

## INTISARI

Indonesia memiliki kawasan hutan tropis yang luas, namun pemanfaatannya belum optimal dalam mengentaskan kemiskinan masyarakat sekitar hutan. Untuk menjawab tantangan ini, pemerintah menerapkan program Perhutanan Sosial melalui skema Hutan Kemasyarakatan (HKm), yang memberikan akses legal bagi masyarakat dalam mengelola hutan serta mendorong pemberdayaan sosial dan ekonomi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, dengan fokus pada implementasi HKm di empat Kelompok Tani Hutan Kemasyarakatan (KTHKm) di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta: Tani Manunggal, Sedyo Rukun, Manunggal, dan Mandiri. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tiap kelompok menerapkan strategi berbeda sesuai potensi lokal. Di kawasan hutan produksi, kegiatan difokuskan pada tumpangsari tanaman pangan (jagung, singkong, padi) di antara tanaman kehutanan (jati, mahoni), yang memberikan keuntungan ekonomi jangka pendek. KTHKm Sedyo Rukun mengembangkan produk hasil hutan bukan kayu (HHBK) seperti jahe kristal dan emping garut, serta mendorong pemberdayaan perempuan. KTHKm Mandiri, yang berada di kawasan hutan lindung, mengembangkan ekowisata Kalibiru serta usaha ekonomi lain seperti empon-empon, HMT, ternak, dan pengolahan HHBK. Secara kelembagaan, keempat kelompok menunjukkan tata kelola yang baik melalui struktur organisasi, AD/ART, dan rencana kerja yang terarah. Aspek ketahanan ekonomi terlihat dari diversifikasi usaha, peningkatan pendapatan, dan akses terhadap sumber daya. Sementara itu, ketahanan sosial tercermin dari partisipasi aktif anggota, solidaritas komunitas, literasi kelembagaan, dan distribusi peran yang merata. Secara keseluruhan, HKm menjadi sarana strategis dalam membangun kemandirian masyarakat melalui penguatan kapasitas lokal, sekaligus menjadi model desentralisasi pengelolaan hutan berbasis pemberdayaan masyarakat.

**Kata Kunci: Hutan Kemasyarakatan, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Ketahanan Sosial-Ekonomi**

## **ABSTRACT**

*Indonesia has vast tropical forest areas, yet their utilization has not been optimal in alleviating poverty among forest-adjacent communities. To address this challenge, the government has implemented the Social Forestry program through the Community Forestry (Hutan Kemasyarakatan/HKm) scheme, which provides legal access for communities to manage forest areas and promotes socio-economic empowerment. This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach, focusing on the implementation of HKm in four Community Forestry Farmer Groups (KTHKm) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta: Tani Manunggal, Sedyo Rukun, Manunggal, and Mandiri. The findings reveal that each group applies different strategies based on local potential. In production forest areas, activities focus on intercropping food crops (corn, cassava, rice) between forestry plants (teak, mahogany), which are more economically beneficial in the short term. The Sedyo Rukun group developed non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as crystallized ginger and arrowroot chips, while also promoting women's empowerment. The Mandiri group, located in a protected forest area, developed the Kalibiru ecotourism initiative and diversified their economic activities, including the cultivation of medicinal plants, forage crops, livestock farming, and NTFP processing. Institutionally, all four groups demonstrated good governance, supported by clear organizational structures, statutes/bylaws (AD/ART), and well-directed work plans. Economic resilience was reflected in business diversification, increased income, and improved access to resources. Social resilience emerged from active member participation, community solidarity, institutional literacy, and equitable role distribution. Overall, the HKm program has become a strategic vehicle for strengthening community self-reliance through local capacity building and serves as a decentralized model of forest management based on community empowerment.*

**Keywords:** *Community Forest, Community Empowerment, Socio-Economic Resilience*