Analisis Keberlanjutan Pengelolaan Hutan Wonosadi di Desa Beji, Ngawen, Gunungkidul, Daerah Istimewa
Yogyakarta
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ANALISIS KEBERLANJUTAN PENGELOLAAN HUTAN WONOSADI DI DESA BEJI, NGAWEN, GUNUNGKIDUL, DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Hutan Wonosadi merupakan hutan hak seluas 25 hektar di Desa Beji, Kecamatan Ngawen, Kabupaten Gunungkidul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, yang dikelola secara turun-temurun oleh anggota Kelompok Jagawana Ngudi Lestari berbasis kearifan lokal. Hutan ini berfungsi sebagai sumber tiga mata air utama sekaligus habitat keanekaragaman hayati, namun menghadapi tantangan berupa lemahnya sistem monitoring ekologi serta terbatasnya administrasi dan tata kelola keuangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi tingkat keberlanjutan pengelolaan Hutan Wonosadi menggunakan kriteria dan indikator Standar LEI 5000-3 yang dimodifikasi, meliputi aspek produksi, ekologi, dan sosial.

Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pengumpulan data yang dilakukan pada Januari hingga Mei 2026. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, inventarisasi vegetasi, dan kuesioner pembobotan kepada tiga pakar pada bidang produksi, ekologi, dan sosial. Data sekunder bersumber dari literatur ilmiah, dokumen kelembagaan, serta analisis spasial perubahan tutupan lahan menggunakan citra Sentinel-2A tahun 2020, 2023, dan 2026. Pembobotan indikator dilakukan dengan metode *Analytical Hierarchy Process* (AHP), sedangkan skoring mengacu pada pedoman LEI (2002) yang dimodifikasi oleh Tohirin (2021).

Penilaian tanpa pembobotan menghasilkan skor 72,88% dengan kategori "Cukup", dengan indikator yang perlu ditingkatkan meliputi monitoring lingkungan, pengelolaan keuangan, investasi perlindungan hutan, pengelolaan tegakan, dan strategi pengelolaan lingkungan. Setelah pembobotan AHP, skor meningkat menjadi 80,3% dengan kategori "Baik", dengan rincian aspek ekologi 83%, sosial 80%, dan produksi 72% sebagai nilai terendah. Rekomendasi penelitian difokuskan pada formalisasi sistem monitoring, penguatan administrasi keuangan, dan pengembangan ekowisata berbasis masyarakat tanpa pemanfaatan hasil hutan.

Kata kunci: Hutan Wonosadi, kearifan lokal, LEI 5000-3, keberlanjutan pengelolaan hutan, *Analytical Hierarchy Process*

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SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS OF WONOSADI FOREST MANAGEMENT IN BEJI VILLAGE, NGAWEN DISTRICT, GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Wonosadi Forest is a 25-hectare private forest located in Beji Village, Ngawen District, Gunungkidul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The forest has been managed for generations by members of the Jagawana Ngudi Lestari Group based on local wisdom. It functions as the main source of three water springs and as a habitat for biodiversity, but it faces several challenges, including a weak ecological monitoring system and limited administrative and financial management. This study aimed to assess the sustainability of Wonosadi Forest management using the modified LEI 5000-3 Standard criteria and indicators, covering production, ecological, and social aspects.

This research used a descriptive quantitative approach. Data were collected from January to May 2026. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews, field observations, vegetation inventories, and weighting questionnaires administered to three experts in production, ecology, and social aspects. Secondary data were obtained from scientific literature, institutional documents, and spatial analysis of land cover change using Sentinel-2A imagery from 2020, 2023, and 2026. Indicator weighting was carried out using the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method, while scoring referred to the LEI (2002) guidelines modified by Tohirin (2021).

The unweighted assessment produced a score of 72.88%, classified as "Fair", with indicators that require improvement including environmental monitoring, financial management, forest protection investment, stand management, and environmental management strategy. After AHP weighting, the score increased to 80.3%, classified as "Good", with the ecological aspect scoring 83%, the social aspect 80%, and the production aspect 72% as the lowest. The recommendations focus on formalizing monitoring systems, strengthening financial administration, and developing community-based ecotourism without forest product extraction.

Keywords: Wonosadi Forest, local wisdom, LEI 5000-3, forest management sustainability, Analytical Hierarchy Process

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