

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI KEBERLANJUTAN AGROFORESTRY PEKARANGAN Studi Kasus: Gapoktanhut Sinar Banten, dan SHK Lestari

Oleh

Radian Anwar

Taman Hutan Raya (TAHURA) Wan Abdul Rachman (WAR) menghadapi tekanan yang serius akibat tingginya ketergantungan masyarakat sekitar hutan terhadap sumber daya kawasan konservasi tersebut. Anggota Gabungan Kelompok Tani Hutan (Gapoktanhut) Sinar Banten dan SHK Lestari di Desa Cilimus, Kabupaten Pesawaran, termasuk masyarakat yang menggantungkan sebagian besar penghidupan mereka pada lahan garapan di dalam kawasan TAHURA WAR, sementara potensi pekarangan rumah belum dioptimalkan sebagai alternatif penghidupan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan: (1) melakukan evaluasi keberlanjutan pengelolaan agroforestry pekarangan secara multidimensi; dan (2) merancang strategi pengembangan pengelolaan pekarangan berbasis Ekologi, Ekonomi, Sosial, Kelembagaan, dan Teknologi menggunakan metode Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries (RAPFSIH) berbasis Multidimensional Scaling (MDS). Penelitian dilaksanakan di Desa Cilimus, Kecamatan Teluk Pandan, Kabupaten Pesawaran, pada bulan oktober sampai november 2025 dengan melibatkan 90 responden dari dua kelompok tani hutan tersebut.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa indeks keberlanjutan agroforestry pekarangan Gapoktanhut Sinar Banten sebesar 58,28 dan SHK Lestari sebesar 67,64, keduanya berada pada kategori cukup berkelanjutan. Dimensi Sosial dan Kelembagaan SHK Lestari mencapai kategori sangat berkelanjutan, sementara dimensi Ekonomi pada Gapoktanhut Sinar Banten masih berada pada kategori kurang berkelanjutan (46,92). Analisis leverage mengidentifikasi atribut-atribut paling sensitif pada masing-masing dimensi yang berpengaruh terhadap keberlanjutan, yaitu: ketersediaan air (Ekologi), ketahanan terhadap krisis Ekonomi (Ekonomi), konflik atau ketidakharmonisan dalam keluarga (Sosial), dukungan dari pihak eksternal (Kelembagaan), dan pemanfaatan Teknologi informasi (Teknologi). Validasi Monte Carlo menunjukkan selisih nilai indeks di bawah 5%, mengonfirmasi reliabilitas model yang digunakan.

Berdasarkan hasil evaluasi tersebut, dirumuskan strategi pengembangan agroforestry pekarangan berkelanjutan yang mencakup pengelolaan ketersediaan air, diversifikasi komoditas produktif berlapis (empat strata tanam ideal), penguatan partisipasi keluarga, peningkatan kemandirian kelembagaan, dan literasi Teknologi informasi pertanian.

Kata kunci: Agroforestry pekarangan, evaluasi keberlanjutan, RAPFSIH-MDS, ketergantungan hasil hutan, TAHURA Wan Abdul Rachman

ABSTRACT

SUSTAINABILITY EVALUATION OF HOMEGARDEN AGROFORESTRY A Case Study of Gapoktanhut Sinar Banten and SHK Lestari By

Radian Anwar

The Wan Abdul Rachman Grand Forest Park (TAHURA WAR) faces serious pressure due to the high dependence of surrounding communities on the natural resources of the conservation area. Members of the Forest Farmer Group Association (Gapoktanhut) Sinar Banten and SHK Lestari in Cilimus Village, Pesawaran Regency, are among the communities that rely heavily on cultivated land within the TAHURA WAR area for their livelihoods, while the potential of home gardens (pekarangan) has yet to be optimized as a sustainable livelihood alternative. This study aims to: (1) conduct a multidimensional sustainability evaluation of homestead agroforestry management; and (2) design a development strategy for homestead management based on Ecology, Economy, Social, Institutional, and Technology dimensions using the Rapid Appraisal for Fisheries (RAPFISH) method based on Multidimensional Scaling (MDS). The study was conducted in Cilimus Village, Teluk Pandan District, Pesawaran Regency, from October to November 2025, involving 90 respondents from the two forest farmer groups.

The analysis results show that the sustainability index of homestead agroforestry for Gapoktanhut Sinar Banten is 58.28 and for SHK Lestari is 67.64, both falling within the *sufficiently sustainable* category. The Social and Institutional dimensions of SHK Lestari reached the *highly sustainable* category, while the Economic dimension of Gapoktanhut Sinar Banten remains in the *less sustainable* category (46.92). Leverage analysis identified the most sensitive attributes in each dimension affecting sustainability, namely: water availability (Ecology), resilience to economic crises (Economy), family conflict or disharmony (Social), support from external parties (Institutional), and the use of information technology (Technology). Monte Carlo validation showed index value differences of below 5%, confirming the reliability of the model used.

Based on these evaluation results, a sustainable homestead agroforestry development strategy was formulated, encompassing water availability management, diversification of layered productive commodities (four ideal planting strata), strengthening family participation, improving institutional independence, and agricultural information technology literacy.

Keywords: Homegarden agroforestry, sustainability evaluation, RAPFSIH-MDS forest product dependence, Wan Abdul Rachman Grand Forest Park