

Empowerment of Village Communities Around Forest Through Joint Community Forest Management (PHBM) in Kedungsuren Village

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Abstract: Community empowerment through the Joint Community Forest Management (PHBM) Program has been implemented so far by the Kendal Forest Management Unit (KPH) together with the community and has succeeded in improving the community economy in Kedungsuren Village. The aim of this study; is (1) knowing the causes of community poverty in Kedungsuren Village, (2) knowing community empowerment through Community Forest Management (PHBM). In this type of qualitative research, with a descriptive approach and case studies, the research locus in Kedungsuren Village is in the KPH Kendal forest area. Data collection using interviews, observation, and documentation. The research analysis uses qualitative description. The results of this research show that (1) the causes of poverty are poor quality of human resources, lack of agricultural land, lack of capital, agricultural products sold to intermediaries, lack of skills in managing livestock, and lots of agricultural pests. (2) Community empowerment through Joint Community Forest Management (PHBM), namely through community skills and additional business capital, entrepreneurial training for LMDH members, socialization and counseling for LMDH, community involvement in PHBM programs starting from planning to the monitoring stage and evaluation, and use of shared funds by LMDH.

Keywords: Poverty, Community Empowerment, PHBM

Abstrak: Pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui Program Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat (PHBM) telah dilaksanakan selama ini oleh Perum Perhutani Kesatuan Pemangku Hutan (KPH) Kendal Bersama dengan masyarakat dan telah berhasil meningkatkan ekonomi masyarakat di Desa Kedungsuren. Penelitian ini bertujuan; (1) mengetahui penyebab kemiskinan masyarakat di Desa Kedungsuren, (2) mengetahui pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat (PHBM). Jenis penelitian kualitatif, dengan Pendekatan deskriptif, dan studi kasus, lokus penelitian di Desa Kedungsuren masuk wilayah hutan KPH Kendal. Pengambilan data dengan wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Analisis penelitian menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa; (1) penyebab kemiskinannya yaitu: kualitas SDM kurang, kurangnya lahan pertanian, kurangnya modal, hasil pertanian dijual kepada para tengkulak, tidak trampil dalam pengelola ternak, banyaknya hama pertanian. (2) Pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam melalui Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat (PHBM) yaitu: melalui keterampilan masyarakat dan penambahan modal usaha, pelatihan wira usaha bagi anggota LMDH,

sosialisasi dan penyuluhan terhadap LMDH, pelibatan masyarakat dalam program PHBM mulai dari perencanaan sampai pada tahap monitoring dan evaluasi, dan penggunaan dana sharing oleh LMDH.

Kata Kunci: Kemiskinan, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, PHBM

Introduction

In the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, (Zulkurnaini et al., 2019). The fourth paragraph has mandated the government to strive to create a "just and prosperous society," the development programs implemented so far have also always paid great attention to poverty alleviation efforts. Despite this, the problem of poverty to date continues to be a prolonged problem. Poverty is an almost absolute social fact in Indonesia, and most of those classified as poor are in rural areas. Economic development is slower when compared to the economic development of people in urban areas. (Reddy, 2020). Therefore, the characteristics of economic development in rural areas are more characterized as a society synonymous with poverty, where this poor group mostly earns from agricultural workers. (Makapedua et al., 2023), And some people in villages around the forest, then they earn from using the forest as a source of life (Moh. Alie Humaedi, 2012).

Poverty in villages located around PT Perhutani's forest area shows a stark contrast between the poverty conditions of households in these villages and the wealth of surrounding forest resources. (Damanik Intan Konta, 2022),. Various groups argue that poverty around the forest is not a single-dimensional problem. Poverty around forests is seen as a multi-dimensional problem closely related to general rural development and forest management. (Li, 2002) Marginalization processes in rural areas (Tsing, 1994) Social inequality in rural development (Wahyono, 2017) Various processes of social exclusion occur due to forestry laws and government policies in the forestry sector. (Siombo, 2013) These are the dimensions of poverty around forests.

The problem of poverty (Fahrin et al., 2021) Around forests have specific characteristics related to the things mentioned above, namely the process of marginalization in rural areas, inequality of rural development, and social exclusion in the forestry sector. In other words, poverty reduction policies in villages around forests should be placed in the context of appropriate rural development and forestry (Amaliyah et al., 2023).

About 8% or 36 villages out of 285 villages in Kendal Regency are located around the forest in the KPH Area of Kendal Regency. Villages on the edge of the forest in Kendal Regency certainly have the same opportunity to build the welfare of their communities (Syafuruddin, 2019). Although the wealth of natural resources, especially forests, is abundant (13.123.50 ha), the wealth of the forest has not guaranteed a better life and livelihood for most of the villagers around the forest. In the KPH area of Kendal Regency, there are currently 36 villages near forests from 12 sub-districts near forests. Each village

has a forest village community institution (LMDH) with 36 LMDH. The total forest area in Kendal Regency, there are 13,123.50 Ha. (Haris Setiana, 2019).

The number of poor people in poverty in villages around the forest and other village communities in Kendal Regency is still quite high. The poverty depth index in Kendal Regency is still relatively high despite a declining trend. The latest data obtained according to measurements by the Central Java provincial government, the poverty rate in Kendal Regency in 2013 reached 14.47% or 130,313 people. This figure is above the provincial and national averages, which include poor people, especially scattered in rural areas, and fishermen. (BPS Kabupaten Kendal, 2023).

The poverty that occurs in villages near forests in Kendal FMUs is interesting to study and research; this is because: (1) Although the forest in Kendal Regency is very large and stores abundant teak wood wealth, the forest's residents remain poor. (2) It is no secret that people in villages around the forest in Kendal Regency if "famine." then one alternative is to use the forest as a source of food, for example, looking for firewood or even stealing teak wood to sell tourists (Bahits et al., 2020).. (3) The work of finding and stealing teak wood in PT Perhutani's forest has been carried out for generations since many years ago; residents consider the theft of teak wood to be a partial take-away of their rights; they have the idea of having the right to enjoy the teak forest products because they have participated in caring for the trees since childhood. (4) The habit of taking wood owned by the Indonesian State Forest Company (Perhutani) belongs not only to adult men but also to women. Nevertheless, the lives of people in villages around the forest, on average, remain poor (Herman et al., 2023).

The problem of poverty is our common problem and is a serious da'wah problem to be solved. The problem of poverty is multidimensional. (JAti, 2018) Solving it requires a truly comprehensive da'wah solution, not a partial one. Therefore, the first step is to find out the root of the problem that causes poverty, and then, from that cause, the right da'wah solution is sought. There are several reasons why people in rural areas are poor: (1) lack of religious understanding. (Weber, 2002). (2) a culture of poverty (Oscar Lewis, 1959), (3) a lack of human resource quality (Dayyan et al., 2019), and (4) a lack of business capital (Kusnadi, 2006).

Therefore, this study looks at the roots of poverty in rural communities around the forest and how to overcome it by empowering the community through Community Shared Forest Management (PHBM) in Kedungsuren Village by implementing LMDH (Forest Village Community Institution). The subject of research and, at the same time, the object of the case in this study is the community around the forest in Kedungsuren Village, South Kaliwungu District, Kendal Regency. Field observation, interviews, and documentation carried out research data collection. The number of informants is 20 families of poor people.

Methods

This type of qualitative research uses a descriptive approach and case studies, where researchers try to understand and describe the subjects' circumstances in detail and depth. (Nawawi, 1996: 174). Muhadjir added that descriptive approaches and case studies are used to describe and understand the circumstances of the subjects studied in detail and depth. (Muhadjir, 2003: 146). The research location is Kedungsuren Village, with the research object being community empowerment through Community Shared Forest Management (CBFM) in the form of LMDH (Forest Village Community Institution) implementation. The research will be conducted in 2023. This study examines the causes of poverty in rural communities around the Kedungsuren Village forest and community empowerment in the poverty alleviation model of rural communities around the Kedungsuren Village forest through Community Shared Forest Management (PHBM). The method of data collection is using interviews, observation, and documentation. The research analysis used is qualitative analysis with inductive techniques. (Dayyan et al., 2019) (Ullah et al., 2023), Which is an analysis that includes a series of data collection, data reduction, data verification, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Arikunto, 2002:107).

Results and Discussion

Profile and Activities of the Poor in Kedungsuren Village Household Grouping in Kedungsuren Village

Strata grouping of households is based on per capita income per household (Ullah et al., 2023). The grouping of poor households is based on the per capita income equivalent of rice because, in this way it is more suitable for measuring poverty intensity. The data collection results on poor households conducted by the Village Census 2013 found that the number of poor households in Kedungsuren Village amounted to 155 households; they were spread over three hamlets, namely Krajan Barat, Krajan Timur, and Glandang.

Glandang Hamlet has the highest percentage of poor households, followed by West Krajan, and East Krajan Hamlet has the lowest percentage of poor households. Household income in Glandang hamlet is dominated by crop farming. In addition to managing these farms, they also manage livestock farming, utilizing forests, and diversifying the economy; even though they are still limited, Krajan Barat dan Krajan Timur residents do the same. Krajan Barat and Krajan Timur have relatively good infrastructure compared to Glandang. Household income in Glandang hamlet is dominated by livestock because the unfavorable accessibility of this hamlet is the main obstacle to improving the welfare of its residents. Krajan Barat and Krajan Timur have relatively good accessibility compared to Glandang Hamlet (Hayat, 2022).

Livelihood of the Poor in Kedungsuren Village

The poor work to obtain household needs by carrying out various activities in agriculture, animal husbandry, outside farming, going to the forest to find firewood, etc. Working is synonymous with having a livelihood, a daily activity to earn income. The livelihood of the

population in a region will depend on the availability of resources in the region; when resources are increasingly limited the population seeks to diversify activities to meet household needs (Li, T. M, 2020).

In all three hamlets, all poor people work for a living by working anything to earn income. Low-income people spend most of their time and energy working outside the home on farmland, raising livestock, going to forests and moor, and utilizing the surrounding natural resources. The poor work hard as agricultural laborers, masons, make bricks or find forest products because the income from the main breadwinner and livestock farming activities cannot be used as a basis for income. Limited water for irrigation and limited capital are obstacles to developing agriculture and animal husbandry. Surrounding resources are the only source of income (Dayyan, M., Mardhiah, A., & Sembiring, 2019).

Education of the Poor in Kedungsuren Village

Education is one way to improve the quality of human resources and can provide space for humans to change their thinking to overcome every problem. Adequate education allows a person to analyze every piece of information critically and create a climate of creative and innovative thinking. With the ability to think, humans can take advantage of every opportunity to realize their welfare, including managing resources wisely, efficiently, and sustainably so that they are beneficial for present and future lives. Until now, it is still believed that education is an important factor in improving human resources to be more wise and wise in addressing life problems. Through improving education, it is hoped that poor people in villages near forests can improve their quality. With adequate education, poor people in villages near forests will be able to be more rational to make decisions for themselves and escape the shackles of poverty.

Most Kedungsuren Village graduates have low education, which is only completed in elementary school (SD), even though the level of education is one aspect in determining the population's quality. Educational problems have broad dimensions, including, among others, the level of knowledge, skills, income, and community well-being. Therefore, to advance the level of community education in Kedungsuren Village, it is necessary to have schools that can accommodate as many students as possible. In Kedungsuren Village, there are only educational facilities in the form of one NU Junior High School, two elementary schools, and one Madrasah Diniyah (MI). Especially to accommodate pre-school education activities for children aged 4-6 years, there have been kindergarten educational institutions: Dharma Indra Kindergarten and Cempaka Kindergarten. However, after graduating from junior high school, many community members do not continue to high school because transportation is expensive far away in Kaliwungu City and Kendal; they prefer to work in Jakarta as construction porters and builders.

Education organized by the government has benefited remote rural areas. The ease of obtaining education at no cost up to junior high school level and equivalent has helped realize better educational attainment for all levels. Currently, the education of the poor villagers near the forest in the three hamlets is still relatively low. The poor of rural communities near forests will be

defeated to obtain priority education in situations of poverty. The percentage of poor rural communities near forests who did not graduate from primary school still dominated all three study hamlets. This is due to the poverty that afflicts the hamlet's residents, plus the geographical environment that is not supportive of increasing the prosperity of its inhabitants. The percentage who do not pass elementary school and its equivalent is quite large at around 40%, while those who can reach junior high school are only about 35%. To obtain a high school education, poor villagers near the forest of Kedungsuren Village must travel the closest distance of about 12 km from where they live, namely in Kaliwungu City, Kendal Regency, with the availability of very limited transportation facilities.

Income of the Poor in Kedungsuren Village

Agricultural activities, rice fields and moor, and animal husbandry dominate the source of household income in the three research hamlets. The dynamics in rural areas impact the diversity of activities in rural areas, including developing economic activities. Used by the community to diversify household income sources not only rely on livestock agricultural activities but also activities outside livestock farming. In the discussion of the income of rural communities near the forest, the study of household income is aimed at understanding household income derived from livestock agricultural activities and activities outside livestock farming.

Economically, many families in the Kedungsuren Village community are poor. The poverty in families of villagers near forests in the Kendal KPH area, namely Kedungsuren Village, is interesting to study, accompany, and empower because: (a). agricultural arable land has been narrowly divided into inheritance, those who do not have arable land besides being agricultural laborers, looking for firewood in the forest, and some residents work to steal teak wood in the forest to sell. (b). Many residents consider stealing teak wood to take away some of their rights. In the logic of the residents, they also have the right to enjoy the teak forest products, because they have taken care of the trees since childhood. The habit of taking wood owned by the Indonesian State Forest Company (Perhutani) is not only carried out by adult men but also women. Some also raise ducks in the fields, goats and buffaloes in the forest. Some citizens, especially young people, work abroad in Jakarta, outside Java, and. (c) Some community families have sewing, carpentry, duck, and goat livestock but lack capital.

Public Health Awareness in Kedungsuren Village is still Low.

Low health awareness includes: (a) the Kedungsuren community is less able to maintain safety across the Blorong River. Kedungsuren Village is traversed by a relatively large, winding "Blorong" river that almost every year takes lives washed away in the river, this is because of the fast river current and many bends. There is only one pedestrian bridge, namely in Kalikodi Hamlet, so residents whose rice fields are far from the bridge prefer to cross by swimming; as a result, if the flood happens to come, the current will eventually drag it. (2) In addition, public awareness of throwing garbage at the Garbage Dump in the Darupono area does not exist and no one even organizes it. The entire community of Kedungsuren Village threw garbage into the Blorong River; finally, the river was polluted into the Waridin Brangsong Kendal River; as a result, floods often

occurred in the Brangsong Kendal area. (3) most of the people of Kedungsuren Village defecate in the Blorong River; those whose houses are near the Blorong River make the latrines directly channeled at the mouth of the river so that the river becomes dirty. This isn't comforting for some residents who still use river water to wash their clothes.

Community Shared Forest Management (PHBM) in Kedungsuren Village

There are several PHBM programs implemented in Kedungsuren Village, namely: (1) socialization on forest conservation, (2) socialization of Teak Wood Sharing, (3) Goat farming business, (4) Catfish and Tilapia fisheries, (5) animal feed production, and (6) and making organic fertilizers.

The results of the PHBM program from the public understanding of the program are still low. Seeing this, the frequency of socialization activities needs to be increased. The socialization plan with realization does not match the plan three times a year; realization is only once a year. Sharing wood from Perum Perhutani has not been used for productive business development. Sharing wood received by LMDH Wana Mukti has had productive business assistance from the Kendal District Livestock Office. The productive business developed by LMDH Wana Mukti is in the form of goat farming and catfish and tilapia fisheries, and currently successfully produces animal feed and organic fertilizer, which has also been sold publicly in addition to being used by LMDH members. Forest land cultivators have less participation in the planning, monitoring, and evaluation stages; generally, these activities are indoor. According to the community, considering this less useful, they prefer to absorb forest land.

Community participation at the implementation and utilization stage of forests and vacant land gave good results. They participate in tree planting, forest maintenance, and security. Through the PHBM program, wood theft is decreasing. Utilization by the community is carried out through wood sharing and harvesting of firewood in the forest. They also get a harvest from intercropping.

Monitoring PHBM programs based on program achievements carried out once a year has not been optimal or significant. Intercropping income has not improved the community's welfare around the forest, so the community remains in the middle to lower economic class. The increase in assets occurred with home improvements and increased motor vehicle ownership. Community existence is recognized by access for communities to enter and benefit from forests.

The strategies carried out are Increased number of field employees such as foremen, Increased frequency of training activities for both forestry and LMDH members, Increased frequency of socialization and counseling to LMDH, Increased community involvement in PHBM programs starting from planning to monitoring and evaluation stages, and The need for audits from other institutions related to the use of sharing funds by LMDH.

The composition of the management of the Kedungsuren Village Forest Village Community Institution and Community Shared Forest Management are LMDH Name: Wanamukti, PHBM Name: Wanamukti, Date and month and year of establishment: July 26,

2001, Notarial Deed Number: no1 of 2022, number of management: 21 people, Number of Members: 314 people, address: Kedungsuren Village, South Kaliwungu District, Kendal Regency, Kedungpucung RPH, Darupono, and Mugas. BKPH Boja, Mangkang, KPH Kendal

Factors Causing Poverty in Rural Communities Around Kedungsuren Village Forest

Several factors cause the poverty of village communities around Kedungsuren Village Forest: (1) the quality of human resources is lacking, (2) the education forest village community is still low. (3) Most of the people of Kedungsuren village do not have enough agricultural land to cultivate. (4) Lack of employment (5) Rising unemployment (6) Some poor people still depend on forests. (7) Limited funds or capital to develop a productive economy (8) Existing water sources, especially in midfielder villages, if the dry season is still limited in volume and insufficient for the residents' needs. (9) Lack of attention to the skills of forest village communities in developing the economy of related agencies. (10) There is no regional center to market production and agricultural products in forest villages, where agricultural products are sold to intermediaries. (11) Livestock managers do not have skills in developing their business and managing livestock rearing, and livestock management is still not going well. (12) Rice fields in Kedungsuren Village have been planted three times and attacked by rat pests, so the planting period of the fourth year cannot be planted.

CBFM Model in Community Empowerment in Kedungsuren Village

Understanding Forest Management with the Community (PHBM) is a resource management system carried out jointly by Perum Perhutani and forest village communities or Perum Perhutani and forest village communities with stakeholders with a shared spirit so that mutual interests to achieve sustainable functions and benefits of forest resources can be realized optimally and proportionally. PHBM is expected to be a development strategy to alleviate poverty in communities around forests with a model of empowering rural communities.

PHBM is a policy of Perum Perhutani issued in the form of a Decree of the Board of Directors of Perum Perhutani No. 136 / KPTS / DIR / 2001 dated March 29, 2001, concerning Forest Resources Management with the Community, is a policy that supports social forestry (JAti, 2018).

Kedungsuren Village, in the forestry area of KPH Kendal, is surrounded by forest areas; this village has rice fields that are not too large and tegal areas along the banks of the Blorong River. Rice fields are planted twice a year with interludes of crop crops, for teak forest land can be planted only in the rainy season. If the Blorong River is in the rainy season overflows, then crops on the banks of the Blorong River are washed away, so farmers experience losses. Farmers in Kedungsuren Village are farmers who work in irrigation fields and rainfed rice fields in forest areas and some farmers work in farming in fields owned by PT. Perhutani with intercropping system. Therefore, the results also depend on the situation of natural conditions, especially rainfall.

As forest farmers, they have worked on farms in forest areas for a long time under the management of LMDH Wanamukti and PHBM Wanamukti. Wana Mukti Forest Village Community Institute (LMDH) reflects the PHBM program at the village level, namely Kedungsuren Village. This institution directly handles all activities to improve the welfare of village communities around the forest. This institution is domiciled in Kedungsuren village, Kecamatan, Kaliwungu, south, Kendal Regency, with Notarial Deed Number 01 of 2002. The board of the institution is 21 people. It consists of 18 core administrators and three dukuh coordinators (Korduk). And consists of 331 representatives from the Head of the Family. So it can be said to be a legitimate and official institution to participate in managing forests.

The agreement stated in the notary shows that residents around the Kedungsuren Village forest obtained management permits in PHBM. Based on the Kendal KPH forestry regulation, each farmer gets a plot of cultivated land within a forest area of 0.25 hectares. In the teak forest that is planted, then one of the teak is planted with productive plants with the term intercropping plants. (Idaman, 2012). The duration of food crop farming is relatively short, which only lasts for three years, after which teak trees that have begun to grow will shade the land and make crops unable to grow properly. To overcome this forest land problem, farmers then look for vacant land in blocks of teak forest areas that have been logged so that their movement over a long period forms a rotational technique.

In the agreement in the notarial deed, farmers, in this case, LMDH Wanamukti, will get a profit share of 25% on the harvest of teak wood aged 40 years. Meanwhile, the profit sharing from thinning is set by profit sharing, with the second thinning value higher than the first. The first thinning was carried out on teak aged seven years, the second thinning at the age of teak ten years, the third thinning on teak aged 15 years, the fourth thinning on teak aged 20 years, thinning five on teak aged 25 years, the sixth thinning on teak aged 30 years, and on the seventh thinning when teak aged 35 years. The value of profit sharing or Sharing to the second party, namely LMDH, in the next thinning, is greater than the first thinning and is adjusted to the planting year.

Based on the results of a household economic survey conducted by researchers in Kedungsuren Village (2014), the average area of rice fields in Kedungsuren Village is only around 0.19 hectares, and the average area of forest plots cultivated is around 0.18 hectares. Through PHBM, land tenure at the household level has changed from plots of cultivated land in the forest following PHBM permits and outside it. Changes in land tenure at the household level and in the form of arable land, not owned, have an important meaning in improving the economy of farmer households in Kedungsuren Village.

The basis for linking forestry with poverty in rural communities around forests is stated in Forestry Law No. 41 of 1999 in the article on community empowerment, especially communities in and around forests. The poverty of communities around forest areas is a multi-dimensional problem that cannot be addressed sectorally. This view has implications for the need for integration between sectors in tackling poverty around forests. For this reason, in the poverty management model, the PHBM model is important

to be developed as a mechanism for empowering the communities of villages around the forest through synergy between related sectors.

Much progress has been made, although there are still problems that arise in the process of implementing PHBM in the community. The obstacles encountered include the unstable form of PHBM institutions in Kedungsuren Village such as the CBFM Communication Forum involving parties' roles, the absence of PHBM strategic plan documents, and technical obstacles. In essence, these constraints can be grouped into management rights, institutions, parties' involvement, cooperation agreements, profit sharing, and internalization of PHBM.

This study shows that PHBM results based on community understanding are still low, so more frequent socialization is needed. This is done to increase their understanding because community understanding greatly affects the success of the achievement of a program. According to (Budiani, 2017) Socialization is one of the variables needed in measuring effectiveness. The results of PHBM are in the form of wood and non-timber plants and productive efforts.

Productive efforts should be developed by LMDH so that the community's dependence on forests will decrease. This is the main hope of Perum Perhutani. Through the development of productive businesses, forest destruction will be reduced, and community welfare will increase. Sharing received by the community is expected to be used for productive business development. Apart from sharing, they can also obtain capital for productive business development by submitting proposals to related agencies. LMDH Wana Mukti received goat assistance from the Kendal District Livestock Office as many as 25 heads. This is the initial capital for productive business development at LMDH.

Community participation in the program is very important, especially at the planning stage, because this stage is very decisive for the next stage. At the planning stage, the community determines the type of intercropping plants. In addition, the community also gets a share of land at this stage. Community involvement should be increased in program planning. At the implementation stage, the community participates quite high, especially when planting trees. Perum Perhutani carries out teak planting with the help of land cultivator communities.

Maintenance is carried out because the community maintains intercropping plants, so they will automatically maintain the mother plant. But there is also vulnerability because intercropping plants in the form of corn require sunlight, so they dampen young teak leaves to the shoots. This will cause many teak plants to wither and eventually die. To overcome this, law enforcement needs to be done. According to Handayani (Handayani, 2010), influential factors in law enforcement, especially in forestry, are law enforcement officials, regulatory substance, and legal culture that develops in Indonesian society. Thus, law enforcement with integrity is needed to secure the area while understanding the applicable rules. This matter must immediately receive attention from Perum Perhutani. In utilizing results, the community, in addition to obtaining sharing results from Perum Perhutani, also obtained the intercropping results. In addition, people can also take

firewood in the forest to sell to meet their needs before they get a harvest from the intercropping. Lack of awareness by the village community due to low knowledge becomes a lifestyle habit, especially in education, health, economy, and environment. If this is not changed immediately, it will harm the life of this village (Hayat, 2022).

The selection of work programs is based on how this program can be implemented, acceptable, sustainable, and participatory. After these four criteria are met, the program design is consulted and integrated with the community because it does not rule out the possibility that the community suggests programs. The community does not need some programs. We then put these programs into a work program plan. Several considerations are inseparable in making the work program plan, including (1) the program's purpose, objectives, benefits, and flexibility. (Reddy, 2020) (2) the potential of nature and its inhabitants, (3) the cost of implementing the program, and (4) the needs of the community and government. (5) tools and facilities available. (6) Support from relevant agencies (Nugroho & Hermanto, 2023).

In addition to the above, program monitoring is needed to determine program improvements at the next stage. At the monitoring stage, there is no synchronization between planning and implementation. The stakeholders involved are still very limited. According to (Kusumedi & Rizal HB, 2010) Stakeholders are very influential in stakeholder involvement. Stakeholders include the Head of the Perum Perhutani Section, the PHBM, Asper, and Mantri Section, and the Section for Community Empowerment at the Kendal Regency Agriculture and Forestry Service. The need for joint management of forests provides value benefits in using areas, environmental services, timber, and non-timber forest products. Hence, it needs to be done together in its management. Co-management of PHBM programs between Perum Perhutani, the Forestry Service, and LMDH needs to be carried out so that there is no overlap in policies so that the results of PHBM will be more tangible. Forest extent generally crosses administrative boundaries. (Ahmad Rofiq Zakaria, 2018).

KPH Kendal is located in 3 districts. With regional autonomy, sometimes forest management is not difficult to synchronize. Regional autonomy raises sectoral egos from each region in managing natural resources, negatively impacting the sustainability of natural resources, especially forest resources. (Tonny, 2004).

Conclusion

The factors causing poverty in the village community around the forest of Kedungsuren Village are: (1) the quality of human resources and education is lacking, (2) Most of the people of Kedungsuren village do not have enough agricultural land to cultivate. (3) Some poor people still depend on forests. (4) Limited funds or capital to develop a productive economy, (5) no regional center exists to market production and agricultural products in forest villages, where agricultural products are sold to intermediaries. (6) Livestock managers do not have skills in developing their business and managing livestock

maintenance, (7) the number of rat and leafhopper pests that attack rice and crops both in rice fields and on the moor, so that farmers experience crop failure.

Community empowerment in Dsa Kedungsuren through CBFM programs is (1) Increasing community empowerment efforts through community skills and increasing business capital, (2) Increasing the frequency of training activities for LMDH members, (3) increasing the frequency of socialization and counseling to LMDH, (4) Increasing community involvement in PHBM programs starting from planning to the monitoring and evaluation stage, and (5) the need for audits from other institutions related to the use of funds sharing by LMDH.

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