

ABSTRAK

KESIAPAN PETANI KOPI DALAM PENERAPAN SERTIFIKASI KOMODITAS DENGAN KEBIJAKAN EUDR (EUROPEAN UNION DEFORESTATION REGULATION): STUDI KASUS LANSKAP ULU BELU PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Kebijakan European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) dan sertifikasi Common Code for Coffee Community (4C) menuntut petani kopi untuk memenuhi standar keberlanjutan guna mengakses pasar internasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis persepsi, kemampuan pemenuhan kriteria, dan dampak penerapan EUDR serta sertifikasi 4C terhadap petani kopi di Lanskap Ulu Belu, khususnya di Desa Sirna Galih dan Desa Sinar Jawa, Kabupaten Tanggamus, Provinsi Lampung. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Oktober–November 2024 dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif melalui wawancara terstruktur terhadap 60 responden yang tergabung dalam Gapoktan Wana Jaya dan Gapoktan Sidodadi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 100% petani tidak mengetahui kebijakan EUDR, sementara 80% di Desa Sirna Galih dan 70% di Desa Sinar Jawa tidak memahami sertifikasi 4C. Meskipun mayoritas petani telah menerapkan praktik agroforestri yang sejalan dengan prinsip keberlanjutan, mereka menghadapi kendala signifikan dalam pemenuhan persyaratan administratif dan teknis, seperti penyediaan bukti geolokasi lahan dan dokumentasi legalitas. Rendahnya tingkat pendidikan (70% lulusan SD) dan minimnya akses terhadap sosialisasi menjadi faktor utama kesenjangan pemahaman. Secara substantif, petani memiliki kesiapan praktik budidaya berkelanjutan, namun belum siap secara formal untuk memenuhi standar EUDR dan 4C. Diperlukan intervensi berupa pelatihan teknis, pendampingan intensif, serta dukungan kelembagaan dari pemerintah, perusahaan, dan LSM untuk meningkatkan kapasitas petani dalam memenuhi regulasi global dan memperkuat daya saing kopi robusta Lampung di pasar internasional.

Kata kunci: EUDR, sertifikasi 4C, petani kopi, keberlanjutan, Tanggamus, deforestasi, ketertelusuran

ABSTRACT

READINESS OF COFFEE FARMERS IN IMPLEMENTING COMMODITY CERTIFICATION WITH EUDR POLICY (EUROPEAN UNION DEFORESTATION REGULATION): A CASE STUDY OF ULU BELU LANDSCAPE, LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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The European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) policy and Common Code for Coffee Community (4C) certification require coffee farmers to meet sustainability standards to access international markets. This research aims to analyze the perception, capacity to meet criteria, and impact of EUDR implementation and 4C certification on coffee farmers in the Ulu Belu Landscape, particularly in Sirna Galih Village and Sinar Jawa Village, Tanggamus Regency, Lampung Province. The research was conducted in October–November 2024 using a qualitative descriptive method through structured interviews with 60 respondents who are members of Gapoktan Wana Jaya and Gapoktan Sidodadi. The results show that 100% of farmers are unaware of the EUDR policy, while 80% in Sirna Galih Village and 70% in Sinar Jawa Village do not understand 4C certification. Although the majority of farmers have implemented agroforestry practices aligned with sustainability principles, they face significant obstacles in meeting administrative and technical requirements, such as providing land geolocation evidence and legality documentation. Low education levels (70% elementary school graduates) and minimal access to socialization are the main factors contributing to the understanding gap. Substantially, farmers have readiness in sustainable cultivation practices, but are not yet formally prepared to meet EUDR and 4C standards. Interventions in the form of technical training, intensive mentoring, and institutional support from government, companies, and NGOs are needed to improve farmers' capacity in meeting global regulations and strengthening the competitiveness of Lampung robusta coffee in international markets.

Keywords: EUDR, 4C certification, coffee farmers, sustainability, Tanggamus, deforestation, traceability