

ABSTRAK

IMPLEMENTASI KEMITRAAN KONSERVASI PADA GABUNGAN KELOMPOK TANI HUTAN SISTEM HUTAN KERAKYATAN LESTARI DI TAMAN HUTAN RAYA WAN ABDUL RACHMAN

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Pemerintah menerapkan skema Kemitraan Konservasi sebagai upaya penyelesaian konflik lahan di kawasan konservasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan sejarah pengelolaan lahan oleh Gapoktanhut SHK Lestari di Taman Hutan Raya Wan Abdul Rachman serta menganalisis implementasi Kemitraan Konservasi pada Gapoktanhut SHK Lestari di Taman Hutan Raya Wan Abdul Rachman. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, pengamatan terlibat, dan studi dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sejarah pengelolaan lahan di kawasan Taman Hutan Raya Wan Abdul Rachman mengalami dinamika kebijakan pengelolaan kawasan, mulai dari pendekatan keamanan pada masa Orde Baru hingga upaya penataan pengelolaan melalui penguatan kelembagaan masyarakat di tengah ketidakpastian akses kelola. Perkembangan kebijakan perhutanan sosial kemudian membuka ruang pemberian akses legal kepada masyarakat melalui skema Kemitraan Konservasi. Kemitraan Konservasi pada Gabungan Kelompok Tani Hutan SHK Lestari telah mengubah hubungan antara masyarakat dan pengelola kawasan. Konflik tenurial lahan hutan yang terjadi sebelumnya berubah menjadi kerja sama pengelolaan. Pengakuan akses kelola diatur secara formal melalui skema Kemitraan Konservasi. Implementasinya diwujudkan melalui penguatan kelembagaan Kelompok Tani Hutan dan penerapan sistem agroforestri. Kemitraan ini melibatkan 21 KTH berizin yang tergabung dalam Gabungan Kelompok Tani Hutan SHK Lestari. Cakupannya sebanyak 512 kepala keluarga dan luas areal kelola sekitar 790,94 ha. Pengelolaan lahan diarahkan pada pemanfaatan hasil hutan bukan kayu sebagai sumber penghidupan, disertai kegiatan pengolahan pascapanen, keterlibatan kelompok perempuan, serta partisipasi masyarakat dalam patroli dan kegiatan konservasi. Pelaksanaan Kemitraan Konservasi masih menghadapi kendala berupa ketergantungan pemasaran pada pedagang tengkulak, rendahnya keterlibatan generasi muda, penyesuaian luasan lahan dalam pengaturan izin, serta beban administrasi pelaporan ekonomi bagi sebagian anggota kelompok lanjut usia. Keberlanjutan Kemitraan Konservasi dapat ditingkatkan melalui penguatan akses pemasaran, regenerasi petani muda, penyederhanaan administrasi, serta peningkatan peran dan pendampingan Gapoktanhut SHK Lestari.

Kata Kunci: Kawasan Konservasi, Konflik Tenurial, Resolusi Konflik, Agroforestri

ABSTRACT

IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION OF FOREST FARMER GROUPS OF THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY FOREST SYSTEM AT WAN ABDUL RACHMAN GRAND FOREST PARK

By

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The government implements the Conservation Partnership scheme as an effort to resolve land conflicts in conservation areas. This study aims to describe the history of land management by Gapoktanhut SHK Lestari in the Wan Abdul Rachman Forest Park and analyze the implementation of Conservation Partnerships in the Gapoktanhut SHK Lestari in the Wan Abdul Rachman Forest Park. The research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Data was collected through in-depth interviews, engaged observations, and documentation studies. The results of the study show that the history of land management in the Wan Abdul Rachman Forest Park area has experienced the dynamics of regional management policies, ranging from the security approach during the New Order period to efforts to organize management through strengthening community institutions during uncertainty of access to management. The development of social forestry policies then opens space to provide legal access to the community through the Conservation Partnership scheme. The Conservation Partnership at the SHK Lestari Forest Farmer Group Association has transformed the relationship between communities and area managers. The forest land tenure conflict that occurred earlier turned into management cooperation. Recognition of managed access is formally regulated through the Conservation Partnership scheme. Its implementation is realized through institutional strengthening of Forest Farmers Groups and the implementation of agroforestry systems. This partnership involves 21 licensed KTH who are members of the SHK Lestari Forest Farmer Group Association. The coverage is 512 heads of families, and the managed area is around 790.94 ha. Land management is directed at the use of non-timber forest products as a source of livelihood, accompanied by post-harvest processing activities, involvement of women's groups, and community participation in patrols and conservation activities. The implementation of the Conservation Partnership still faces obstacles in the form of marketing dependence on middlemen traders, low involvement of the younger generation, adjustment of land area in the arrangement of permits, and administrative burden of economic reporting for some members of the elderly group. The sustainability of the Conservation Partnership can be improved through strengthening marketing access, regenerating young farmers, simplifying administration, and increasing the role and assistance of Gapoktanhut SHK Lestari.

Keywords: Conservation Areas, Tenurial Conflicts, Conflict Resolution, Agroforestry