

Analysis of Kulin KK LMDH Sumber Lestari Based Agroforestry Social Partnership Program in BKPH Tulungagung

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ABSTRACT

Forest Village Community Institution (LMDH) "Sumber Lestari" was formed after the emergence of the Community Forest Management (PHBM) program in 2004. Geographically, samar village is a forest stakeholder village and nearly 45% of Samar village is a state forest area. The research objectives are; 1) Analyze the extent to which the Forestry Partnership Program (Kulin KK) LMDH Sumber Lestari is implemented in the Agroforestry-based social forestry program scheme at BKPH Tulungagung. 2) Analyze the economic benefits felt by Perum Perhutani and the surrounding community (LMDH) by implementing the LMDH Sumber Lestari Forestry Partnership Program (Kulin KK) in the Agroforestry-based social forestry program scheme at BKPH Tulungagung. The research method used is descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis is used to describe the characteristics of the research area, the characteristics of the respondents, the socio-economic characteristics of the community, the analysis of forestry partnerships. The research results are as follows; From the pine stand commodity (sadapan), the income was Rp. 5,061,600,000, coffee Rp. 23,625,000, commodity porang Rp. 25,300,000,000, commodity empon-empon Rp. 62,764,000,000, and Rp. total revenue was 94,873,377,500. Of the total income, there is no profit sharing with Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri, with provisions for stand management (tapping pine), distribution is carried out at a ratio of 75: 25 where 75% of Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri, while 25% is owned by LMDH Sumber Lestari farmers. As for agroforestry commodities, the ratio is divided into 70: 30 with a record that 70% of LMDH Sumber Lestari farmers and 30% are Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri.

Keywords: LMDH, Agroforestry, forestry institutions, Forestry Partnership

1. INTRODUCTION

Forests are one of the natural resources that have an important role for human life from economic, ecological and social aspects. Indonesia has 120.7 million hectares of forest or the equivalent of 63.42 percent of the land area. This means that the economic potential of forest resources (SDH) was enormous. The number of poor people living around and in the forest reaches 10.2 million or around 36.7 percent of the total number of poor people. This should be something that was not need to happen, why poverty concentrated in the center of the largest economic resource. Perspect from a social aspect, forests in Indonesia are also homes and places for socializing between communities. According to Herman Supriyanto (2017) the high level of poverty of the population living around and inside forest areas is a result of: 1) Inequality in control of production forest areas, which is more dominated by large forestry companies, HPH (Forest Concession Rights) and HTI (Plantation Forestry). Industry); 2) Low access to community

economic activities in forest areas; and 3) The high level of tenurial conflicts, so that in macroeconomic terms, the contribution of the forestry sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016 based on constant prices is relatively small, reaching only 0.63 percent (Supriyanto, 2017).

Deforestation and forest degradation are still crucial problems facing the forestry sector today. The rate of deforestation and degradation during the 2003 - 2008 period reached 0.9 million ha / year. Many factors have triggered deforestation and forest degradation, including the relatively low social conditions / welfare of the community around forest areas, limited access of the community to forest resource use, tenurial conflicts that often lead to land grabbing, and imbalance in supply and demand for wood. which influences the development of the national timber industry (Sari et al., 2020). This condition has required us to carry out restoration in Indonesia's forestry development. To overcome the condition of the forest, a forest conservation and empowerment program is needed. One of the programs that can be developed is agroforestry.

According to Ruhimat (2015) Agroforestry is a land use system that combines annual crops, agricultural crops and / or livestock / fish in the same area, with the aim of increasing the value of land productivity in the form of timber crops, agricultural / livestock / fishery crops so that income in levels, both short, medium and long term.

Waluyo & Nurliya (2017), explained that agroforestry is a land use practice by combining perennials with agricultural commodities. Each region has its own uniqueness and uniqueness in its practice both in planting and in its management. The application of agroforestry is expected to be able to overcome the problem of agricultural land needs while maintaining the functions of forests and the environment.

Based on Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, it was explained that a production forest was a forest area which has the main function of producing forest products. Based on the mandate of the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.18 / Menlhk-II / 2015, the Directorate General of Sustainable Production Forest Management (Ditjen PHPL) has the task of carrying out the formulation and implementation of policies in the field of sustainable production forest management.

The new business configuration for production forest management has changed the paradigm from timber management to forest management, and from a corporate orientation to a multi-business actor orientation. A number of regulations have been issued regarding the provision of legal access to local communities to be involved in the management of production forests, including Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.49 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 9/2017 dated 7 September 2017 concerning Cooperation in Forest Utilization KPH, which provides space for KPHP to build cooperation with various parties (individuals / local community groups, BUM Desa, local cooperatives, UMKM, BUMN, BUMD, BUMSI), which

aims to provide access to communities around forests in optimizing forest resources (the unique potential of each KPHP) based on local community businesses.

The focus of business development was directed at local community-based productive businesses in the KPHP area and the implementation of multibusiness, multicodity and multi-stakeholder strategies can accelerate the independence of KPHP, which begins with producing goods and services in a sustainable manner (one site one product). The determining factors for the success of the configuration of a new forest management business are the roles and relationships between forest managers. These actors are illustrated as the three driving pillars of development, namely the community (civil society), entrepreneurs (private sector) and the government (government), where the government is the driving force for the private sector and carries out empowerment for the community, while the private sector and the community as partners. (KLHK, 2018).

Forest management organization (KPH) Kediri was one of the forest management units in the East Java Regional Division with a forest area of 117,339.80 hectares consisting of 37,932.40 hectares (32%) Protected Forests, 4,864.10 Protected Areas hectares (4%), Other Use Areas covering an area of 3,968.90 hectares (3%) and Production Forests covering an area of 70,574.40 (60%). Based on the company class, it was divided into Teak company class with a raw area of 18,604.60 hectares (16%), Pinus company class with a raw area of 88,744.30 hectares (76%) and Sengon company class with a raw area of 9,990.90 hectares (9%). To facilitate forest management, KPH Kediri were divided into 9 (nine) Forest Management Unit (BKPH) Sections, namely: (1) BKPH Bandung with a standard area of 16,466.20 hectares (14%), (2) BKPH Dongko with a standard area of 14,719 , 90 hectares (13%), (3) BKPH Kampak with a raw area of 15,123.80 hectares (13%), (4) BKPH Karanganyar with a raw area of 9,946.20 hectares (8%), (5) BKPH Kediri with a raw area 12,649.10 hectares (11%), (6) BKPH Tulungagung with a raw area of 11,602.90 hectares (10%), (7) BKPH Pare with a raw area of 9,990.90 hectares (9%), (8) BKPH Trenggalek with an area of 12,474.20 hectares (11%) and (9) BKPH Tulungagung with a raw area of 14,366.60 hectares (12%).

Tulungagung Forest Management Unit (BKPH) was a part of KPH Kediri with a standard area of 14,366.60 hectares. In accordance with the mission of Perum Perhutani, namely managing forest resources in a sustainable manner, caring for the interests of the community and the environment and optimizing the forestry business with the principles of good corporate governance (GCG), in this forest management BKPH Tulungagung also involves the community in this case LMDH in the implementation of its activities in the form of partnership cooperation. Forest Village Community Institutions (LMDH) in the BKPH Tulungagung work area as many as 26 LMDHs with the Pangkuan Desa Forest in accordance with the administrative area of each village. Of the

26 LMDHs in BKPH Tulungagung 1 LMDH has received the KK Kulin SK 2017, while the other 25 LMDHs are still in the process of proposing the KK KULIN scheme. One of the LMDHs that have collaborated in partnership is LMDH Sumber Lestari which is located in Samar Village, Pagerwojo District, Tulungagung Regency, with a standard area of Pangkuan Village Forest 973.4 hectares. With the potential of protected forests that are very broad with various potentials in it, especially the potential for natural tourism, this has attracted the author to further research the economic potential, especially in the LMDH Sumber Lestari.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of this research is descriptive research. Descriptive research is research that aimed to present a complete picture of a social setting or is intended for exploration and clarification of a phenomenon or social reality, by describing a number of variables with respect to the problem and the unit under study between the phenomena being tested. According to Sugiono, (2014) descriptive research is research that used to answer the formulation of problems relating to the question of the existence of independent variables, either only in one or more variables.

In this study, the researcher has a clear definition of the research subject and will use the who question to explore the information needed. The purposes of descriptive research were to produce accurate picture of a group, describe the mechanism of a process or relationship, provide a complete picture in either verbal or numerical form, present basic information on a relationship, create a set of categories and classify research subjects, describe a set of stages or processes, and to store contradictory information about the subject (Soekanto, 1998).

Research targets are LMDH, related agencies or offices, and individuals who are directly or indirectly involved in forestry and agroforestry partnership activities. Research targets were categorized as respondents. Respondents were multi-stakeholder as the primary data source, consisting of men and women and various social strata. As for the size of the sample taken, the acceptable size (sample fraction) depended on the type of research. The minimum size for descriptive research about 10% of the population. Some respondents and some of the data / information needed to support the subject matter of the study are as follows;

1) Society

Communities involved in agroforestry activities in forest areas (LMDH Sumber Lestari) consist of several groups of social strata. Therefore, respondents need to be taken purposively at each strata group. Respondents selected are community members who can communicate and are able to explain experiences in carrying out agribusiness activities. The information needed were: participation, perceptions, community expectations, physical activity, income, rights and obligations in agroforestry activities. LMDH sampling by 10% of the existing members.

2) Related Service

RPH Pagerwojo is an agency / agency related to agroforestry activities in the BKPH Tulungagung area, KPH Kediri. Information needed were roles and authorities, legal instruments that underlie the implementation of roles and authorities, problems faced in carrying out roles and authorities, solutions that have been used in solving problems, procedures for implementing roles and authorities.

3) Perhutani / KPH

Perhutani was an institution with an interest in agroforestry activities. The information required were the legal basis for forest management, development of management results, experience in forest management, partnerships, roles, authorities, rights and obligations as well as procedures for implementing roles and authorities in agroforestry activities.

The data and information required in this study are as follows:

- a) Legality Data of Sumber Lestari LMDH in terms of normative regulative
- b) Data on Forestry Partnership Partnerships (Perhutani) with LMDH Sumber Lestari related to MOU data, the implementation of socialization of social forestry programs and work programs as well as data related to the stages of application for forestry partnerships.
- c) Data on roles, duties, rules and institutional structures including: participation and perceptions of the parties involved, the authority of the parties involved, rights and obligations, production stability related to types of plant commodities.
- d) Other data taken from LMDH, KPH of related agencies include: plots carried out agroforestry activities, realization of ginger, coffee, empon-empon, corn, elephant grass and advanced tapping activities for pine sap in stands, plus again with the program of agency activities related to agroforestry activities and evidence of legality of institutions related to agroforestry activities.

Data has taken directly in the field either through the observation method. direct interviews and questionnaire instrument assistance. The observation method has directed observation to see facts in the field to support the results of interviews and / or questionnaires.

The data obtained, other than for the purposes of indicator analysis, was used to explain the causal relationship between indicators so that this study has a depth of explanatory research (explanatory research).

The research was conducted at LMDH Sumber Lestari in BKPH Tulungagung KPH Kediri and administratively included in the area of Samar Village, Pagerwojo District, Tulungagung Regency. The location selection was based on the consideration that Samar Village, Pagerwojo District, is a Forest Village area with agricultural characteristics and was proposed as a partner of Perum Perhutani in the Social Forestry program with the Forestry Partnership scheme.

In this research, the power analysis method used was descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis was used to describe the characteristics of the research area, the characteristics of the respondents, the socio-economic characteristics of the community, the analysis of forestry partnerships. Descriptive analysis were also carried out on the factors that cause the institution to not be optimal in assessing the effectiveness of the structure, mechanism and performance of institutions that are directly involved in forestry partnerships and agroforestry activities. The key to effective institutions lies in the mutual interest of the parties in the management of agroforestry activities. With this common interest, a meeting point of interest will automatically be found.

The data analysis method used descriptive analysis, descriptive analysis aimed to make a descriptive picture or painting systematically, accurately regarding the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated. The phenomena that were studied descriptively look for information about things that are considered to have relevance to the research objectives. According to Purwanto and Sulistyastuti, data analysis is a process of manipulating research data so that the data can answer research questions / the process of simplifying data into a form that is easier to interpret.

3. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Legal Aspects and Legality of LMDH Sumber Lestari

The Sustainable Source Forest Village Community Institution (LMDH) is one of the LMDHs which officially a legal entity of the 26 LMDHs in BKPH Tulungagung. The legal evidence was as recorded in the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia dated 10 October 1991 Number: C.89-HT.03.01. 1991. With a notary Bambang Widiarto, SH.

Besides that, LMDH Sumber lestari was also the only LMDH that get the Kulin KK program through the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia number: SK.5679 / MENLHK-PSKL / PKPS / PSL-0/10/2017 dated 27 October 2017.

By obtaining the KULIN KK program, the sustainable source LMDH legally establishes a partnership between PHBM forest area management with Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri with Deed nursery, planting, maintenance, thinning, tapping, security, felling, PLDT, monitoring and evaluation.

Analysis of Forestry Partnership Cooperation (Perhutani) with LMDH Sumber Lestari

Analysis of Forestry Partnership Cooperation (Perhutani) with LMDH Sumber Lestari can be seen in the diagram below;

Table 1: Stages of Forestry Partnership Cooperation

No	Step	Description
1	Step 1	Identification and mapping of Prospective Forestry Partnership Areas
2	Step 2	Outreach to the local community
3	Step 3	Facilities for institutional formation of potential partner groups
4	Step 4	Submission of Forestry Partnership Application / Proposal
5	Step 5	Check the completeness of the requirements of potential partners
6	Step 6	Preparation of a Cooperation Agreement Draft
7	Step 7	Signing of the Cooperation Agreement Manuscript
8	Step 8	Reporting of the Cooperation Agreement Draft

Based on Table 1, it can be explained that the process of building forestry partnership cooperation between Perhutani and LMDH sustainable sources, there are 8 (eight) stages of the process that must be met. From each stage, there are several requirements that must be met in order to reach an agreement between the two parties, in this case Perum Perhutani and the LMDH Sumber Lestari.

The flow of social forestry cooperation can be analyzed that LMDH and Perhutani have agreed to enter into a partnership partnership as stated in the MOU or a cooperation agreement between Perhutani and LMDH. This forestry partnership also in its implementation also referred to the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry P.83 / menlhk / setjen / kum.1/10/2016 which regulates that community empowerment programs through forestry partnerships must be used the principles agreed upon by the two parties include the following: 1) Agreement, in which all inputs, processes and outputs of the forestry partnership are built based on an agreement between the parties and are binding; 2) Equality, where the partners have the same legal position in making decisions; 3) Mutual benefit, where the partners strive to develop a business that does not cause harm; 4) Specifically local, forestry partnerships are built and developed by taking into account the culture and characteristics of local communities including respecting the traditional rights of indigenous peoples; 5) Trust, forestry partnerships are built based on mutual trust between the parties; 6) Transparency, input, process and output of forestry partnership implementation is carried out openly by the parties while respecting the interests of each party; and 7) Participation, the involvement of the parties actively so that the decisions taken have strong legitimacy. This local community empowerment program through forestry partnerships is mandatory for forest managers and permit holders, in this case the sustainable source LMDH.

The implementation of the partnership program between LMDH-sustainable and Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri based on the MOU / memorandum of agreement with the hope of bringing benefits from social, economic and ecological aspects, namely;

1) Social Sector

- a) Provide opportunities for educational institutions as a medium for learning nature and increase knowledge about forest issues. The activity took the form of: Forestry Study (Learning about the ins and outs of forests) and its management system.
- b) Provide opportunities for university communities to conduct research on forest potential according to local forest characteristics to find renewable innovative works. The research results can be used as input for LMDH Sumber Lestari for further development of forest management.
- c) Opening opportunities for students to carry out KKN at LMDH sustainable sources to find out more about the potential of forests and their management.
- d) Providing opportunities for people who are members of forest-loving communities to carry out nature conservation based on the rules and regulations applicable in LMDH.
- e) Engaging Islamic boarding schools and community institutions that respect the forest to become LMDH small partners for mutual welfare.

2) Economy

- a) Build partnerships with small partners that involve elements of academics, local / sub-district governments /, businessmen / investors and SMEs / IKM and other small and medium enterprises in joint forest management programs that support and complement each other, are massive and mutually beneficial for economic improvement overall.
- b) Build cooperation or partnerships in hatchery, agriculture, livestock, home industry business units that have a relationship with forest commodity products managed by the LMDH

3) Ecology

- a) In collaboration with the local tourism office to develop agro-tourism according to forest characteristics and potential, especially in the management area of LMDH Sumber Lestari.
- b) Cooperating with secondary and tertiary education institutions to hold forest conservation programs in the form of nature conservation and reforestation. The types of plant commodities are adjusted to the program from LMDH Sustainable Resources. The benefits that can be given from this activity are in the form of knowledge benefits about the types of plant commodities along with information about forest management by LMDH Sumber Lestari.

The achievements of the partnership program that can currently be realized include forest management / stand management, land management under stands and forest conservation. The benefits obtained from this partnership and collaboration are able to improve the welfare of the community, especially around forests managed by LMDH.

Analysis of the types of forestry partnership commodities Perum Perhutani with LMDH

Sumber Lestari

The large potential of human resources owned by LMDH Sumber lestari with as many as 928 members with an area of 0.25 hectare each of cultivated land per member is a big opportunity that is owned by LMDH Sumber lestari.

Several types of commodities that are used as a partnership agreement between Perum Perhutani and LMDH, sustainable sources include standing plants and under-standing plants. Stand plants are in the form of land management and utilization of pine sap, while under stands can be planted with elephant grass, cloves, ginger, corn. Coupled with the type of commodity in the form of cattle farming.

Table 2: Data on land area managed by LMDH Sumber Lestari

Number	Plot	Standart Area (ha)	Real Area Planted (Ha)	Description	Type of Plant
1	24 g	7,8	7,8	Nursery	Seeds
2	26 f	14,3	14,3	Advanced Lead	Pine
3	23 a	9,5	3,5	Agroforestry	coffee
4	23 b	10,8	4	Agroforestry	HMT
5	23 e-1	24,4	5,5	Agroforestry	Porang
6	23 e-2	5,9	2	Agroforestry	Empon-empon
7	24 g-2	7,8	7,8	Agroforestry	Empon-empon
8	24 g-3	8,9	8,9	Agroforestry	Corn
9	24 g-1	24,6	24,6	Agroforestry	Empon-empon
10	26 b	8,3	8,3	Agroforestry	Elephant Grass
11	26 c-1	38,6	8,5	Agroforestry	Corn
12	26 d	23,7	5,5	Agroforestry	Corn
13	26 f	14,3	14,3	Agroforestry	Empon-empon
14	26 c-1	38,6	38,6	Agroforestry	Corn
15	26 d	23,7	23,7	Advanced Lead	Pine
16	26 h-1	15,7	15,7	Advanced Lead	Pine
17	23 e	24,4	24,4	Advanced Lead	Pine
18	23 b	10,8	10,8	Advanced Lead	Pine
19	24 g-3	8,9	8,9	Advanced Lead	Pine
20	24 g-1	24,6	24,6	Advanced Lead	Pine
21	29 a-1	21,6	21,6	Advanced Lead	Pine
22	29 b	32,8	32,8	Advanced Lead	Pine
23	29 c	31	31	Advanced Lead	Pine
24	28 a	3,1	3,1	Advanced Lead	Pine
25	28 b-3	5	5	Agroforestry	Porang
26	28 b-2	14	7	Agroforestry	Empon-empon
27	28 b-1	49,2	13	Agroforestry	Elephant Grass
28	27 a	11,5	7,5	Agroforestry	Elephant Grass
29	27 b	24,5	12,5	Agroforestry	Porang
30	36 a	36,6	36,6	Agroforestry	Empon-empon

31	54 e	4,6	2	Agroforestry	Elephant Grass
32	54 a	0,1	0,1	Agroforestry	Agro tourism
33	56 a	9,5	4	Agroforestry	Agro tourism
Jumlah		564,7	437,9		

Source: Secondary Data, Processed 2020

Based on the data in table 2. The area of partnership land managed by LMDH sustainable sources in collaboration with Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri reaches 437.9 hectares of the standard area prepared by Perhutani. Of the total land area, the dominant plant species planted to support the agroforestry program which totals 219.2 hectares of land. Meanwhile, the area of tapped pine sap reaches 210.9 hectares. This data was added to the area of land around the outskirts of community forest covering an area of 102.5 hectares. The total area of land resulting from the forestry partnership of Perum Perhutani with LMDH Sumber Lestari which has managed as presented in table 3 and table 4 below:

Table 3: Land area by commodity category

Number	Uraian Kegiatan	Luas Baku (Ha)	Luas Real ditanami (Ha)
1	Nursery	7,8	7,8
2	Agroforestry	346	219,2
3	Advanced Lead	210,9	210,9
	amount	564,7	437,9

Source: Secondary Data, Processed 2020

Table 4: Extent of land planted with commodity crops

Number	Jenis Tanaman	Luas Baku (Ha)	Luas Real ditanami (Ha)
1	Seeds	7,8	7,8
2	Pine	210,9	210,9
3	coffee	9,5	3,5
4	HMT	10,8	4
5	Porang	29,5	23
6	Empon-empon	103,2	92,3
7	Corn	109,8	61,5
8	Elephant Grass	73,6	30,8
9	Agro tourism	9,6	4,1
	Jumlah	564,7	437,9

Source: Secondary Data, Processed 2020

Based on table 2 it can be seen that the type of pine plant with the activities carried out tapping reaching the largest area, namely 210.9 hectares, then the empon-empon has included in the second area category after tapping, which reaches 92.3 hectares, followed by corn reaching 61.5 hectares. Hectares and the fourth largest commodity is elephant grass reaching 30.8 hectares.

Another type of commodity that also the result of partnership cooperation is the livestock sector of the 928 members of the LMDH, in 2019 as many as 500 LMDH members had the opportunity to raise 1975 cows. And 10 goats. Then related to the needs of livestock, it is taken from the type of elephant grass commodity planted in the forest by LMDH members. This is as shown in Figures 3 below;



Figure 1: LMDH Sumber Lestari goat and cattle breeders

Analysis of Economic Potentials of Dominant Forest Areas managed by LMDH Sumber Lestari

Table 5: Economic Potentials obtained by LMDH Sumber Lestari

Number	Type of Plant	Real Area Planted (Ha)	Potential Yield Per hectare	Total Amount
1	Pine	210,9	Rp 24.000.000	Rp 5.061.600.000
2	Coffee	3,5	Rp 6.750.000	Rp 23.625.000
3	Porang	23	Rp 1.100.000.000	Rp 25.300.000.000
4	Empon-empon	92,3	Rp 680.000.000	Rp 62.764.000.000
5	Corn	61,5	Rp 28.035.000	Rp 1.724.152.500
	Amount	437,9	Rp 1.838.785.000	Rp 94.873.377.500

Source: Secondary Data, Processed 2020

Based on the data in table 4, it can be analyzed that the economic potential obtained by LMDH Sumber Lestari is quite large, reaching 94,873,377,500 with real land area managed by LMDH covering an area of 437.9 hectares. These results have not been distributed with Perum Perhutani with a distribution system of 75:25 for pine saplings and 70:30 for under-standing agroforestry commodities. The 75% share of commodity yields for tapped pine (Rp. 3,796,200,000, -) belongs to Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri and 25% (Rp. 1,265,400,000, -) belongs to LMDH Sumber Lestari. As for agroforestry commodities under standing 70% (Rp. 62,868,244,250, -) belongs to LMDH Sumber Lestari and 30% (Rp. 26,943,533,250, -) belongs to Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri.

Table 6: Economic Potentials obtained by LMDH Sumber Lestari for Types of Livestock Commodities (Cows and Goats)

Number	Type of Livestock	Sum (Tail)	Selling Price/Tail (Million)	Total Gross Revenue (Million)
1	Goat	10	2,5	25
2	Cow	1975	25	49.375
	Amount	1985	27,5	49.400

Source: Secondary Data, Processed 2020

Based on the economic potential data in the livestock sector as shown in table 5. it can be analyzed that the economic potential obtained by LMDH Sumber Lestari for livestock commodities (Cows and Goats) reaches 49.4 billion. with details that goats produce 25 billion and cattle produce 49, 375 billion. This means that the partnership cooperation in the field of animal husbandry really promises enormous economic potential with an economic potential value of up to 49.4 billion. This proves that there are more opportunities to achieve community welfare, especially LMDH Sumber Lestari.

Analysis of Perum Perhutani's Partnership Development Program with LMDH Sumber Lestari

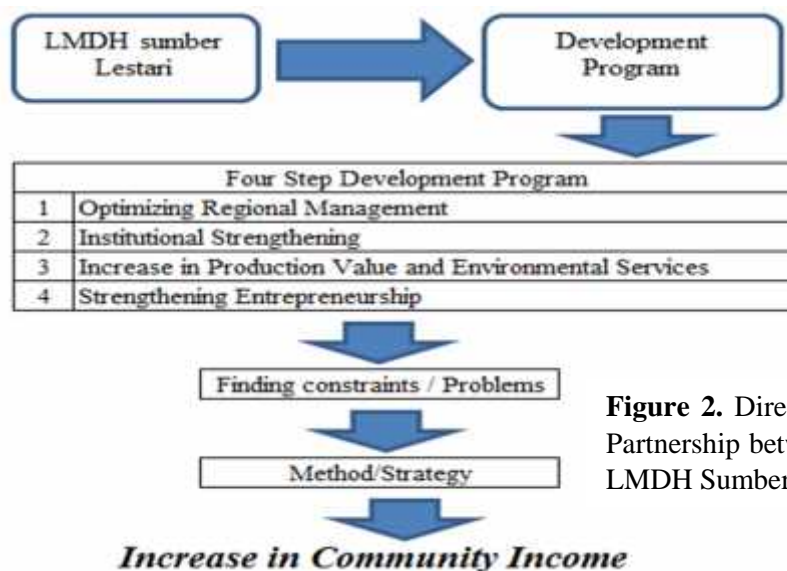


Figure 2. Direction and Development of Partnership between Perum Perhutani and LMDH Sumber Lestari

The direction and development of the Sumber Lestari LMDH partnership cooperation has directed at 4 (four) aspects of development including:

- 1) Optimizing Area management.

The development of cooperation in the field of area management optimization was directed at a business work plan or forest utilization in accordance with site conditions and the selection of superior plant types, empon-empon, Porang, and agricultural crops.

Some of the steps taken in relation to optimizing regional management include:

- a. Preparation of RKU by involving several elements including academic elements, practitioners, entrepreneurs, government and SMEs / IKM and the Community, especially members of the LMDH to reach further regarding the enrichment of types of business, enrichment of commodities, improving the quality of human resources, improving the quality of harvested products and building synergy with KPHs outside Kediri district.
 - b. Strengthening the brand of managed forest areas with certain types of commodities or as a specific function that has a unique side to increase the productivity and benefit of forest areas in the form of an agroforestry center.
- 2) Institutional Strengthening

The development of cooperation related to institutional strengthening is directed at: Formation of KUPS, training for institutional strengthening, increasing the status of group business entities, field schools, comparative studies.

Several steps were taken related to institutional strengthening, namely:

- a. The formation of KUPS (Social Forestry Business Group) is directed more to focus on managing the leading agroforestry commodity brands to have a large positive impact on LMDH and Perhutani.
 - b. Institutional strengthening training is more focused on aspects that are considered lacking and weak but have more promising opportunities to increase the value / value of high productivity for LMDH.
- 3) Increasing the Value of Production and Environmental Services

The development of cooperation in increasing the value of production and environmental services is directed at; charm, assistance for productive economic tools, agroforestry, comparative studies, production improvement training, commodity promotion media.

Some of the steps taken related to Increasing the Value of Production and Environmental Services, namely:

- a. Building natural forest charms with a forest tourism brand (Agro-tourism) as a means of education for the community and elements of education.
- b. Increasing the value of forest product production by periodically providing productive economic tools.
- c. Build cooperation with small partnerships with specific specifications to increase the production of forest products.

d. Optimizing online marketing to expand market access both nationally and internationally through the website: Perhutani.co.id

4) Strengthening Entrepreneurship

Strengthening cooperation in the field of entrepreneurship is directed at: business meetings, exhibition/promotion of business results, access to capital, access to marketing, business partnerships, entrepreneurship training.

Some of the steps taken related to Strengthening Entrepreneurship, namely:

- a. Organizing a "business meeting" agenda which is packaged in the form of seminars / workshops / workshops to increase entrepreneurial spirit for start-ups by involving various elements from academia, businessmen, government and society.
- b. Organizing product exhibition activities that are packaged in the form of collaboration with communities such as the East Java brand OPOP (One Product One Pesantren), UKM and IKM by holding national scale Kopdar activities.
- c. Creating agroforestry-based education and training courses, especially for forest village communities who have not joined the LMDH.
- d. Organizing agro-forestry-based competitions for elementary, middle and high schools with the aim of exploring the potentials of creative and innovative youth as a cultural stimulus for love of forests (Love Forest Culture).

4.2.1 Further Development Plans for Market expansion / expansion involving Small Partnerships
Development Model Study Scheme

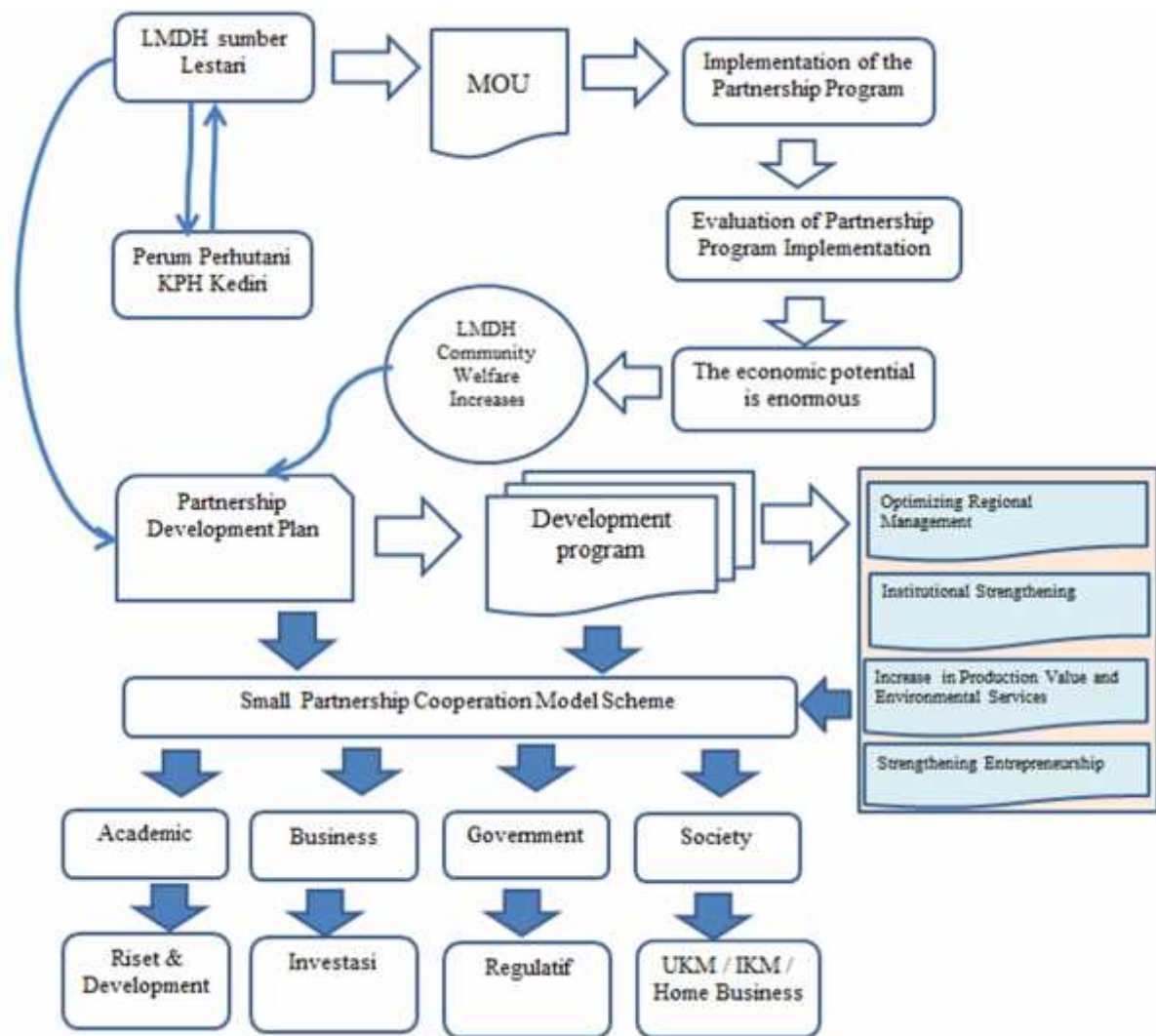


Figure 3: Schematic of Partnership Development Model

In connection with the partnership cooperation development model scheme between Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri and sustainable source LMDH as presented in Figure 5 it can be analyzed that in an effort to further develop and expand the market, given the considerable economic potential associated with forest products, strategic steps are needed. and focus on achieving the targets set. Development programs that are directed at 4 aspects of development need to be narrowed down by building small partnerships that involve several elements including: 1) academics, 2) Business / Entrepreneurs, 3) Government, and 4) Society.

The description of the pattern and system for implementing cooperation with small partnerships can be explained as follows:

a) The involvement of elements of academia

In an effort to expand the market, especially with regard to forest products, cooperation was needed with elements of higher education academics, especially those engaged in the LPPM

(Institute for Research and Community Service) to conduct research and development to find and solve problems / problems that arise related to the development that will be carried out. . Research conducted by academic partners is used as input for LMDH Sumber Lestari in improving product quality, improving the quality of productive human resources, improving the quality of effective and efficient governance and being able to compile well-planned and well-evaluated business analyzes.

b) Involving elements of business / entrepreneur

The main problem of LMDH in forest management lies in the problem of capital. The presence of entrepreneurs is expected to be able to become investors for LMDH, especially able to be a solution related to the development and expansion of the determined market.

c) The involvement of government / government elements

The involvement of government elements in this case is to oversee the implementation of existing regulations so that all development and expansion programs can be carried out optimally by the LMDH from sustainable sources and the Small Partnership.

d) The involvement of elements of society / society

The involvement of society / community elements in this case is SMEs / IKM and home-based businesses that can be a driving force for the development and expansion of market access from remote / regional areas to manufacturing areas. Several forest product commodities, especially those sourced from agroforestry, can be distributed directly, both in small and large scales.

4. CONCLUSION

1) Implementation of the Forestry Partnership Program (Kulin KK) LMDH Sumber Lestari in the Agroforestry-based social forestry program scheme in BKPH Tulungagung, namely;

- a. Sustainable source Forest Village Community Institution (LMDH) is 1 (one) out of 26 LMDHs in BKPH Tulungagung that are legal entities. The legal evidence is as recorded in the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia dated 10 October 1991 Number: C.89-HT.03.01. 1991. With a notary Bambang Widiarto, SH. And is one of the LMDHs that get the KULIN KK program from the government.
- b. Partnership implementation of Perum Perhutani forestry with LMDH Sumber Lestari is manifested in the form of socialization activities carried out by Perum Perhutani to all members of LMDH sustainable sources which resulted in short, medium and long term work programs. In addition, it is strengthened by the MOU / Manuscript of the cooperation agreement between Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri and LMDH Sumber Lestari based on Number: 178 / PKS / KDR / DIVRE JATIM / 2017 (Party1) signed by the Administration

- of Perhutani / KKPH Kediri and Number: 03 / LMDH / SUMBER LESTARI / 2017 (Party 2) signed by the Chairman of LMDH Sumber lestari.
- c. The type of commodity agreed upon from the partnership between Perhutani and LMDH sustainable sources includes the management of social forest lands covering an area of 663.5 hectares planted with several commodities including coffee (210.9 Ha), Porang (23 Ha), Empon-Empon (92.3 ha), corn (61.5 ha) and elephant grass (30.8 ha). Then the rest of the land is allocated for seedlings (7.8 ha), pine saplings (210, 9 ha), forages (4 ha) and agro-tourism (9.6 ha). Meanwhile, the remaining land area is still in the management planning process.
 - d. The economic potential obtained by LMDH Sumber Lestari and perum Perhutani KPH Kediri which is located in the area of RPH Pagerwojo BKPH Tulungagung from the results of the partnership cooperation obtained as follows; From the pine stand commodity (sadapan), an income of 5,061,600,000 was obtained, 23,625,000 of the coffee commodity, 25,300,000,000 of the porang commodity was obtained, 62,764,000,000 of the empon-empon commodity was obtained and from the commodity corn income of 1,724,152,500. so that the total income is 94,873,377,500. From this total income, These results have not been distributed with Perum Perhutani with a distribution system of 75:25 for pine saplings and 70:30 for under-standing agroforestry commodities. The 75% share of commodity yields for tapped pine (Rp. 3,796,200,000, -) belongs to Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri and 25% (Rp. 1,265,400,000, -) belongs to LMDH Sumber Lestari. As for agroforestry commodities under standing 70% (Rp. 62,868,244,250, -) belongs to LMDH Sumber Lestari and 30% (Rp. 26,943,533,250, -) belongs to Perum Perhutani KPH Kediri.
 - e. In connection with the partnership development program between LMDH Sumber Lestari and Perum Perhutani, KPH Kediri is prioritized in 4 development focuses including; 1) Optimizing Area Management, 2) Strengthening Institutions, 3) Increasing the value of Production and Environmental Services and 4) Strengthening entrepreneurship.
- 2) Economic benefits The forestry partnership program (Kulin KK) LMDH Sumber Lestari in the Agroforestry-based social forestry program scheme at BKPH Tulungagung includes improving community welfare, especially LMDH Sumber Lestari, reducing unemployment, making forests more productive. In addition, the existence of a model scheme for the development and expansion of small partnership partnerships will have a positive impact on improving the welfare of the wider community.

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