

**ANALISIS *STAKEHOLDERS* DALAM PENGELOLAAN HUTAN
KEMASYARAKATAN OLEH KTH GILANG MAJU MULYO
KECAMATAN RANDUBLATUNG BLORA JAWA TENGAH**

Nur Salim Bani¹, Tri Atmojo,²

INTISARI

Hutan Kemasyarakatan (HKm) memberikan akses kelola kepada masyarakat untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan menjaga kelestarian hutan, salah satunya KTH Gilang Maju Mulyo di Kecamatan Randublatung, Blora, Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pengelolaan HKm, menganalisis *stakeholder* yang terlibat, dan merumuskan strategi pengelolaan HKm yang berkelanjutan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode studi kasus dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Data diperoleh melalui observasi lapangan, wawancara mendalam, dan studi dokumen. Analisis data dilakukan dengan tiga metode, yaitu (1) analisis deskriptif kualitatif untuk menggambarkan kondisi pengelolaan HKm, (2) analisis *stakeholder* model Reed *et al.* (2009) untuk menilai kepentingan, pengaruh, relasi, dan peran antar pihak, serta (3) analisis SWOT untuk merumuskan strategi pengelolaan berkelanjutan.

Pengelolaan kawasan hutan kemasyarakatan KTH Gilang Maju Mulyo dilakukan melalui pola agroforestry didukung program RHL. Dalam aspek kelembagaan dilihat melalui tingkat keterlibatan pengurus dan dukungan berbagai pihak. Kelola usaha difokuskan pada diversifikasi produk dan akses pasar. *Stakeholder key player* yaitu KTH Gilang Maju Mulyo, CDK Wilayah I Blora, BPDAS Solo, dan pesanggem. Kelompok *subject* yaitu pedagang, *context setter* pemerintah Desa Kutukan, PT. Wahyu Pranata Aji, Balai Perhutanan Sosial Yogyakarta, serta *crowd* KPH Cepu. Relasi antar *stakeholder* dan hubungan timbal balik terjalin melalui peran dan kepentingan dalam pengelolaan HKm yang terdiri dari 9 *stakeholders*. Strategi pengelolaan HKm yang berkelanjutan dapat dilakukan dengan memaksimalkan kekuatan legalitas Hkm, pemanfaatan pola tanam agroforestry, penguatan kapasitas kelembagaan, mengembangkan teknologi inovasi budidaya, memanfaatkan dukungan para *stakeholders*, mengurangi ketergantungan terhadap dukungan pemerintah, memperbaiki akses pasar, melibatkan *stakeholders* lain untuk membantu pemasaran dan diversifikasi produk.

Kata Kunci: perhutanan sosial, hutan kemasyarakatan, analisis *stakeholder*, kolaborasi, strategi pengelolaan

¹ Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan UGM

² Staff Pengajar Fakultas Kehutanan UGM

STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS IN COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT

BY KTH GILANG MAJU MULYO RANDUBLATUNG DISTRICT BLORA

CENTRAL JAVA

Nur Salim Bani¹, Tri Atmojo²

ABSTRACT

Community Forests (HKm) provide communities with access to management rights in order to improve welfare and preserve forests, one example being KTH Gilang Maju Mulyo in Randublatung Subdistrict, Blora, Central Java. This study aims to identify HKm management practices, analyze the stakeholders involved, and formulate strategies for sustainable HKm management.

This study uses a case study method with a qualitative approach. Data were obtained through field observations, in-depth interviews, and document studies. Data analysis was conducted using three methods, namely (1) qualitative descriptive analysis to describe the condition of HKm management, (2) analysis of the stakeholder model by Reed et al. (2009) to assess the interests, influence, relationships, and roles between parties, and (3) SWOT analysis to formulate sustainable management strategies.

Management of the Gilang Maju Mulyo community forest area is carried out through agroforestry supported by the RHL program. Institutional aspects are assessed through the level of involvement of management and support from various parties. Business management focuses on product diversification and market access. Key stakeholders are Gilang Maju Mulyo Community Forest, CDK Region I Blora, BPDAS Solo, and pesanggem. The subject groups are traders, the context setter of the Kutukan Village government, PT. Wahyu Pranata Aji, the Yogyakarta Social Forestry Center, and the Cepu Forest Management Unit crowd. The relationship between stakeholders and the reciprocal relationship is established through their roles and interests in HKm management, which consists of 9 stakeholders. A sustainable HKm management strategy can be implemented by maximizing the legal strength of HKm, utilizing agroforestry planting patterns, strengthening institutional capacity, developing innovative cultivation technologies, utilizing stakeholder support, reducing dependence on government support, improving market access, and involving other stakeholders to assist in marketing and product diversification.

Keywords: social forestry, community forestry, stakeholder analysis, collaboration, management strategy

¹ Student of Faculty of Forestry UGM

² Lecturer of Faculty of Forestry UGM