SUMMARY

RADITYA MACHDI RACHMAN. Strategy Design for Strengthening Forest and Land Rehabilitation Policy Implementation Case Study at Bangunjaya Village, Cigudeg District, Bogor Regency, West Java Province. Supervised by ARIF SATRIA and GENDUT SUPRAYITNO.

Forest and land rehabilitation (RHL) is the government policy in responding to the impact of environmental damage due to deforestation and degradation. Article 43 of the Act No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry mandates for everyone who owns, manages, and / or exploit forests that are critical or unproductive, shall implement forest rehabilitation for the purposes of protection and conservation. Article 40 states that RHL intended to restore, maintain, and improve the function of forests and lands that support productivity, and its role in supporting the life support system is maintained.

Each implementation of RHL is expected to target these objectives. The Government through the Minister of Forestry Regulation (Permenhut) P.39/Menhut-II/2010 establishes a common pattern, standards and criteria for the implementation of RHL. RHL objectives can only be approached if there is handling precision region, a strong institutional and RHL appropriate technology oriented towards clear use.

Based on Article 9 clause (3) Permenhut No. 76 of 2008 on Forest Rehabilitation and Reclamation, RHL activities carried out by using Watershed (DAS) as a management unit and an area of priority watersheds. There are 108 priority watersheds throughout Indonesia based on Ministerial Decree No. SK.328/Menhut-II/2009. One of them is Citarum-Ciliwung in West Java. Bangunjaya Village traversed by Cimanceuri River which is part of the sub-system Ciliwung Watershed. There are also five mining companies at Bangunjaya Village. If not balanced with environmental conservation activities, the effect of the production activities are potentially destabilizing Cimanceuri River downstream environment, namely Tangerang and Jakarta.

The aim of this study is to evaluate policy implementation in the village RHL Bangunjaya. Evaluation refers to the parameters of the implementation of RHL according to Permenhut Nomor P.39/Menhut-II/2010. Each parameter must first be made by experts. The results showed that the successful rate of RHL implementation at Bangunjaya Village amounted to 66.3%, categorized as "moderate". Lowest success rate was the technology suitability parameters with 11.58%.

Learning from the results of the implementation evaluation, strategy design is conducted. This strategy design is intended to improve the achievements of the current implementation and increase the level of success in further implementation. The priority strategy design is carried out by using ANP.

Experts verify there are six alternative strategies. Based on the results of ANP, the priority strategies that can be done to increase the success rate of RHL implementation in the future is to first strengthen the capacity of organizers and community, indicated by weight 34.8%.
Dimensions of capacity building needs to be done is at the level of the paradigm, that the implementation of RHL should not only oriented to planting only. Then knowledge about the benefits of the forest, which is not only economic but also social and ecological. Last is the technical optimization of land use, for example through plant combination systems.

Keywords: analytic network process (ANP), policy implementation, strategy designing, forest and land rehabilitation.