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Problem statement: Critical watershed has been increased every year in Indonesia. The water CODSILOTY osavailability of Bengawan Solo River is now under severe degradation. Keduwang River is one of the Repository sub watersheds of Bengawan Solo River in the upstream. It caused the greatest sedimentation to the Repository Gajah Mungkur Reservoir. The average rate of sedimentation could increase to 4.6 million m3/ year. Repository During 2003-2007, National Movement of Forest and Land Rehabilitation/Gerhan program has been Reposimplemented to overcome this problem through 3 stages: planning, implementation and monitoring. The Repository community participation is an important issue to make watershed management more successful and Repository sustainable. The effectiveness of watershed management depends on the trust and cooperation among Repository Re all stakeholders. This study describes the situation of the community participation in Gerhan program Repository Rep Sthat implemented in Keduwang Sub-watershed. It focuses on community's trust to government. Trust is important to rely on the decision making. Keduwang Sub-watershed resources could be over exploited Repository Rei and ecosystems could not to be maintained without effective governmental institutions. Objectives: Repository This study analyzes community participation in the Gerhan program and investigates the community's trust in this government program. The study also determines the extent of community participation in Repository Re posthe Keduwang Sub-Watershed. To encourage community participation, community trust in the central Repository and local governments is essential. Results: community participation in planning, implementation and Repository Re monitoring of Gerhan program is low. More than a half of respondents observed, community perception Repository completely distrust to government that provided imbalance information, material distribution and money Reposition in order to improve forest and land rehabilitation through Gerhan program. Conclusion: the results Repository osof this study indicated that community's trust to government could increase community participation in Repository

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1	growth. Along this a new development paradigm has emerged that fits well with this	Repository
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ER.	When they are proffered by power holders as the total extent of participation,	citizens	Repository
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SR 📚	levels of community participation). Included in this group are: manipulat	tion and	Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository terrace, it is necessary for people who have a strong physical condition. Economic Repository Repository barriers are generally caused by lack of education, knowledge and income, so it does Re Repository Repond have access to capital because of their lack of attention to its benefits, while the Repository BRAWI Repobarrier is tech community adjustment to the technology used ersitas Brawijaya Repository Re Repository Kartasasmita (1996) stated that the various inputs such as funds, infrastructure and Repository Re facilities allocated to the community through various development programs should Repository Rep be placed as a stimulus to spur accelerated socio-economic activities of society. This Repository Rep Re oprocess aimed to enhance community capacity building as a factor driving increases Repository Re ^{OO} the ability of communities in decision making process. Lack of funding, education, and Repository Repository other sources, as well as the organizational level are an expression of society's Repository inability to participate (Mikkelsen, 2001). Several studies conducted previously by Repository Trison (2005), Gerung (2004), Matrizal (2005) and Muis (2007) concerning public Repository Re participation, shows that the factor of age, educational level, tenure, income, public Repository poperception, the sintensity of the socialization program/counseling, Pavailability of Repository Porehabilitation, the role of institutions and the role of the companion has a significant Repository Re relationship with the level of community participation.y Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijava Re pository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repo Community participation can be influenced by many factors driving or inhibiting, Repository Repowhether originating from within the community (internal factors) as well as those Repository Repooutside the community (external factors). Internal factors can be embodies in the form Repository Repository of power supply, a donation of thought, the provision of land, conduct and Repository agreements in the implementation of community members. While external factors Repository may include the support of government embodies in the form ofsocialization Repository Repoprograms/ counseling, provision of facilities and infrastructure rehabilitation (funds, Repository Reposeed and fertilizer), facilitating the formation of social institutions and assistance Repository Repoactivities. Both of these factors may interact to be a participatory activity. Tawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya sitory Universitas Braviava, Repository Universitas Braviava In general, this chapter describes some of the things that include the selected research sites. In addition, this section also describes the data collection Re Repositechniques and analysis tools used to answer all research questions that have Reposit been presented in the first chapter. Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Re ository L Population dan Sampling Repository Universitas Brawijaya Rep ository Reposit4.2/1 Determining Population/a Repository Universitas Brawijaya The population used in this study is that communities around Keduwang sub-watershed actively involved inforest and land rehabilitation program, while Reposither unit of analysis is the public land users (upstream-middle-downstream) Repositaround Keduwang sub-watershed, government and other stakeholders.awiiava Repository U Determination of the number of members of the group of farmers in society as the population in this study with a consideration, because since the beginning of the study already has a specific purpose (studying variations in the participation of farmers' group members realize Keduwang sub-watershed conservation). This determination is based upon information that precedes Re OSI (previous knowledge), the collection of data is done in a participatory manner with Rei OSI a visit to the village which has been determined and met with community officials Re to obtain information society respondents selected that is able to tell you about Re the situation and the implementation of conservation activities in Keduwang subwatershed with how to fill out questionnaires and interviews. Rep Brawijava Repository U Based on the administrative map of Keduwang Sub-watershed, there are Repositivo districts: Wonogiri which has 11 sub-districts and Karanganyar districts. The Rep OSI number of farmer groups in the sub watershed areas Keduwang according to 0S data from Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Pertamanan dan Kebersihan (LHKP)/ Re S Department of Landscape and Environmental Hygiene (2006) recorded as many as 22 farmers' groups, with the number of farmer participants many as 1408 Re people. To identify the level of community participation and examine the Reposit relationship factors that influence the level of community participation, then the Rep OSI sample was taken from each village were randomly proportional (proportional random sampling) with a precision rate of 5%, then therequired sample size Re determination based on the formula in Taro Yamane Riduwan (2006) below: Rep brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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quality standards (Bungin, 2007). Variables obs	erved by the rese	archers are the	Repository
level of community participation and the influen	ce factors. Variab	es observed in	Repository
this study there are two independent var	ables in the fo	rm of farmer	Repository
Reposit characteristics and the dependent variable (par	icipation) are pres	sented in Table	Repository
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Reposit performed a quantitative analysis that is intended	ed as a compariso	on conducted a	Repository
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4	Focuses in this study are. Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Reposition of Community participation in forest and land rebabilitation of Keduwang	Repository
S	Reposition sub-watershed which includes, three phases: planning implementation and	Repository
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≧ ≩	2. Factors influence the level of community participation in forest and land	Repository
500	rehabilitation of Keduwang sub-watershed consists of preconditions,	Repository
-	Repositor understanding, age, education, total family member, cultural, social,	Repository
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ACII	Reposit I he main data required in this study are data on community participation of forest	Repository
RY. UB	Repositand land rehabilitation in Keduwang sub-watershed that includes the primary data	Repository
OSITO	Repositand secondary data. Data in this study are as follows:	Repository
REP(Repository Universitae Brawijaya, Repository Universitae Brawijaya	Repository
	Reposition from the completed questionnaires from the community (farmer groups):	Repository
4	Reposition and other stelkeholders. It also conducted interviewe	Repository
	Reposition government agencies, and other stakeholders. It also conducted interviews	Repository
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> area, crop type, area of research monographs and socioeconomic conditions of Keduwang community.

Primary data was collected by direct observation of the field with Reposit Reposit questionnaires and interviews. Secondary data collection was collected by Reposit Reposit studying the document. The study documents here are intended to obtain Reposit information related to research using data or documents that have been available Reposit from village, district, Central Ministry of Public Works River, Central River Solo Reposit Region, Forestry Research Institute of Solo, Solo Watershed Management Reposit Institute and other institutions.

Repository orneoranao pravnjaya Republicity Oniversities Drawijaya Repository U Initial data collection method is done by collecting data and information on Reposit the agencies associated with of Keduwang sub-watershed. Furthermore, to Repositobtain data through the following ways epository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Observationas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

Repository Observation methods performed to obtain a clear picture directly to the field Repositor of research problems with the observation and recording to know the real field Re condition (state land, crop conditions, household circumstances. Brawijaya Reposit as Brawijaya Reposit<u>ory Interview</u>sitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava Interview is a technique of collecting data by using a list of guidelines for the Repository Repositinterview filed with the respondent. List of these questions can be closed and Repositopen interview ways. Closed means that the question of responses to Reposit questionnaires that have been available. Respondents have to choose multiple Reposit answers are already available. While the open question is the explanation to save Reposi energy in order to collect primary data from respondents. Interviews conducted Rep with farmers especially to find out more about forest and land rehabilitation Rep OSI Repositactivities in Keduwang sub-watershed. epository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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4	Reposit I hus the interval obtained is 28. Based on the above calculations, the	Repository
	Reposit Participation of families in Reduward sub-watershed can be divided into 3 levels.	Repository
	Reposit(1) high (>76)	Repository
3	Reposit(2) moderate (49-76)	Repository
₹	Reposit 3) Low (<49)	Repository
	Reposit To determine the level of participation in the four stages of activities are also	Repository
5	Reposit conducted by the same method. But there are differences in the number of	Repository
	Reposit questions at each stage which implies the difference in intervals to determine the	Repository
	Reposit	Repository
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	Repository Rlanning phase Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository This planning phase is measured from 8 questions so that a maximum score	Repository
	of 40 and score a minimum 8. Thus the categories of participation at the	Repository
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	Repository participation in the implementation phase becomes: iversitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Reposit Statistical analysis was performed by making a cross tabulation and present the Reposit results in chart form. Both of these allow researchers to analyze and provide exposure of the findings in the field. Cross tabulation is done to simplify the data obtained from the field especially in finding a link between the participation levels which depend on the characteristics of the respondent and independent variable. Reposit The second way is charting. It is done to see the proportion of the level of public Reposit participation at every phase.

Reposit Reposit Reposit Participation with a statistical test crosstab (somers'd) between the participation Reposit of the influential factors.and the analysis was performed by using SPSS software. Reposit The general equation is:

Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Reposit**morhation**ersitas Brawijaya RepositYrv=ldependent variablesvijava Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repositary=Constanta as Brawijava, Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository= independent variables Jaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repositery Samplingitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijaya Reposit The sample of respondents for this study was farmers in the community of the Reposit Keduwang sub-watershed who were participants in the Gerhan program. The Re survey was conducted from July to August 2010 as follows. First, seven sample Rep Repositvillages were selected, covering the upstream, midstream, and downstream Reposit regions of the Keduwang sub-watershed. Second, lists of the farmers in each Reposit village were obtained from the village leaders. With the lists, a purposive Reposit sampling procedure was used to select 71 farmers. Third, I informally discussed Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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}	Reposit location determination research done purpo	sively. Research sites	are presented	Repository
	Repositin Table 3 and map locations can be see	in Figure X. The ex	periment was	Repository
l,	Reposit conducted in June-August 2010a Repos	sitory Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
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ļ.	Repository Determination of the location is done	e by considering the p	eople in every	Repository
ĺ	Repositarea of the village administration (upper-mic	dle-downstream) of K	eduwang Sub-	Repository
	Reposit watershed. As consideration for site selection	stare, Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
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	Repositor pressure population and rarm crops jop	en land agricultural o	pen). In other	Repository
	Repositor words, the transfer functions due to the ri	se of forest land into r	esidential land	Repository
	Repositor or new agricultural areas resulting sec	imentation in the up	stream region	Repository
	Repositor resulting high landslides and erosion. Pos	sitory Universitas	Brawijaya	Repository
	b) The middle and downstream areas that	get a pile of sediment	s from several	Repository
	areas of the upper and middle so that t	he bin of water reser	voirs or dams	Repository
	during the rainy season becomes increasi	ngly reduced and lead	to flooding.	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya – Repos	story Universites	Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository	ocated in Wonogiri D	istrict, Central	Repository
	Java. It is a branch of the Bengawan Solo F	River, which flows from	the slopes of	Repository
	Mount Lawu to the Gajah Mungkur multipurp	ose reservoir. It occup	bies 42,644 ha	Repository
	Repose of land within eight sub-districts: Wonog	iri, Ngadirojo, Sidoa	rjo, Girimarto,	Repository
	Reposit Jatisrono, Jatiroto, Jatipurno, and Slogohimo	(BP DAS Solo, 2005).	Brawijava	Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawing Repository Universitas Brawing and In addition to the Keduwang sub-watershed, the Bengawan Solo River ository has other sub-watersheds: (1) Bengawan Solo Hulu, (2) Temon, (3) Alang-Re Reposit Unggahan, (4) Tirtomoyo/Wiroko, (5) Wuryantoro, and (6) several small rivers Reposit that flow into the Gajah Mungkur Reservoir. Of these, the Keduwang sub-Repositivatershed occupies the most extensive area: 426 km², which is 33.8% of the Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

Reposit Table 4. Total Area of the Sub-Watersheds of the Bengawan Solo River

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Dopooliti	No.	Sub-Watershed	Total area (km2)	(%)
Reposit	1	Bengawan Solo Hulu	200	15.9
Reposite	2.	Temon	69	5.5
Reposito	3.	Alang-Unggahan	235	18.7
Reposit	4.	Tirtomoyo/Wiroko	206	16.3
Reposite	5.	Wuryantoro	73	5.8
Reposito	6.	Keduwang	426	33.8
Depesite	7.	Others	51	4.0
reposit		Total	1,260	100.00

Reposit(Source: Comprehensive Development and Management Plan (CDMP). Study of Bengawan Solo River Basin. 2005.

Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository U There are two reasons for upstream and downstream soil erosion; the Reposit removal of cover crop trees and the degradation of the soil itself. At present, the Repositextent and pace of land degradation due to soil erosion is a serious threat to agriculture in the Keduwang sub-watershed. Re Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository U This study was conducted in seven villages to investigate community Reposit participation in the Gerhan program in the Keduwang sub-watershed. Villages Reposit were located upstream (Bubakan [1], Semagar [2]), midstream (Karang [3], Rep OSI Sidorejo [4]), and downstream (Sembukan [5], Gemawang [6] and Pingkuk [7]) Re niversitas Brawijaya Repository L awiiava (Figures 2 and 3). Repos Repository Universitas Brawijaya s Brawijaya Repository U The Keduwang sub-watershed was selected for study for a number of

Reposit reasons. First, it is typical of the highlands of Wonogiri District in terms of various Re environmental attributes, including topography, soil, climate, and socioeconomic environment. Second, the watershed is part of the highlands that are a surplus region in terms of agriculture and are presently threatened by resource Re si degradation, soil erosion, and flooding. Third, the Gerhan program was Repositimplemented in this area, and farmers were involved as major actors and Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Indersitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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DALATH UN Marcalad Roor Managai () Radinag Manala Manalai Dig Marcal Marcalad Marcalad 000000 Keduwang Sub-Watershed Area Location Map Repository Universita Figure 3 Map of Rivers in Wonogiri District (source: JICA, 2007) rawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava

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Repository Universitas Figure 4. Research Sites in the Keduwang Sub-watershed Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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Repository UTable 2 shows the extent of critical land in the Keduwang sub-watershed.	
Reposit The seven villages have 93 danger spots with a total area of 4,209.9 ha. Soil	
Repositerosion causes the degradation of agricultural lands upstream and creates	
Repository Universitas Brawijava, Repository Universitas Brawijava	
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Repository Table 5 Erection Prone Areas in Each Village	

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Table 5. Erosion-Prone Areas in Each Village

Repository		5	
Repository	Erosion-Prone Areas	Total area (ha)	Danger Spots
Renository	Upstream		27
Repusitory	Bubakan	426.0	11
Repository	Semagar	220.8	16
Repository	Midstream		16
Dependent	Karang	301.2	11
Repository	Sidorejo	283.7	5
Repository	Downstream		50
Renository	Sembukan	1,273.0	20
- Copublicity	Gemawang	1,242.3	17
Repository	Pingkuk	463.0	13
Repository	Total	4,209.9	93

Repository Source: JICA. The Study on Countermeasures for Sedimentation in the Wonogiri Multipurpose Dam Reservoir in Republic of Indonesia. Jakarta. 2007

Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

Repository U Erosion is a serious problem upstream, midstream, and downstream. The Reposition most critical areas are located downstream, where there are 50 danger spots in Reposi Sembukan, Gemawang, and Pingkuk. These downstream regions have been Reposi affected by the high rate of erosion upstream (Bubakan and Semagar) and Reposi Reposit midstream (Karang and Sidorejo). There are 27 upstream and 16 midstream Reposit danger spots. The villages studied are hilly areas with yellowish red latosol soil Reposi and are dominated by slope steepness of >30% (Figure 4). These conditions are Reposi prone to erosion during the rainy season; this erosion affects the Gajah Mungkur Rep Reservoir. As sediment accumulates in the reservoir, it gradually loses its ability Rep Repositio store watersitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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Figure 5. Sedimentation Sources in Semagar Village; the Upstream of Keduwang Sub-watershed (February, 2007)

Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository UFigure 5 shows the land use in Bubakan village, upstream of the Keduwang sub-watershed. Vegetables, including cabbage, chilies, beans, and long beans, are Reposi widely grown on the steep slopes that were formerly forestland. Slopes of >40% of Rep the area have been used to grow rice or other plants that are unable to hold the soil Repos Reposit together or retain the water in it (Darmawan, 2009). This has worsened hydrologic Reposi conditions (changes in the coefficients of run-off and infiltration) and increased the Reposit potential for erosion and sedimentation. The pattern of land use upstream has Reposit certainly deteriorated Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Reposite





Figure 6. Land Use in Bubakan Village; the Upstream of Keduwang Sub-watershed (August 2010)

Reposit Increased runoff has caused erosion, and rills and gullies have been widened Repository Reposito and deepened. The sedimentary materials removed from hill slopes accumulate in Repos low-lying areas downstream, where they cause water pollution, reservoir siltation, Repos Repositand problematic sediment deposition in important agricultural lands. These problems Reposit have already been identified in the study of watersheds and were reiterated by the Reposit local population during interviews. Extensive flooding and sedimentation problems Repositoccur in the downstream area of the Keduwang sub-watershed flowing into Gajah Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Reposition Mungkur Reservoir (Figure 6). According to residents, this has become a major problem because valuable farming area is "buried" and unusable for planting

Figure 7. Garbage from Keduwang Sub-watershed into Gajah Mungkur Reservoir

(December 2006)

Repository U Flooding caused by heavy rainfall that was exacerbated by the people's low

Reposit concern for a clean river flow. Many people throw garbage directly into the river, and

Reposit and dredging has been needed to remove silt from the riverversitas Brawijaya

Repository U To secure buildings and residents against flooding, the government has

Reposit can be monitored through the water levels by measuring the water depth from the

Reposit base of the river or dam. Figure 7 shows the early warning signs for floods and the

Reposit conditions after the flooding in Gemawang village in late December 2007. awijava

many houses jut into the stream: these factors can narrow the river flow. Silting

problems caused by both natural and human factors increase the threat of flooding,

established an early warning system for communities surrounding the rivers and

Gajah Mungkur Reservoir. Purwanto the subhead of Dinas Kehutanan (Forestry

Agency) in Wonogiri District and member of the Main Project Regional Development

of Bengawan Solo stated that the flood hazard threat of the Bengawan Solo River

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Figure 8. Early Warning Flood Signs and Post-flooding Conditions in December 2007 (August 2010)

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5	1950s. From the 1950s to	the 70s, the g	overnment use	d a top-down a	oproach, while	Repository
5	Reposi from the 1980s and 90s	s, forest rehat	oilitation policie	s were more	top-down and	Repository
	Repositencouraged greater partic	pipation. In the	late 1990s, a m	nore participato	ry approach to	Repository
	Reposit rehabilitation policy was e	employed. The	influence of go	vernment policy	/ on the forest	Repository
	Reposit and land rehabilitation pro	ogram from the	1950s to the pr	esent has show	n in Table 6.	Repository
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	Table 6. Changing Goverr	nment Policies	Regarding Fore	est Rehabilitatio	Brawijava	Repository
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	Management Scale	all to middle	Large mana	agement scale	Community-based	Depository
4	Repository Universitas Bra	agement scale	epository t	Iniversitas	forest management	Penositon
\geq	Reposit Government System S Cen	tral Government	Centralized	Government	Decentralization	Repusitory
5	Repository Linivorgitos done	e in Java through th	ne forest and p	private land	production forests and	Depository
5	Repository Universitas Dive	elopment of teak	epository (Iniversitas	conservation areas	Depository
2	Repository Universitas plan	toral approach	Sectoral an	nroach- maita a	Integrated approach	Repository
2	Funding	ding from governm	ent Funding fro	m government	The principle of costs	Repository
8	Repository Universitas Bra	iwijaya R	epo and donor	Iniversitas	sharing but still has a	Repository
	Repository Universitas Bra	iwijaya R	epository L	Iniversitas	government funding	Repository
	Source : Mursidin et al. (1997);	Christanty and A	tje (2000); Dirjen F	RLPS (2003); Dirjer	n RLPS (2004) in	Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository pository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository land, businesses, military, universities, NGOs, Repository community that uses the forest and Repository and mass media organizations. Repository Universitas Brawijaya Re Repository ya Re SILORY UThe Gerhan program was established by a Joint Decree (Surat Keputusan Repository Re Repository Bersama) by the Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare (Menteri Koordinator Re Repository Kesejahteraan Rakyat), Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs (Kementerian Re Repository Koordinator Bidang Perekonomian), and Coordinating Minister for Politics and Repository Security (Menteri Koordinator Politik dan Keamanan)8. In the implementation stage, Repository which began in 2003, the program prioritized the watershed as a catchment area to Re Repository maintain ecological balance; preserve water resources; and prevent floods, Re Repository landslides, and sedimentation. Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Sitory ULaw No.41/1999 prioritized the restoration, maintenance, and improvement of Repository Repository the functions of forests and lands for the benefit of residents. In general, conservation Repository techniques for forest and land rehabilitation are comprised of biological and Repository mechanical means to improve the productivity of critical or unproductive land located Repository in the upstream of the watershed. The techniques applied to the rehabilitation Repository programs must be compatible with the environment of the program area. rawijava Repository The Gerhan program features three classes of activities: main activities, Re Repository Re Repository principal activities, and supporting activities. Main activities include planting programs Re Repository in forest areas (forestation), greening (outside forest areas), watershed conservation Repository include the farming, and green belts. Principal activities maintenance and Repository implementation of watershed conservation techniques. Supporting activities include Repository the provision of seedlings, crop protection, strengthening inter-institutional relations, Re Repository Re s advocacy for Gerhan activities, promoting the program, plantation development, and Repository Rep Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository sittechnical assistance. Brawijaya The Gerhan program's five-year target was to restore approximately three Repository U Repository million ha of critical or nonproductive land. The 2004 target was an area of 500,000 Repository ha, including 141 watersheds, 31 provinces, and 372 districts. In this target area, Repository 40% (238,330 ha) was state-owned forest (here, the program included forest Repository OS protection, forest production, and forest conservation), while 54% (314,640 ha) was Repository Re Si non-state forest areas. The rehabilitation of mangrove forests covered an area of Repository Repository 36,890 ha (6%). The target in 2005, approximately 600,000 ha, included 184 priority Re Repository Brawijaya niversitas watersheds, 33 provinces, and 420 districts and cities. Re Repository as Brawijaya ersitas Brawijaya ository OSI *See No.09/ Kep/ Menko/ Kesra/III/ 2003, Kep.16/ M.Ekon/ 03/2003 and Kep.08/ Menko/ Polkam/III/ 2003 on the coordination of Environmental Improvement through National Rehabilitation and Reforestation. Re Repository Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Gerhan prioritized the areas of bush land and open and secondary forests, Repository Repository osito and sought specifically to protect reservoirs and dams in critical siltation and flood Repository Re areas. Gerhan rehabilitation has involved the planting of tree seedlings, including fruit Re Repository trees, in forest areas and vacant and critical land areas in a manner involving various Re Repository si stakeholders, mainly communities around the forests. The components of the Re Repository Reposit program included community forest-making, mangrove rehabilitation, urban forest-Repository Rep Repository OSI making, soil conservation, and water building (e.g., ponds, dam controllers, retaining ositeams, guily plugs, and catchment wells) epository Universitas Brawijaya Rep Repository Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Repository The preparatory phase of the Gerhan program prioritized maximizing support Repository and political commitment and rebuilding the capabilities of the government, Repository Reposi community, and economic institutions. In the implementation phase, priorities were Repository Reposit given to the maximization of community initiatives, utilization of local technology, and Repository Reposit efficient management of rehabilitation, as well as the optimization of monitoring and Repository Re Repository OSI controlling implementation through information systems established at central, Repository OSI provincial, and district and city levels. The institutional design for farmers and Repository Re communities in forest zones was a pre-condition satisfied by the fostering of Re Repository institutional and business communities Repository Universitas Brawijaya Re Repository Rep OSITORY Un the long term, the Gerhan program was expected to benefit society in a Repository Re Repository OSIT number of ways as long as it was supported by various parties, particularly by the Re Repository community that owned the forestland. These benefits included controlling erosion and Re Repository sedimentation and reducing the critical degradation of land, ending the process of Repository Re impoverishment of agricultural land by increasing land productivity and the income of Re Repository farmers and rural communities, spreading reforestation and land rehabilitation efforts Repository OS to other communities through the increased participation of farmers, and creating new Re Repository Reposit livelihoods to improve community business pository Universitas Brawijaya Repository ository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya 6.3. The Way of Community Participation ository Universitas Brawijaya Re Repository Repository Reposit Figure 8 shows the Gerhan implementation process in the Keduwang sub-watershed. Repository OS These activities are expected to foster public awareness of the importance of Repository Re Reposit community forest development in each location itory Universitas Brawijaya Repository ository Universitas Brawijaya Re Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository After planning, a team assembled by the Ministry of Forestry began field Repository Reposit orientation in Wonogiri. In 2004–2005, ten technical planning field teams made up of Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Re Repository OSI ⁹The sub-head of Dinas Kehutanan Wonogiri District, Ir. Purwanto, was interviewed on July 27, 2010. Gerhan activities in the Keduwang Reposit sub-watershed began with the formation of extension activities to reduce planning constraints. Versitas Brawijava Repository Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository

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REPO	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository 13 members per team conducted planning orientation for communities. The	Repository
A	Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava measurements were carried out by the ALB <i>Gerhan</i> Decree Estimator in Wonogiri	Repository
	district. In the Gerhan planning phase, the communities were involved in determining	Repository
AS	Repository Universitias Brawijaya "Repository Universitias Brawijaya"	Repository
N SIT	Reposit Gerban arranged cultivation on the basis of standard procedure for community	Repository
NER	Repose forests in the entire Wonogiri district. Areas that were used less productively and with	Repository
z K	Repositionesis in the entire wonogin astrict. Areas that were ased less productively and with	Repository
	Reposition a book optitled Technical Design on Community Excepts Versitas Brawijava	Repository
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	Reposi Figure 9. Gerhan Implementation Process in the Keduwang Sub-Watershed.	Jository
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1	Repository Universitas Brawija Organization ry Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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S ERS	Repository Universitas Brawija Bepository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
≧ 2	Repository Universitas Brawijaya – Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
50	Repository Universitas Brawija Participation Level? Irv Universitas Brawijava	Repository
(Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
\sim	Repository Universitas Brawija Yes ry Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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	Repository Universitas Brawija Final ry Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
S.ACII	Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava	Repository
RY.UE	reacting covered the state of each location, clops, facilities, cultivation	Repository
OSITO	Reposite of land and lober, and implementation achedulars it also listed metarial prices	Repository
REP	Repositions of land and about and implementation schedules, it also listed material prices	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
4	The next stage of Gerhan implementation involved planting in community	Repository
	forests ¹⁰ . Full activities were undertaken by groups of farmers. To ensure the	Popository
S =	Repository Universitas Brawijaya – Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
N N	Repository Universitas Brawijaya – Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
AER A	¹⁰ Planting begins with field preparation and the fixing of sign boundaries, area measurements, field cleaning, soil processing, digging	Repository
ž	Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava	Repository
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6.4. Socioeconomic Conditions	Repository Universitas Brawijava	Repository
Reposit Keduwang sub-watershed communit	ies, as well as other communities located	Repository
Repositnear the upper watersheds, have exc	perienced severe socioeconomic conditions	Repository
Repositing that we rota intrastructure and	homes low levels of education (74% of	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijava	Repository Universitas Brawijava	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	epository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repositaverage only 0.3 ha) (Persepsi, 200	7). Given these socioeconomic limitations,	Repository
Repositive involvement of communities in r	ehabilitation and conservation programs is	Repository
Repositalso limitedersitas Brawijaya F	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Repositor age and the number of household r	nembers in seven villages of the Keduwang	Repository
Repositsub-watershed. Although the sample	e structure of the respondents is different,	Repository
Reposit most of their participating in the Gerf	han program are of a productive age, either	Repository
Reposi between 30-40 years old (23 resp	ondents; 32%) and 41-50 years old (23	Repository
Reposit respondents; 32%). Further, 18 resp	ondents (25%) were between the ages of	Repository
Repository 51–60 years, and 7 (10%) were above	e the age of 61 years. The number of family	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya F	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository de site site service al analysis de la constante al constante al analysis de la constante a	verage, four of five. Generally, beople aged	Repository
Repositative years through 50 years can be co	insidered economically productive; this was	Repository
Reposit the group that contributed most to the	Gerhan program iversitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijava F	Repository Universitas Brawiiava	Repository
Repos Table 7. Age and Number of Family Mer	mbers in Respondents' Households % of respondents	ents ents
1.000.00		the state and the fifth the state of

							70 01 100	pondoni	- na na ika
Chudu Villages	Upst	ream	Mids	stream		Downstream		Total	sposito
Study villages	Bubakan	Semagar	Karang	Sidorejo	Sembukan	Gemawang	Pingkuk	Average	eposito
Age of respondent	48	50.5	48.8	44	50.5	41.6	45.3		anneitr
30–40	27	10	20	70	0	70	30	32	sposite
41–50	27	40	40	0	70	10	40	32	sposite
51–60	27	40	20	30	20	20	20	25	sposite
>60	18	10	20	0	10	0	10	10	anneit
Family members	5	4.3	4.8	4.8	5.7	4.2	4.8	4.8	anosit
Number in sample survey	(11)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	-	aposito

Repos Source: from field research

Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Table 4 shows the education levels of respondents: 41% of all respondents were educated up to elementary school, although average Repositelementary education varied by village. This statistic was 50% in Sidorejo and Reposit Gemawang, 45.5% in Bubakan, 40% in Karang and Sembukan, and 30% in Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawieva Semagar and Pingkuk. Low levels of education can influence attitudes, behavior, Rep and participation in economic, social, and cultural development. However, it is Rep Reposit difficult to observe the mutual relation between education level and the degree of Reposit participation in the program. Respondents with low education levels illustrate the Repository Universitas Brawijaya Reposition quality of human resources.a Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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Repos Table 8. Education of Respondents Repos Upstream Midstream Downstream Total Study Villages Repos Bubakan Semagar Karang Sidorejo Sembukan Gemawang Pingkuk Repos Education Illiterate 0 0 0 10 10 10 10 Repos **Elementary School** 45.5 30 40 50 40 50 30 Repos 40 30 40 40 Junior High School 36.4 40 10 High School 30 10 0 40 10 10 9.1 Repos 0 0 10 0 0 10 University 9.1 (10) Repos Number in sample (11)(10)(10)(10)(10)(10) survev

Repos Source: from field research

Repository Universitas Brawijaya

Repos Repository A survey of household income indicated that the average annual income of Repositall respondents was Rp3,633,000, or about Rp300,000 per month, which is less Reposithan the regional minimum wage of Rp650,000 per month in Wonogiri District Reposit (BPS, 2009). The average land ownership in the seven villages was only 0.36 ha, Re which may be related to lower socioeconomic status. The majority (51%) of Re respondents had total land areas between 5,000 and 10,000 m2 per household. Re Reposit In general, this land used for seasonal farming, which was done traditionally, and Reposithe farmers had not sought to market the crops. Land is the basic source of Reposit livelihood for these farmers (Table 5) Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijava – Repository Universitas Brawijava

Repos Table 9. Household Income and Total Land Area per Household

00							%	of respo	ondents	phoneitor
12	Study Villagoo	Upst	ream	Mids	tream		Downstream		Total	epositor
3	Study villages	Bubakan	Semagar	Karang	Sidorejo	Sembukan	Gemawang	Pingkuk	Average	epositor
	Average Income per	3,300	3,375	3,220	3,745	3,695	4,630	3,482	3,633	-pooleo,
	Household									epositor
0	(Rp 000/hh)									phoeiton
)	Total land area (m ²)*									shoarou
	<5,000	0	20	20	30	30	10	10	17	phoeiton
2	5,000-10,000	64	60	40	20	50	60	60	51	spository
3	10,000-15,000	27	20	30	50	20	30	20	28	epository
	>15,000	9	0	10	0	0	0	10	4	popoliton
5	Number in sample survey	(11)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	-	epository
S.										-epositor
	Source from field recearch									the first start of the start of

Source: from field research

Repos Note: *includes upland field/tegalan (generally planted with seasonal crops, including padigogo, cassava, maize, potatoes, soybeans, and peanuts), yards, gardens, and paddy fields. Repos

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RepositAsy shownein: Table 6, wabout 73% of all community members a surveyed	Repository
Repositacknowledged that erosion is a problem in their farms. The majority of farmers	Repository
Reposit reported visible erosion features, such as rills, gullies, and mass movements of	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository U Steep slopes and upslope runoff were the most commonly reported	Repository
Reposit causes of erosion. A number of farmers also believed that the risk of erosion has	Repository
Repositincreased in recent years because of changes in rainfall patterns in the last ten	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava	Repository
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Repositive solution as shortened, rain rais only for a few weeks, sometimes accompanied	Repository
Reposit by strong storms. Farmers also mentioned that runoff from rain sweeps down the	Repository
Repositsoil and that farmlands were exposed to the hot sun during the longer dry	Repository
Reposit season. Most thought the rainfall changes caused deforestation. A few pointed	Repository
Repositout the shortage of rainfall. Wind in the long dry season was also considered a	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Reposi Table 10, Community Awareness Regarding Erosion and Land Degradation (1)	pository

Repose Table 10. Community Awareness Regarding Erosion and Land Degradation (1)

Reposi		-		-	-			% of res	pondent	pository
Reposi		Upstream		Mids	Midstream		Downstream		Average	pository
Reposi	Study Villages	Bubakan	Semagar	Karang	Sidorejo	Pingkuk	Sembukan	Gemawang	of 7 villages	pository
Renosi	Erosion Perception									nository
Reposi	Is erosion a problem or Yes	your farm? 82	80	90	70	70	60	60	73	pository
Reposi	No	18	20	10	30	30	40	40	27	pository
Reposi	If yes, what is the sever	rity of the prot	olem?							nositon
Dapage	Severe	18	60	70	60	50	30	30	45	pository
Reposi	Moderate	55	30	20	30	30	50	50	38	pository
Reposi	Minor	27	10	10	10	20	20	20	17	pository
Reposi	How has the severity cl	nanged in the	last ten year	s?						pository
Renosi	Has become	64	50	70	60	60	50	50	58	nository
Repusi	more severe	07	50	00	10	40	-0	50		pository
Reposi	Has become less	27	50	30	40	40	50	50	41	pository
Reposi	Source: from field resea	arch								pository

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Reposi Source: from field research

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Repository U The majority (73%) of respondents said that erosion was a problem on Reposit their land. This response was most prevalent (90%) in Karang, a midstream Rep village, followed by Bubakan, an upstream village (82%). The rills and gullies that Rei indicate erosion were very common in Karang. Bubakan is at a higher elevation Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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Repository UThe majority of farmers understand the increasingly serious erosion	Repository
problem and the decreasing fertility of their soil. However, the link between soil	Repository
Repository erosion and soil fertility decline was unclear to them because declining soil fertility	Repository
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Reposite leave a the south side of the and rather main closion. The south side of	Repository
Reposithe Keduwang River in Sembukan is covered by old volcanic material, while the	Repository
Reposit north side of the Keduwang is covered by young volcanic material, which is more	Repository
Reposit fertile. In this area, Gmelina (white teak) is planted, which is harvested after five	Repository
Repositor six years, it is used to control the catchment area. Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Repository As Table 7 shows, 66% of respondents believed that livestock did not	Repository
Reposit contribute to land degradation, but rather to soil fertility improvement. Farmers	Repository
Repositalso seemed not to realize that some of their own practices could cause soil	Repository
Repositerosion and land degradation. While they frequently mentioned that soil runoff	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawiava Repository Universitas Brawiava was caused by land users upstream, no one accepted that their own farming	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository Universitias Brawijaya in Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Reposit degradation observed in the field could cause problems in the watershed.	Repository
RepositFarmers seem to be well aware of the problems of soil erosion and land	Repository
Reposit degradation. They generally thought that erosion could be controlled (80% of	Repository
Reposit respondents). Hence, their lack of interest in participating in Gerhan activities	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya cannot be explained by a lack of awareness about the problem	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repos Table 11. Community Awareness Regarding Erosion and Land Degradation (2)	pository
Repos % of resp	ondent

.	Upst	ream	Mids	stream		Downstream	1	Average
Study Villages	Bubakan	Semagar	Karang	Sidorejo	Pingkuk	Sembukan	Gemawang	of 7 villages
Erosion Perception								
Does livestock cause la	nd degradation	?	10			10		
Yes No	36 64	40 60	40 60	30 70	20 80	40 60	30 70	34 66
Can erosion be controll	ed?							
Yes	73	80	70	90	80	90	80	80
No	27	20	30	10	20	10	20	20
las erosion changed th	e soil fertility of	your land?						
Yes, fertility has been	82	80	80	90	80	80	80	82
decreasing No change	9	0	20	0	10	10	20	10
Don't know	ğ	20	0	10	10	10	0	8

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya these third parties, even for the Balai Perbenihan Tanaman Hutan/ BPTH (Forest Tree Seedlings Agency)¹⁶, which issued seedling certification documents. Thus, Re os this system was not fully guaranteed to provide quality seedlings in certain Re Reposit**guantities**versitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Reposit2. Non-technical problems ava Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository U Non-technical problems encountered included overdue funding (2004 and Reposit 2005), a lack of control from province- and district-level teams; a lack of support Re OSI from provincial and district government, particularly concerning the budget; weak coordination between provincial and district agencies; weak community Re institutions; and a lack of information flow from participating institutions. Rep Repository U Instances of late budget disbursements in the Gerhan program were si directly related to planting activities in 2004 and 2005. These were followed by Rep OSI delays in the supply of seedlings from February to March. However, seedlings must be ready for the planting areas before January. Late funding meant the seedlings would be planted in the dry season with insufficient water, which increased the risk to growth of the seedlings. orv Universitas Brawijaya Re sitory U The central government implemented the Gerhan program, in an Rep Rep integrated manner with the three coordinating ministers of the Surat Keputusan Reposit Bersama In the Gerhan program, several departments were involved, but only Re OS the Ministry of Forestry had primary authorization to use the budget for the program. The budget was not sufficiently allocated to other departments until the Re end of the program. The role of the province and district was to supervise and Re control program implementation at the field level via provincial supervising teams Re s and district coach teams. Provincial and district governments were expected to Re OOSI discharge their roles in the implementation of the program at a field level, but owing to program budgeting, they could not obtain sufficient extra funds from the Ministry of Domestic Affairs for the operation of the teams. This budget problem impeded Gerhan activities at the field level. The lack of funds for field level activities caused an imbalance of information and coordination failure between provincial and district teams. This coordination failure led to cash flow problems Reposit for insufficient supplies of seedlings, which impeded reforestation managemental ository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijaya Rep SI 16 Balai Perbenihan Tanaman Hutan/BPTH is a technical executor unit of the Directorate General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Rei Repositive Forestry under the Ministry of Forestry and responsible to the Director General of Land Rehabilitation of the Social Forestry Ministerial Decree on 663/Kpts-II/2002. Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya 6.7. Community Participation in Gerhan Program Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository U Reposit There rare four aspects of Gerhan program Undertaken by community Reposit participating in the implementation of Keduwang Sub-watershed: planning, Reposi implementation, monitoring and participation in total. Participation in every aspect Repos discussed together based on the indicators that have been set. Total community Repos Reposi participation, related to the factors that influence the level of community Reposi participation participants. To see the suitability of the community participation Reposit opinion involved in every stage of Gerhan implementation from the planning to Reposit monitoring stage for each indicator that described in further description: wijaya Repository Universitas Brawiiava Repository Universitas Brawijava Reposit 6.7.1. Community Participation in Gerhan Planning

Reposit Community participation in the planning process according to the results of the questions answered by the respondents and the corresponding provisions in Keduwang sub-watershed has involved components that are directly related to program. Community, as a participant in the Gerhan program, greatly determines the success or failure of this program. This study revealed that farmers in the planning process are directly involved in planning formulation. It is seen from the high level of community participation as measured by the indicators in the planning stages showed a relatively high participation rate reached 89% (62 respondents), middle participation was 11% (8 respondents) and no low participation (0%) as Figure 11 and Figure 12.

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Reposit Differences in levels of farmer participation in the activity of extracting **Reposit** information implies that the difference in treatment of farmers as a source of **Reposit** information. Low participation means that community used to complement the **formality**, the participation level means communities are being considered as a **source of information.While a high participation describes as a source of information and local knowledge utilized.**

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Ositony Universitas Brawijava Repositony Universitas Brawijava place in two directions. Information on which the development Gerhan was not

osi Rep Reposit only from the government. Instead, information from community accommodated Reposit the participants involved and be a major consideration. In this case community is Repositno longer positioned as a complement formality but as a primary source of Reposit information.

Repository universitas prawijaya Reposit 6.7.1.3. Decision Making Process

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Reposit Decision making in planning process was undertaken by forwarding the principle Reposi of democratic and emphasizing consensus. Decision making process carried out by means of deliberation. In deliberation will not looking the imposition of any one Re party. The decision was taken by agreed all off the members. There are different Repositlevels of community participation in decision making which have 11% low OS participation (7 respondents), 36% middle participation (25 respondents) and Rep Reposit53% high participation (38 respondents) pository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository U Selection of plantation species has been considered as unilateral plan by Reposit the district government which raised the constraints in the selection of suitable Repositiand for the siting requirements of teak plantation. Some criteria for particular Reposit locations at altitude 600m above sea level are less suitable for teak cultivation. Repos However, participants still continue to plant the teak because there are no options Re for other types of seedlings. And some participants are forced to plant the crops Re that is inappropriate with the locations (>600 m asl). This example illustrate that Repos Reposi the aspirations of the participants is not accommodated. It is also caused by Reposit budgeting system that has not the right time to plant the crops. Government Reposit prepares it only 1 month on December than it should be beginning on early rain Re season. So, it looks like that Gerhan program is forced to implement followed by Re OS in the end of budgeting system. Gerhan program will be difficult to succeed if technical budgeting is not altered planting a good technical. Nevertheless, some Re of community aspirations to support gerhan program such as determining the Reposit location, determining crops pattern are community's decisions tas Brawijava 6.7.2. Community Participation in Gerhan Implementation Bository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Rep Re RepositGerhan Implementation especially manufacturing plants in the form of planting Reposit seedlings in the field forest owners are community who has been enrolled in the Rep ^{OSII}plan of the definitive needs of the farmer groups. Planting activities intended to Repositor, crimeronae . Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Ranneitory I Iniversitas Rrawijava prevent harm caused by water. People's income in the form of wood stock can be

osi Rep Reposit improved. In addition to planting, it can serve as storm water, preventing erosion Repositand helps the natural nutrient cycle. Seed aid received by farmers in the form of Reposit species identity, while other seeds of fruit trees and a means of fertilization. Level Reposit of community participation in the Gerhan implementation of planting in Keduwang Reposit Sub-watershed is a high 90% (63 respondents), low participation of as many as Re OSIT 10% (7 people). Some indicators as follows: Rep OSIL.,

Repository Universitas Brawijaya Reposit6.7.2.1. Job Distributionawijaya

Reposit The contribution of each participant's farmers will not be the same. The definition of participation indicates the need for division (sharing) responsibility for the realization of a goal in the management of natural resources. But this definition does not require an identical similarity in the division of responsibilities. Re Proportionality division of responsibilities by looking at the ability (potential and Reposit limitations) held by each community participant is more important. It has been Reposit widely argued that the distribution of jobs in the optimal management of private niversitas Brawijaya land through the implementation of the participation. In the implementation of activities, all communities have the potential of Rep ository Rep contributing proportionally to the provision of land, meeting time, and Rep maintenance of plants, as for the provision of seeds carried by the government. Rep While, the technical assistance such as land preparation and monitoring is the Repo Reposit responsibility government and companion. But in the implementation phase of Re OSI planting teak was conducted jointly by the farmer groups. Meanwhile, technical Re services (such as forest service) provide technical assistance on a variety of niversitas Brawijaya epository planting and maintenance of teak. Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repo Repository Uln terms of funding, the implementation of Gerhan program with a Reposit participatory approach comes from the budget of the Central Government Reposit (Ministry Kehutanaan) and District (Office LHKP), While, the financial burden of Reposi purchasing seedlings and maintenance facilities are not borne by farmers Re participating in farmers' group members but their participation is in the form of energy (non-financial). The results are the forms of participation of farmers are relatively high where they are willing to contribute time and energy. The results of Re Reposit calculation of the indicator scoring distribution of work, the participation of farmers Reposit participating in the distribution of jobs has 6% low participation rate of (4 Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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	with the distribution of work which reflects the contribution of low participation of farmers in the implementation of Gerhan very unequal. The distribution of jobs is	Repository
	Reposites the contribution of farmers in realizing Gerhan program, the optimal distribution of jobs. The views of	Repository
-184	Reposition mention interval and in the ich distribution in Corban program related to the	Popository
~	Reposition data of site has a set and the	Repository
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9	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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ITORY.	Reposit facilitates the creation of effective communication among participants. Efficiency	Repository
EPOSI	Reposit jobs distribution has the consequence of the creation of aproportional contribution	Repository
E	Repositto Gerhan implementation among participants tory Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
A	Efficient job distribution ultimately creates a high synergy where the lack	Repository
	of one party may be covered by the other party. Overall, the implementation of	Repository
S	Repository Oniversitas Brawijaya Repository Oniversitas Brawijaya	Repository
N	Repositor the indicator inalysis of resource allocation for Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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ž 💥	6.7.2.2. Orientation Process and Implementation Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	RepositGerhan program sisBassociated withe management of elanda resources. The	Repository
-191	Reposit management has an impact, either directly or indirectly. It is related to the general	Repository
	Reposit public that risky create a conflict of interest. Participation is as a tool that can	Repository
	reduce the occurrence of conflict because because of the awareness of the	Repository
9	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
UB.AC	Reposition of interest either by the participants themselves or between the parties	Repository
TORY	Repositional of the implementation of Gerban program. Universitas Brawijava	Repository
EPOSI	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
a l	Cases of overlapping programs between the activities of planting teak	Repository
3	Reposit with other types illustrate that this is the lack of conflict of interest in the Gerhan	Repository
N S	Reposit program because of it has good communication between communities and other	Repository
<u>N</u>	Reposit stakeholders: Si This B increases the willingness U of v cooperation a between	Repository
	Repositstakeholdersis relatively high in the Gerhan implementation rsitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijava The total participation rate in the orientation and implementation process ository U is low 6% (4 respondents), while the percentage of the views of farmers' groups Re Reposit against each stage of the implementation of Gerhan program in Keduwang sub-Reposit watershed is high. There are three categories in which all three levels of Reposit participation have different meanings in explaining the views of farmers on the Re OS quality of the orientation process and implementation phase. Community Re participation in Gerhan program is low means that a conflict of interest, good Re communication is not running, the underwriting risk or failure is not clear, the Re benefits and advantages are not clear and project oriented. Participation means Re Reposit no conflict of interest, communication is established between the participants and Reposit the government, the risks and benefits borne by a single only and not the right Re proportion. While high participation means no conflicts of interest, communication Re stakeholders established a good and effective between for Gerhan implementation of risk or failure borne jointly by community and government and stakeholders, benefits and benefits are distributed proportionally. Participation in os the orientation process and the implementation of the obtained score low Reposit participation rate of 6% (4 respondents), smiddle participation was 39% (27 Reposit respondents) and the high participation of 55% (30 respondents).s Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository U Most of community stated no conflict of interest in the implementation of Reposit forest and land rehabilitation in Keduwang sub-watershed. It also said that Reposit communication between farmers and government participants are good and the Reposit sharing of risks and benefits are clear. This positive thing will encourage a Re 0511 willingness to cooperate and intensity of community involvement (Figure 13). Repository Repository niversitas awijaya Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repositor a 60% 100% 50% a Repositor e 80% Repositor 40% a e 60% 30% Repositor e a 40% 20% e a Reposito 20% 10% Reposito e a 0% 0% e a OSILO ſΘ ita Un High Low Moderate Low Moderate High F Reposito 'ers а Repository Repository Brawijaya Ę, Job Distribution Orientation and Implementation Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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Repository Universi Figure 14. Community Participation in Gerhan Monitoring Repository Univers Reposit 6.7.4. Total Community Participation in Gerhan Program Versitas Brawijaya

Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Reposit There are several indicators that are important to analyze in explaining the level Reposit of vcommunity participationa in the implementation Gerhan sprogram. The Reposit participation levels in this study were planning, implementation and monitoring. Reposit Furthermore, the descriptive analysis conducted with a cross check. Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository U Results of analysis of the level of participation in Gerhan program Reposit consisted of three levels of low, moderate and high. Levels of participation are Repositistarting from the level of response to the current program by socializing and Reposit followed by group discussion in determining the ideas and attitudes to respond Re OSI and accept the monitoring with activities that have been implemented in particular planting. It can be concluded that total community participation in Gerhan program is 86% high participation (60 respondents), 13% moderate participation Re Reposit (9 respondents) and 1% low participation (1 respondent).versitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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Reposit Table 12. The Score Rate of Community Participation in Gerhan Program

Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Higest Community Participation in Gerhan	Repository
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Repository	2. Informations Brawijaya	Repositor <u>4 de</u> lniversitas B ₅₄₂₈ /ijaya	Repository
Repository	3 Decision Making rawijaya	5Repositor4.38Iniversitas B71342/ijaya	Repository
RepositoRy	Unplementations Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository	1. Job Distribution	Repositor 4.64 Iniversitas B474 ijaya	Repository
Repository	Unimplementation Process a ya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository	Monitoringsitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas B4548 ijaya	Repository
Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Repository	Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Renneitory I Iniversitae Rrawilava In Table 16 shows the high level of community participation illustrated every

Reposit Reposit stage of planning to monitoring. It is carried out accordance to the principles of Repositequality, division of responsibilities and benefits as well as agreement and the Repositscore on each stage of the implementation of participation.

Reposit Community participation in each indicator has the same relative level. In Reposit Reposit the selection of forest plant species, from the results of field interviews revealed Reposit "that community participation is involved in the selection of the type". So, when Reposit the seedlings distribution, eventhough some of the locations are suitable for RepositAlbazia Falcataria but government only distributed teak seedlings. However, Reposit community still planted teak because they have an opinion that teak has best Rep plantation and high economy compare the other plantation eventhough the Repos Reposit growing is slow. Based on the officer of District LHKP, Wonogiri, said that Reposit because of the short implementation time from preparation to implementation Reposit (only one month), the available seedlings was teak.

Repository Universitias Bravelated that several site locations are not suitable to plant ositorv L teak seedlings because its growth has exceeded and required height of 500 Rep Repositabove sea level. While the teak should be grown under 500 a.s.l. (BPDAS Solo, Reposi 2000). Although technically a distributed plant species identity is not in Reposit accordance with the site but all communities still plant the teak seedlings Reposi because they already registered as participant and they hesitate to reject the Re program. It also can not be regarded as a failure but less accurate in responding Rep to technical in the field. Reposi Repository Universitas Brawijaya awijaya

Repository U Based on scoring results and findings in the field, low community participation is because of the lack of support in the monitoring activities by Re rawiiaya relevant agencies and the lack of assistance by officers (Figure 22) Repository Brawijaya ersita

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Reposito Figure 16. Community Participation in Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of Gerhan Program

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	6.7.5. Variation of Community Participation	Repository
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N N	(top down) so that the socialization process of getting resistance from the	Repository
N 📅	Reposit participants to the activities with limited space. Moderate participation rate was	Repository
	Reposit the basic idea of some parties. The socialization process is not addressed by the	Repository
O	Reposit participants involved in the process. While high participation rate means that the	Repository
	Reposit basic idea was agreed by the group. The socialization process of activities	Repository
	Reposit carried out by community involved in the process of each program element.	Repository
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REPO	6.7.5.1. The Relationship between Age and Community Participation	Repository
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SIT SIT	Repository from 55 years old has possibility low productivity on farming activities (Table	Repository
ZEF	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
3 6	Reposit Tabel 13. The relationship between age and community participation rawijaya	Repository
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	Participation Level Young Moderate Old	Repository
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	Repository Universital Brawlis (Table 13) obtained that the 70 participants wh	Repository
	Reposit have a high participation is mostly middle age groups 38.57% (27 respondents	Repository
	Reposit While other respondents have high participation. Participation in planning was no	t Repository
	Reposit found respondents who have low participation. It means that the response a	n Repository
	Reposit planning phase was very good. In addition, the government often implemente	d Repository
	Reposit referentation program since the 1976 in Keduwang area and the World Ban	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya. Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository and as protection Wonogiri reservoirs. It might affect to the communit	Repository
	Reposit response if there is a program that is given from the government. Most people	e Repository
	Repositalready know when the program was helpful to the public welfare.s Brawijava	Repository
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	Repository Universitas Brawijaya , Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository age group (27 respondents); 34.28% is moderate participation rate in th	e Repository
	Reposit younger age group (24 respondents) and 17.14% is low participation rate in the	e Repository
	Repositoldage (12 respondents) wijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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	Reposit and it is not as part of plant management. Monitoring habits in general performe	d Repository
	Repositin conjunction with maintenance activities on land owned by each community	 Repository
	Reposit Monitoring is carried out only to find information such a number of plants livin	g Repository
	Reposit and the dead, while monitoring the plants growth is still not addressed. Monitorin	g Repository
	Reposition still carried out by government either directly or through third partie	s Repository
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	Reposit generally night 83.7 1% too respondents), Judging from the number of Gena	Repository
	Reposit participants who are still young age but has a lower participation, it is necessar	y Repository
	Reposito increase their sparticipation by guiding young respondents to exchang	e Repository
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BRAWIJAYA	6.7.5.2. The Relationship between Income and Community Participation Level. Reposition Community's income is low average indicates that communities are poor. Income levels are affected the financial allocations for woody plants maintenance (table14). Table 14. The Relationship between Income and Community Participation Level. Reposition Participation Levels Reposition Participation Participation Participation Levels Reposition Participation Pa	Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository
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REPOSITORY.UB.AC.ID	incomes tend to have a high participation 41.42% (29 respondents). Community who had low income showed high participation 42.50% (30 respondents) in implementation phase. And community who had high income showed low participation. Total community participation of the respondents is the high coming from low and medium groups. High income of respondents did not affect the level of Gerhan participation. This was because some of communities tend to migrate	Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository
BRAWIJAYA	Reposition some respondents thought that farming in woody species are not the only businesses that are managed intensive but it is only such a family savings and Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository Repository

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<u></u>	6.7.5.3. The Relationship of Education and Community Participation Levels	Repositon
2	Reposit The level of education is a measure of labor quality. Most education respondents	Repository
	Repositives elever of education is a measure of labor quality. Most education respondents	Repositor
	Repositivas elementary school 41.42% (29 respondents) and 4.28% was higher	Repositor
3	education (3 respondents) and all of them were worked as a teacher. While	Penositon
4	15.71% was in a senior high school education (11 respondents). Illiterate	Papasitan
Ř	Poposit relatively small and 5.71% was old age (4 respondents). People who has high	Popositor
	Repositeducated knowledge, they will more easy to receive input and more innovative	Repositor
	Repositiban people who has low educated (Table 15)	Popositon
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	Table 15. The Relationship of Education and Community Participation Levels	Repusitor
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4	Reposit Total Total 100 29 100 23 100 11 100 13 D 100 70	Perpesitory
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	Repository on M 10as 0 a 5ay 17.24 30s 13.04 1 9.09 0 0 0 0 0 9	12.850 Sitory
	Reposition University H 4 100 24 82.75 19 82.60 10 90.90 3 100 60 Total 4 100 29 100 23 100 11 100 3 100 70	85.7100 SITORY
	Repositional Interdition (1997) (1997	Repository
	Based on table 15 the total participation in all aspects of activities	Repository
4	showed 85.71% high participation (60 respondents). Illiterate respondents were 4	Repository
\geq	and 3 respondents were graduated. It is indicated that eventhough the	Repository
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66.66% (2 respondents) were participate in monitoring phase came from college	Repository
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Reposit 6.7.5.4. The Relationship of Family Members and Community Participation	Repository
Reposit	Repository
Reposit Total family members of respondent vary from 2 to 9 people. They have many	Repository
Reposit total family members because some of heads had just married and did not have a	Repository
Reposition and they are still living together with their parents.	Repository
Reposit	Repository
Reposit Table 16. The Relationship of Family Members and Community Participation	Repository
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Reposit	Repository
Reposit	Repository
Reposit From table 16 showed that a majority of family of respondents relatively	Repository
Repositismall. When family members in the household consisted of 2 children and	Repository
Repositparents, it can be stated that their families are reasonable (<4 respondents).	Repository
	- 1 V N V V V V V V V

Reposit Total family members (5-7 persons) have a high participation in all aspects of Repositactivity and total involvement of high participation, particularly on Gerhan Reposit implementation. Reposit

Reposit 6.7.5.5. The relationship of total land area and community participation

Reposit Land as the main capital of community is needed for farming activities to obtain Reposit Reposit optimal results. Land managed by farmers participating Gerhan rainfed lowland

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Reposit	ndents	Repository
Reposit hook-eye just to meet food needs and the remainder used for social cost	s. The	Repository
Repositaverage tenure of respondents is 1.07 ha. It is being narrow of land respo	ndents	Repository
Reposit0.14 ha. Land area generally ranges from 0.66 ha to 1.18 ha (29.41%).Th	e most	Repository
Repositextensive land holdings was 1.7 ha. Large tracts of land owned exclusively	by the	Repository
Reposit community leaders and officials who get bent (arable land) because	of the	Repository
Reposit	or the	Repository
Reposit		Repository
Reposit Table 17. The Relationship of total land area and community Participation		Repository
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Repository Participation Levels Blaw <7 000 C7 001.12 000 C1 v > 12 001 B raw	Total a	Repository
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Table 4.9. showed that most respondents 82.86% (35 respondents) who have arable land narrow (<7000 m2) is high participation and only 15.38% (2 respondents) indicates moderate participation. In quantitative terms, although the number was only 11 respondents with an area of moderate, but 84.62% showed high participation compared to other land. 6.8. Factors Influencing Community Participation

Reposit Determining community participation in Gerhan program was influenced many Reposit factors. These factors can determine the main sources of the discrepancies in the

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Ronneitory I Iniversitae Rrawijava participation of communities include planning, implementation and monitoring as

Reposit well as the total participation.

Reposit There are several factors that influence the implementation participation. Reposit These factors are: (1) consisting of Social Economics of: age, education, total Reposi land area, family members, income (2) understanding and (3) culture. There are Reposit also external factors namely (4) pre-conditions, (5) the exact dimensions of Reposit Reposit space, (6) of farmer groups, and (7) incentives, (8) total land area. In this section Repositit will be described the factors that influence the level of farmer participation in Reposit Gerhan program and how much the relationship of these factors on the level of participation of community participating in the implementation of Keduwang sub Re watershed. Rep

Repository U Discussions of community participation in UGerhan activities includes Reposit planning, implementation and monitoring aspect. Participation of every aspect OSI discussed together, while specialized participation in total, described related to Re the determining factor of independent variables. Based on the results of correlation test between the elements of participation activity with 11 independent Re variables were tested with the correlation test, correlation test results states that Repo Reposit the value near the value 1/20r - R has san increasingly strong correlation Reposit relationship. Meanwhile, to determine the factors that affects the increased Rei participation of community participating in the implementation Gerhan are descriptive analysis and simple linear regression. Simple linear regression here is more intended to cross-check of the descriptive analysis conducted by Re researchers. From the regression scores of these factors as independent Rep Repositivariables after going through the analysis of researchers will be able to see the Reposit significance of each factor towards increased community participation. awijaya Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijaya Reposit 6.8.1. Community Participation in Gerhan Planning Iniversitas Brawijaya Repository U Based on the results of correlation test between the elements of Reposi participation activity and 11 independent variables were tested with the Re correlation test, correlation test results states that the value near the value 1 or -1 has an increasingly strong correlation relationship. Universitas Brawijaya Re Repository U Meanwhile, to determine the factors that affect the increased community Rep participation in the implementation Gerhan are descriptive analysis and simple Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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	Reposit of the descriptive analysis conducted by researchers. From the regression scores	Repository
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	Repositcom unity participation wijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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)	Repository UCONTINUITY Participation in Reduwing sub-watershed participaties Benjan	Repository
	Repositin participating in any element of planning in general, including high or positive.	Repository
	Reposit Kristanto (1993) stated that age affects a community participation in the	Repository
	Repositinglementation of government projects. And total family members (0.028) imply	Repository
	Reposit the relation to increase participation in planning phase.	Repository
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	Repository Office above racio support intercurrent intercurrent and interior and its and the stars	Repository
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	Reposition have no real relationship in the planning process is possible because the	Penository
	program is quite short, information and organization performance planning	Repository
2	process can not be implemented optimally. Factors are not related to real in the	Repository
	planning of these factors means without planning can work especially in the	Repository
	Reposit context of planning Gerhan with a limited implementation time. tas Brawijava	Repository
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	planning process, then the statistical test performed by a simple linear	Repository
	Reposit regression, the factors affecting the level of participation in the implementation at	Repository
	Reposita=10% is the understanding of (0.017) (Table 4.10). Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Reposite (Constant)	Repository
	Reposit Pre-condition (X1)'s Brawijaya356 Repositing Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Reposit Understanding (X3) Brawijay 2917 Repos 2.450 Universitas Bravyijaya	Repository
	Reposit Dimension of Space (X2) awija a 629 Reposit 448 Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
	Reposit Culture (X4) rsitas Brawijaya.1/6 eposit 360/ Univerzulas Brawijaya	Repository
	Age (X7) .667 1.882 .065	Repository
6	Education (X8)	Repository
	Total Family Members (X9) 2.094 POS 219 011 828 as Drawijaya	Repository
3	Reposit Income (X10) Silas Brawijaya 2.5 E-00705 - 291/ Univer72 as Brawijaya	Repository
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Repositawareness and understanding of important actors and groups at local level and	Repository
Reposition further strengthen the confidence and ability of community organizations.	Repository
Repositinfluence the level of participation is using descriptive and quantitative analysis.	Repository
Quantitative analysis here is intended as a cross-check between the descriptive	Repository
analysis conducted by researchers with public opinion and community	Repository
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Table 19. Community Participation in Gerhan Implementation	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Reposit Independent variables rawing B Reposit ory University Signals Brinote ya	Repository
Reposition (X1) - Drewing 370 - 200 - 384	Repository
Understanding (X3) .376 .775 .441 *)	Repository
Dimension of Space (X2) .902 1.604 .114	Repository
Reposite Culture (X4) Isitas Brawijaya .140 Reposite 220 Unive.827 as Brawijaya	Repository
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Reposit Education (X8) it as Brawija v 387 Poposit 536 (Lipit 6594 as Browijava	Papasitan
Total Family Members (X9)757 -1.361 .179 *)	Repository
Income (X10) -8.5 E-008075	Repository
Total Land Area (X11) 2.229 .594 .555	Repository
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Repositered on table x the regression is a Repository Universitas Brawijava	Repository
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Repository UY= 4,561+0,370X1,376X2+0,902X3*-,140X4+0,428 X5 **-,683X6+,889X7	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository U in Table 411 can be seen that at a=5% factors that influence the level of	Repository
Reposition in the implementation of the Sub-watershed Gerban Keduwang on	Repository
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Reposit dependents. This statement is based on the value of sig is smaller than a, which	
Reposi dependents. This statement is based on the value of sig is smaller than a, which Reposi states that the independent variable does not affect partially dependent variable.	Repository
Reposit dependents. This statement is based on the value of sig is smaller than a, which Reposit states that the independent variable does not affect partially dependent variable. Reposit Meanwhile, other variables are not significant to the level of participation by using	Repository Repository
Reposit dependents. This statement is based on the value of sig is smaller than a, which Reposit states that the independent variable does not affect partially dependent variable. Reposit Meanwhile, other variables are not significant to the level of participation by using Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Repository Repository
Reposit dependents. This statement is based on the value of sig is smaller than a, which Reposit states that the independent variable does not affect partially dependent variable. Reposit Meanwhile, other variables are not significant to the level of participation by using Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Repository Repository Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya the participation rate as an indicator of the effectiveness of these elements. This Repository Repository statement is based on the value of sig-t greater than a. Not significant factors Repository Re causing these variables to increase community participation is made possible Re Repository Re because of relatively still pend oak implementation of the program, so it has not Repository Rep Repository SI happened transformation of social and cultural values of society and the absence Re of direct benefits perceived by the community. In addition, it is possible because Repository Re of the lack of shared understanding and common interest communities in the implementation of management activities. For instance, although the deal has Re Repository been in the plan group activities, but because there is no direct benefit to the real Re Repository value perceived by the public, then other factors are either not yet have an Repository Sit influence on increasing the participation of the participantsersitas Brawijaya Repository sitory Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository As noted earlier, that factor is statistically significant in affecting the level tory U Repository of community participation in watershed Keduwang is a good understanding of Repository os the factors, farmer groups and family dependents. Quantitatively, changes in the Repository Repository Re Si participation of farmers will be able to know if there is a change in the factors that significantly affect them. Percentage change in participation will be seen from the Re Repository regression coefficients in regression equations that have been written earlier. Repository Value kooefisien X3 (for 902) means that if there is a change in the value factor Re Repository preconditions of 1% it will have an impact on changing people's participation at Re Repository 0.902% in the same direction. For the sake intervention in order to increase Repository Rep Repository OS participation in the implementation, identification of the factors that influence is Re Repository OSI very useful. These benefits are in order prioritizing genius's intervention activities. Re Repository If the intervention is intended to increase the effectiveness of the participation, Re Repository then the intervention should be done on the factors that influence it. Brawijaya Re Repository osite.8.3. Ur Community Participation in Gerhan Monitoring niversitas Brawijaya Repository ory Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Participation of communities in Keduwang sub-watershed participants in Repository Re s participating in the monitoring element indicates low participation (62%). When Repository Reposit associated with a correlated variable education showed a 99% confidence Repository Re Repository OSI (p=0.000) that is highly influenced by the low participation of education of participants, the higher the education the higher the participant's participation in Repository Re the implementation Gerhan. The results of regression test accordingly showed a Repository very powerful educational factor with a significance value (0.002), but overall the Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya eleven factors showed no apparent at the level of participation in Gerhan Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository only ersitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository U The results of regression analysis on the monitoring element are also

obtained R2 value of 0.83 and sig-F of 1.571. R2 value of 0.83 indicates that 83% change in the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variable.
6.8.4. Total Community Participation in Gerhan Program

The results of this study indicate that the majority of participants in Keduwang sub watershed 86% (60 respondents) take an active role in Gerhan. A high proportion of high participation influenced the planning and implementation Gerhan in the field, the high participation in government programs (Gerhan) because the current farmers generally have a change of attitude in terms of planting crops, before any activities of farmers in Keduwang sub-watershed wood was used to plant seeds by making or buying. Planting also has become a culture as an effort to increase communities' welfare in the form of savings for families and is considered a good market prospects in the future with high accessibility Reposit and an increase in timber prices in the market.

Although participation in the implementation of high total, but the indicator shows a positive correlation and real relationship is precondition (0.022) and the dimensions of space (0.003) means that if the process of socialization in the activities of successful preconditions as well as accessibility and affordability of the planting site with the location of the seed easy to increase the participation of farmers participating, as Budiarti (2004) the exact dimensions of space shown by job distribution in watershed management is very influential on the level of participation. Kartodiharjo (2004) and the potential to mobilize community resources to meet development options an effort to increase participation.

Repository U In general, the factors that strongly influence the level of participation Reposito conducted by statistical analysis of the eleven factors. To obtain the results of the Reposi Repositeleven factors statistical test was conducted between participation with a total Reposit participation of the factors that affect estimated by looking at a significant value. If Reposit the result value is more than 0.05 indicates that there is no relationship to the Repositlevel of participation and if the value is less than 0.05 indicates that there is Reposit significant relationship between participation (Table 4.12.) Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya

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From the regression an	alysis, the factors affecting the level of	Repository
Reposit participation in the planning of a=	=10% is the understanding, dependents, age.	Renository
Reposit The results of regression analysis	on this segment can be seen in Table 20.	Repository
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Table 20. the Regression Analysis	Results of Factors Effecting Total Participation	Repusitory
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Pre-condition (X1) - Pre-condi	944 1.281 0.205	Papasitony
Understanding (X3) 1.	205 1.318 0.913	Repusitory
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Reposition (X8) item Brawijaya.	303 epos 1.506 UNV 0.138 S Brawijaya	Repository
Total Family Members (X9)	880 0 370 0 713	Repository
Income (X10)	.0 E-007187 0.852	Repository
Total Land Area (X11) 8.	497 1.202 1.202	Repository
Reposit Dependent Variable: Participation in I	mplementation phase inversitias Brawijaya	Repository
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Reposit Based on table x, the regression is	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository Universitias Brawijaya	regression analysis of this element also	Repository
Repositobtained R2 value of 0.244 and si	g-F of 0.095. R2 value of 0.095 indicates that	Repository
Reposit95% change in the dependent va	ariable can be explained by the independent	Repository
Repositvariable. While the value of sig	-F of 0.095 indicates that the independent	Repository
variables together can explain the	changes in the dependent variable.	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository Universitas Brawijaya	Repository
Repository UWhat ist interesting to ex	amine is the readiness of local community	Repository
Repositivariables (X4), which gives them	significant influence on increasing community	Repository
Reposit participation in the opposite direct	tion. R2 value (0.244) occurs when there is	Repository
Reposition increasing participation by 1% and	the value of community participation will fall by	Repository
Repository Universitas Brawijaya	cator of which, according to (Mitchell 1994) is	Repository
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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository space is based on zoning administration. This is evidenced by quantitative Repository Repository analysis showing that these elements of this dimension proper space are Re Repository ositsignificantversitas Brawijaya Re Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Re Repository Ository Undentifying the factors that influence becomes important when the Re Repository intervention will be done to increase the effectiveness of public participation as a Re Repository medium that supports the successful implementation of activities in Keduwang Re Repository sitsub-watershed tas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Re Repository Repository ository U In general, the participation of all elements, if the intervention aimed to Repository increase the successful implementation of Gerhan participation, then the Re Repository intervention should be done on the factors that influence it. Based on indicators of Re Repository participation as noted in the previous description it can be said that Gerhan Repository Re st implementation by community participation in Keduwang Sub-watershed can be Re Repository Re Repository S expressed as a system implementation that can be done sustainably. This Repository statement is based on the results of the indicators analysis of participation that Universitas Brawijaya Repository can be use as a measure for the same program. sitory Universitas Brawijaya tory Repository ository U From the success aspect of program, the implementation of participative Rep Repository Rei Repository OSI said to be high when seen from the indicators of community participation towards Re Repository the implementation of program activities in Keduwang sub-watershed. In other Re Repository words, it can be stated that the implementation of activities with the participation Repository of community participation in Keduwang sub-watershed is a program that is Repository sitsupported by community participants Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Re Repository ository U Based on the results of research in getting the factors that affect Repository community participation in Gerhan implementing can be concluded, that the Repository Re preconditions, understanding, culture, incentives, total family members and total Repository land area factor do not have a relationship in increasing the participation of Repository OSI farmers participating, while those with relations in increasing total participation is Repository Rep Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Reposita factor space dimension. VIJaya Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Universitas Brawijava Repository Repository In brief, each element of participation is a factor that affects the Repository post participation of the planning is the understanding. While participation in the Repository Reposit implementation is influenced by the understanding, total family members, and Repository Reposit monitoring of participation are influenced by the educational factor. From the Repository Repository Re OSIT results conclusions and a description of the facts mentioned above, a significant Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository

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Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawiava For the achievement of development programs through the forest and Repository Repository U Repository land rehabilitation activities for Forest and Land Rehabilitation Movement Rep Repository Reposit (Gerhan) in the study area or other areas targeted Gerhan activity, it can put Repository BRAWIJA Reposit forward some further policy as follows: epository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository In programs involving community role, it is time the role and the main actors Repository Repository Repository are fully transferable to the community and government as the media that Repository Repository Repository should be able to encourage the independence of the community to create Repository Repository needs in planning an activity in the community. Universitas Brawijaya Repository Reposit 2.) The form of intervention that needs to be done is: a) Capacity building: the Repository Repository dimension of space. Determination of dimensions of space that is more Repository Repository Repository participatory activities may affect the level of success and of course Repository Repository participation can be higher. Dimensional space can be approached easily Repository Repository accessible location for distribution activities and the program is run on a Repository Repository Repository stretch of relatively equal; b) at the level of knowledge of farmers, it can be Repository Repository enhanced it by Binaving yanon-formal siteducation/enhitather formay of Repository UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA Repository Repository socialization/education, technical training, case study in order to be Reposito Repository understood as a Gerhan program that benefit both ecologically, socially and Repository Repository economically. So in addition it is expected for community to preserve the Repository Repository environment. Understanding of the implementation of any agreement Gerhan Repository Repository Repository can run well, so does its supervision; c) people who are still in the productive Repository Repository age range and they are still young but Gerhan participants can also be given Repository Repository the responsibility to sit in the management group. This is to assist in Repository Repository Repository establishing communication among its members for the success of an Repository Repository as epository Universitas Brawijaya awijaya activity plan. Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository Universitas Brawijaya Repository

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