ABSTRAK

KELAYAKAN FINANSIAL AGROFORESTRI ALPUKAT DI DESA GIRIMULYO KABUPATEN LAMPUNG TIMUR

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Agroforestri merupakan sistem pengelolaan lahan yang mengintegrasikan pepohonan dengan tanaman pertanian untuk meningkatkan produktivitas sekaligus menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem. Sistem ini menawarkan diversifikasi hasil dan mitigasi risiko yang lebih rentan terhadap fluktuasi harga dan degradasi lahan. Alpukat (*Persea americana*) yang ditanam secara agroforestry oleh petani memiliki prospek pasar yang menjanjikan dengan permintaan domestik dan ekspor yang terus meningkat, sehingga kelayakan finansial sistem agrofrestri menjadi penting bagi petani. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kelayakan finansial budidaya sistem agroforestri berbasis alpukat. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Girimulyo, Kabupaten Lampung Timur. Sampel petani ditentukan secara *purposive sampling* dengan kriteria telah berusahatani minimal 3 tahun. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara terstruktur, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi untuk memperoleh data biaya produksi, penerimaan dan karakteristik petani. Analisis kelayakan finansial menggunakan metode *Net Present Value* (NPV), *Gross Benefit Cost Ratio* (Gross B/C) dan *Internal Rate of Return* (IRR) selama 15 tahun periode analisis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sistem agroforestri layak secara finansial dengan NPV Rp 90.752.589, Gross B/C 1,73 dan IRR 77 persen. Sistem agroforestri menghasilkan total penerimaan Rp 617.844.066 dari diversifikasi tanaman sela seperti cabai, cengkeh, terong, lada, jengkol, buah naga, kelapa, pisang dan kakao. Agroforestri dinyatakan layak secara ekonomi karena memberikan keuntungan finansial dan mendukung keberlanjutan lingkungan jangka panjang.

Kata Kunci: hutan lindung, pengelolaan lahan, pendapatan, tanaman pertanian, usaha tani

ABSTRACT

FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY OF AVOCADO AGROFORESTRY IN GIRIMULYO VILLAGE, EAST LAMPUNG REGENCY

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Agroforestry is a land management system that integrates trees with crops to increase productivity while maintaining ecosystem balance. This system offers crop diversification and risk mitigation against price fluctuations and land degradation. Avocados (Persea americana) grown using agroforestry by farmers have promising market prospects with continuously increasing domestic and export demand, making the financial viability of the agroforestry system crucial for farmers. This study aims to analyze the financial viability of avocado-based agroforestry systems. The research was conducted in Girimulyo Village, East Lampung Regency. Farmer samples were selected using purposive sampling, with the criterion of having farmed for at least 3 years. Data were collected through structured interviews, field observations, and documentation to obtain information on production costs, income, and farmer characteristics. The financial feasibility analysis used the Net Present Value (NPV), Gross Benefit-Cost Ratio (Gross B/C), and Internal Rate of Return (IRR) methods, over a 15-year analysis period. The results of the study indicate that the agroforestry system is financially viable with an NPV of Rp90,752,589, a Gross B/C of 1.73, and an IRR of 77 percent. The agroforestry system generates a total revenue of Rp617,844,066 from intercropped crops, including chili peppers, cloves, eggplant, pepper, jengkol, dragon fruit, coconut, banana, and cocoa. Agroforestry is deemed economically viable because it provides financial benefits and supports long-term environmental sustainability.

Keywords: *crop, farming, income, land management, protected forests*