

***STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS IN HERBAL AGROFORESTRY SYSTEM
IN KULON PROGO DISTRICT, D.I. YOGYAKARTA PROVINCE***

Chandra Agusta¹

Wahyu Tri Widayanti² Bowo Dwi Siswoko³

ABSTRACT

The existence of people forest with herbal agroforestry system have an important role to the society of Kulon Progo District. Herbal agroforestry system in Kulon Progo can accomodate the ecological , social, and economical function. The herbal agroforestry system depend on the involved stakeholders. The involved stakeholders hold an important role and their own interest. The involvement of this stakeholder is influenced by the gains, the social and economic condition of the native, and by the awareness and concern.

This research use qualitatif approach with case study method. Data was analysed by descriptive method using the Individual Interest Analysis Matrix (AIIM). AIIM analysis techniques produced a matrix that describes the level of interest and bias of each stakeholder in policy advocacy. Stakeholder analysis is oriented to the interests and involvement of each stakeholder.

From the research results revealed that there are six stakeholders involved in herbal agroforestry system in Kulon Progo. Stakeholders can be differentiated into the primary stakeholders, secondary stakeholders, and key stakeholders. The primary stakeholders namely farmers, farmer groups, traders, and industries. Secondary stakeholders is the governments and nongovernmental organizations. Key stakeholders, namely Kulon Progo government. Farmers, traders, and the industries has strong economic interests, namely to seek the benefits of herbal agroforestry management. Meanwhile, farmers groups, governments, and nongovernmental organizations have an interest to empower the community. All stakeholders are interwoven in a complex interactions that make up a system. The presence of each stakeholders mutually influence each other, so that if one excluded the stakeholders that form the system does not run properly.

Keyword: Stakeholder Analysis, Agroforestry, Herbal

¹Student of Forest Management Department, Faculty of Forestry, Gadjah Mada University

²Lecture of Forest Management Department, Faculty of Forestry, Gadjah Mada University

³Lecture of Forest Management Department, Faculty of Forestry, Gadjah Mada University

BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1.1. Latar Belakang

Beberapa dekade terakhir pengelolaan sumberdaya hutan telah mengalami perubahan cara pandang. Paradigma pengelolaan sumberdaya hutan bergeser dari pengelolaan kayu (*timber management*) menuju kehutanan sosial (*social forestry*). *Timber management* dianggap gagal untuk mewujudkan kelestarian hutan, menekan laju kerusakan hutan yang semakin meningkat, dan menyelesaikan permasalahan sosial ekonomi masyarakat di sekitar hutan. Permasalahan-permasalahan tersebut menjadi latar belakang munculnya kehutanan sosial yang memandang bahwa hutan adalah sebuah kesatuan ekosistem, bukan hanya kayu, termasuk juga masyarakat yang hidup di sekitar hutan.

Seiring dengan bergesernya paradigma pengelolaan sumberdaya hutan tersebut terjadi pula perubahan dari pengelolaan sumberdaya hutan berbasis negara (*state based forest*) menjadi pengelolaan sumberdaya hutan berbasis masyarakat/komunitas (*community based forest*). Hutan rakyat, yaitu hutan yang berada diatas tanah milik, sebagai model dari pengelolaan hutan berbasis masyarakat mengalami perkembangan yang sangat pesat.

Di Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta, hutan rakyat sebagai salah satu alternatif model pengelolaan hutan memiliki peran yang sangat penting. Luas kawasan hutan negara di Propinsi D.I. Yogyakarta berdasarkan data Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta adalah 17.064,3 Ha atau 5,4% dari luas propinsi, sedangkan luas

