Bandung to site location and depart at 6 am from Sukajadi Hotel Bandung. The location was chosen considering on: the readiness of management unit implementing TLVS/TLAS system and is one of the villages that have been assisted by IDEAS. The field study comprises activities as follows:

- a. Briefing from the Committee (Mrs. Lasmini) before departing followed by prayer led by one of the participants.
- b. Travel to Ciamis taken about 4 hours.
- c. A brief briefing at Cisaga village attended by Training Committee, Training Manager, Facilitator, Representative from CBFM Resource Management Unit of "Sejahtera" Cisaga.
- d. Opening, which was attended by: Head of Forestry and Plantation Kabupaten Ciamis H. Nurhastuti, Head of Cisaga Sub district and staff, and board of Farmers group Sejahtera. Welcoming speech delivered by the Head of the Forestry and Plantation and Head of Cisaga Sub district. Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Lasmini delivered reports and introduction to field practice activities that are part of the training.
- e. Briefing by Training Manager: Daru Asycarya, Ir. MD Kusnandar MSi, and Ir. Agus of the Education and Training Center to the two groups of participants, Groups of Forestry Farmers and the Group of Government.
- f. Visit to the field. Each participant divided based on group that has been formed in class namely Mango, Banana and Guava. Each group performed gap analysis and fill in the form that has been designed by the facilitators (Idris Abdullah). Gap analysis, in principle is comparison between factual cases in the field to specified standards as regulated in *Surat Edaran Dirjen BUK* No. P.6/Set-IV/2009.
- g. The results of group discussion were presented by each group and discussed by other groups.
- h. Each participant should be able to conclude about gap analysis on their territory by comparing the standard TLVS/TLAS, in Cisaga factual conditions, and factual conditions in their own Community Forest.
- i. Lunch at Betty Restaurant.
- j. Group discussion about the findings in the field.
- k. Return to Bandung.



Picture 8. Field Practice Activities:

- A. Clarification from the Secretary of Sejahtera group about the the history of planting and group activities
- B. Sign board of the group
- C. *Pulai* tree already registered by the group
- D. Document verification activities
- E. Participant activities on observation of Community Forest areal
- F. Participants activities in HR areal on species *Sengon / Albizia*
- G. Groups discussion on gap analysis
- H. Presentation and discussion of group on gap analysis
- I. Location Map of cultivation block

#### 4.4. Closing Ceremony

Training activities closed by Mrs. Lasmini the Project Officer of ITTO, Head of Forestry West Java Province and Representative of Forestry Education and Training Center (*Pusdiklat Kehutanan*). Before the closing, it was held general discussion about all things that might still in doubt from the participants. After that, the participants were asked to fill in a training evaluation form to provide feedback to the committee, instructors, and facilitators for a better future training.

# Chapter 5. Training on TLAS/TLVS Understanding in Central Java, DI. Yogyakarta & East Java

## 5.1. List of Facilitator, Instructor and Participants

Training activities in Central Java and East Java were guided by a facilitator and instructor as follows:

- a. Mr. Teguh Suprpto from PERSEPSI agency
- b. Mr. Rody Hanan Wibowo from PERSEPSI agency
- c. Mr. Nuryahya from PERSEPSI agency

Table 4. List of Participants in Central Java and DI. Yogyakarta

No	Name	Address	Origin
1	Supritjo Bedjo Siswanto	Mojo, Ngeposari, 04/13, Semanu, Gunungkidul	KUD Bima, Semanu, Gunungkidul
2	Day Sarwoto	Bansari 06/04, Kepoh, Wonosari, Gunungkidul	KSU along, Gunungkidul
3	M. Katmo, A. Ma, Pd	Range, 02/06 Selopuro, Batuwarno, Wonogiri	FKPS, Selopuro, Wonogiri
4	Kisam	Prigi village, 03/06, Sigaluh, Banjarnegara	Green Farmers' royo-royo Ijo "Kab. Banjarnegara
5	Larno	Dk. Manukan, Ds. Kadipiro, Sambirejo, Sragen	PMU Wonorejo Asri, Sragen
6	Mulyono	Wates Wetan, 02/010, Sumberrejo, Batuwarno, Wonogiri	FKPS Sumberejo, Wonogiri
7	Rudi	Cisaga village, Ciamis	Farmers prosper, Kab. Kudat
8	Rujimin	Mount Wiyu, 02/08 True, Giriwoyo, Wonogiri	Chess PPHR Manunggal Giri, Wonogiri
9	Slamet	Tonggor Pacarejo, Semanu, Gunungkidul	The "Farmer Uncle" doings of the South Mountain
10	Soewadji	02/01 Village Plantungan, Blora	Teak Gapoktanhut Mustika Blora
11	Subakran	Jl. S Bonang No. 10, district. Onions, Trunk	Cooperative Sentausa Graha Mandiri, Kab. Stem
12	Sugeng Suyono	Dengok IV, Dengok, Playen, Gunungkidul	Cooperative Wana Lestari Manunggal
13	Sukoco	Jl. RA Attack KM 1, Demangan, Banjarharjo, Kalibawang, Kulonprogo	Cooperative Wana Lestari Menoreh Kulonprogo
14	Sumono	Soga, 01/02 Candirejo, Semanu, Gunungkidul	Teak Sustainable Farmers Group, South Mountain
15	Supardi Pardiarmojo	Ngargosari village, 03/02, Ampel, Boyolali	Prosperous Farmers Group, Boyolali



16	Suratimin	Hamlet barked, Semoyo Village Conservation Area, Patuk, Gunungkidul	Farmers union reformer, mountains of South
17	Sutriyatmo	Sokanandi, 04/05, Banjarnegara	Farmers Group Yuwono Giri, Banjarnegara
18	Suwarso	Dk. Gerdu 01/01, Village Gerdu, Kr. Pandan, Kab. Karanganyar	Prosperous Farmers Fertile, Karanganyar
19	Usup Syamsudin, A.Md	Cisaga village, Kab. Kudat	Cisaga Village Office, Kudat
20	Widodo	Sarehan, 02/08 Village Jatingarang, district. Weru, Kab. Sukoharjo	GOPHR, Wono Makmur Lestari, Kab. Sukoharjo



Picture 9. Training Participants and Organizers in Central Java & DI. Yogyakarta



Table 5. List of Participants in East Java

No.	Name	Residence	Origin
1	Abdul Roni, Amd	RT 24 RW 12 Dusun Klasen Gondosari Village district. Punung, Kab. Pacitan	UMHCatur Sari district. Pacitan
2	Ahmad Firdaus	Dusun Krajan RT 01 RW 02 Segaran village, district. Tiris, Kab. Probolinggo	FMU Alas Makmur District. Probolinggo
3	Bibit	Krowe village RT / RW 03/09 district. Lembeyan, Kab. Magetan	FMU Bancak Argo District. Magetan
4	Dini Varianti, SP	Jl. No Petemon. 16 Kraksaan, Probolinggo	Koperasi Alas Mandiri, Probolinggo
5	H. Ghozali Ansori	Kombangan village district. Commotion, Kab. Bangkalan	FMU Gerbang Lestari District. Bangkalan
6	H. Surat	Jabung village RT / RW 02/03 Panekan Kab. Magetan	KTHR Murakapi Kab. Magetan
7	H. Sutadji	Dusun Village Karangrejo Dadapan 03/01 district. Gucialit, Kab. Lumajang	FMU Wana Lestari Kab. Lumajang
8	Hariyoko, SE	Dusun Krajan RT 03 RW 02 Mrayan village, district. Ngrayun, Kab. Ponorogo	KTHR Enggal Mulyo district. Ponorogo
9	Lambang Firmansyah	Dusun Canggih RT / RW 33/11 Village Sekarmojo district. Purwosari Kab. Pasuruan	FMU Liga Tani Pasuruan District.
10	Mastur Efendi	Dusun Pengajarn Galengtuwo Village Wonosalem district.	KSU Sengon Agung Bersama Jombang District
11	Much. Sumiran	Dusun Jaten RT 26 RW 07 Village Krajan, Parang district, Kab. Magetan	Tani KTHR Makmur. Magetan District
12	Mujiono	Dusun Krajan RT 01 RW 04 Mrayan village, Ngrayun district., Kab. Ponorogo	KTHR Giri Tri Lestari. District- Ponorogo
13	Syadi Iswanto	RT 23/64 Sumberjati Village Tempeh district. Lumajang	KTHR Sumber Makmur. Lumajang District
14	Samsul Arifin	Dusun Sereh, Soddara Village, Pasongsongan district., Kab. Sumenep	FMU Wana Lestari Kab. Sumenep

15	Soeyitno	Dusun Nongkopahit RT 01/05 Jobo Village, Semen district., Kab. Kediri	KTHR Wilis Sejahtera District. Kediri
16	Sutikno	Dusun Padasan RT 05 RW 03 Sub Darsono Village Arjana District. Jember	KTHR Darmaning Lestari Kab. Jember
17	Nidihanto	Sumberdadap Kab. Tulungagung	KTHR Lestari Kab. Tulungagung
18	Suyono	Sumberdadap Kab. Tulungagung	KTHR Lestari Kab. Tulungagung
19	Muhalli	Geger village, Geger District, Kab. Bangkalan	KTHR Gerbang Lestari, Kab. Bangkalan
20	Sarulan	Geger village, Geger District, Kab. Bangkalan	KTHR Gerbang Lestari, Kab. Bangkalan
21	Sutjipto, SE	Supiturang Pronojiwo Kab. Lumajang	KTHR Sucipto Kab. Lumajang
22	Ahmad Taryadi	RT29 Sumberroto RW 07 Donomulyo Kab. Malang	KTHR Panca Mulya Lestari Kab. Malang



Picture 10. Training Participants and Organizers in East Java

## 5.2. Opening of Training

### 5.2.1. In Central Java and DI. Yogyakarta

Mrs. Lasmini - ITTO Project Leader welcome all participants in the Training. She highlighted and portrayed the aim and expected output of the training including as follows :

- Intent and purpose of the training
- the expected Output
- Participants
- Time and Venue of Training and
- Facilitator Training

The event was followed by remarks from the representative of the Ministry of Forestry. On this occasion he delivered an introductory of training as well as his best wishes to all participants. As the training was followed by representatives of Forest Farmers Group from Central Java and Yogyakarta, he hoped that the training would explore further understanding the concepts and the application of TLVS as well as provide benefits to all participants. Since Timber Legality Verification System (TLVS) certification was compulsory he also hoped that through this training, the TLVS could be applied in each region.



Picture 11. Opening of Training in Solo, Central Java

Representative from the Forestry Service Office of Central Java Province extended the warm welcome to the participants. In his opening remarks, he emphasized the benefit and development of the forests since year ago. He also highlighted how the forest provided and meet the needs of local requirements, such as the source of building materials, fuel, fodder and others social needs of local communities. In accordance with the role of forests that are domestic, then its management was done quite simply. However, in accordance with the changing times and civilization, the current role of community forests has grown and become more widespread benefits. Forests had become a source of raw material of wood industry, ecotourism, environmental services, a supplier of oxygen, the source of germ etc. Increasing the benefits of forest, characterized by an increased of its contribution of forests to the economy, employment and business opportunities as well as the quality of the environment including mitigation and adaptation in the context of global climate change. The important role of forests mentioned above certainly needs to be addressed wisely with good forest management that could be maintained continuity and sustainability, and at the same time preserving the forest

The opening ceremony were ended with the prayer by Mr Bejo, participants from Gunung Kidul DI. Yogyakarta. At 20.30 pm the opening ceremony of the training Understanding Wood Legality Verification System for participants of forest farmers / farmer groups was done completely.

### 5.2.2. In East Java

Mrs. Lasmini - ITTO Project Leader welcome all participants in the Training. She highlighted and portrayed the aim and expected output of the training including as follows:

- Intent and purpose of the training
- the expected Output (*Out Put*)
- Participants
- Time and Venue of Training and
- Facilitator Training

She also informed that training of understanding on Timber Legality Verification System (TLVS) in IBIS Hotel was divide into two classes, whereas each class consisted of with government employees of Forestry Services from Regions of East Java Province. On the other hand, other class was consisted of 21 participants from Community Forest Farmers Group originated from some Regions in East Java Province. The training in East Java Province was conducted as the part of the series of training that had been carried out in West Java, Central Java and Yogyakarta Provinces.



Picture 12. Head of Forestry Service Office of East Java Province and Project Coordinator in the Opening of Training in Surabaya, East Java

The event was followed by remarks from Mr. Gatot , Head of Forestry Service Office of East Java Province. In his opening remarks, he hoped that the training would explore further understanding the concepts and the application of TLVS as well as provide benefits to all participants both from Community Forest Farmers Group as well as from Government side. He also expected that of Community Forest Farmers Groups and Government employee could synergize to manage community forest and to hold TLVS certificate. The opening ceremony was ended with photo session.





Picture 13. The series of training opening ceremony in Surabaya, East Java

### 5.3. Training Materials

#### 5.3.1. Atmosphere and spiritual intelligence



Picture 14. Facilitator gives instruction and game activity to build a dynamic classroom while training in Solo, Central Java.

As the relationship between the committee, participants and facilitators had not been familiar with and in order to develop the training process running well, therefore it was necessary to building an atmosphere of training. The aim of this process hopefully could increase partnership collaboration between committee, facilitators and participants. The training using method of

Education for Adults Persons, by introducing atmosphere and spiritual intelligence, it was expected that the building two-way communication between participants and facilitators would be harmonized.



Picture 15. Papers contain expectations of the participants during the training class attached to the wall and game activity to build a dynamic classroom while training in Surabaya, East Java

Atmosphere and spiritual intelligence process was facilitated by Mr. Rody Hanan Wibowo. he introduced Zip-Zap game. In this game, the facilitator asked the participants to stand in a circle and said the Zip-Zap quickly. If the facilitator appointed one of the participants with Zip words, therefore the appointed participants should mention the name of the participants on his/her left side. On the other hand, If the facilitator appointed one of the participants by saying Zap, therefore the participant should mention the name of his/her right side of the appointed participants.

The facilitator also introduced another game activity with the aim to change the mindset that the impossible became possible. The game was in need of someone's intelligence, so as to find strategies and change the impossible things could become possible. This game was played by flipping paper whereon the 5 participants with feet should not touch the floor, making the atmosphere more liquid. All participants said it was not possible and in fact after a while all the participants could do nothing. After the facilitator provides a way out so that the paper could be reversed by foot without touching the floor, then all the participants believe that the impossible would become possible. This game associated with the TLVS program.



Picture 16. Trainees discussed their assignment in group

The facilitator also asked the participants to be able to follow the entire process with a relaxed atmosphere,



not necessarily formal, but should be serious. Therefore by using a method of adult education (POD), the training process in two-way communication between facilitators and participants were enhanced dynamically. So that, the process of sharing experiences, exchanging opinions and brainstorming between participants would be work smoothly. By using method of POD / Andragogy, participant as an adult and was no longer as an "Empty Glass", but the participants would be became the people who already had the knowledge, experience with the material to be delivered. In this regard, the POD method comprised some principle as follows:



Picture 17. Mr. Teguh Suprpto gives material in the classroom

- Learn much more better when take part actively in activities
- Interesting topic and something related with everyday life
- There was encouragement
- An appreciation of knowledge, abilities and skills possessed
- The learning process was influenced by past experience and the ability to think
- Mutual understanding and mutual respect
- Learned that the training was useful and practicable
- The adult takes much more time to be familiar with new friends

Further, in order to provide benefits to all participants as expected, the facilitator asked all the participants to be able to discuss in groups about their expectations on the training.

### 5.3.2. TLVS policy in the context of trade in forest products (Forest PUHH)

Mr. Teguh Suprpto as a facilitator of TLVS policy in the context of trade in forest products mentioned the background of TLVS as a mandatory and market-oriented. TLVS as part of the forest certification was emerged as a result of deforestation and timber trade needs as well as a system that describes legal source of timber. Thus TLVS was understood as a process and tools that show LEGAL timber which then push the performance of Sustainable forest management.



Picture 18. Participants are giving their opinion and listening to each material in the classroom

The purpose of the material in the context of policy TLVS trade in forest products was mainly as follows: to gain in market and non market incentive, to encourage the

improvement of sustainable forest management, to improve the image of forest managers and government / state as well as to improve market access or trade purposes. Thus the presence of TLVS policy would give benefit for some parties, managers and forest owners, industrial processing and retailers, as well as Government and Non-Fund Investors.

In addition to the above mentioned, the facilitator also delivered on the understanding of the TLVS concept, TLVS policy, administration forest products and its mechanism, the concept of legality of timber, the regulations related to PUHH in the forest rights, and plan to revise Ministerial Decree Number P.51. This material provided a basic concept and context of TLVS and also became major references to implement TLVS and as guidance to participants in portrayed the condition of their areas respectively.

### 5.3.3. The introduction of systems and standards TLVS on Forests

Timber is called legal if source of origin of timber, logging permit, logging systems and procedures, administration and documentation of transportation, processing and trade in or transfer were proven to meet all requirements in accordance with legislation and regulations.



Picture 19. Participants are listening while the facilitator gives material

According to Circular Letter of Director General of Forest Utilization No. P.6/Set-II/2009 concerning Standards and Guidelines for Verification of the legality of timber from the community forest, there were two important indicators on the System and Standard TLVS on community forest as follows:

1. Forest owner was able to demonstrate the validity of their rights
  - A welding legitimate and recognized title
  - Map of forest rights and its boundaries in the field

2. Community management units were able to prove a legitimate timber transport document
  - SKAU documents or SKSKB Cap KR
  - Invoice or sales receipt

The facilitators also emphasized that system and the Standard of TLVS on forests was supported by principles of timber legality verification, which were included as follows: Legality of the business units, Legal Area, Legal production, and the legality of transportation and marketing.



Picture 20. Refreshing activity between classes



Material exchange / brainstorming between participants were also happened during this training. Some of the participants already had an understanding what the TLVS was. For example, one of the participants from Gunung Kidul informed the class about the validity of land rights (land ownership documents, the clarity of the map area and a clear boundary) and validity of timber transportation documents (Timber letter document / SKAU & SKSKB cap KR and invoice / sales receipt).

With material that was presented by the facilitator, and sharing information between the participants, it was reflected that of the training process was able to attract attention, and able to provide a new understanding of TLVS to participants.

#### 5.3.4. Procedures and protocols on the assessment of TLVS for community forest holders

Mr. Teguh Suprpto as a facilitator presented the process or procedure in the assessment of VLK for forest community holders by a team of certification agency that had been accredited by National Accreditation Committee. The assessment would be using standardized procedures and basically would verify the documents with the facts in the field. Therefore, the auditor would also use several techniques in the collection of information.



Picture 21. Mr. Teguh Suprpto motivate participants to give their opinion

The participants were invited to prepare on in the implementation stage on the assessment of TLVS through some activities such as interviews, observation, review and validation of documents.



Picture 22. Project Coordinator and Facilitators are giving some explanation related to the training material

TLVS process was designed with a transparent and open system, so that the presence of the parties will be one of the tools to check and balance for the establishment of credible system.

### 5.3.5. Institutional recognition in the management of community forests

Introduction of the institution recognition in the management of community forests was delivered by Mr. Rody Hanan Wibowo with six subjects, namely:

1. Community Forest and its institutional
2. Principles of Community Forest Management
3. Principles of Community Forest Institutional
4. Requirements of Community Forest Institutional
5. Type of Activity Community Forest Farmers Group
6. Benefits of Community Forest Farmers Group

Before delivered the material, facilitator asked the participants to play the game, namely mess square up game. This game was an analog with how to achieve vision and mission of the group.



Picture 23. Mr. Rody Hanan and Mr. Teguh Suprpto discussed about the training materials and Mr. Nuryahya gives some material

Once the game was completed, the participants would understand that independent group in order to achieve its vision and mission should required cooperation, sacrifice, tolerance, and members of the group should not be selfish.

Basically the participants had understood the material regarding the institutional recognition. However, during brainstorming and sharing of experience, it was seems that the participants in managing their group was not in line with rules of administrative systems and organizational structures. This was due to limited human resources and capabilities in each group. The majority of the group did not have any decent financial and administration system. Actually, in order to gain the trust of the other party, besides good administration system, each person in the structure should play their role in according to their duties and functions. In this session, the facilitator invited the participants to reflect on the condition of each group.

Although all participants had been involved in the management of community forests, but in this training, participants felt that they obtained something new related to community forest and its institutional, principles of community forest management, principles of community forest institutional, requirements of community forest institutional, activities of community forest farmers group, benefit of community forest farmers group.

Themes of forest farmer group activities attract enough for the participants. As the majority of groups did not have any activity that could accommodate of their member's needs. At present, some activities much more involved with capital rather than enhancing experience, knowledge and new understanding of community forests for group members. As a result only a few people who had the opportunity to gain the information access of the community forest through training, workshops and other events.

### 5.3.6. Accounting and Business Planning for Community Forest Farmers Group

Material on the accounting and business planning for community forest farmers group was submitted by Mr. Nuryahya. He emphasized that good accounting was the most important capital to point out group's members and outsiders about transparency in financial management. Besides his own group's members, the group would also gain the trust from other parties. Due to the existence of good financial management that easy to be accessed by others (members, third parties, adviser, relevant government institutions, banks, state enterprises, etc.), therefore, there would be a big prospect to financing the group in form of loans or grants.



Picture 24. Warm discussions and interesting materials are magnet for the trainees



Picture 25. Training Participants are measuring the tree

A financial accounting was a financial record is based on systematical and chronological besides that, accounting was a management tool to take decisions, monitor the progress of the group tool, financial control tool and evaluation tool to achievement the goals.

During the brainstorming session, forest farmer groups felt not perfect in doing financial accounting in accordance with the rules of financial accounting. So that the condition of the accounting records were not be accountable.

Beside of financial accounting, the facilitator also delivered the material on the business planning for community forests farmers group. Business planning for community forest farmers group should be based on rational thinking, the allegations, future prediction, based on data, facts with clear objectives.

During brainstorming, the participants informed their effort that had been initiated. But the effort not developed as their expected. Some of the alternatives planning that were relevant to the business community forest group tried to be listed, therefore after this training, participants were inspired to pioneering a new business planning for each group.



In addition, facilitator also provided some relevant alternative business that was possible to be done by the group. Some participants informed that it seemed hard to find people who had a commitment when the group still in developing phase. However, after the group has developed and gain significant benefits so that many people will try to control the group.

### **5.3.7. Structuring the management of information on forest management and timber harvesting, and the circulation of PUHH**

One of the weaknesses in the management of farmers' groups was not enough information available and if there was scattered. Though the availability of a well-managed information was essential for planning and decision making for the progress of the group and its members. In terms of farmers' groups to get TLVS or SFM certificate. The existence of organized information into a document was very important. So that document structuring and strengthening of the group were important part in order to gain TLVS and SFM.



Picture 26. Messy square games

Human resources in the group, was identified as a major part in the availability of accessible information for other party, since it was needed skill, time, loyalty and commitment. Those things were rather difficult to be met by the people involved in the development of group. In order to obtain TLVS or PHBML certification, indispensable data that could provide information to other parties, especially for the certification body who conducted an assessment was necessary. Therefore, each group should be able to manage and organize information on the management of community forests.

With a good information, the management of community forests would be easy to be monitored on timber stock / sustainable timber harvest based on members ownership, records of sale and purchase transactions, employee wages, list of partner / buyer, market, timber stock/ supply chain, members savings record, loan activities and other businesses. Followed by brainstorming, these materials provided insight on the importance of information management for the group. So that, the participants realized that the information about the group would benefit for the development of the group itself, members of the group or society in general.

### **5.3.8. Field practice activities**

The field practice was a series that could not be separated in this training process. Therefore, according to the tentative agenda, the field practice was carried out in the day

four. The aim of the field practice was mainly to determine the condition of forest areas that had been managed by Forest Farmers Group. So that the participants could be able to distinguish between forest conditions that had been well managed and that had not been well managed. Similarly, to find out shortcomings in managing the forests, all of which may reflect on the condition of each group.



Picture 27. Practice activity to measure the height of trees

Briefing preparation for field practice was delivered by Mr. Teguh Suprpto. The field practice for training in Centra Java and DI. Yogyakarta was carried out in Wana Lestari Makmur GOPHR, Jatingarang Village, Weru district, Sukoharjo regency, Central Java. Meanwhile the field practice in East Java was carried out in FMU “Gerbang Lestari” Bangkalan Regency - Madura, East Java Province. Briefing included information that needs to be explored during the field practice, things that need to be discussed within the group and how to measure the volume of standing stock.



Picture 28. Group discussion while field practice in FMU Wana Lestari Makmur, Central Java and FMU Gerbang Lestari, East Java

Site selection was based on the condition that the this Community Forest Farmers Group was assistance by the Association for the Study of Economic and Social Development (along with the people in the village Jatingarang forest that had been well managed and had obtained a certificate PHBML in 2007.





Picture 29. Director of Forest Levy Development and Forest Products Circulation is having a conversation with one of forest farmers and Opening Ceremony before field practice in FMU Wana Lestari Makmur.

As a whole, a series of field practice activities were as follows:

- a. Praying, led by Mrs. Lasmini as committee
- b. Travel to the site
- c. Participants were invited to the meeting hall belong the forest farmers group
- d. Direction in the conduct of observation, interviews and measure volume of standing stock
- e. Participants were divided into 3 groups
- f. Mentoring practices in each of the groups by the facilitators
- g. To formulate findings and results of the field practice on the measurement of the volume of standing stock as outlined in a paper CD Plano
- h. Participants were gathered in the meeting hall
- i. Remarks from the board and hospitality among participants with management and members of FMU in the site
- j. Lunch break
- k. Looking at the documents, including documents of PHBML certified
- l. Presentation of findings and results on the field practice on the measurement of the volume of standing stock
- m. Discussions between the participants with group members of FMU in the site
- n. Return to the Hotel



Picture 30. Interview process to collect data





Picture 31. Trainees are interviewing, measuring, collecting data and giving presentation about their report to fulfill their task during Field Practice





Picture 32. The practice of tree height measurements using simple tools (bamboo).



Picture 33. Project Coordinator. Mrs. Lasmini, gives a memento to the chief farmer groups “Gerbang Lestari”: Mr H. Gozali and (right photo) Mrs. Lasmini together with Officer from Forestry Service Office of East Java Province, Forest Farmers, and Officer from Police Department of East Java Province.



## 5.4. Closing ceremony

### 5.4.1. In Central Java and DI. Yogyakarta

On Friday, October 28, 2011, all series of exercise had been completed. Closing ceremony was attended by all participants, organizers, facilitators and also was attended by Head of the Forest Service of Central Java Province, Head of the Forest Service of Special Region of



Picture 34. Closing ceremony in Hotel Grand Setia Kawan, Solo

Jogjakarta Province and representatives from the Ministry of Forestry. Before the training activities were closed, one of the participants represented by Mr. Rudi, delivered a message and impression about the training process, facilitators, arrangement and so on. He highlighted that this training was very useful and hopefully all the participants could disseminate their experience and new knowledge to other member in their group or to the community in their village.

He also impressed with the location choice of the practice field, as the field was the forest that had been managed in a sustainable and proved that the impossible becomes possible. In fact, that the area of Jatingarang village was a "stone land" that might be impossible to be planted, but the reality was turns out otherwise. The majority of plants were teak plantation. This was apart from the serious efforts made by communities to create sustainable forest in Jatingarang village.

Closing ceremony followed by the awards to the participants whose judgment groundlessness of participants who could protect another participant, the most active participants and attendees of the most creative. The awards were given by the Head of Provincial Forestry Office of the Special Region of Jogjakarta. Series of the closing ceremony was ended by closing remarks of the Head of the Central Java Provincial Forestry Office.

### 5.4.2. In East Java

On Thursday, March 2, 2012, all series of exercise had been completed. Closing ceremony was attended by all participants, organizers, facilitators and also was attended by Head of the Forest Service of East Java Province. Before the training activities were closed, two the participants represented by Mr.Samsul Arifin from FMU Wana Lestari, delivered a message and impression about the training. He highlighted that, due to the level of human resources from Community Forest Farmers Group were not sophisticated, therefore he felt that some materials had been delivered by the facilitators only a few can be accepted. He also expected the assistance from PERSEPSI and Forestry Service Office to manage their Community Forest Farmer Group. Closing ceremony ended with the provision of certificates was done symbolically by a representative from the Forest Service of East Java Province.

Picture 35. The Head of The Center of Education and Forestry Training addressed a closing remark which included a closing remark officially the training.



Picture 36. Head of Forestry Education and Training Center handed over symbolically a training certificate to the participant' representative.

Picture 37. Director of Forest Levy Development and Forest Products Circulation handed over symbolically a training certificate to the participant' representative.



Picture 38. One of the participants gave his impression about the training in closing ceremony

# Chapter 6. Conclusions and Recommendations

## 6.1. Conclusions

### 6.1.1. West Java

From the entire of training activities in West Java can be summed up as follows:

- a. Most of the trainees are the practitioners of community-based forest management who are knowledgeable in PHBM and already capable of conducting the management and timber business of Community Forest.
- b. Training mechanism that tends to "Training Workshop" creates a medium for share and learns from each other, every participants have uniqueness in forest management and experience in running timber administration, institutional management, and groups financial management.
- c. The application of TLVS/TLAS will work when supported by the readiness of human resources, institutional, and sufficient resources of data.
- d. Field study, although the location is far and grueling, but participants can enjoy the trip and showing enthusiasm on group discussion and debate, especially doing a gap analysis between actual conditions in the field and the standard requirements.
- e. Given that the material about TLVS/TLAS was still relatively new it is necessary to conduct more intensive socialization by the government. Understanding through short training is not enough, so it is hoped that there will be an expansion of community outreach activities and more opportunities for funding from local and central government.
- f. Communication network among participants is important to execute promising opportunities on the timber business.

### 6.1.2. Central Java, DI. Yogyakarta and East Java

Five days training of understanding Timber Legality Verification System (TLVS) for Community Forest Farmers/Farmers Group was organized by ITTO Project in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry for forest farmer groups in Central Java, DI. Yogyakarta and East Java concluded as follows:

- a. Most of the participants were the manager of the forest farmer group who already hold the Sustainable Forest Management Certificate, TLVS certificate, but some of the participants were member of the groups who did not know well on the issue of certification.
- b. Due to the diversity of participants, the training process much more becomes dynamic when exchange of experiences occurs between participants.
- c. Participants would be more receptive to the material when given a case. In general the participants understood the aim and the goal of TLVS, but the farmer groups feel unable to application it as if by self-financing.

- d. The application of TLVS would be succeed if it was supported by the readiness of human resources, institutional, adequate data and awareness of each members who had to compensate for the orderly administration.
- e. Practical on how to measured volume of standing stock for the participants at the practice field was very exciting and motivating during field visits. Moreover, some tasks on finding the data that were shared within each group made practice much more focused.
- f. Network communications between the participants through the mobile phone was very useful to build community forest farmers synergies in the context of TLVS and cooperation on the business development of their group.

## **6.2. Recommendations**

- a. The training in each group needs to be followed and can be funded by a third party from government and private sector (especially the timber industry).
- b. It is necessary to have support from the Government (District or Central) to create an incentive mechanism that supports the legal and responsible timber trade. These incentives can be in the form of a tax deduction of timber retribution and facilitating the administration of the timber.
- c. Validation of TLVS for forest managers should be given in group and starts from community forest farmer groups that have already had a system in their group. Thus there was no long gap since they started to hold the certified to trade transactions with the industry or market that need legal timber.
- d. To hold TLVS, farmers group still require assistance to organize the institutional and preparation of submissions documents. Additionally, funding from third party was still in needed.
- e. The trainees could be pointed as a potential cadre of farmers to disseminate TLVS and to motivate the farmer groups in their area. Another training activities inside the farmer group itself were needed, and it could be funded by third parties whether from governments or elements of wood industry
- f. Necessary support in term of mechanism of incentives for farmers groups who voluntarily have set up their institutions to obtain certification of sustainable forest management or TLVS in the form of incentives venture capital, tax relief, administration relief in the distribution of timber and other incentives.

**REKAPITULASI BIODATA PESERTA DIKLAT**

**NAMA DIKLAT** : Pelatihan Pemahaman SVLK Pada Hutan Rakyat Untuk Klp. Petani Hutan Rakyat  
**ANGKATAN** : Wilayah Jawa Tengah dan D.I. Yogyakarta  
**TH. ANGGARAN** : 2011  
**SUMBER DANA** : ITTO  
**TGL. PELAKSANAAN** : 24-28 Oktober 2011

No.	N a m a	Tempat Tinggal	Tempat/Tgl. Lahir	J a b a t a n	Asal / Pengirim	Email	No. Tlp/H P	
1	Suprija Bedjo Siswanto	Mojo, Ngeposari, RT 04 RW 13, Semanu, Kab. Gunung Kidul	Gunung Kidul	05-Okt-47	Ketua Umum	KUD Bima Semanu		0815 789 70815
2	Hari Sarwoto	Bansari RT 06 RW 04, Kepok, Wonosari, Kab. Gunung Kidul	Yogyakarta	21-Des-57	Manager	KSU Akur, Kab. Gunung Kidul	thomharis@ymail.com	0813 286 16158
3	M. Katmo, A. Ma. Pd.	RT 02 RW 06, jarak, Kel. Selopuro, Kec. Batuwarno, Kab. Wonogiri	Wonogiri	09-Agust-51	Pengurus	FKPS Selopuro, Kab. Wonogiri		0852 292 76849
4	Kisam	Desa Prigi, RT 03/06, Sigaluh, Kab. Banjarnegara	Banjarnegara	04-Jun-76	Ketua	Kelompok Tani Penghijauan Ijo Royo-royo, Kab. Banjarnegara		0852 274 54933
5	Larno	Dukuh Manukan RT 16, Desa Kadipiro, Kec. Sambirejo, Kab. Sragen	Sragen	15-Agust-68	Sekretaris	FMU Wanareja Asri, Sragen		0878 361 47723
6	Mulyono	Wates wetan RT 02 RW 10, Desa Sumberejo, Kec. Batuwarno, Kab. Wonogiri	Wonogiri	20-Agust-61	Ketua	FKPS Sumberejo, Kab. Wonogiri		0856 974 14267
7	Rudi	Desa Cisaga, Kab. Ciamis	Ciamis	28-Mar-71	Ketua	Kelompok Tani Sejahtera, Kab. Ciamis	kelompok.tani.sejahtera@gmail.com	0852 236 51203
8	Rujimin	Gunung wiyu RT 02 / 08 Sejati, Giriwoyo, Kab. Wonogiri	Wonogiri	10-Jun-61	Ketua	PPHR Catur Giri Manunggal, Kab. Wonogiri		0852 299 61704
9	Slamet	Tonggor Pacarejo, Semanu, Kab. Gunung Kidul	Gunung Kidul	08-Sep-52	Pengurus	Kelompok Tani Paman Polah, Kab. Gunung Kidul		0819 041 16887
10	Soewadji	RT 02 RW 01 Desa Plantungan, Kec. Blora, Kab. Blora	Blora	15-Des-53	Ketua	Gapoktanhut Jati Mustika, Kab. Blora	aa.guzh@gmail.com	0821 368 88255
11	Subakran	Jl. S. Bonang No. 10, Kec. Bawang, Kab. Batang	Jepara	18-Mar-54	Ketua	Koperasi Graha Mandiri Sentausa, Kab. Batang	dode_mn@yahoo.com	0821 382 27056
12	Sugeng Suyono	Dengok IV, dengok, Playen, Kab. Gunung Kidul	Gunung Kidul	04-Feb-56	Ketua	Koperasi Wana Manunggal Lestari		0813 287 90409
13	Sukoco	Jl. R.A. Serang Km. 1, Demangan, Banjarharjo, Kalibawang, Kab. Kulonprogo	Kulonprogo	15-Sep-53	Ketua	Koperasi Wana Lestari Menoreh, Kab. Kulonprogo		0857 290 92488
14	Sumono	Soga, RT 01/02, Candirejo, Semanu, Kab. Gunung Kidul	Gunung Kidul	15-Agust-55	Ketua	Kelompok Tani Jati Lestari, Kab. Gunung Kidul		0821 387 07169
15	Supardi Pardiatojo	Desa Ngargosari, RT 03 RW 02, Kec. Ampel, Kab. Boyolali	Boyolali	29-Mar-51	Ketua	Kelompok Tani Sejahtera, Kab. Boyolali		0821 341 66169
16	Suratimin	RT 03 Dusun Salak, Desa Kawasan Konservasi Semoyo, Kec. Patuk, Kab. Gunung Kidul 55864	Gunung Kidul	01-Mei-66	Ketua	Serikat Petani Pembaharu, Kab. Gunung Kidul	desakawasankonservasi@yahoo.com	0813 921 11079
17	Sutriyatmo	Kel. Sokanandi RT04/5, Kab. Banjarnegara	Purworejo	12-Jan-60	Sekretaris	Kelompok Tani Giri Yuwono, Kab. Banjarnegara		0878 377 85656

No.	N a m a	Tempat Tinggal	Tempat/Tgl. Lahir		J a b a t a n	Asal / Pengirim	Email	No. Tlp/H P
18	Suwarso	Dk. Gerdu RT 01/ RW 01, Desa Gerdu, Kec. Kr. Pandan, Kab. Karanganyar	Karanganyar	05-Jan-57	Ketua	Kelompok Tani Subur Makmur, Kab. Karanganyar		0853 267 52310
19	Usup Syamsudin, A. Md	Desa Cisaga, Kab. Ciamis	Ciamis	11-Mei-45	Kepala Desa	Kantor Desa Cisaga, Kab. Ciamis		0813 239 11475
20	Widodo	Sarehan RT 02 RW 08 Desa Jatingarang, Kecamatan Weru, Kab. Sukoharjo	Sukoharjo	23-Agust-63	Ketua	GOPHR Wono Lestari Makmur, Kab. Sukoharjo		0813 291 63305

**REKAPITULASI BIODATA PESERTA DIKLAT**

**NAMA DIKLAT** : Pelatihan Pemahaman SVLK Pada Hutan Rakyat Untuk Klp. Petani Hutan Rakyat  
**ANGKATAN** : Wilayah Jawa Timur  
**TH. ANGGARAN** : 2012  
**SUMBER DANA** : ITTO - KEMENHUT  
**TGL. PELAKSANAAN** : 27 Februari - 2 Maret 2012

No.	N a m a	Tempat Tinggal	Tempat/Tgl. Lahir	J a b a t a n	Asal / Pengirim	Email	No. Tlp/H P
1	Abdul Roni, Amd	RT 24 RW 12 Dusun Klasen Desa Gondosari Kec. Punung, Kab. Pacitan	Pacitan 12-Mei-80	Manager Koperasi	UMHR Catur Sari Kab. Pacitan	catur_sari_roni@yahoo.co.id	0859 321 58910
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5	H. Ghozali Ansori	Desa Kombangan Kec. Geger, Kab. Bangkalan	Bangkalan 29-Des-54	Ketua	FMU Gerbang Lestari Kab. Bangkalan		0878 526 7422
6	H. Surat	Desa Jabung RT/RW 02/03 Panekan Kab. Magetan	Magetan 01-Apr-54	Ketua	KTHR Murakapi Kab. Magetan		0816 152 78693
7	H. Sutadji	Dusun Karangrejo Desa Dadapan 03/01 Kec. Gucialit, Kab. Lumajang	Lumajang 12-Mei-47	Ketua	FMU Wana Lestari Kab. Lumajang		0812 499 28505
8	Hariyoko, SE	Dusun Krajan RT 03 RW 02 Desa Mrayan, Kec. Ngrayun, Kab. Ponorogo	Ponorogo 12-Jun-74	Sekretaris	KTHR Enggal Mulyo Kab. Ponorogo		0828 329 0536
9	Lambang Firmansyah	Dusun Canggih RT/RW 33/11 Desa Sekarmojo Kec. Purwosari Kab. Pasuruan	Pasuruan 03-Nop-65	Ketua	FMU Liga Tani Kab. Pasuruan		0858 155 26527
10	Mastur Efendi	Dusun Pengajaran Desa Galengtuwo Kec. Wonosalem	Jombang 21-Mei-57	Ketua II	KSU Sengon Agung Bersama Kab. Jombang		0856 556 55472
11	Much. Sumiran	Dusun Jaten RT 26 RW 07 Desa Krajan, kec. Parang, Kab. Magetan	Magetan 11-Nop-63	Ketua	KTHR Tani Makmur Kab. Magetan	magetan02@gmail.com	0812 179 99851
12	Mujiono	Dusun Krajan RT 01 RW 04 Desa Mrayan, Kec. Ngrayun, Kab. Ponorogo	Ponorogo 04-Jul-65	Sekretaris	KTHR Giri Tri Lestari Kab. Ponorogo		0828 329 8795

No.	N a m a	Tempat Tinggal	Tempat/Tgl. Lahir		J a b a t a n	Asal / Pengirim	Email	No. Tlp/H P
13	Syadi Iswanto	RT 23/64 Desa Sumberjati Kec. Tempeh Kab. Lumajang	Lumajang	05-Apr-69	Seksi Pemeliharaan dan Pemasaran	KTHR Sumber Makmur Kab. Lumajang		0852 366 77899
14	Samsul Arifin	Dusun Sereh, Desa Soddara, Kec. Pasongsongan, Kab. Sumenep	Sumenep	27-Jun-85	Sekretaris	FMU Wana Lestari Kab. Sumenep		0819 349 17151
15	Soeyitno	Dusun Nongkopahit RT 01 /05 Desa Jobo, Kec. Semen, Kab. Kediri	Kediri	07-Jun-69	Ketua	KTHR Wilis Sejahtera Kab. Kediri		0856 557 73988
16	Sutikno	Dusun Padasan RT 05 RW 03 Desa Darsono Kecamatan Arjana Kab. Jember	Jember	18-Jul-70	Seksi Budidaya	KTHR Darmaning Lestari Kab. Jember		0331-776 4532
17	Nidihanto	Sumberdadap Kab. Tulungagung	Tulungagung	17-Agust-55	Pengurus	KTHR Lestari Kab. Tulungagung		0857 357 7670
18	Suyono	Sumberdadap Kab. Tulungagung	Tulungagung	08-Sep-61	Pengurus	KTHR Lestari Kab. Tulungagung		0851 645 795988
19	Muhalli	Desa Geger, Kecamatan Geger, Kab. Bangkalan	Bangkalan	12-Des-69	Anggota	KTHR Gerbang Lestari, Kab. Bangkalan		0819 135 75080
20	Sarulan	Desa Geger, Kecamatan Geger, Kab. Bangkalan	Bangkalan	07-Jun-70	Anggota	KTHR Gerbang Lestari, Kab. Bangkalan		0817 030 07071
21	Sutjipto, SE	Supiturang Pronojiwo Kab. Lumajang	Lumajang	21-Okt-69	Ketua	KTHR Sucipto Kab. Lumajang		0813 363 61084
22	Ahmad Taryadi	Sumberroto RT29 RW 07 Donomulyo Kab. Malang	Malang	13-Nop-72	Seksi Usaha dan Jaringan Pasar	KTHR Panca Mulya Lestari Kab. Malang		0813 337 61772





## REKAPITULASI BIODATA PESERTA DIKLAT

**NAMA DIKLAT** : Pemahaman SVLK Pada Hutan Rakyat Untuk Kelompok Petani Hutan Rakyat  
**WILAYAH** : Jawa Barat  
**TH. ANGGARAN** : 2011  
**SUMBER DANA** : Kementerian Kehutanan dan International Tropical Timber Organization TFL PD 010/09 Rev. 1 (M)  
**TGL. PELAKSANAAN** : 19 SEPTEMBER S/D 23 SEPTEMBER 2011

No.	N a m a	N. I. P.	Tempat/Tgl. Lahir	Pangkat/ Gol.	J a b a t a n	Asal Instansi/Unit Kerja	No. Telp. Rumah	No. H P
1	MOH. YAKUN RIADI, S.H.		CIREBON 26-Dec-11		KETUA KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI SRI MULYA, CIREBON		0812 223 7181
2	NANA		CIAMIS 23-Mar-72		SEKRETARIS KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI MEKAR MANAH, CIAMIS		0853 534 834931
3	RUDI		CIAMIS 28-Mar-71		KETUA KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI SEJAHTERA, CIAMIS		0852 236 51203
4	MULYANA		LEBAK 20-Jun-75		KETUA KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI MAKMUR SEJAHTERA		0857 8055 3999
5	TAUFIK IKHSAN, S. T.		CIAMIS 14-Mei-83		PENGURUS	ASOSIASI PENGUSAHA KAYU RAKYAT CIAMIS	0265 2796490	0812 249 3735
6	GAERUL NURDIN, S. Hut		CIAMIS 08-Jul-75		PENGURUS	KOPERASI JAGAWANA LESTARI, CIAMIS		0813 1269 6688
7	HADI PURWANA		SUKABUMI 16-Dec-72		PENGURUS	KELOMPOK TANI TULATEN, SUKABUMI	0266 6542658	0815 6315 4546
8	EBI SUHAEBI		LEBAK 10-Okt-67		KETUA KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI MARGA BHAKTI, BANTEN		0877 726 75952
9	RUSDI		RANGKASBITU NG 31-Dec-80		KETUA KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI BUNGUR MAKMUR, BANTEN		0813 855 82260
10	H. MUBAROK		TASIKMALAYA 03-Mar-55		KETUA KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI MEKAR ARUM, TASIKMALAYA		0821 1800 8257
11	NURYADI		KUNINGAN 26-Apr-80		BENDAHARA KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI RAHAYU, KUNINGAN		0821 1963 6728
12	KARTONO		KUNINGAN 04-Jan-67		KETUA KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI HARAPAN MEKAR, KUNINGAN		0821 284 14133
13	ATO DARTO		KUNINGAN 05-Dec-65		KETUA KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI SUMUR DADAP, KUNINGAN		0877 2377 9057
14	YUNIDIN SYAHRIZAL		CIREBON 14-Apr-88		PENGURUS	KELOMPOK TANI DIRGA JAYA, KUNINGAN		0877 233 14151
15	SYAMSUDIN		BOGOR 24-Mar-77		PENGURUS	KELOMPOK TANI RIMBA LESTARI, BOGOR		0858 8325 9119
16	ERWIN RUSTIANA, S. H.		CIANJUR 05-Mar-72		PENGURUS	ASOSIASI PENGUSAHA KAYU RAKYAT CIANJUR		0815 6321 9909
17	KARDI		CIAMIS 12-Mei-58		KETUA KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI DAHLIA II		0852 236 57233
18	MAMAN SUKIRMAN		KUNINGAN 02-Sep-62		KETUA KELOMPOK TANI	KELOMPOK TANI SALUYU, KUNINGAN		0877 230 47597

**LIST OF INSTRUCTORS/FACILITATORS****Training on TLAS Understanding in Community Forest for Forest Farmers Group**

No.	Name	Address	Position	Origin	Email	Phone/No. H P
1	Teguh Suprpto, S. P.	PERSEPSI, Jl. Jatinom Km. 3, Kwaren, Ngawen, Klaten	Pengajar	PERSEPSI	teguh_persepsi@yahoo.co.id	0812 261 7823/0272-328831
2	Nuryahya	PERSEPSI, Jl. Jatinom Km. 3, Kwaren, Ngawen, Klaten	Pengajar	PERSEPSI	nuryahya_persepsi@yahoo.co.id	0812 261 7893/0272-328831
3	Drs. Rody Hanan Wibowo	PERSEPSI, Jl. Jatinom Km. 3, Kwaren, Ngawen, Klaten	Pengajar	PERSEPSI	djayandaru@yahoo.co.id	0815 798 4147/0272-328831
4	Ir. Daru Asycarya, MM	IDEAS Consultancy Services Griya Indah Bogor Blok O No. 5, Kedung Badak BOGOR www.ideas-consultant.com	Pengajar	IDEAS	daru@ideas-consultant.com	0813 111 32706
5	Ir. Wahyu F. Riva, MP	IDEAS Consultancy Services Griya Indah Bogor Blok O No. 5, Kedung Badak BOGOR www.ideas-consultant.com	Pengajar	IDEAS		
6	Ir. Idris Abdullah	IDEAS Consultancy Services Griya Indah Bogor Blok O No. 5, Kedung Badak BOGOR www.ideas-consultant.com	Pengajar	IDEAS		



**Pelatihan Pemahaman  
Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu  
Pada Hutan Rakyat**



ITTO TFL PD 010/09 Rev. 1 (M)

Strengthening the Capacity of Related  
Stakeholders in Java on Implementing  
New Indonesian TLAS



**Pelatihan Pemahaman  
Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu  
Pada Hutan Rakyat**

**Kelompok Petani Hutan Rakyat**

**Wilayah Jawa Tengah & D.I. Yogyakarta**

**Hotel Grand Setiakawan Solo, 24-28 Oktober 2011**







**Pelatihan Pemahaman Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu Pada Hutan Rakyat**  
Kelompok Pemerintahan dan Kelompok Petani Hutan Rakyat Wilayah Jawa Timur  
Hotel Ibis Surabaya, 27 Februari - 2 Maret 2012



**Pelatihan Pemahaman  
Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu  
Pada Hutan Rakyat**

Kecamatan Pegunungan Rakyat dan Pemerintahan/Sektor Lainnya  
Hulu Jawa Barat dan Sekitarnya  
Bandung, 19-23 September 2011



**PELATIHAN PEMAHAMAN SISTEM VERIFIKASI LEGALITAS KAYU PADA HUTAN RAKYAT  
KELOMPOK PEMERINTAHAN DAN SEKTOR LAINNYA**

Hotel Sukajadi

Bandung, 19-23 September 2011





## PROFILE OF FACILITATORS AND RESOURCE PERSONS TRAINING ON TLAS UNDERSTANDING FOR FOREST FARMERS GROUP IN WEST JAVA

Ir. Daru Asycarya, MM, served as President Director IDEAS Institute Consultant, SVLK Lead Auditor, SVLK Trainer, and has many activities and technical assistance to the Forestry Company, Forest Industry, Agriculture, and CBFM, primarily related to the field of forest certification and CoC.

Ir. WAHYU F RIVA, MP, worked as director of the IDEAS Consultant, SVLK Auditor, SVLK Trainer, and has many activities and technical assistance to the Forestry Company Forestry, Forest Industry, Agriculture, and CBFM, primarily related to the field of certification and community development

Ir. IDRIS ABDULLAH, working freelance on IDEAS with several companies, including educational background and experience in forestry. He conducts many assistance activities for community and farmers in West Java and East Java.

Ir. M.D. Kusnandar, MSi, working on Directorate of Forestry Business Development, Ministry of Forestry. Involved in many activities to formulate SVLK and expert in forest products management and laws of forestry & forest products distribution.



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Badak, Bogor  
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## PROFILE OF FACILITATORS

### Training on TLAS Understanding for Forest Farmers Group in Central Java and East Java



#### TEGUH SUPRAPTO

Director of the Association for the Study of Economic and Social Development (PERCEPTION). Expert and experienced in the field of Community Development Forestry Programme, Sustainable Agriculture such as forest certification, planning Watershed (DAS) community-based and institutional capacity building of farmers. In the context of training experience in the preparation of the module as well as a coach.



#### RODY HANAN WIBOWO

Deputy Director of the Association for the Study of Economic and Social Development (PERCEPTION). Expert and experienced in the field of Community Development in the programs for Small and Micro Enterprise Development, Gender, and Forestry. Experienced facilitator training at the community, government, and other institutions, including the preparation of training modules



#### NURYAHYA,

Working within a team Forestry Association for the Study of Economic and Social Development (PERCEPTION) Klaten, Central Java. Experienced in community and forest farmers assistance activities for PHBML and TLAS in Central Java and East Java. Experienced in training for a variety of fields

#### PERSEPSI

Jl. Klaten-Jatinom Km. 3 Kwaren, Ngawen,  
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Telp. 0272-322211 Fax. 0272-322865  
E-mail : [persepsi@indo.net.id](mailto:persepsi@indo.net.id)

## ORGANIZER

TIM ITTO PROJECT TFL-PD 010/09 REV.1 (M)


 Ir. Lasmini


 Ditha Astriani Dwi Karina

 Irebella Siswondo



### ORGANIZER:

 Directorate of Forest Utilization  
Manggala Wanabhakti Building  
Block I, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Jl. Gatot Subroto, JAKARTA

 Secretariat ITTO PROJECT TFL-PD 010/09 REV.1 (M)  
Manggala Wanabhakti Building  
Block IV, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, Room 715  
Jl. Gatot Subroto, JAKARTA



# SEKILAS PENDIDIKAN BAGI ORANG DEWASA

*Oleh : Teguh Suprpto*

PERHIMPUNAN UNTUK STUDI DAN PENGEMBANGAN EKONOMI  
DAN SOSIAL (**PERSEPSI**)

# MODEL PENDIDIKAN

Secara garis besar model pendidikan di kelompokkan :

- Pendidikan bagi anak  
(PEDAGOGI)
- Pendidikan bagi orang dewasa  
(ANDRAGOGI)



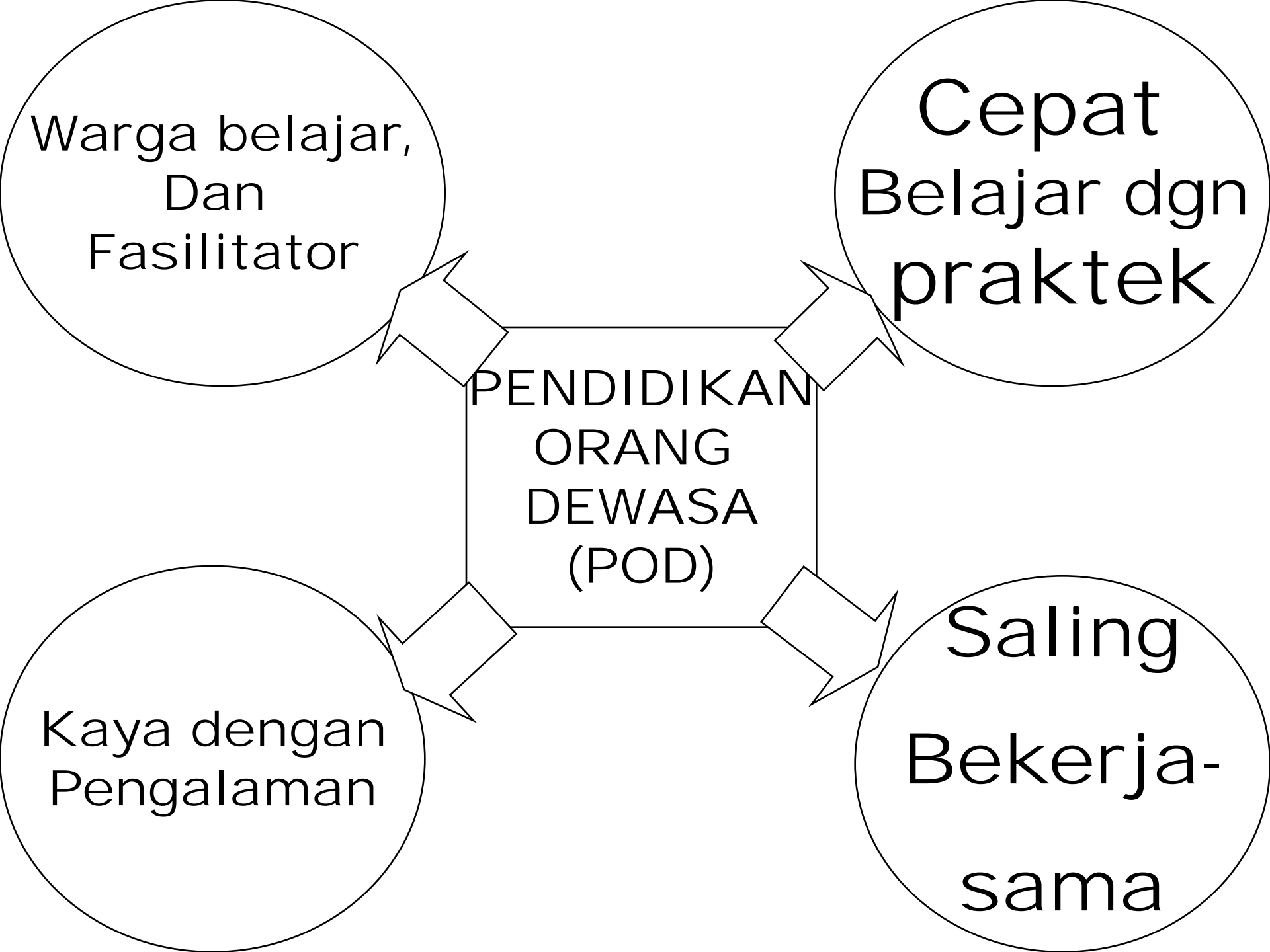
ADA GURU,  
ADA MURID

BELAJAR  
DIRUANG  
KELAS

PENDIDIKAN  
ANAK

ANAK DIANGGAP  
GELAS  
KOSONG

ANTAR MURID  
BERSAING



# **PRINSIP PENDIDIKAN ORANG DEWASA**

- 1. Dapat belajar baik apabila aktif ambil bagian dalam kegiatan**
- 2. Topik menarik dan ada kaitan dengan kehidupan sehari-hari**
- 3. Ada dorongan semangat**
- 4. Ada penghargaan terhadap pengetahuan, kemampuan dan ketrampilan yang dimiliki**

## **Lanjutan .....**

- 5. Proses belajar dipengaruhi oleh pengalaman masa lalu dan kemampuan daya pikir**
- 6. Adanya saling pengertian dan saling menghargai**
- 7. Yang di pelajari bermanfaat dan praktis**
- 8. Orang dewasa membutuhkan waktu lama untuk dapat akrab dengan teman baru**

# **KEBIJAKAN SVLK DALAM KONTEKS PERDAGANGAN HASIL HUTAN**

Oleh : **TEGUH SUPRAPTO**  
**(PERSEPSI)**

*Disampaikan pada Pelatihan SVLK bagi kelompok Tani Hutan se Jateng dan  
DIY di Solo, 24 – 28 Oktober 2011*

# LATAR BELAKANG

1. SVLK (Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu) adalah bagian dari sertifikasi hutan yang muncul sebagai akibat kerusakan hutan dan kebutuhan perdagangan kayu
2. SVLK adalah sebuah sistem yang menjelaskan bahwa hasil hutan (kayu) yang diperdagangkan berasal dari sumber yang legal.
3. SVLK berorientasi pasar dan bersifat WAJIB
4. Dengan demikian SVLK dipahami sebagai proses dan alat yang menunjukkan kayu LEGAL yang selanjutnya akan mendorong pada kinerja pengelolaan hutan secara LESTARI



# TUJUAN

1. Mendapatkan insentif pasar dan non pasar untuk mendorong peningkatan pengelolaan hutan secara lestari
2. Meningkatkan CITRA bagi pengelola hutan dan pemerintah / negara
3. Untuk meningkatkan akses pasar atau tujuan perdagangan

# MANFAAT

1. Pengelola dan Pemilik Hutan
2. Industri Pengolah dan Pengecer
3. Pemerintah
4. Penanam Modal dan Lembaga Dana

# KEUTAMAAN SVLK

1. Mendorong pengelolaan hutan yang lestari
2. Memberikan penghargaan dan memperkuat Inisiatif pengelolaan hutan oleh rakyat
3. Mendorong pembangunan hutan diluar kawasan
4. Mendorong keadilan dan sistem sosial yang lebih baik dalam pengelolaan hutan
5. Mendorong perdagangan produk kayu yang lestari secara; ekologi, ekonomi dan sosial

# KEBIJAKAN SVLK

1. Dibuat berdasarkan kesepakatan para pihak (stakeholder) kehutanan
2. Memuat standard, kriteria, indikator, verifier, metode verifikasi, dan norma penilaian.
3. Persyaratan untuk memenuhi legalitas kayu/ produk;

# MENGAPA PERLU SVLK

1. Komitmen untuk memberantas illegal logging (pencurian kayu).
2. Melindungi kayu yang legal (resmi, sah)
3. Mempromosikan kayu legal
4. Penegakan hukum dan tata kelola kehutanan yang baik
5. Mendorong sektor swasta untuk menerapkan kebijakan yang terkait dengan pasokan kayu legal.
6. Trend kebutuhan perdagangan internasional yang menuntut kayu legal

# **KEBIJAKAN PUHH DI HUTAN HAK (HUTAN RAKYAT)**

**P. 51/Menhut-II/2006:** Penggunaan SKAU untuk pengangkutan Hasil Hutan kayu dari Hutan Hak

**P.62/Menhut-II/2006:** Perubahan P.51 → penggunaan SKSKB cap “KR” untuk jenis kayu yg belum ditetapkan dalam P51 dari hutan hak

**P. 33/Menhut-II/2007:** Perubahan kedua P.51: Penggunaan SKAU dan Nota, serta SKSKB cap KR, serta Ketentuan Penerbit SKAU

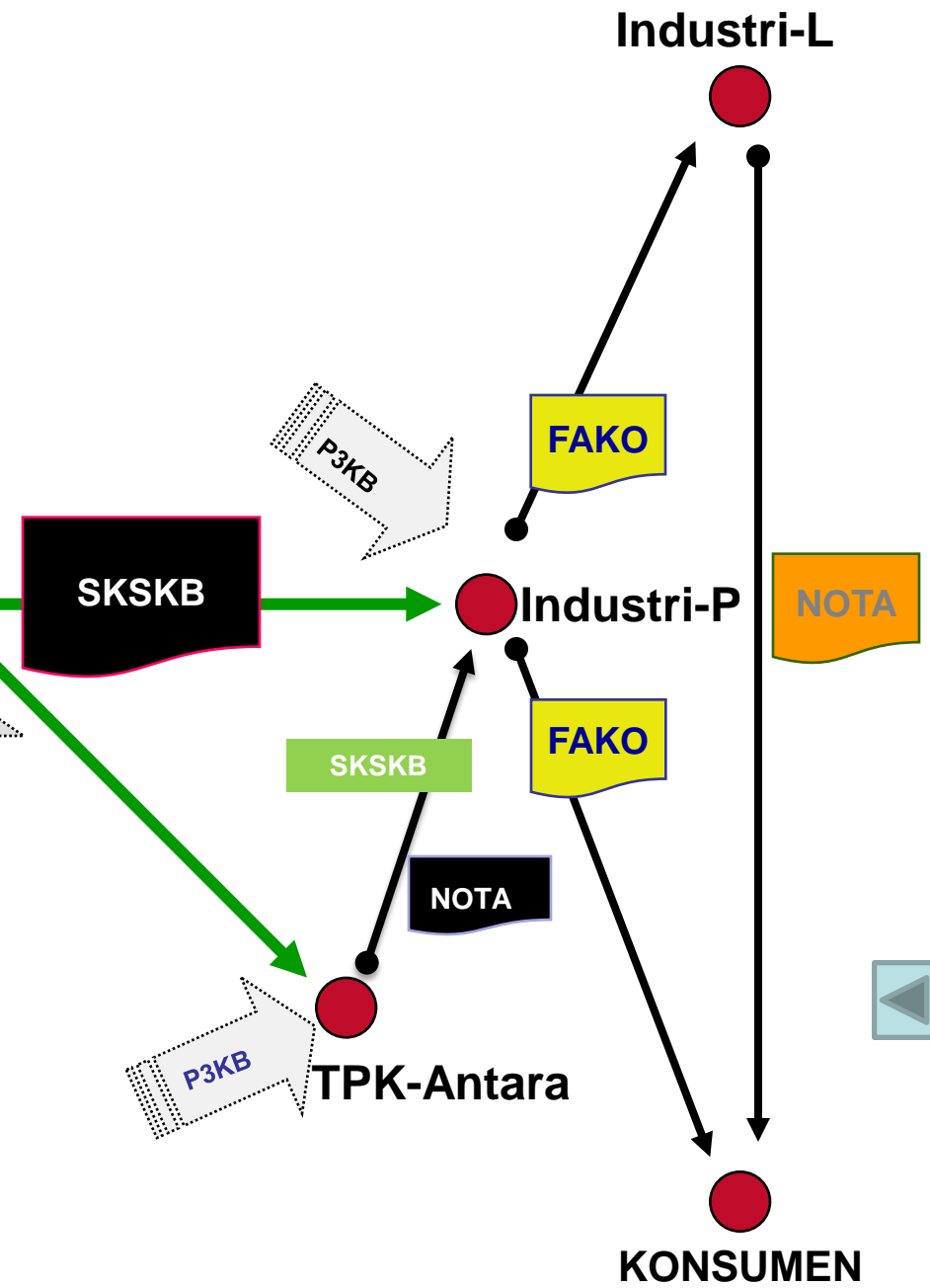
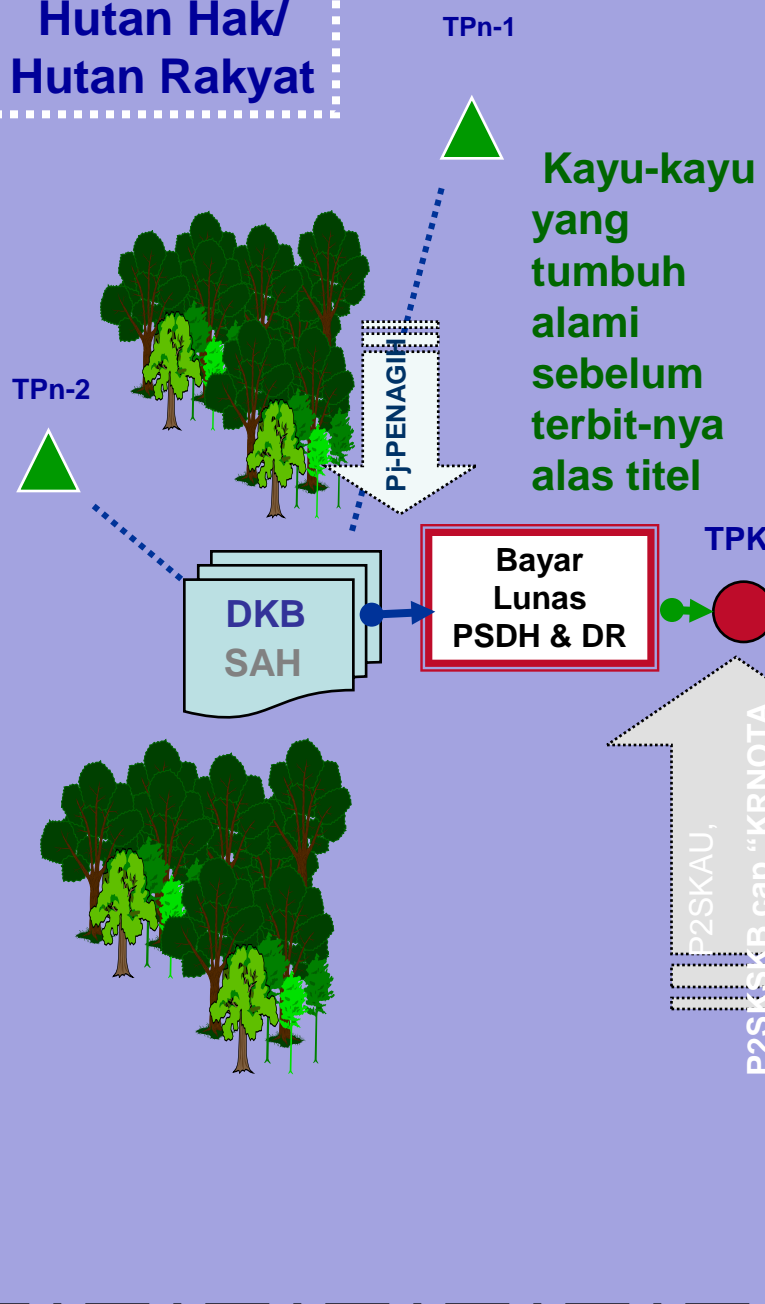
**P...../Menhut-II/2011:** SK perubahan P.51 tentang **PENATAUSAHAAN HASIL HUTAN YANG BERASAL DARI HUTAN HAK ATAU LAHAN MASYARAKAT** → sudah di meja Menhut

# PUHH DI HUTAN HAK

1. Kegiatan yang meliputi pemanenan, pengukuran dan penetapan jenis, pengangkutan dan penimbunan, pengolahan, dan pelaporan di hutan hak
2. Hutan hak adalah hutan yang berada pada tanah yang telah dibebani hak atas tanah diluar kawasan hutan negara, dibuktikan dengan alas titel berupa Sertifikat Hak Milik, Letter C atau Girik, HGU, Hak Pakai, atau dokumen penguasaan/pemilikan lainnya yang diakui oleh Badan Pertanahan Nasional (BPN)



**Hutan Hak/  
Hutan Rakyat**



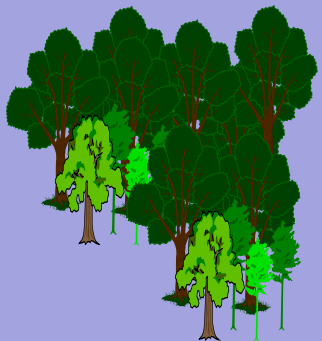
**Hutan Hak/  
Hutan Rakyat**



TPn-3



TPn-4



**Kayu-kayu  
yang tumbuh  
alami setelah  
terbit-nya  
alas titel**

TPK



Pelabuhan Um

Industri-L



Industri-P

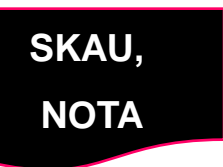


TPK-Antara

KONSUMEN



TPK



Pelabuhan Um

Industri-L



Industri-P



TPK-Antara

KONSUMEN



# **BEBERAPA POIN PENTING RENCANA PERUBAHAN P.51**

1. Penatausahaan hasil hutan pada hutan hak atau lahan masyarakat dimaksudkan untuk ketertiban peredaran hasil hutan hak, melindungi hak privat, kepastian hukum dalam pemilikan/penguasaan dan pengangkutan hasil hutan yang berasal dari hutan hak atau lahan masyarakat

# Lanjutan 1 .....

2. Penerbit Dokumen SKAU: tidak perlu disahkan Bupati, tidak harus Kepala Desa, “TETAPI” harus pernah mengikuti Diklat Administrasi Kayu (pengukuran dan pengenalan jenis kayu)
3. Bukti kepemilikan: dokumen2 yang menunjukkan Penguasaan atau kepemilikan setelah ada klarifikasi BPN
4. Beberapa Dokumen yang bisa digunakan: SKAU, Nota, SAP (Surat Angkutan Pengganti)

# Lanjutan 2.....

5. Tidak perlu ada Surat Ijin Tebang (termasuk SIT dan SKAUK)
6. Kebenaran Asal-usul kayu bisa diperiksa oleh Dinas Kehutanan
7. Pejabat Penerbit SKAU boleh Lurah/ Kepdes/ Perangkat Kelurahan dengan syarat pernah mengikuti pelatihan dan disahkan oleh Dinas Kehutanan
8. FMU /Kelompok tani yang sdh certified bisa self approval, tapi syarat pelatihan tetap berlaku

# Lanjutan 3.....

9. SKSKB cap “KR” sudah tidak berlaku lagi, namun untuk jenis yang sama dengan milik Perhutani wajib lapor kepada kepala desa
10. Kayu yang digunakan sendiri menggunakan Nota Angkutan
11. Terhadap KB dan KBS yang berasal dari hutan hak wajib dilakukan penandaan berupa penomoran batang dan jenis pada bontos kayu oleh pemilik kayu

# Beberapa poin penting...

- **Blanko SKAU dan Nota Angkutan dibuat 6 (enam) rangkap**
  - ✓ Lembar ke-1 : menyertai angkutan dan sekaligus sebagai **arsip penerima**
  - ✓ Lembar ke-2 : untuk **Kepala Dinas Kabupaten/kota**
  - ✓ Lembar ke-3 : untuk **arsip pemilik hasil hutan**
  - ✓ Lembar ke-4 : untuk **Kepala Dinas Provinsi**
  - ✓ Lembar ke-5 : untuk **Kepala Balai**
  - ✓ Lembar ke-6 : untuk **arsip Penerbit**

# RANTAI DISTRIBUSI KAYU RAKYAT

- ***Rantai Distribusi Line kayu gelondongan Hutan Rakyat:***



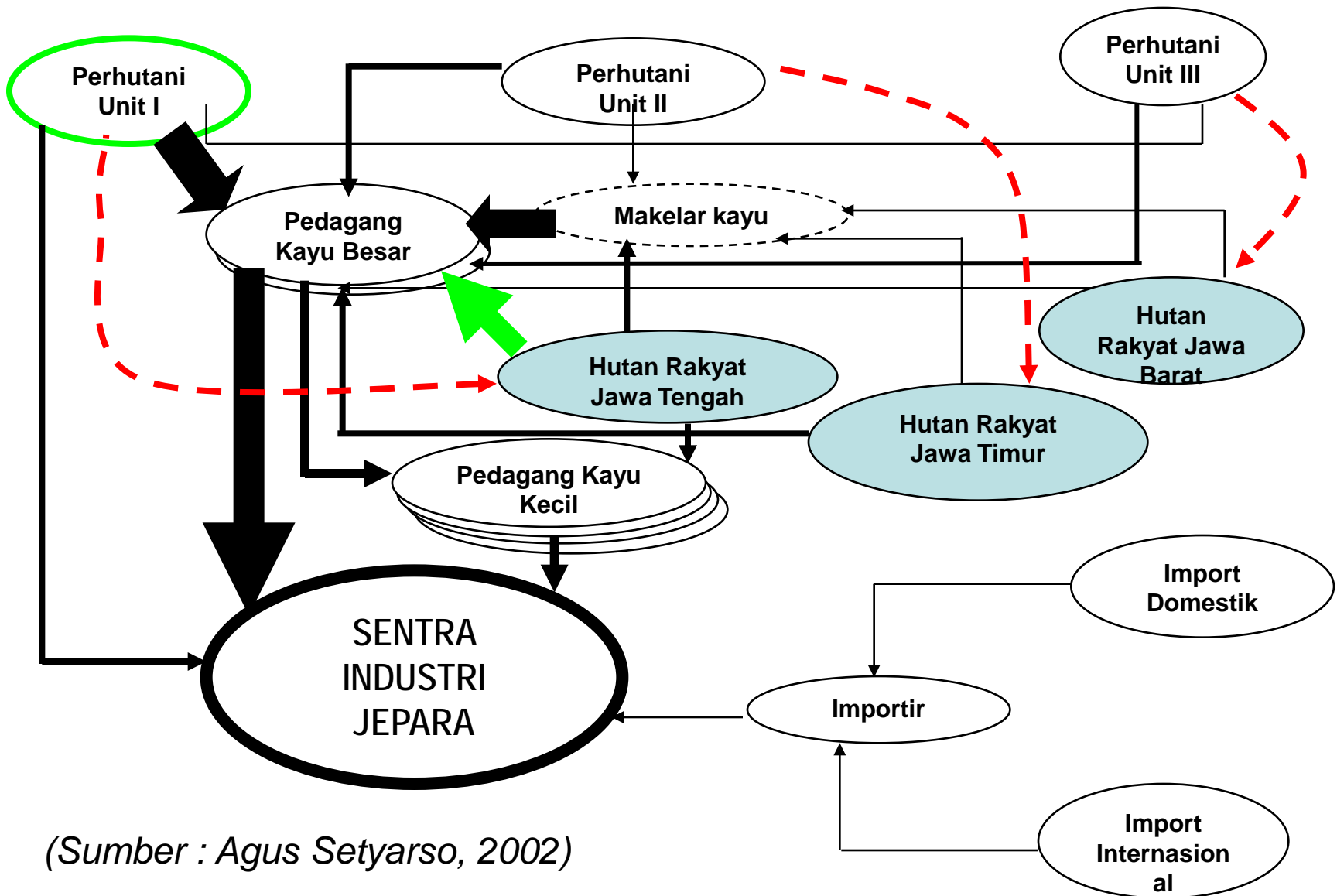
- ***Rantai Distribusi Kayu Gergajian dari Hutan Rakyat:***



*(Faisal, Arupa, 2002)*

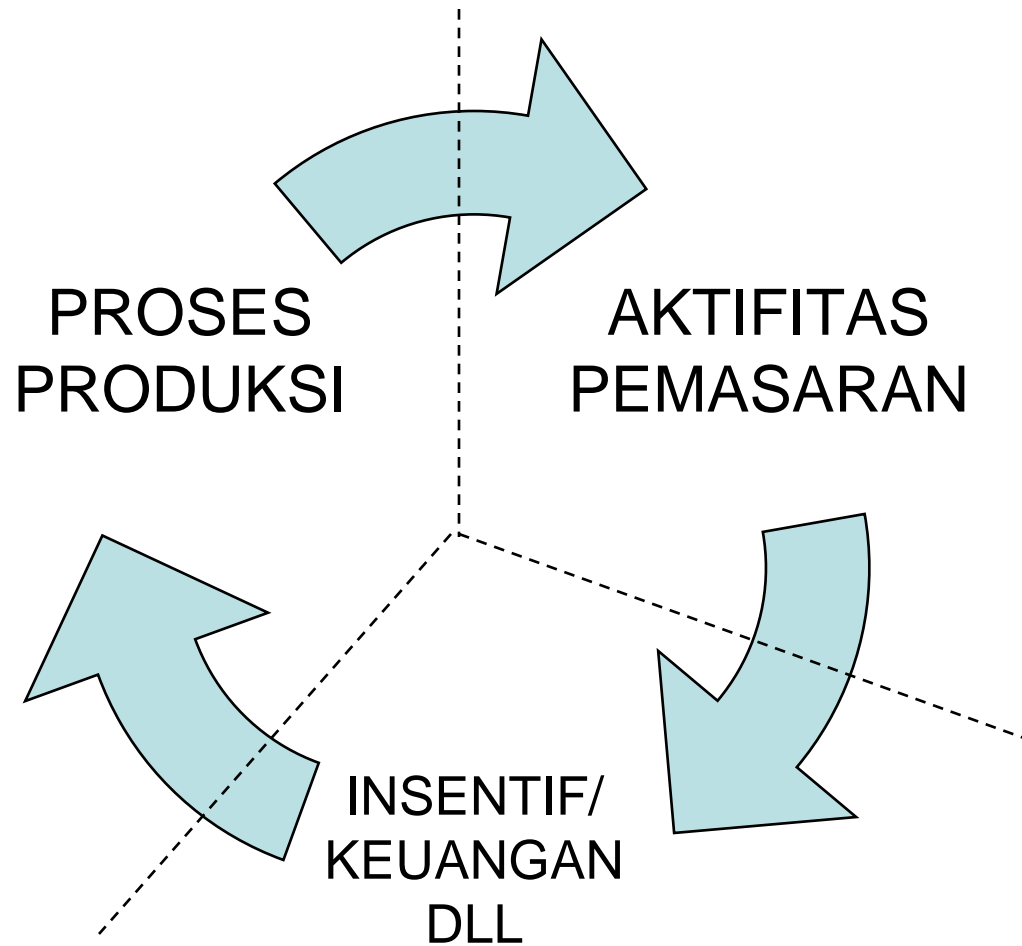


# Struktur Pasar Produk Jati



(Sumber : Agus Setyarso, 2002)

# SIKLUS PERDAGANGAN KAYU RAKYAT YANG DIHARAPKAN



# KELEMAHAN HUTAN RAKYAT MEMASUKI PASAR BEBAS ATAU PASAR GLOBAL

1. **Belum ada jaringan kelompok untuk pemasaran**
2. **Keterbatasan kapasitas manajemen**
3. **Tidak ada rencana tebang → Tebang Butuh**
4. **Modal rendah**
5. **Merawat kayu atau mengelola hutan hanya sampingan**
6. **Lokasi yang menyebar ( sulit diakses)**
7. **Kebijakan dan peraturan yang tidak mendukung**



**POSISI TAWAR LEMAH  
DAN HARGA MURAH**

# POTENSI HUTAN RAKYAT

1. Meningkatnya kesadaran petani bertanam kayu dan mengelola lahan dan lingkungan
2. Efisien karena sekaligus merawat tanaman pangan (manajemen berbasis keluarga)
3. Kelangkaan kayu dari usaha skala besar
4. Karena produksi tidak masal, maka dapat meningkatkan harga
5. Penyangga ekonomi rumah tangga dan penyerap tenaga kerja

# TUGAS DISKUSI

Setelah kita mengetahui, diskusikan :

- I. Apa keutamaan melaksanakan SVLK termasuk bagi petani?
- II. Bagaimana cara memperbaiki tataniaga kayu rakyat agar posisi tawar petani meningkat ?
- III. Apa tanggapan Petani dan kelompok terhadap rencana pemberlakuan SVLK?

# TERIMA KASIH

Semua Orang Memikirkan Untuk Merubah  
Dunia dan Tidak ada yang Memikirkan  
Merubah Dirinya Sendiri

( Leo Tolstoy)



( Sumber Referensi: Peraturan perundangan Kehutanan, bahan presentasi SVLK dan  
Pengelolaan Hutan Rakyat Lestari : Kusnandar, Meidiward, Nurcahyo Adi, Daru  
Asycarya, Stepih Hakim, Teguh Suprpto)



# **PEMBUKUAN DAN PERENCANAAN USAHA BAGI KELOMPOK TANI HUTAN RAKYAT**

Oleh: **NURYAHYA**  
**(PERSEPSI)**

*Disampaikan pada Loklatih SVLK bagi kelompok Tani Hutan  
Di kab. Temanggung, 19 - 20 Oktober 2011*

# LATAR BELAKANG

1. Pembukuan yang baik bagi kelompok merupakan modal penting untuk menunjukkan kepada anggota maupun pihak luar tentang keterbukaan dalam pengelolaan keuangan
2. Manajemen (pengelolaan) keuangan adalah upaya untuk mendapatkan sumber-sumber pembiayaan bagi kemajuan kelompok
3. Sumber- sumber pembiayaan atau modal bisa berasal dari dalam atau luar kelompok.

# PENGERTIAN

- ▣ Pembukuan Kelompok adalah pencatatan keuangan secara kronologis (menurut urutan waktu) dan sistematis menurut cara-cara tertentu



# Manfaat Pembukuan

- Tersedianya informasi tentang keadaan keuangan kelompok pada saat-saat tertentu ( bagi anggota, Pihak luar, Pembina/Pendamping, Instansi terkait, Bank, BUMN dll)
  - Alat Manajemen untuk mengambil Keputusan
  - Alat memonitor perkembangan Kelompok
  - Alat Pengendalian Keuangan
  - Alat Evaluasi terhadap pencapaian tujuan sasaran

# PRINSIP DAN PROSES PEMBUKUAN

## Prinsip :

- Sistematis
- Kronologis
- Informatif
- Auditable

## Proses Pembukuan

- Melakukan Pencatatan
- Melakukan Penggolongan/ Klasifikasi
- Melakukan Ikhtisar
- Membuat Laporan

# Perkiraan dan penomoran

PERKIRAAN	Isi perkiraan	NOMOR
AKTIVA	(Kas, Bank, Piutang, Inventaris, DLL)	1
PASSIVA		2
UTANG	(Utang bank, BUMN, Simp anggota, dll)	2
MODAL SENDIRI	(Simpanan Pokok, SW, Dana Hibah, Dll)	3
PENDAPATAN	(Bunga Pinjaman Anggota, Hasil penjualan kayu, dll)	4
BIAYA	Ongkos pertemuan, biaya pelatihan, Bunga pinjaman Bank, dll)	5



# Prosedur keuangan dalam administrasi keuangan





# BUKU KAS

Tgl	Keterangan	No Bukti	Masuk	Keluar	Saldo
	Jumlah				

# PERENCANAAN USAHA DI HUTAN RAKYAT

## ▣ *Unsur-unsur*

- Berdasarkan pemikiran yang rasional, mengenai dugaan , perhitungan dimasa datang.
- Berdasar data, fakta yang obyektif
- Persiapan kegiatan pendahuluan untuk mendatang
- Tujuan yang jelas

# Syarat-syarat perencanaan

- ▣ Berdasarkan alternatif
  - ▣ Harus Realistis
  - ▣ Harus ekonomis
- ▣ Harus luwes (fleksibel)
- ▣ Harus dilandasi pada partisipasi

# Potensi Usaha di Hutan rakyat

- Pemanfaatan Kayu
- Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Bukan Kayu (HHBK)
  - Madu
  - Jamu/Obat Tradisional
  - Ternak
  - Empon-empon
  - Buah-buahan, dll
- Pemanfaatan Limbah Kayu
- Ekowisata Berbasis Masyarakat
- Hutan Rakyat sebagai Pusat Belajar Bersama
- Pembibitan

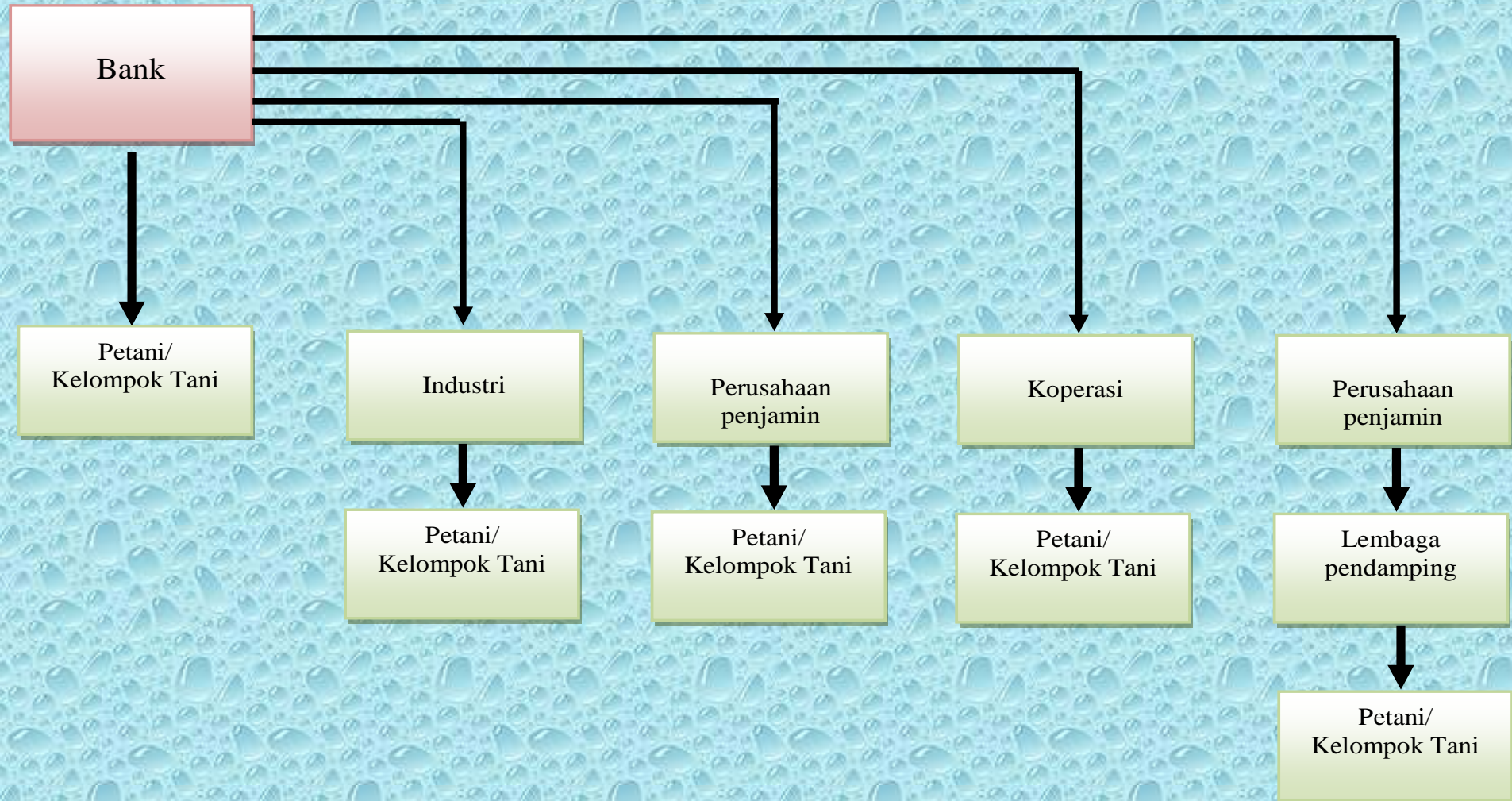


# Beberapa model untuk pembiayaan kelompok tani hutan rakyat

- ▣ Skema pembiayaan model perbankan
- ▣ Skema pembiayaan pola kemitraan
- ▣ Skema pembiayaan pola program pengembangan UKM

# RENCANA PENGEMBANGAN HUTAN RAKYAT MELALUI SKEMA PEMBIAYAAN

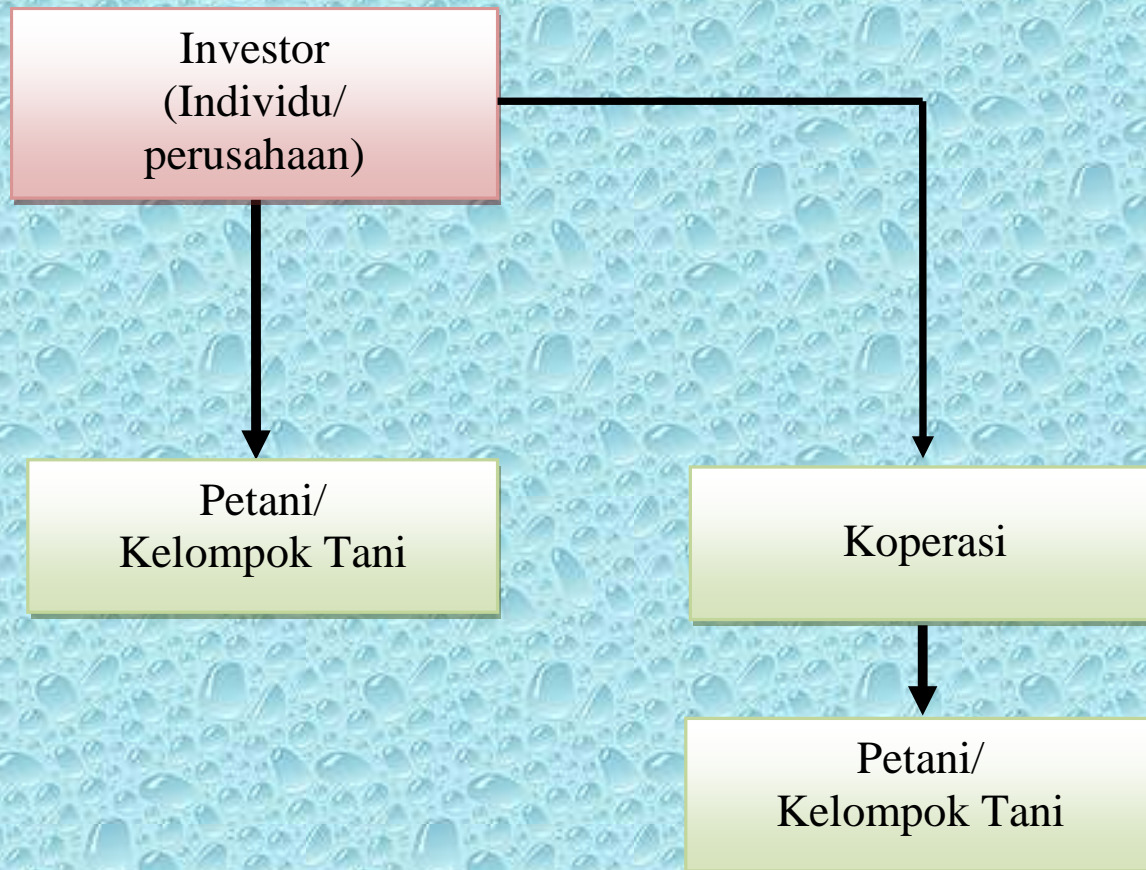
## Pilihan 1: Pendekatan Perbankan



# RENCANA PENGEMBANGAN HUTAN RAKYAT MELALUI SKEMA PEMBIAYAAN

## Pilihan 2: Pendekatan Program Kemitraan

### Pilihan 2.1. Berbasis Investor





# Contoh 2.1

## 1. Unit Bagi Hasil KPWN

- Koperasi Perumahan Wanabakti Nusantara (KPWN) adalah sebuah Badan Usaha Koperasi Departemen Kehutanan yang tidak saja mengurus masalah perumahan untuk karyawan dan perkreditan saja, namun telah berkembang lebih jauh menjalankan program pembangunan hutan berbasis masyarakat menuju sertifikasi.
- Program ini dirancang untuk meningkatkan ekonomi masyarakat melalui perdagangan produk-produk kayu, usaha pertanaman bibit unggul, program agroforestry, dan perdagangan karbon sukarela.
- KPWN sebagai sebuah unit usaha telah melakukan investasi penanaman Jati Unggul Nusantara (JUN) dan sengon diberbagai wilayah di Indonesia.
- Pengembangan JUN dan sengon ini dilakukan pada lahan-lahan yang marginal (tidak produktif) dengan tujuan diantaranya untuk menunjang perlindungan Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS), meningkatkan penghasilan masyarakat, dan memperbaiki kondisi lingkungan.

# Contoh 2.1

## Pola Bagi Hasil Jati Unggul Nusantara (JUN) KPWN



# Contoh 2.1

## Perkembangan JUN-KPWN sampai Periode Februari 2010

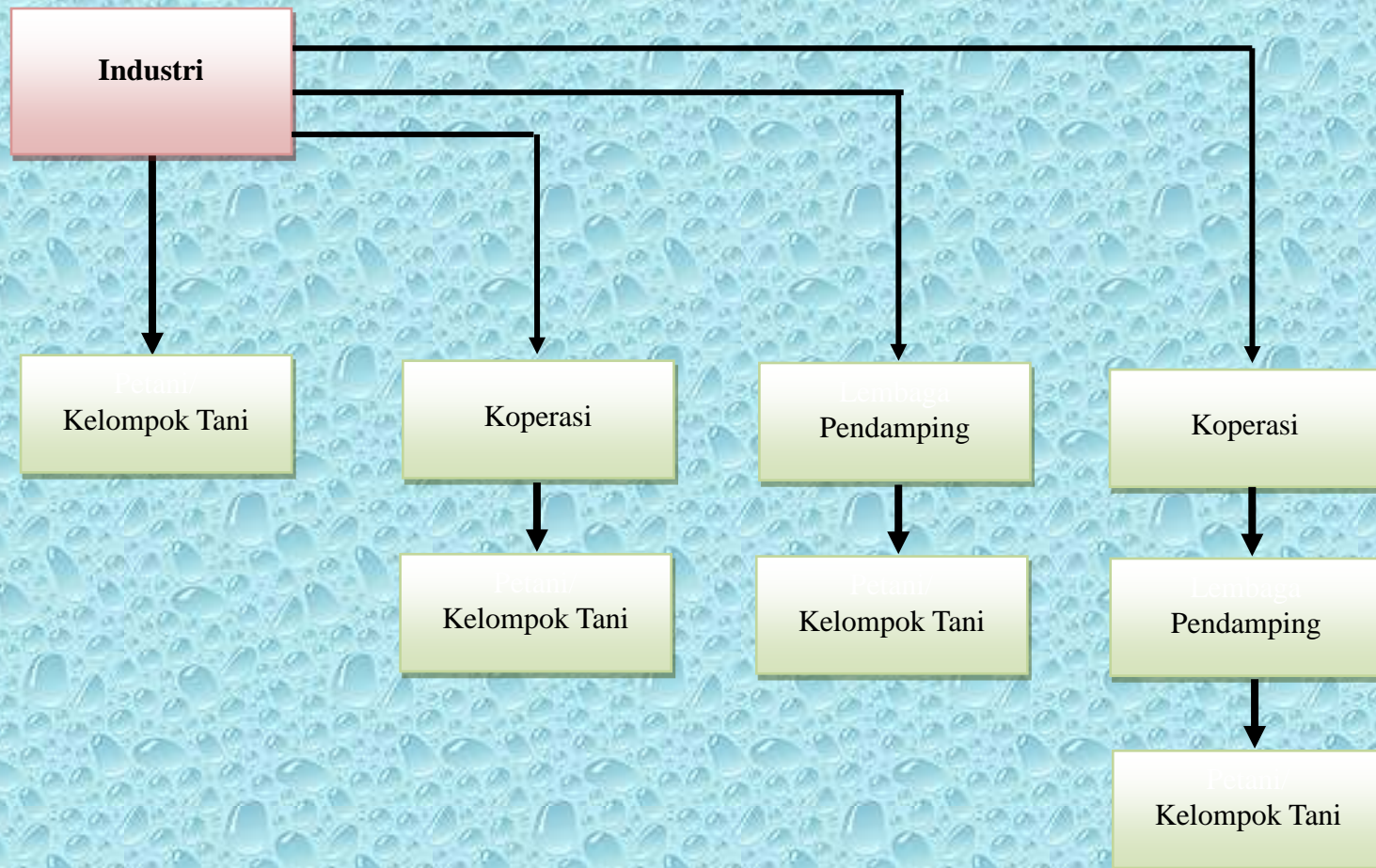
Propinsi	Wilayah	Tahun			Total/Kab	Total Prop.	Total Seluruh Tanaman JUN	Total Jml. Petani s/d 2009	Total Seluruh Petani JUN
		2007	2008	2009					
Jawa Timur	Madiun		8.070	4.000	12.070	368.331	654.675	66	2.622
	Magetan	138.819	61.228	24.450	224.497			1057	
	Ponorogo		39.359	23.620	62.979			299	
	Ngawi		40.755	28.030	68.785			215	
DIY	Kulonprogo			22.460	22.460	22.460		85	
Jawa Barat	Bogor	17.930	52.382	41.270	111.582	263.884		486	
	Tangerang	1.364	938		2.302			6	
	Purwakarta	45.309	54.691	50.000	150.000			408	
<b>Total</b>		<b>203.422</b>	<b>257.423</b>	<b>193.830</b>	<b>654.675</b>	<b>654.675</b>	<b>654.675</b>	<b>2.622</b>	<b>2.622</b>



# RENCANA PENGEMBANGAN HUTAN RAKYAT MELALUI SKEMA PEMBIAYAAN

## Pilihan 2: Pendekatan Program Kemitraan

### Pilihan 2.2. Berbasis Industri



# Contoh 2.2

## 3. Program Kemitraan Industri Mebel PT. Jawa Furni Lestari, Yogyakarta (Program Inisiatif Mandiri)

3. PT Jawa Furni Lestari merupakan salah satu anggota dari Hara Group yang ada di Yogyakarta berkomitmen untuk mengembangkan hutan rakyat sertifikasi. Kerjasama yang dilakukan antara lain membeli kayu sertifikasi, melakukan pengembangan usaha hingga penguatan kelompok hutan rakyat.
  - MoU antara KWML dengan Hara Group sepakat menjalin kerjasama pengembangan hutan rakyat terkait penyediaan bahan baku oleh KWML kepada Hara Group dan pengembangan kelembagaan pengelola hutan rakyat sebagai imbal balik oleh Hara Group kepada KWML.
  - Saat ini lama kerjasama sudah memasuki tahun ke-3.
  - Kegiatan tahun 1: (a) penghijauan berupa penanaman bibit JUN sebanyak 1000 batang sebagai demplot di 3 desa yaitu desa Kedungkeris, Dengok dan Girisekar, (b) perluasan areal unit manajemen hutan rakyat lestari bersertifikat ekolabel sudah dilaksanakan.

# Contoh 2.2

## 4. Program Kemitraan Industri Pengolahan Kayu di Jawa Tengah

- Petani/Kelompok Tani kerjasama dengan industri pengolahan kayu yang difasilitasi oleh Pemda berdasarkan SK Gubernur Jateng No. 69/2002 tentang Bantuan Dana Bergulir Usaha Hutan Rakyat Kemitraan

No	Mitra Usaha	Tahun	Kabupaten	Jenis Tanaman	Luas (Ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	PT. Bangun Sejahtera Abadi	2002	Sragen	Sengon, Gmelina	210
2.	PT. Bangun Sejahtera Abadi	2003	Wonogiri	Sengon, Gmelina	150
3.	CV. Karya Luhur	2003	Wonogiri	Mahoni	150
4.	PT. Bangun Sejahtera Abadi	2004	Wonogiri	Sengon, Gmelina	100
5.	CV. Karya Luhur	2004	Wonogiri	Jati	100
6.	PT. Bangun Sejahtera Abadi	2005	Sragen		865
7.	CV. Karya Luhur	2005	Wonogiri		100

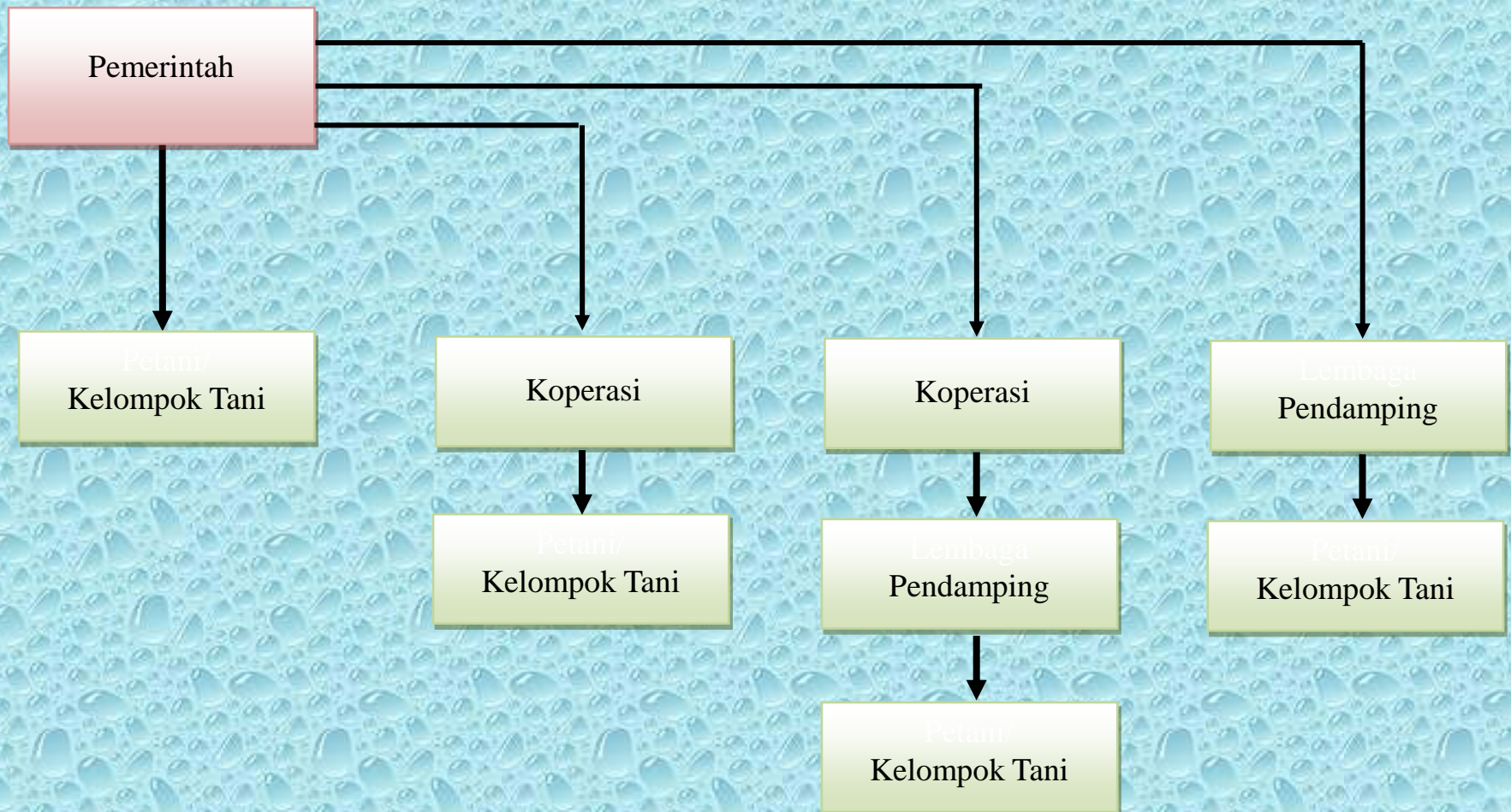
Sumber : Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Jawa Tengah



# RENCANA PENGEMBANGAN HUTAN RAKYAT MELALUI SKEMA PEMBIAYAAN

## Pilihan 2: Pendekatan Program Kemitraan

### Pilihan 2.3. Berbasis Pemerintah



# Pembiayaan melalui Program Kemitraan Bina lingkungan

- ▣ *Tujuan :*
- ▣ Meningkatkan Citra Baik (hub sinergi dengan BUMN dan Masyarakat sekitar)
- ▣ Mendorong kegiatan & Pertumbuhan Ekonomi
- ▣ Membuka lapangan kerja dan pemberdayaan masyarakat,

# Bentuk dan kemitraan

- ❑ Pinjaman Modal kerja dan investasi (berupa Pinjaman khusus dan Hibah)
- ❑ Untuk membiayai Pendidikan pelatihan, pemagangan, pemasaran, promosi dan yang menyangkut produktifitas mitra
- ❑ besarnya dana hibah maksimal 20 % dari dana program



# Kewajiban mitra

- ❑ Melaksanakan kegiatan usaha sesuai dengan rencana usaha yang telah disetujui oleh BUMN
- ❑ Menyelenggarakan pencatatan/pembukuan dengan tertib
- ❑ Membayar kembali pinjaman tepat waktu
- ❑ Menyampaikan laporan perkembangan setiap 3 bulanan ke BUMN pembina

# Kriteria usaha kecil yang dibiayai:

- Badan Usaha ( Koperasi, PT, CV ) atau perorangan( petani hutan, pedagang, peternak dan jasa
- mempunyai kekayaan bersih paling banyak 200 juta
- Memiliki hasil penjualan per tahun maksimal 1 milyar
- WNI
- Berdiri sendiri bukan anak perusahaan
- telah melakukan kegiatan minimal 1 tahun
- Tidak dibina oleh BUMN yang lain
- Memiliki tempat tinggal yang tetap



# Tata cara pemberian pinjaman

- ❑ Menyampaikan permohonan dan rencana penggunaan dana dilampiri dokumen administrasi dan identitas
- ❑ BUMN melakukan evaluasi dan seleksi
- ❑ Menyelesaikan Proses administrasi Pinjaman
- ❑ Dituangkan dalam surat perjanjian

# DISKUSI KELOMPOK

- Diskusikan tentang jenis-jenis transaksi uang masuk dan uang keluar pada kelompok hutan rakyat
- Kerjakan pembukuan secara sistematis dan kronologis dalam buku kas kelompok pada kasus berikut.
- Diskusikan tentang potensi usaha yang bisa dikembangkan di kelompok/wilayah
- Diskusikan sumber-sumber pembiayaan / permodalan yang dapat digali dari dalam kelompok.
- Diskusikan sumber-sumber pembiayaan / permodalan yang dapat digali dari luar kelompok termasuk lembaga – lembaga pembiayaan / perbankan yang Anda ketahui.

- ▣ Tanggap, cermat dan gigih merupakan modal awal untuk berkembang.
- ▣ Namun diupayakan dan ditindakan adalah sebuah langkah menuju kemajuan ,
- ▣ dibarengi dengan disiplin, tertib dan terbuka jalan menuju keberhasilan yang lestari dan berlanjut





**TERIMA KASIH**

*(Sumber: Modul PHBK, Wahyu Rifa, dan bahan bacaan di situs BUMN)*

# **PENATAAN SISTEM INFORMASI PENGELOLAAN HUTAN RAKYAT MENUJU SVLK DAN PHBML**

Oleh : **TEGUH SUPRAPTO**  
**(PERSEPSI)**

*Disampaikan pada Pelatihan SVLK bagi kelompok Tani Hutan se Jateng dan  
DIY di Solo, 24 – 28 Oktober 2011*



# LATAR BELAKANG

1. Salah satu kelemahan dalam pengelolaan kelompok tani adalah tidak tersedianya informasi secara cukup dan walaupun ada terletak berserakan.
2. Padahal ketersediaan informasi yang dikelola secara baik sangatlah penting untuk pembuatan rencana dan pengambilan keputusan bagi kemajuan kelompok dan anggotanya
3. Dalam kaitan kelompok tani mendapatkan sertikat VLK atau sertifikat PHPL/PHBML keberadaan informasi yang tertata menjadi dokumen sangatlah penting
4. Jadi upaya menuju SVLK dan PHPL bagian dari penataan dokumen dan penguatan kelompok

# PEMAHAMAN DASAR :

1. **SISTEM:** sekelompok komponen yang saling berhubungan, bekerja bersama untuk mencapai tujuan bersama dengan menerima input serta menghasilkan output dalam proses transformasi yang teratur
2. **SISTEM INFORMASI:** Kombinasi yang teratur dari kumpulan orang, jaringan komunikasi, sumberdaya data dan informasi, organisasi dan program kerja

# Lanjutan .....

- 3. PHBM: sistem pengelolaan hutan yang dilakukan oleh individu atau kelompok suatu komunitas, pada lahan negara, lahan komunal, lahan adat atau lahan milik (individual/rumah tangga) untuk memenuhi kebutuhan individu/rumahtangga dan masyarakat, serta diusahakan secara komersial ataupun sekedar untuk subsistensi (Suharjito dkk. 2000: 14)**

# Lanjutan .....

4. **Hutan**: kawasan yang dikelola berbentuk ekosistem hutan, yakni suatu lahan yang didominasi oleh pohon-pohon dalam suatu luasan areal tertentu, baik dalam bentuk hutan alam, wanatani kompleks, maupun wanatani sederhana
5. **Berbasis Masyarakat**: hutan dikelola oleh masyarakat, baik dalam bentuk satuan usaha komunitas, satuan usaha kelompok (misalnya koperasi), maupun satuan-satuan usaha individual (misalnya: rumah tangga) dengan pengaruh sistem sosial setempat yang cukup kuat di dalam struktur pengambilan keputusan manajerial.

# Lanjutan ....

**6. Lestari:** Praktek pengelolaan hutan yang dilakukan memenuhi prinsip dan azas kelestarian baik secara; produksi, lingkungan dan sosial untuk menjamin keberlangsungan kesejahteraan bagi lintas generasi



# Sistem Informasi

1. Sumberdaya Manusia: ahli, jujur, mandiri, dan dapat dipercaya
2. Alat Komunikasi: Komputer, Telpon, HP, Fax
3. Jaringan Komunikasi: Internet, Jejaring Sosial (FB, Twitter), dan Teknologi Informasi lainnya
4. Sumberdaya Data: Inventarisasi Pohon: Jenis, Potensi; Keanggotaan, Aturan kelembagaan, SOP, kode etik, Pasar, Harga produk, Administrasi Kayu, Referensi: Kebijakan, peraturan yang relevan dengan kegiatan kelompok

# PERAN SISTEM INFORMASI



# Mendukung Proses Bisnis

1. Persediaan / stok kayu layak tebang lestari berdasarkan pemilikan anggota
2. Pencatatan transaksi penjualan dan pembelian, upah pegawai
3. Daftar mitra /pembeli
4. Titik-titik penjualan yang efisien dijangkau
5. Penelusuran sediaan/ rantai suply
6. Pencatatan kegiatan Simpan Pinjam Anggota dan usaha lain

# Mendukung Pengambilan Keputusan

1. Profil FMU dan anggota
2. Rencana Kelola Hutan Lestari
3. SOP: Penanaman, pemeliharaan, penanaman, lacak balak
4. Melihat dinamika persaingan dan tren pasar
5. Tatakelola organisasi dan anggota
6. Sertifikasi VLK/PHPL dan tujuan pengelolaan

# Mendukung Keunggulan Kompetitif

1. Mendapatkan kelebihan strategis atas para pesaing
2. Pengelolaan yang terencana dilandasi oleh tanggung jawab bersama
3. mendapatkan pasar dan harga khusus
4. Mendapatkan insentif non ekonomi



# Pengelolaan Sistem Informasi Hutan Rakyat

## 1. Sumberdaya Manusia

- ❑ Struktur Organisasi dan Uraian Jabatan
- ❑ Susunan Kepengurusan FMU
- ❑ Syarat Kompetensi: Pengenalan jenis pohon/kayu; Pengukuran pohon/kayu; Penguasaan bidang Administrasi: Pembukuan, Pencatatan, Pelaporan , dll
- ❑ Jujur, transparan, berdedikasi, mau bekerja keras atas nama kelompok, cepat menangkap peluang

# Lanjutan ....

## 2. Alat Komunikasi dan Transaksi

- ❑ Telpon : pemilihan operator telpon yang murah dan mudah dalam proses komunikasi
- ❑ Internet dan E-mail: diperlukan untuk komunikasi dan proses transaksi secara mudah dan murah , media promosi, dll
- ❑ Faximile: Pengiriman data dan surat menyurat
- ❑ Pos Surat, wesel, transfer bank

# Lanjutan ....

## 3. Data Usaha & Pengelolaan Hutan

- ❑ Inventarisasi Potensi tegakan dan Jenis: per individu/ kelompok/ FMU
- ❑ Perencanaan PHBM: penetapan daur, JTT, Pengorganisasian kawasan untuk: tebangan dan penanaman, Pengaturan giliran tebangan, penanaman, pengamanan, sistem pencatatan pohon/batang, Profit sharing, Pemasaran dan penetapan harga

# Lanjutan .....

## 3. Data Organisasi

- Aturan Kelompok yang disepakati (kode etik)
- Struktur Organisasi dan Pengurus
- Program Kerja
- Sumberdaya Keuangan (mikro)
- Pengaturan Pendapatan dan Pembiayaan
- Penggajian pegawai
- Badan Hukum, NPWP, SIUP

# DISKUSI

1. Diskusikan kisi - kisi penting dalam PENANAMAN tanaman kayu
2. Diskusikan kisi - kisi penting dalam PEMELIHARAAN tanaman kayu
3. Diskusikan kisi - kisi penting dalam PEMANENAN tanaman kayu

(hasil diskusi tersebut menjadi dasar dalam penyusunan SOP; penanaman, pemeliharaan dan pemanenan)



# Selamat Diskusi

Hal terbaik yang yang bisa Anda lakukan untuk orang lain bukanlah **membagikan kekayaan Anda**, tetapi membantu la untuk **memiliki kekayaannya sendiri**.

(Benjamin Disraeli)

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Sumber Referensi:

Dokumen Ajuan SVLK FMU Gawe Makmur,  
Daru Asycarya, Teguh Suprpto

# **Pengenalan Kelembagaan dalam Pengelolaan Hutan Rakyat**

Oleh : **RODY HANAN WIBOWO**  
**(PERSEPSI )**

*Disampaikan pada Pelatihan SVLK bagi kelompok Tani Hutan se Jateng dan  
DIY di Solo, 24 – 28 Oktober 2011*

# POKOK BAHASAN

1. Hutan Rakyat dan Kelembagaan
2. Prinsip Pengelolaan Hutan Rakyat
3. Prinsip Kelembagaan Hutan Rakyat
4. Syarat Kelembagaan Hutan Rakyat
5. Jenis Kegiatan Kelompok Tani Hutan Rakyat
6. Manfaat Kelompok Tani Hutan Rakyat

# HUTAN RAKYAT DAN KELEMBAGAAN

## 1. Hutan Rakyat

Sistem pengelolaan hutan yang dilakukan oleh individu atau kelompok , pada lahan negara, lahan komunal, lahan adat atau lahan milik (individual/rumahtangga) untuk memenuhi kebutuhan individu/rumahtangga dan masyarakat, serta diusahakan secara komersial ataupun untuk subsistensi (mencukupi kebutuhan sendiri) . Untuk di Jawa satuan pengelolaan berbasis keluarga

## 2. Kelembagaan

Satuan usaha pengelolaan hutan yang di dalam struktur pengambilan keputusan pengelolaannya sangat dipengaruhi/didasari oleh sistem sosial setempat

# PRINSIP PENGELOLAAN HUTAN RAKYAT

1. Pengelola hutan adalah masyarakat setempat
2. Jenis tanaman yang diusahakan sesuai kebutuhan keluarga petani dan masyarakat dengan karakter yang beragam
3. Pengelolaan berbasis keluarga dan satuan analisa adalah komunitas atau kelompok.
4. Tujuan pengelolaan tidak semata untuk kepentingan ekonomi, tetapi ada tujuan sosial dan lingkungan
5. Tiap komunitas dapat mengembangkan pengetahuan bersama yang khas sekaligus sebagai bentuk ikatan bersama

# PRINSIP KELEMBAGAAN

1. Dari. oleh dan untuk bersama
2. Keanggotaan berdasarkan kesadaran, dan terbuka untuk umum
3. Menyelenggarakan pertemuan secara teratur atau sesuai kebutuhan
4. Dasar pembentukan kelembagaan atau kelompok menurut kedekatan lahan pemilikan , kedekatan tempat tinggal atau berdasarkan kepentingan bersama
5. Ada tujuan bersama yang disepakati dan memberikan manfaat kepada anggota
6. Bentuk,struktur, dan kultur lembaga tergantung tujuan dan nilai budaya setempat
7. Aspek-aspek pemeliharaan kelestarian hutan – ekologi, ekonomi, maupun sosial – merupakan sesuatu yang dikembangkan berdasarkan pengetahuan dan kesepakatan bersama



# SYARAT KELEMBAGAAN DALAM PENERAPAN SVLK

1. Bentuk kelembagaan
  - Kelompok Tani / Forum Petani
  - Koperasi
2. Struktur organisasi
  - Rapat anggota
  - Badan pengurus dan Pelaksana
  - Anggota
  - Pengawas
3. Aturan internal (AD , ART, SOP)
4. Ada Rencana Pengelolaan Hutan (RKHL)

# JENIS KEGIATAN KELOMPOK TANI HUTAN RAKYAT

1. Memberikan pelatihan dan mendorong anggota agar mengelola lahan dan hutannya lestari secara ekonomi (produksi) dan lingkungan
2. Ada pertemuan yang rutin dan terencana
3. Memiliki rencana pengelolaan hutan secara lestari
4. Tertib administrasi organisasi, usaha dan kegiatan
5. Mengelola usaha atau permodalan untuk mencukupi dan mengembangkan usaha anggota
6. Ada regenerasi kepemimpinan dan laporan pertanggungjawaban pengurus

# MANFAAT KELOMPOK TANI

1. Meningkatkan pengetahuan, keterampilan dan kesejahteraan anggota secara ekonomi maupun lingkungan
2. Memudahkan pelaksanaan kegiatan untuk penanaman secara serentak maupun pemasaran hasil panen
3. Dapat menyediakan SAPRODI untuk usahatani
4. Dapat memberikan pelayanan permodalan dan pengembangan usaha bagi anggota
5. Meningkatkan kepercayaan kepada pihak lain

# DISKUSI

Kelembagaan Hutan Rakyat bisa kelompok tani atau koperasi.

1. Apa kelebihan dan kekurangan kelembagaan dalam bentuk Koperasi?
2. Apa kelebihan dan kekurangan kelembagaan dalam bentuk Kekompok Tani?
3. Berilah contoh struktur organisasi kelompok tani hutan atau Forest Management Unit (FMU) serta kriteria / syarat menjadi pengurus

# SELAMAT BERDISKUSI

**“Setiap Kemajuan Selalu Melibatkan Resiko,  
Anda anda tidak dapat mengambil resiko  
nomor DUA, jika ingin mendapatkan  
nomor SATU”**

**(Frederick Wilcox)**

*( sumber referensi: Buku Paket Pelatihan KSM B,  
Wahyu F Riva, Sahda Halim, Jeguh Suprpto)*

# **PENGENALAN SISTEM DAN STANDAR VLK PADA HUTAN RAKYAT**

Oleh : **Teguh Suprpto**  
**(PERSEPSI)**

*Disampaikan pada Pelatihan SVLK bagi kelompok Tani Hutan se Jateng dan  
DIY di Solo, 24 – 28 Oktober 2011*



*(Bahan Sosialisasi SVLK, PERSEPSI)*

**KAYU LEGAL**

**HUTAN LESTARI**

**MASYARAKAT MUKTI**

# DEFINISI KAYU LEGAL :

“ Kayu disebut legal jika kebenaran asal kayu, ijin penebangan, sistem dan prosedur penebangan, administrasi dan dokumentasi angkutan, pengolahan dan perdagangan atau pemindah tanganannya dapat dibuktikan memenuhi semua persyaratan sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku”

# Dasar Hukum SVLK dan PHPL:

## 1. **Permenhut No. P.38/Menhut-II/2009**

Tentang Standard dan Pedoman Penilaian Kinerja Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari dan Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu pada Pemegang Izin atau pada Hutan Hak, Standard dan Pedoman Penilaian Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari dan Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu,

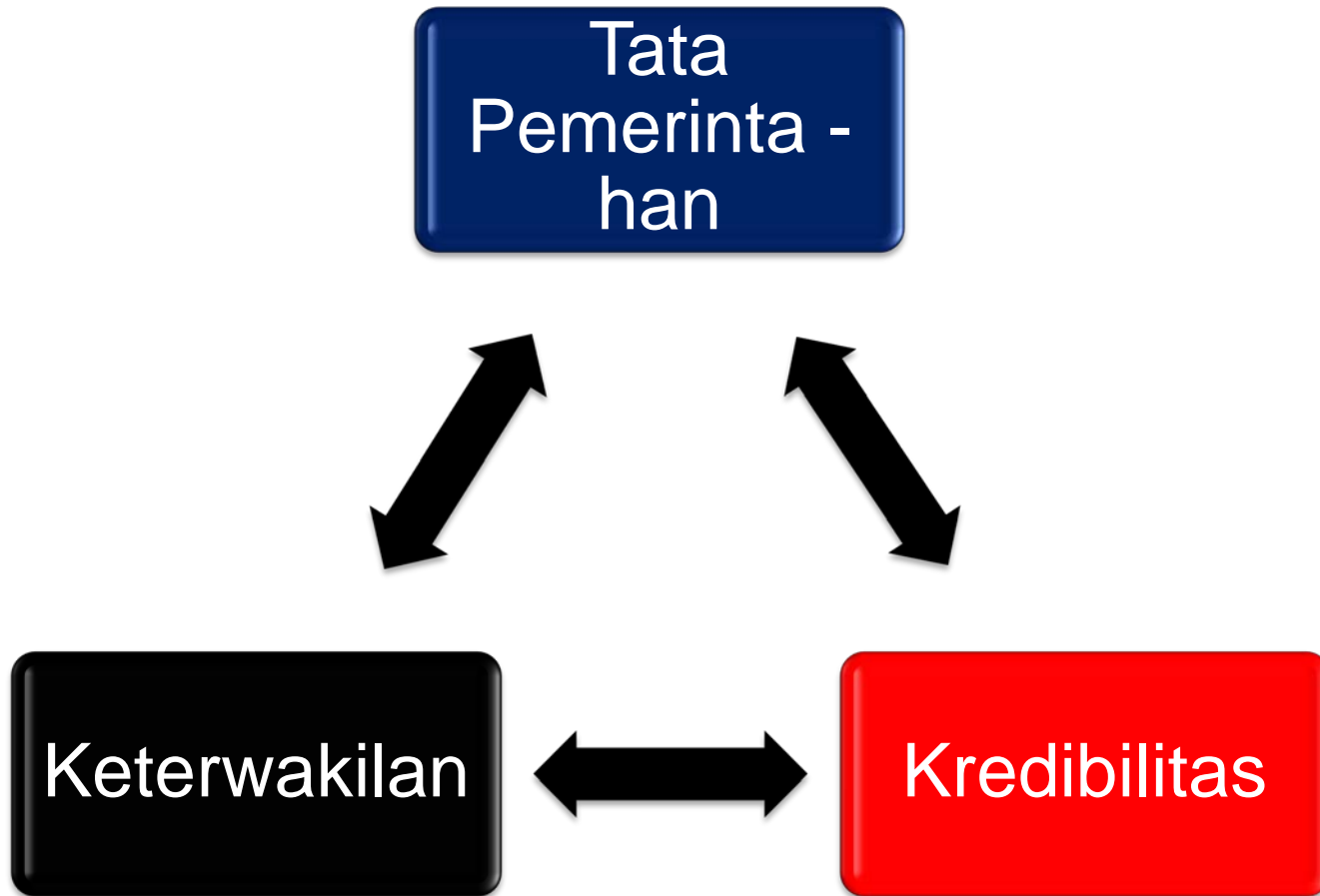
## 2. **Perdirjen BPK No. P.6/VI-Set/2009**

tentang Standard dan Pedoman Penilaian Kinerja Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari dan Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu, dan

## 3. **Perdirjen BPK No. P.02/VI-BPPHH/2010**

tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Penilaian Kinerja Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari dan Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu.

# Prinsip penyusunan SVLK



# Gambaran Umum SVLK (P.38/2009) :

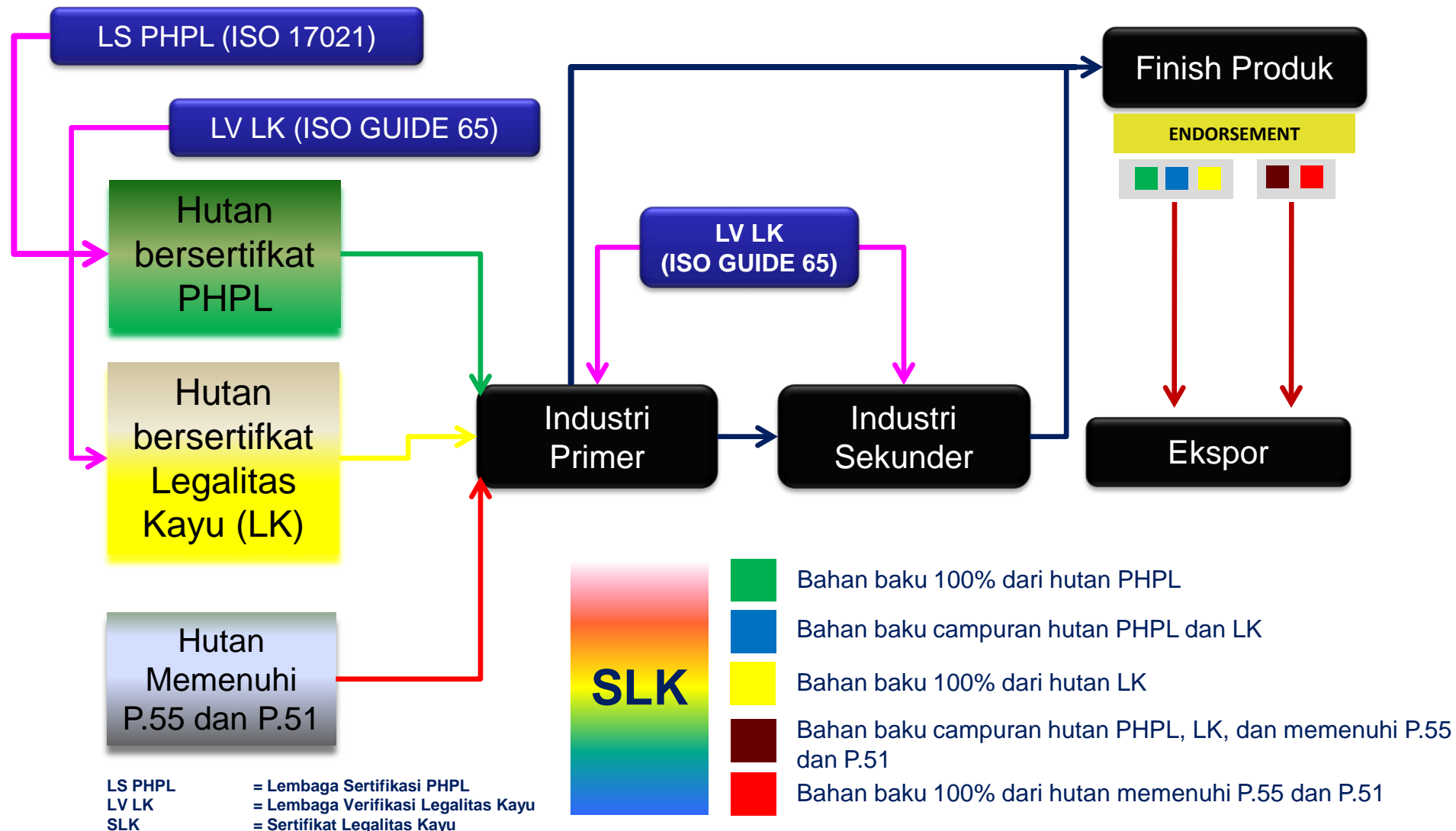


# PERAN

- 1. KAN** : Lembaga Akreditasi, Independen, diakui Internasional
- 2. LP&VI** : Lembaga yang melakukan penilaian/verifikasi; ISO 17021 & IEC Guide 65
- 3. LSM/CSO** : Lembaga Monitoring Independen
- 4. PEMEGANG IJIN / PEMILIK** : Obyek Penilaian/verifikasi
- 5. PEMERINTAH** : Regulator, Fasilitator, & Wasdal



# Sertifikasi PHPL-VLK-Endorsement



# Objek Penilaian

*Peraturan Direktur Jenderal BPK Nomor P.6/VI-Set/2009*

## Obyek Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu

- IUPHHK-HA/HPH, IUPHHK-HTI, IUPHHK-RE (Lampiran 2 )
- IUPHHK-HTR/HKm (Lampiran 3)
- IUIPHHK dan IUI Lanjutan (Lampiran 4)
- Hutan Hak (Lampiran 5)
- Pemegang IPK (Lampiran 6)

Sertifikat yang diterbitkan Sertifikat Legalitas Kayu, dengan logo yang berbeda sesuai asal bahan baku.

**PERSIAPAN  
PELAKSANAAN  
SVLK SAMPAI KINI**

# 1. Pemerintah:

1. Diklat bagi para auditor, ToT, ToF, Sosialisasi/Diseminasi untuk mendukung pelaksanaan SVLK.
2. Meyakinkan Pasar (internasional) tentang SVLK.
  - Negosiasi dengan Uni Eropa (VPA – FLEGT)
  - Sosialisasi ke negara importir (USA, Jepang, dll)
  - Sosialisasi pada berbagai forum (Chatam House, Beijing Expo, dll)

# LV-LK

- Diakreditasi KAN berdasarkan ISO Guide 65
- 5 LVLK (akreditasi s.d 2013 atau 2014)

No	Nama	No Akreditasi
1.	BRIK	LVLK-001-IDN
2.	PT. Sucofindo SBU SICS	LVLK-002-IDN
3.	PT. Mutuagung Lestari	LVLK-003-IDN
4.	PT. Mutu Hijau Indonesia	LVLK-004-IDN
5.	PT. TUV International Indonesia	LVLK-005-IDN

## Dalam proses akreditasi oleh KAN:

1. PT. Sarbi Moerhani Lestari
2. PT. SGS Indonesia
3. PT. Almasentra Konsulindo
4. PT. Equality Indonesia
5. Smartwood Rainforest Alliance

## 2. Persiapan di Hutan HAK

- Lampiran 5 dari Surat Edaran Dirjen BPK No. P.6/VI-Set/2009 -→ Standard dan Pedoman Verifikasi legalitas Kayu dari Hutan Hak
- Dua indikator Penting:
  - 1.1.1. Pemilik hutan hak mampu menunjukkan keabsahan haknya →
    - a. alas titel yang sah dan diakui**
    - b. Peta areal hutan hak dan batas-batasnya di lapangan**



# Persiapan di Hutan HAK

- 1.1.2. Unit kelola masyarakat mampu membuktikan dokumen angkutan kayu yang sah
  - a. **Dokumen SKAU atau SKSKB Cap KR**
  - b. **Faktur atau kwitansi Penjualan**

## **Beberapa Kelompok Tani Menuju SVLK:**

- 1. FMU Gawe Makmur, Desa Gowak, Kec. Pringsurat Temanggung, JATENG**
- 2. FMU Enggal Mulyo, Desa Mrayan, Kec. Ngrayun, Ponorogo, JATIM**
- 3. FMU .. Di Kabupaten Ciamis, JABAR**

# Beberapa contoh tanda fisik kayu



# Beberapa Pertanyaan kesiapan Hutan HAK menyambut SVLK

1. Bagaimana bentuk dokumen kepemilikan yang sah? Letter C, letter B, Girik, Rinci, HGU, sertifikat atau SPPT?
2. Bagaimana Pemetaan hutan rakyat? Peta Blok? Peta UM? Sketsa lahan milik? Kesesuaian lokasi lahan?
3. Bagaimana Kejelasan tanda batas hutan rakyat?
4. Bagaimana ketersediaan Dokumen SKAU atau SKSKB Cap KR dan legalitasnya?
5. Bagaimana kesesuaian dokumen FAKTUR atau Kwitansi dengan fisik kayu?
6. Bagaimana bentuk kelembagaan dan kesiapan organisasi UM menjalankan SVLK?
7. Bagaimana model pembiayaan agar UM bisa lestari?

# STUDI KASUS

SETELAH MENDAPAT PENJELASAN SILAHKAN :

1. Dokumen Apa saja yang menjelaskan bukti kepemilikan lahan ? Bagaimana caranya memverifikasi ketertelusuran dokumen2 tersebut sehingga kita yakin bahwa kepemilikan tersebut telah sah?
2. Buatlah peta hutan milik yang dapat memenuhi syarat SVLK? Apa saja informasi yang penting untuk diungkapkan?
3. Gambarkan dan jelaskan prosedur pengurusan SKAU yang pernah Anda lakukan ?

# Selamat Diskusi

Pikiran Anda bagaikan api yang perlu **dinyalakan**, bukan bejana yang menanti **untuk diisi**.

(Dorothea Bande)

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## Sumber Referensi:

Bahan-bahan Pelatihan SVLK: Ir Meidiward dan Daru;  
Beberapa peraturan terkait SVLK, Contoh Dokumen  
Ajuan FMU Gawe Makmur

# **PRAKTEK LAPANG**

## **(Tugas masing-masing kelompok)**

*Oleh: Tim PERSEPSI*

**PERHIMPUNAN UNTUK STUDI DAN PENGEMBANGAN EKONOMI  
DAN SOSIAL (PERSEPSI)**



# KELOMPOK I. ORGANISASI FMU WONO LESTARI MAKMUR

1. Apa bentuk organisasinya?
2. Bagaimana struktur Kepengurusan
3. Adakah AD/ART ?
4. Jenis-jenis aturan apa yang ada ? Bagaimana apakah berjalan?
5. Apakah ada pertemuan rutin kelompokn?
6. Apa saran agar organisasi FMU Wono Lestari Makmur berkembang baik?.

# Klp II. DOKUMEN AJUAN SVLK

1. Jenis dokumen apa saja yang sudah ada di FMU Wono Lestari Makmur?
2. Dokumen apa yang masih diperlukan untuk pengajuan SVLK
3. Bagaimana saran yang mesti dilakukan apabila FMU Wana Lestari makmur akan mengajukan SVLK?

# KLP III. SUMBER PERMODALAN DAN USAHA

1. Untuk menjalankan FMU selama ini sumber permodalan / pendanaan dari mana saja ( dari dalam dan luar kelompok)
2. Jenis usaha apa saja yang sudah dilakukan oleh kelompok maupun anggota yang berkaitan dengan usaha dibidang kehutanan?
3. Apa kendala dan potensi yang ada dalam hal pengembangan permodalan dan usaha?
4. Bagaimana saran pengembangan kedepan?

# **PROSEDUR DAN PROTOKOL DALAM PELAKSANAAN PENILAIAN SVLK**

Oleh : **TIM PERSEPSI**

*Disampaikan pada Lokakaltih SVLK bagi kelompok Tani  
Di Temanggung, 19 – 20 Oktober 2011*

# LATAR BELAKANG

1. Dalam pelaksanaan penilaian SVLK akan dilaksanakan oleh sebuah tim dari lembaga Sertifikasi yang telah terakreditasi oleh Komite Akreditasi Nasional (KAN)
2. Pelaksanaan penilaiannya akan menggunakan prosedur tertentu dengan standar dan kriteria penilaian yang telah baku
3. Karena penilaian pada dasarnya akan memverifikasi ( mengecek ) dari dokumen yang diajukan dengan fakta atau kondis lapang, maka auditor akan menggunakan beberapa teknik dalam pengumpulan informasi.

# TEKNIK PENGUMPULAN INFORMASI

- 1. Wawancara**
- 2. Observasi / Pengamatan**
- 3. Tinjauan Dokumen  
(review)**
- 4. Validasi (uji kebenaran)**



# 1. WAWANCARA

1. Pewawancara mengenalkan diri serta menjelaskan maksud dan tujuannya
2. Ditujukan pada PIC (Orang yang bertanggung jawab) dari berbagai tingkatan dan fungsi dalam ruang lingkup audit
3. Dilakukan pada jam kerja dan ditempat kerja, kecuali jika diperlukan di luar jam kerja, misal dengan masyarakat
4. Pertanyaan sesuai dan relevan terhadap yang diwawancarai (responden)

## Lanjutan .....

6. Wawancara dengan pengurus kelompok atau karyawan perusahaan bisa dimulai dengan menanyakan tugas dan tanggung jawabnya,
7. pertanyaan yang menghasilkan jawaban bias perlu dihindari (contoh : pertanyaan yang mengarahkan),
8. Pertanyaan sebaiknya model terbuka
9. Wawancara dengan masyarakat lebih fleksibel dari sisi waktu dan tempat
10. Hasil wawancara perlu disarikan dan ditinjau dengan personal yang diwawancarai,
11. Ucapan terima kasih atas kerjasamanya.

## 2. OBSERVASI / PENGAMATAN

1. Pengamatan atau Observasi penting dilakukan untuk membuktikan bahwa apa yang tertulis sesuai dengan apa yang dikerjakan
2. Pengamatan perlu ditindaklanjuti dengan validasi
3. Pengamatan pada aktivitas tertentu sebaiknya dilakukan dengan pengurus kelompok atau pegawai perusahaan

# Lanjutan.....

4. Pengamatan yang bisa dilakukan:

- Bukti fisik kayu
- Pekerjaan yang dilakukan oleh karyawan perusahaan atau oleh Petugas Kehutanan
- Pal Batas/ Batas areal
- Kondisi lingkungan
- Kondisi Masyarakat

### 3. TINJAUAN DOKUMEN (REVIEW)

1. Sebagian besar verifiser dalam SVLK berbasis dokumen
2. Menggali informasi awal sebelum dilakukan verifikasi lapangan
3. Teknik menilai Dokumen (3K) :  
( **K**eabsahan, **K**elengkapan dan **K**onsistensi)
4. Periksa tenggat waktu dokumen

# 4. VALIDASI (UJI KEBENARAN)

1. Meningkatkan level kepercayaan data dan informasi
2. Membuktikan kebenaran apa yang telah dinyatakan secara tertulis ataupun lisan
3. Dilakukan dengan cara:
  - Mengukur
  - Menguji
  - Mengklarifikasi (crosscheck wawancara)
  - Mengkritisi

# TEKNIK AUDIT DAN BEBERAPA TITIK KRITIS PADA HUTAN RAKYAT

## 1. Review Dokumen

- Dokumen hak atas tanah (alas titel) yang membuktikan kepemilikan dan Penguasaan
- Dokumen SKAU
- Surat Penetapan Penerbit SKAU
- Dokumen Sertifikat pelatihan bagi Penerbit
- Kontrak jual beli kayu bulat/ Kwitansi/ Nota
- Dokumen Rencana Kelola



## 2. VALIDASI DAN OBSERVASI

1. Cek keahlian Petugas Penerbit SKAU.
2. Cek legalitas dokumen hak atas tanah (termasuk ke Badan Pertanahan Nasional)
3. Cek kesesuaian Dokumen hak atas tanah dengan asal-usul kayu.
4. Cek kesesuaian antara SKAU dengan asal-usul kayu.

# Lanjutan ..

5. Konfirmasikan ke masyarakat sekitar hutan tentang kebenaran asal-usul Kayu.
6. Cek kesesuaian mutasi kayu bulat dengan kontrak jual beli/Kwitansi/ Nota
7. Pengamatan pada simpul peredaran kayu: Blok terbang, TPn/TPK, dan jika diperlukan ke TPK Industri

### **3. WAWANCARA**

1. Dengan Masyarakat, misal untuk mencari tahu batas-batas wilayah hak masyarakat
2. Dengan Petugas UM (Kelompok Tani)
3. Dengan pejabat yang berwenang (Perangkat Desa, Dinas Kehutanan)
4. Dengan Pedagang/ Pengepul

# TEKNIK UJI PETIK KAYU BULAT

Ketentuan Kebenaran antara Fisik Kayu Bulat dengan Dokumen Angkutan

1. Setiap pengangkutan, penguasaan, dan pemilikan KB wajib dilengkapi dengan dokumen SKAU/NOTA yang diterbitkan Pejabat yang berwenang

2. Benar, bila antara fisik yang diangkut dengan dokumen yang menyertainya sesuai/ konsisten

3. Pengertian sesuai/sama:

- ✓ Identitas KB sesuai dgn yg tercantun di dokumen
- ✓ Kelompok jenis/ Jenis sesuai
- ✓ Jumlah batang sesuai
- ✓ Volume batang sesuai (toleransi tidak melebihi 5%)

# Lanjutan .....

4. Jumlah kayu yang diuji petik: (P.55 bag D. Tatacara pemeriksaan penerimaan KB di TPK Antara/Industri, bag 2.c atau menggunakan P.09/2005) sbb:
  - ✓ Bila jumlah batang dari satu partai kurang atau sama dengan 100 batang maka jumlah sampelnya **100 %**
  - ✓ Bila batang dalam satu partai antara 101 s.d 1000 maka jumlah sampelnya **minimal 100 batang**
  - ✓ Bila jumlah batang dalam satu partai lebih dari 1000 batang, jumlah sampelnya **10%**

# PETA DAN PEMETAAN

## **Kegunaan Peta:**

1. Perencanaan kerja
2. Penunjuk lokasi
3. Penunjuk arah
4. Menjelaskan batas-batas wilayah
5. Memberikan informasi tertentu pada suatu lokasi atau daerah
6. Meningkatkan efisiensi pekerjaan (lapangan)

# Macam-macam peta di kehutanan

- Peta Areal Kerja
- Peta Tataguna Hutan Kesepakatan (TGHK)
- Peta Pohon
- Peta Kawasan Lindung
- Peta Garis Bentuk/ Peta Kontur
- Peta RePProT: Peta Landuse
- Peta Rupa Bumi (Kontur dan Landuse)
- Peta Tematik: Peta Tutupan Lahan, Peta DAS, Peta Penanaman Pohon, Peta Kawasan Konservasi, Peta Pohon, Peta HCVF, Peta Rawan Kebakaran, Peta Rawan Konflik, Peta jenis Tanah, Peta sebaran satwa liar, dll
- Citra Landsat (satelit Image)



# TEKNIK MEMBACA PETA

- Periksa Jenis Peta dan kesesuaian dengan tujuan penilaian
- Periksa Skala Peta
- Periksa Legenda Peta: menunjukkan informasi apa saja yang ada di dalam peta
- Cermati kesesuaian antara Legenda Peta dengan obyek yang ada di dalam peta
- Periksa Koordinat Peta dan catat bila menjadi obyek yang akan dianalisis
- Periksa dimana batas-batas wilayah atau blok yang akan diperiksa

# TERIMA KASIH

SUMBER REFENSI : Ideas Consultancy Services dan Pengalaman PERSEPSI mendampingi FMU dalam Penilaian Sertifikasi PHBML.

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