




## *Empowerment of social forestry business group in improving village welfare in South Lampung*

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### **Abstract**

*The social forestry program is one of the government's instruments that aims to improve the welfare of communities around forest areas without destroying forests. In order to improve the welfare of the people living around the forest area, it is necessary to develop a social forestry business through the Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial (KUPS) which is determined by the Head of the Forest Management Unit (KPH). One of the villages with a social forestry program is Way Kalam Village, Penengahan District, South Lampung Regency, where 90% of the community depends on plantations and agriculture around the forest area and consists of 6 KUPS based on the commodities produced. The method used is awareness, knowledge, understanding, utilization, and use of skills. The activity results from the empowerment have not impacted material welfare due to several obstacles including the capital, marketing, and institutional issues that are more dominant. However, the existence of empowerment has an impact on immaterial welfare where people can participate and have great opportunities so they can develop their potential and their business.*

**Keywords:** Social forestry; Empowerment; Well-being; Social forestry business group

## **Pemberdayaan kelompok usaha perhutanan sosial dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan desa di Lampung Selatan**

### **Abstrak**

Program perhutanan sosial merupakan salah satu instrumen pemerintah yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat sekitar kawasan hutan tanpa merusak hutan. Untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat yang tinggal di sekitar kawasan hutan, perlu dikembangkan usaha perhutanan sosial melalui Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial (KUPS) yang ditetapkan oleh Kepala Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan (KPH). Salah satu desa yang memiliki program perhutanan sosial adalah Desa Way Kalam Kecamatan Penengahan Kabupaten Lampung Selatan yang 90% masyarakatnya menggantungkan hidup dari perkebunan dan pertanian di sekitar kawasan hutan dan terdiri dari 6 KUPS berdasarkan komoditas yang dihasilkan. Metode yang digunakan adalah penyadaran, pengetahuan, pemahaman, pemanfaatan, dan penggunaan keterampilan. Hasil kegiatan dari pemberdayaan belum berdampak pada kesejahteraan materi karena beberapa kendala, antara lain masalah permodalan, pemasaran, dan kelembagaan. Namun adanya pemberdayaan berdampak pada kesejahteraan immaterial dimana masyarakat dapat berpartisipasi dan memiliki peluang yang besar sehingga dapat mengembangkan potensi dan usahanya.

**Kata Kunci:** Perhutanan sosial; Pemberdayaan; Kesejahteraan; Kelompok usaha perhutanan sosial

# 1. Introduction

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The geographical condition of Way Kalam village at the foot of Mount Rajabasa is a very beautiful village with enchanting natural conditions. When viewed from the environmental conditions that are so neat, clean and cool, it indicates that the people of Way Kalam village really care about the condition of their surroundings. Based on the results of observations, the people of Way Kalam Village uphold the value of mutual cooperation so that they really maintain the values of beauty, so that many people feel at home visiting the village of Way Kalam. Geographically, Way Kalam Village, Penengahan District is located on the slopes of Mount Rajabasa with 90% of the village community's livelihood from plantations and agriculture. The area of Way Kalam village is 400 ha, of which 124 ha is production forest area, and is managed by the Group Forest Farmers (KTH) whose members are 134 people ([Desa Way Kalam, 2021](#)).

The potential in Way Kalam Village includes the natural tourism potential of waterfalls, non-timber forest products, animal husbandry and others. The history of Way Kalam Village began with the establishment of a fief (Giving) land from the people of Gedongharta and Banjarmasin Villages. At that time a traditional leader of the people of Lampung, Gedongharta Village and Banjarmasin named Hi. location of pennant (a place to live in the forest to work on plantations). The management and utilization of Way Kalam village is carried out by Way Pisang Forest Management Unit (KPH). Penengahan Subdistrict, South Lampung Regency and way Kalam village forest management activities are carried out by the Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD) which has received forest management and utilization permits since 2017 which has made the Way Kalam village forest experience better development in terms of utilization of non-timber forest products, and others. Based on the results of observations, the Way Kalam village community has succeeded in carrying out forest conservation activities. It can be seen from the condition of the forest ecosystem that is still maintained, the attitude of the community not to cut trees carelessly and to take good care of the forest.

Forests are one of the natural resources that have high economic, ecological and social values ([Senoaji, 2011](#)). The problem of forest conversion is rooted in the ever-increasing population growth. Population growth requires the fulfillment of food needs, firewood needs, carpentry needs, and housing. On the other hand, agricultural land as a food producer is limited in area, so the main alternative for meeting food needs is to convert forest land into agricultural land. In line with the new paradigm of forestry development which aims at realizing forest sustainability as a life support system, strengthening the people's economy, supporting the national economy for people's welfare, and increasing community participation in forestry development, policies on forest management and utilization must truly involve and touch directly community, especially people who live around the forest ([Sari et al., 2019](#)). Constitutionally, the use of forest areas as part of natural resource management activities is aimed at the greatest possible benefit of the people as stipulated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution that the land, water and natural resources contained in it is controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. This provision is strengthened by the provisions of Article 23 of Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry that forest utilization aims to obtain optimal benefits for the welfare of the entire community in an equitable manner while maintaining its sustainability.

But in reality, poverty, unemployment, and income inequality actually occur in villages around the forest. The main cause of stagnation and decline in the economic life of people in rural areas is injustice in the management and utilization rights of forest resources or community access to limited forest resources that have existed for decades (Roslinda et al., 2021). Thus, there is a need for separate treatment to protect the lives of communities around the forest and provide counseling, guidance and assistance in the community empowerment process.

Community empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates community values to build a new paradigm in development that is people-centered, participatory, empowerment and sustainable (Nur'aeni et al., 2022). The main approach to the concept of empowerment is that the community is not used as the object of various development projects, but is the subject of its own development efforts. Based on this concept, community empowerment must follow the following approach: first, the effort must be directed. Second, this program must directly involve or even be implemented by the target community. And the third is using a group approach, because it is difficult for the poor to solve the problems they face individually. This group approach is the most effective and seen from the use of resources is also more efficient.

The Social Forestry Program is also one of the instruments prepared by the government to improve the welfare of people living around the forest without destroying the forest. Therefore, in order to improve the welfare of the community around the forest area, it is necessary to develop a social forestry business through the *Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial (KUPS)* which is determined by the Head of the Forest Management Unit (KPH). After the management approval is granted, the community is expected to be able to develop a business by utilizing the potential that exists in the management approval area. So, it is necessary to have a work plan that can be used as a guideline for managing the area or called the *Social Forestry Management Plan (RKPS)* and *Annual Work Plan (RKT)*, followed by institutional strengthening and group entrepreneurship activities.

Activities are directed at strengthening group institutions and entrepreneurship where groups have the ability to manage their management agreements by maximizing the potential that exists in their managed areas in the form of timber forest products, non-timber forest products, and forest environmental services (ecotourism, biodiversity, forest carbon certificates) and management of the working area through the *Agroforestry, Silvofishery and Silvopasture* systems.

Based on the observations of researchers and brief interviews with forestry extension workers in Way Kalam village and management of the Way Kalam LPHD, the 6 groups were formed on the basis of a shared awareness that Way Kalam village has quite good business potential from non-timber forest products that must be developed. in the form of business. There KUPS making the community have the ability to increase product commodities so as to help the income of group members. However, currently the constraints in the business development process in each group lie in the factors of production, namely business capital, market access and weak group institutions.

Mr Zainal, member of KUPS Sumber Rejeki explained that the lack of capital caused the participation and enthusiasm of group members in running the business was still low. Group members are more interested in other activities such as labor rather than running a group business whose results take quite a long time. In fact, if this group's business is well practiced, it can be an opportunity for the community to earn additional income.

Participation of forest village communities or members of the social forestry business group is mental involvement and thoughts or morals or feelings that encourage forest village communities to cooperate with various interested parties (Stakeholders) in planning, implementing, utilizing results and evaluating forest resource management by making contributions in the form of time, thoughts, energy, goods and money.

The level of welfare of the people of Way Kalam village after the management of forest resources with the community carried out by the LPHD of Way Kalam village, was measured materially and immaterially. In addition, the community also has the opportunity to play an active role in empowerment activities to improve the quality of life, especially in activities to increase productive businesses. With regard to community empowerment, the level of welfare of the community around the forest can also be seen from the level of knowledge, skills and participation of the community or members of the social forestry business group in social forestry activities.

From the results of observations, it shows that the level of welfare of the people of Way Kalam village, especially members of the KUPS in meeting the necessities of life, both food and clothing, and shelter, is classified as moderate, but the activities of the KUPS have not been able to improve the welfare of each of its members because several obstacles in its development. However, the authors see that empowerment activities for members of the KUPS can increase the capacity or ability of group members to process and make better use of forest products so that the main goal of social forestry can be achieved, namely forest preservation and the welfare of forest communities.

Empowerment activities in social forestry have been carried out by many researchers. First, the activity from [Puspitasari et al. \(2019\)](#) which explained that social forestry has provided support for community empowerment by increasing financial capital, physical capital, human capital, institutional and management of natural resources. However, there are still obstacles in the form of communication that is not smooth between the parties involved, there is no empowerment of women, follow-up activities besides apparently not running and activity synergies with BUMDes have not been implemented. Second, empowerment activity from [Kamaluddin & Tamrin \(2019\)](#) which explained that the development of ecotourism in Kelurahan Moya is part of a social forestry program that is oriented towards community empowerment activities which are intended to realize community independence so that they can live well through the utilization of local-based forest resource potential. Assistance, workshops and the implementation of social forestry technical guidance are a form of stakeholder involvement for the development of social forestry in the City of Ternate and Akebalanda HPHD in particular by involving various parties, including academics.

The difference between previous activities and this activity focused on social forestry business groups and community welfare as seen from the participation and ability of group members in developing their businesses as an effort to improve their welfare. From the description above, what needs to be done is to empower members of the KUPS in an effort to improve the welfare of group members.

## **2. Methods**

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In solving the problems above, the empowerment method is carried out with the stages of awakening or awareness, understanding or understanding, harnessing or utilizing,

and using empowerment skills and abilities. In order to make the social forestry program successful, 6 KUPS were formed and given permits to manage social forestry businesses including Mawar Bodas, Tani Mulya, Palm Sugar, Sadar Wisata, Sumber Rezeki, and Coffee, each of which has product advantages. Empowerment efforts were carried out by community assistants from the Lampung Provincial Forestry Service. The activity location is in Way Kalam Village, Pencengan District, South Lampung Regency. The period for implementing the activities takes place in July-August 2022.

## 3. Results and Discussion

Empowerment activities The KUPS is carried out through a group approach where through the group a sense of responsibility and solidarity will grow so that it makes it easier to solve the problems that will be achieved. Forms of information regarding business development are easily accepted. The empowerment model by forming groups will increase community solidarity and mutual cooperation, even to provide innovation and new ideas more quickly and easily control its success. The group will foster solidarity, cooperation, deliberation, a sense of security and self-confidence. Through the group also the members will develop their own program in accordance with the interests of a number of group members. The stages of empowerment include:

### 3.1. Awakening or Consciousness

Social forestry licensing socialization activities are the initial assistance to social forestry actors so that there are no misunderstandings regarding forest area management permits. This activity was then followed by the formation of LPHD in Way Kalam village where with this institution, village forest management activities could be better organized. At this stage the target to be empowered is given "enlightenment" in the form of giving awareness that they have the right to own something. At this stage, the community is also made aware of their abilities, attitudes and skills as well as plans and hopes for a better and more effective condition for them.

Awareness raising activities for members of the KUPS are carried out through regular meetings and discussions. The objective of this activity is to monitor progress in the forest management process. Extension officers provide continuous stimulus or motivation so that there is a change in the attitude and mindset of the community in managing the forest. This activity is a form of institutional capacity building, in which each member is given knowledge and skills in managing groups, one of which is administratively so that the group is ready to report the annual RKT (Figure 1).



Figure 1. KTH Kubang Perluk coaching regarding group administration

### 3.2. Understanding or Comprehension

This stage is a step further from the stage of public awareness. At this stage new understanding and perceptions are given about themselves, their aspirations, and other general circumstances. After the formation of the social forestry business group, and each member is given the motivation and awareness that they have the ability and potential that must be developed in the form of entrepreneurial activities, then identification of needs and planning is carried out, in this case starting from determining the type of business to be carried out to providing an understanding starting from teaching the creation and submission of proposals for submitting funds according to the needs of each KUPS.

Potential data collection activities are carried out to obtain data and information within the area of social forestry license management areas such as biodiversity (wild plants and animals), road access, social potential environmental impacts and other potential biodiversity. Then after the potential data collection, there is a joint agreement to form a social forestry business group as an effort to achieve the goals to be achieved.

Institutional strengthening is an important part of the community empowerment process, because strong community institutions can voice aspirations and become the driving force for poverty alleviation based on empowerment principles. Institutional development carried out by Perum Perhutani KPH Jember in the village of Way Kalam is directed directly to the LPHD as a partner of Perum Perhutani Way Pisang Forest Management Unit (KPH).and those who directly implement the Social Forestry program in Way Kalam village.

Guidance carried out by forestry extension officers, in this case by Mrs. Mulyani, so that every forest manager always evaluates (Figure 2). In this photo the author conducts a FGD with extension workers, administrators and members of the Way Kalam Village LPHD and KUPS. In this FGD we discuss the problems faced by forest managers in social forestry activities and find appropriate solutions to solve these problems.



Figure 2. Weekly meeting of extension workers and business group members

### 3.3. Harnessing

At the utilization stage (Harnessing), namely utilizing the potential that exists in the community by conducting training according to the abilities and skills of the community. This stage is carried out by providing training to the community, especially social forestry actors who are members of LPHD and KUPS.

The importance of human resources is also needed for administrators and members Village Forest Management Institution LPHD to develop strategies to realize the

aspirations of the organization contained in the vision and mission LPHD and KUPS. So that administrators and members LPHD and KUPS can understand their problem situation and carry out problem analysis, an organizational strategy is needed so that in the end an appropriate method can be developed to achieve the desired goals. In addition, it is also necessary to increase organizational skills (organizational skills) in which all units within the organization LPHD and KUPS can fulfill its roles and responsibilities to achieve organizational goals.

Training activities carried out by forestry extension officers in the form of product developments by utilizing non-timber forest products in Way Kalama village. This training activity is tailored to the potential of each member of the KUPS, for example in the Coffee group organic coffee training was held, then for the Mawar Bodas group it was more practical to practice making various processed food products such as various banana chips, candied nutmeg, nutmeg syrup, and other. In addition to being accompanied by forestry extension officers by accompanying each member of the KUPS and also bringing in competent resource persons in their fields. The trainings carried out turned out to be quite helpful for members of the KUPS in developing their abilities in the economic field, such as:

- a. Guidance of KTH kedatun Utilization of Coffee Skin for Compost Fertilizer  
This activity was carried out by KUPS Coffee members in utilizing unused coffee husks to become compost, so that it can be used for goat livestock, coffee plant fertilizer and others.
- b. KUPS Mulya Tani Comparative Study Assistance on Honey Bee Cultivation  
This activity is a trigona honey cultivation activity by KUPS Tani Mulya. Participants in this activity were very enthusiastic because they had new skills in developing a business. Assistance of KUPS Mulya Tani Coffee in the comparative study activity of powdered coffee processing by WOW Coffee Entrepreneurs in Bandar Lampung. This comparative study activity was attended by members of KUPS Coffee visiting the owners of WOW Coffee entrepreneurs to gain knowledge about quality coffee processing.
- c. Ginger Candy Making Training  
This training and practice activity is carried out by KUPS Mawar Bodas members, the majority of whom are housewives. In this activity, the women practiced how to make non-timber forest product processed products such as nutmeg syrup, ginger candy, melted banana chips, sweet potato chips, and others.
- d. Ant Sugar Making Training  
The superior product of this group is not only palm sugar but also ginger wedang which is a blend of palm sugar and ginger. This product is very much in demand so that this group has reached the gold category because it already has its own market.
- e. KUPS Member Marketing Training  
The multi-business forestry product training activity conducted by the Bogor Environment and Forestry Education and Training Center was held on June 27-30 2022 in Way Kalam Village which was attended by members of the KUPS group around register 3. One of the materials presented was related to product marketing strategy.

### 3.4. Empowering skills and capabilities

This stage is an activity using the skills possessed to gain empowerment. The skills and abilities that members of the KUPS already have as part of daily life, whereby members of the KUPS can carry out their planned business activities. This stage is the implementation of business development for the KUPS starting from increasing business products, capital assistance and marketing. In this stage the members of the KUPS are already empowered where they can carry out their business activities but are not yet optimal because of capital difficulties so they are still not growing fast.

Prior to the intervention of the Way Pisang Forest Management Unit (KPH) there were often illegal encroachments and logging, but there was cooperation between communities holding management permits and the Way Pisang KPH forest destruction could be overcome together and looked after each other. In terms of the economy, after community activities have the ability and skills to manage non-timber forest products into products or services that have economic value so that people's income increases and conservation is maintained.

Assistance is carried out using a group approach, where through a group all efforts and goals can be achieved according to the vision and mission expected in the group. KUPS product marketing in Way Kalam village is carried out through various forms, both online and offline. [Figure 3](#) is a product marketing activity at a forestry product event or bazaar conducted by the Forestry Service. This activity is very important for all KUPS members to participate in promoting their products so that group activities run well.



Figure 3. Product bazaar of the Way Kalam Village Business Group

Institutional obstacles are part of group dynamics which, if managed properly, will support group development. The group development process in this activity has only reached the group strengthening stage, so the extension workers are still providing assistance at this stage institutional capacity development starting from group administration, member participation, and group business management. Coffee, Palm Sugar and Tourism Awareness are KUPS that are successful in business development and carry out group activities according to their roles and duties so that they are independent because of the high awareness of Human Resources (HR) in the group. The economic impact of Social Forestry can be identified through KUPS Gold and Platinum categories because they already have access to capital and market access. From the aspect of Social Forestry business, there are 3 KUPS that fall into the gold category and 3 KUPS that fall into the silver category. KUPS Gold category already has a local market among Coffee, Palm Sugar and Tourism Awareness. Whereas KUPS in the Silver category between Mawar Bodas, Tani Mulya, and Sumber Rejeki do not yet have a market.



The Way Kalam Village Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), KUPS for Environmental Services or Tourism Awareness make the waterfall a center of eco-tourism attraction by building various facilities, such as paving the way to the location, bathrooms, shelters, and parking areas. This effort was successful in 2019, where 5,000 local tourists traveled to the two waterfalls. Even during the pandemic, there were 3,000 tourists who visited. The existence of this tourism activity adds to the income of the local community and also provides new jobs. Group income of IDR 6 million/month.

This year, in order to increase the number of visitors, in collaboration with UPTD KPH Way Pisang Forest Service of Lampung Province in order to enliven the 2022 Lampung Forest Tourism Festival, LPHD Way Kalam is holding a Way Kalam Forest Tourism Selfie Photo Contest which takes place from 18 July to 27 August 2022. They also developed the concept of a Tourism Village in collaboration with Pokdarwis. Then, in collaboration with the OYO homes hotel chain, they began providing lodging services. There are at least 50 houses that are ready to accommodate guests who will stay at affordable prices.

For this activity, it is not surprising that on 18 August 2022, LPHD Way Kalam received the Wana Lestari award from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry as the best Village Forest Approval Holder in Indonesia which was handed over in commemoration of the 77<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Indonesian Independence at the Arboretum Manggala Wanabakti, Jakarta. For this achievement the Village Community Empowerment Service (DPMD) of South Lampung Regency will make Way Kalam Village a priority forestry pilot tourism destination. The KUPS in the Silver category has not experienced good income development. Because business activities are only carried out when there is a social forestry event. For example, in the KUPS Mawar Bodas, which produces a variety of snacks where the income is only around IDR 2,000,000 when there is an event, so they do not yet have group income.

According to Maksu, the management of the Way Kalam LPHD, stated as a whole KUPS can open new jobs so as to get additional income. Because the product produced by KUPS. It has economic value so that if institutions and businesses are well developed, it will certainly become a milestone for the community, especially group members, in improving their standard of living. But there are still many obstacles encountered in development KUPS especially capital problems so that the business turnover is not yet stable. To see the level of welfare of members of the KUPS in Way Kalam village, the following is the income of the KUPS (Table 1).

Table 1. Revenue of the KUPS

No.	Group name	Group Average Income	Average Income of Group Members
1.	KUPS Coffee	10,000,000/month	1,000,000-3,000,000/month
2.	KUPS Palm Sugar	10,000,000/month	1,000,000-4,000,000/month
3.	KUPS Aware Tourism	6,000,000/month	1,000,000-2,000,000/month
4.	KUPS Rose Bodas	2,000,000/event	100,000-300,000/Event
5.	KUPS Source of Fortune	1,500,000/month	100,000-300,000//Month
6.	KUPS Tani Mulya	2,000,000/month	200,000-1,000,000/month

Based on the Table 1, the income level of the group in the gold category, namely Coffee, Palm Sugar, and Awareness Tourism, is higher than the 3 silver KUPS, namely the Mawar Bodas, Sumber Rejeki and Tani Mulya. This is because business development

activities have not been carried out optimally due to several production factors including capital problems and market access. KUPS with the gold category have been able to raise business funds either in the form of independent capital or loans and already have their own market in developing their business activities. Meanwhile, the silver category has not been able to increase its product due to problems with capital and market access so that business activities are still not optimal.

Even though the existence of the KUPS in Way Kalam village has not been able to improve material welfare due to various obstacles encountered, through the empowerment activities of the KUPS each of its members has the opportunity to participate in developing forest product businesses so that productive businesses are providing the new jobs. Then from this empowerment activity, there is a change in attitude, an increase in the knowledge and skills of group members in processing forest products that have the potential to improve people's welfare in the future.

The social forestry program is one of the government's strategic programs. According to the basic theory of Welfare, namely the Welfare State. The theory states that the government has a responsibility to ensure the welfare of society. the term utility (usefulness) to explain the concept of happiness or well-being. Based on the principle of utilitarianism which argues that something that can cause extra happiness is something good. Conversely, something that causes pain is bad.

Through good forest management activities, it will guarantee subjectively the welfare of the community around the forest where the social forestry program provides legal access to forest management so that people around the forest no longer feel afraid of conflict with Perhutani in terms of forest management. This makes the forest management community feel safe, prosperous and peaceful. Then with the existence of the KUPS, group members have the opportunity to develop themselves so that they can change their living conditions.

The community of Way Kalam village, which is predominantly Muslim, highly upholds Islamic values so that based on observation the spiritual level of the community in Way Kalam village is quite high, judging from the condition of the mosque congregation which is quite busy at prayer time and there are routine celebrations. Apart from that, the solidarity and mutual cooperation of the Way Kalam village community in protecting the forest is also very high which makes Way Kalam village a pilot village in Social Forestry activities. Therefore, the welfare condition of the community, especially the members of the KUPS in Way Kalam Village, is immaterially very high where there is satisfaction in life in the forest area and can develop themselves to achieve the goals of the Social Forestry assistance.

## **4. Conclusion**

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The main objective of the social forestry program is to improve people's welfare. However, there are factors that cause no increase in the welfare of group members. Among them, due to the limitations that exist in each business group such as capital, marketing and institutional issues that are more dominant. However, empowerment has implications for very high immaterial conditions of community welfare where there is satisfaction in living in forest areas and people can develop themselves to achieve their goals. To overcome this problem, the team suggest that the Lampung Provincial Health

Office KPH Way Pisang South Lampung can continue to provide motivation and enthusiasm by increasing effective coaching for members of the Way Kalam Village KUPS. In addition, extension agents as agents of change must improve their management skills, including managing themselves (integrity, adaptability), others (partnership and leadership), tasks (communication skills), and social systems (responsibility to culture).

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