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ANALISIS STAKEHOLDERS DALAM PENGELOLAAN HUTAN KEMASYARAKATAN OLEH KELOMPOK TANI HUTAN SUKOBUBUK REJO DESA SUKOBUBUK KECAMATAN MARGOREJO PATI JAWA TENGAH
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Thitania Roosita Febriani[1], Wahyu Tri Widayanti[2]

INTISARI

Pengelolaan Hutan Kemasyarakatan (HKM) oleh Kelompok Tani Hutan (KTH) Sukobubuk Rejo melibatkan berbagai pihak dengan peran, kepentingan, dan pengaruh yang berbeda-beda. Tujuan penelitian ini: (1) mengidentifikasi Stakeholders yang berperan dalam pengelolaan HKm, (2) menganalisis peran, pengaruh, kekuatan, dan kepentingan Stakeholders, dan (3) merumuskan strategi peningkatan peran dan sinergi antar-Stakeholders dalam pengelolaan HKm di KTH Sukobubuk Rejo Desa Sukobubuk, Kecamatan Margorejo, Pati, Jawa Tengah .

Pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus digunakan dalam penelitian ini, dengan penetapan informan menggunakan purposive sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, focus group discussion (FGD), dan studi dokumentasi. Analisis deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi stakeholder, sedangkan The Alignment , Interest and Influence Matrix (AIIM) digunakan untuk memetakan posisi dan merumuskan strategi peningkatan peran antar-stakeholder.

Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi 15 stakeholder yang dikategorikan menjadi Stakeholders kunci (Balai Perhutanan Sosial, Pemerintah Desa Sukobubuk), Stakeholders primer (KTH Sukobubuk Rejo, Petani, KUPS Agroforestri), dan Stakeholders sekunder (CDK Wilayah II, BPKH Wilayah IX, GEMA PS, BPDAS Pemali Jratun, PT Djarum, Tengkulak Lokal, Dinas Pertanian Kab. Pati, Society of Renewable Energy, PT Pupuk Indonesia, Fakultas Kehutanan UGM). KTH Sukobubuk Rejo, petani, KUPS Agroforestri, Pemerintah Desa Sukobubuk, GEMA PS, dan BPDAS Pemali Jratun memiliki Alignment dan Interest tinggi karena keterlibatan aktif dalam pengelolaan HKm. KTH Sukobubuk Rejo, Pemerintah Desa, Balai Perhutanan Sosial, dan GEMA PS memegang Influence paling besar dalam menentukan arah pengelolaan HKm. Strategi peningkatan peran disusun berdasarkan posisi setiap stakeholder dalam matriks AIIM, berfokus pada penguatan koordinasi antarlembaga, peningkatan kapasitas usaha kelompok, pengembangan jaringan pasar, dan penguatan kerja sama lintas sektor agar pengelolaan HKm berjalan lebih partisipatif, terkoordinasi, dan berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: Hutan Kemasyarakatan, AIIM, stakeholder, KTH Sukobubuk Rejo, strategi peningkatan sinergi

[1] Mahasiswa Fakultas Kehutanan UGM
[2] Staff Pengajar Fakultas Kehutanan UGM

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Stakeholders Analysis of Community Forest Management by the Sukobubuk Rejo Forest Farmer Group in Sukobubuk Village, Margorejo District, Pati Regency, Central Java, Indonesia

Thitania Roosita Febriani[1], Wahyu Tri Widayanti[2]

ABSTRACT

Community Forest (HKm) management by the Sukobubuk Rejo Forest Farmer Group (KTH Sukobubuk Rejo) involves a wide range of Stakeholders with differing roles, Interests, levels of Influence, and degrees of involvement. This study aims to identify the Stakeholders involved in HKm management, analyze their roles, Influence, power, and Interests, and formulate strategies to strengthen stakeholder participation and synergy in managing the Community Forest in Sukobubuk Village, Margorejo District, Pati Regency, Central Java. A qualitative approach using a case study method was adopted, with informants selected through purposive sampling. Data were gathered through field observations, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis. Stakeholders were identified through qualitative descriptive analysis, while the Alignment , Interest, and Influence Matrix (AIIM) was applied to map their positions and develop strategies for strengthening engagement and collaboration among them.

The study identified fifteen Stakeholders involved in HKm management, grouped into key, primary, and secondary categories. Balai Perhutanan Sosial and the Sukobubuk Village Government were classified as key Stakeholders for holding formal authority over legality and policy support. KTH Sukobubuk Rejo, farmers, and KUPS Agroforestry were classified as primary Stakeholders due to their direct dependence on HKm land management. The remaining ten parties, including the CDK Wilayah II, BPKH Wilayah IX, GEMA PS, BPDAS Pemali Jratun, PT Djarum, local traders, Dinas Pertanian, Society of Renewable Energy, PT Pupuk Indonesia, and FKT UGM, were classified as secondary Stakeholders. KTH Sukobubuk Rejo, farmers, KUPS Agroforestri, Pemerintah Desa Sukobubuk, GEMA PS, and BPDAS Pemali Jratun showed High Alignment and Interest because of their direct involvement in land management, while KTH Sukobubuk Rejo, Pemerintah Desa Sukobubuk, the Balai Perhutanan Sosial, and GEMA PS held the greatest Influence in shaping the direction of Community Forest management.

Strategies to strengthen stakeholder roles were formulated based on each stakeholder's position within the AIIM framework, focusing on stronger inter-institutional coordination, improved business capacity for farmer groups, wider market networks, and closer cross-sector partnerships. These strategies are expected to support a more participatory, coordinated, and sustainable approach to Community Forest management in KTH Sukobubuk Rejo.

Keywords: Community Forest, AIIM, Stakeholders, KTH Sukobubuk Rejo, Stakeholders synergy enhancement strategies.

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[1] *Student of Faculty of Forestry UGM*
[2] *Lecturer of Faculty of Forestry UGM*