

**STRATEGI PENINGKATAN PENGELOLAAN HUTAN RAKYAT
DI PADUKUHAN KEDUNGPOH LOR KALURAHAN KEDUNGPOH
KEPANEWON NGLIPAR GUNUNGKIDUL
DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Dalam pengelolaan hutan rakyat dilaksanakan berbagai kegiatan, yaitu kelola kawasan, kelola kelembagaan, dan kelola usaha guna mewujudkan keberlanjutan hutan rakyat dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan pengelolaan hutan rakyat dan merumuskan strategi untuk meningkatkan pengelolaan hutan rakyat di Padukuhan Kedungpoh Lor.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Pengumpulan data primer dengan observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan *Fokus Group Discussion*, sedangkan pengumpulan data sekunder dengan studi dokumentasi. Penentuan informan dengan teknik *purposive sampling*, yaitu petani KT Wukir Mulyo dan KTH Sari Alami. Analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengkaji pengelolaan hutan rakyat, serta analisis SOAR (*Strengths, Opportunities, Aspiration, Results*) untuk merumuskan strategi peningkatan pengelolaan hutan rakyat.

Hutan rakyat di Padukuhan Kedungpoh Lor dikembangkan pada tegalan dan pekarangan dengan menerapkan sistem agroforestri antara tanaman kehutanan, tanaman semusim, tanaman buah-buahan, tanaman herbal, dan tanaman pakan ternak. Dalam pengelolaan hutan rakyat terdapat dua kelompok yang berperan, yaitu KT Wukir Mulyo terkait budidaya kehutanan, pertanian, dan perkebunan, serta KTH Sari Alami terkait budidaya lebah madu. Hutan rakyat menghasilkan kayu, madu, empon-empon, buah-buahan, dan pakan ternak. Strategi peningkatan pengelolaan hutan rakyat pada kelola kawasan, yaitu: penanaman tanaman konservasi, penerapan sistem tebang butuh, dan teknik silvikultur, kesadaran masyarakat, pemetaan potensi wisata, dan pengkayaan tanaman sumber pakan lebah. Strategi kelola kelembagaan, yaitu: pencatatan hasil hutan rakyat, meningkatkan partisipasi dan pemantauan Musrenbang, mengaktifkan kembali KT Wukir Mulyo, serta meningkatkan kapasitas kelompok tani. Strategi kelola usaha, yaitu: menyusun rencana paket wisata, meningkatkan jumlah koloni lebah, menyusun program pelatihan pemasaran dan diversifikasi produk hasil hutan.

Kata Kunci: Pengelolaan, Kawasan, Kelembagaan, Usaha, Hutan rakyat

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**STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING PRIVATE FOREST MANAGEMENT
IN PADUKUHAN KEDUNGPOH LOR KEDUNGPOH VILLAGE
NGLIPAR GUNUNGKIDUL
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

In the management of private forests, various activities are carried out, namely area management, institutional management, and business management, aimed at realizing the sustainability of the private forests and improving the welfare of the people. This research aims to explain the management of private forests and to formulate strategies for improving private forest management in the hamlet of Kedungpoh Lor.

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Primary data was collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and Focus Group Discussions (FGD), while secondary data was collected through documentary studies. Informants were determined using a purposive sampling technique, namely farmers from the KT Wukir Mulyo and KTH Sari Alami groups. Data analysis used qualitative descriptive analysis to examine private forest management, and SOAR (Strengths, Opportunities, Aspirations, Results) analysis to formulate strategies for enhancing private forest management.

The private forests in the hamlet of Kedungpoh Lor are developed on drylands and home gardens by implementing an agroforestry system that combines forestry crops, seasonal crops, fruit-bearing plants, herbal plants, and animal fodder crops. Two groups play a role in the management of these private forests: KT Wukir Mulyo, which deals with forestry, agriculture, and plantation cultivation, and KTH Sari Alami, which is involved in beekeeping. The private forests produce timber, honey, ginger-family spices, fruits, and animal fodder. The strategies for enhancing private forest management In Area Management: conservation plant cultivation, implementation of the selective cutting, and silvicultural techniques, raising private awareness, mapping tourism potential, enriching the planting of bee forage sources. In Institutional Management: recording the yields from the private forests, increasing participation in and monitoring of the development planning deliberations (Musrenbang), reactivating the KT Wukir Mulyo, enhancing the capacity of the farmer groups. In Business Management: developing a tourism package plan, increasing the number of bee colonies, formulating training programs for marketing and diversification of forest products.

Keywords: Management, Areas, Institutions, Business, Private Forest

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