

MANFAAT PROGRAM PERHUTANAN SOSIAL PADA KELOMPOK TANI HUTAN KEMASYARAKATAN SIDO MULYO III DAN WANA MAKMUR DI KABUPATEN GUNUNGGKIDUL

Oleh:

Talitha Fauziah¹

Wiyono²

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis manfaat ekonomi, sosial, dan ekologi program perhutanan sosial skema Hutan Kemasyarakatan (HKm) pada KTHKm Sido Mulyo III dan KTHKm Wana Makmur di Kabupaten Gunungkidul, serta merumuskan strategi pengembangannya. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif dan kualitatif melalui wawancara, observasi, dan studi dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara ekonomi, KTHKm Sido Mulyo III tidak memperoleh kontribusi pendapatan dari HKm akibat berhentinya ekowisata Watu Payung, sedangkan KTHKm Wana Makmur memperoleh kontribusi 21–43% dari UMK melalui tumpangsari. Secara sosial, kedua kelompok memiliki persepsi positif terhadap HKm, meski pemahaman teknis masih terbatas. Partisipasi kelembagaan Sido Mulyo III tinggi (90%), sedangkan Wana Makmur rendah (10%) namun keterlibatan teknis hampir 100%. Secara ekologi, KTHKm Sido Mulyo III memiliki keberagaman flora dan fauna serta regenerasi alami, tetapi rehabilitasi belum optimal akibat kebakaran. Sementara itu, KTHKm Wana Makmur menghadapi pencurian kayu, namun berhasil menanam MPTS dengan tingkat keberhasilan awal tinggi dan ditandai peningkatan populasi burung perkutut. Kedua kelompok tetap memerlukan pengkayaan tanaman endemik dan patroli partisipatif untuk menjaga keberlanjutan kawasan hutan. Strategi pengembangan yang dapat diterapkan meliputi diversifikasi usaha, penguatan kelembagaan, perluasan kemitraan, rehabilitasi kawasan dengan tanaman *Multi-Purpose Tree Species* (MPTS), dan patroli partisipatif, dengan penyesuaian pada kondisi masing-masing kelompok. Implementasi strategi ini diharapkan dapat mengoptimalkan manfaat ekonomi, sosial, dan ekologi HKm, sekaligus meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat dan menjaga kelestarian hutan di Kabupaten Gunungkidul.

Kata kunci: Hutan Kemasyarakatan, manfaat ekonomi, manfaat sosial, manfaat ekologi, strategi pengembangan, Gunungkidul

¹Mahasiswa Program Studi Pengelolaan Hutan, Departemen Teknologi Hayati dan Veteriner, Sekolah Vokasi, Universitas Gadjah Mada

²Dosen Pembimbing Program Studi Pengelolaan Hutan, Departemen Teknologi Hayati dan Veteriner, Sekolah Vokasi, Universitas Gadjah Mada

ASSESSING THE BENEFITS OF THE SOCIAL FORESTRY PROGRAM FOR THE SIDO MULYO III AND WANA MAKMUR COMMUNITY FOREST FARMER GROUPS IN GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY

By:

Talitha Fauziah¹

Wiyono²

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the economic, social, and ecological benefits of the social forestry program under the Community Forest (HKm) scheme in the Sido Mulyo III and Wana Makmur community forest farmer groups in Gunungkidul Regency, as well as to formulate appropriate development strategies. The research employed a descriptive method with both quantitative and qualitative approaches through interviews, observations, and document studies. The findings reveal that, economically, Sido Mulyo III did not gain income contributions from HKm due to the cessation of the Watu Payung ecotourism program, while Wana Makmur generated 21–43% of the regional minimum wage (UMK) through intercropping practices. Socially, both groups held positive perceptions of HKm, although their technical understanding remained limited. Institutional participation was high in Sido Mulyo III (90%), while relatively low in Wana Makmur (10%), yet nearly all members were engaged in technical activities. Ecologically, Sido Mulyo III demonstrated biodiversity and natural regeneration, although rehabilitation efforts were less effective due to forest fires. In contrast, Wana Makmur faced timber theft but successfully planted Multi-Purpose Tree Species (MPTS) with high initial survival rates, accompanied by an increase in local bird populations. Both groups still require enrichment of endemic species and participatory patrols to ensure forest sustainability. Development strategies that can be implemented include business diversification, institutional strengthening, partnership expansion, forest rehabilitation with MPTS, and participatory patrols, adjusted to the specific conditions of each group. The implementation of these strategies is expected to optimize the economic, social, and ecological benefits of HKm, while simultaneously enhancing community welfare and maintaining forest sustainability in Gunungkidul Regency.

Keywords: Community Forest, economic benefits, social benefits, ecological benefits, development strategy, Gunungkidul

¹Student of Forest Management Program, Bioresources Technology and Veterinary, Vocational College, Universitas Gadjah Mada

²Lecturer of Forest Management Program, Bioresources Technology and Veterinary, Vocational College, Universitas Gadjah Mada