



DEVELOPING EDUFORESTRY THROUGH MULTISTAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP AS MBKM IMPLEMENTATION AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AROUND THE FOREST OF MOUNT PUNTANG BANDUNG REGENCY

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: October 7th 2021 Accepted: November 7th 2021 Published: December 18th 2021</p>	<p>The problem of forest resource degradation and poverty of community living around forest areas is such a shared responsibility. Therefore, it is necessary to build a comprehensive, participatory and sustainable system in forest area in management, protection, security and empowerment. Eduforestry development through multistakeholder partnership is one alternative model that can be implemented based on the principles of partnership, environmental management, and community empowerment to improve the forest areas functioned ecologically, economically and socially.</p>

Keywords: Management, Protection, Security, Empowerment

A. INTRODUCTION

Mount Puntang Forest is a very vital resource for the individuals who live around it. Forests are absolutely necessary as a source of food, materials and households of people living in the forest. Most people who live around Mount Puntang forest located in Cempaka Mulya Village, Cimaung District, Bandung Regency are classified as poor. They are farm laborers (70-85%) with land ownership averaging less than 0.25 Ha. They cultivate the land intensively and conventionally with crops such as peanuts, kidney beans and corn. To increase Palawija (third harvest) crops, people in major penetrated the forest and farmed Palawija in the forest area so it results damages over the forest and very harmful to the environment, for reducing vegetation of forest trees and plants underneath, and replaced with palawija plants. This condition is very dangerous because the area becomes prone to natural disasters such as erosion, landslides and floods (Rosmaladewi, 2020)

To increase forest resources and community empowerment around the forest, it is given legality (The Social Forestry Decree Year 2018 to LMDH Bukit Amanah) to work on Mount Puntang forest area of 306.3 Ha and divided it into 3 (three): arable land 102.3 Ha, tourism land 16 Ha, and protection land 188 Ha.

In accordance with The Minister of Environment and Forestry regulation on Social Forestry Management (2021), social forestry is a sustainable forest management system implemented in state forest areas or Forest Rights/ Customary Forests implemented by local Communities or indigenous law communities as the main actors to improve their welfare, environmental balance and socio-cultural dynamics in form of village forests, community forests, peoples plantation, customary Forests and forestry partnerships.

According to Sastraatmadja (2021), social forestry is a program designed to build economic, socio-cultural and environmental balance. To accelerate the realization of people's welfare around the forest, in order to bring the life of mankind.

1. Partner Issues

Bukit Amanah Forest Village Community Institute is a community group which resides at Mount Puntang Forest as target community of social forestry program. According to The Minister of Environment and Forestry regulation No. 9 Year 2021, social forestry management is a forest utilization activity carried out by social forestry group through the consent of HD, HKm, HTR, forestry partnership, and customary forest partnership in protected forest areas, production or conservation forest areas in accordance with their function. Based on the Social Forestry Decree Year 2018, LMDH Bukit Amanah consists of 137 people managing 306.3 Ha arable land. LMDH Bukit Amanah manages forest areas with Arabica coffee commodity agroforestry system.

The problem of forest resource management is not only legality in obtaining work rights but human resources development, in this case, farmers. Farmers should improve their skills and attitude in managing forest areas. They must have technical and social skills based on the potential available with the principles of environmental

management, economic empowerment of LMDH members, and partnership networks to improve farmers' welfare. So that the forest resources management becomes sustainable forest which provides benefits to the surroundings.

Another problem in the management through coffee commodities Agroforestry is as follows: every executed Agroforestry of coffee commodities ranging from procurement of production facilities, activities, to marketing and processing is carried out by individual farmers. In other words, Agroforestry structures are generally dispersal or bulkheaded. Input costs such as seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides use chemicals at a relatively high cost. Agroforestry cultivation techniques are still conventional based on hereditary experience, so the results are less than optimal. Production costs in Agroforestry are relatively high, such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides use which broke the rules.

Agroforestry production marketing of coffee commodities directly sold to a middlemen. Some are even sold with slashed or funnel systems. This system is very detrimental to farmers, because of the agreed price based on predictions and price quotes from the middlemen. In this condition, the bargaining position of farmers is very weak. Most farmers do not have adequate skills or post-harvest facilities.

Based on the analysis of the situation and potential in LMDH, and in order forest areas management is correspondingly to the function, so developing Eduforestry through Partnership Multistakeholder as MBKM implementation and village communities empowerment around Mount Puntang Forest, Bandung regency is quite essential to be implemented. The program is a community empowerment based on research results conducted by UNINUS, which is social engineering in Agriculture, Education, Economy and Environment. Managing the forest resources and empowering communities around the forest are organized in systematic and comprehensive way as to prosper them and also preserve the environment.

2. Purpose

The objectives of Mount Puntang Eduforestry Development Program through Multistakeholder Partnership are as follows.

- a. The multistakeholder partnership model in eduforestry takes role as a mode of MBKM learning and community service based on research results.
- b. Forest conservation and community empowerment based on research results is to improve forest areas function economically, ecologically and socially.
- c. Knowledge, skills, and attitudes enhancement within the community of forest in implementing Agroforestry of Organic Coffee Commodities both on and off farm.
- d. UNINUS assistance in increasing production and added value of Mount Puntang coffee commodities to be leading commodity in Bandung Regency.
- e. A variety of special classes and training packages for the equipping the community ranging from: organic coffee plant breeding, how to cultivate coffee plants in accordance with good agriculture practices, integrated control of coffee plant disrupting organisms, as well as Barista classes.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Eduforestry Development through Multistakeholder Partnership as MBKM Implementation and Community Empowerment around Mount Puntang Forest Bandung Regency

The potential of Natural Resources and Human Resources in Mount Puntang Forest Area is very high. Through multistakeholder partnership program for implementating Eduforestry, Gunung Puntang is a community service based on research results. One MBKM model implementation and forest village communities empowerment in developing sustainable forest management system is to improve forest areas function both economically, ecologically, and socially.

The multistakeholder partnership model development in Mount Puntang Eduforestry is a community service based on research conducted by UNINUS by building a sustainable forest management system based on partnership, environmental management, and community empowerment principles.

In addition, the multistakeholder partnership as an MBKM implementation is a comprehensive effort to accelerate the downstream process of research and community service conducted by UNINUS which can be utilized by them, as well as to improve the socio-economic community around the forest.

Eduforestry development through multistakeholder partnership is an MBKM implementation, i.e. IKU in collaborative learning activities that provide real experiences to students. Collaborative learning is carried out through organic coffee Agroforestry development both on and off farm which is derived from the result development of Higher Education Excellent Applied Research (PTUPT), namely Field School Model of Plant Disrupting Organisms for Quality Improvement Of Agrotechnology Major, Faculty of Agriculture UNINUS. It is funded by The Secretariat of Directorate General of Higher Education Research and Technology, Ministry of Education and Culture Research and Technology in 2019-2021.

Eduforestry Mount Puntang through multistakeholder partnership is implemented through Forest Environment Conservation Program by developing endemic forest plants and Refugia plants, and organic coffee Agroforestry both on and off farm. Implementing coffee academy which facilitates coffee commodity training for the community ranging from organic coffee plant breeding, how to cultivate coffee plants in accordance with good agriculture practices, control of coffee plant disrupting organisms in an integrated manner, as well as coffee processing in line

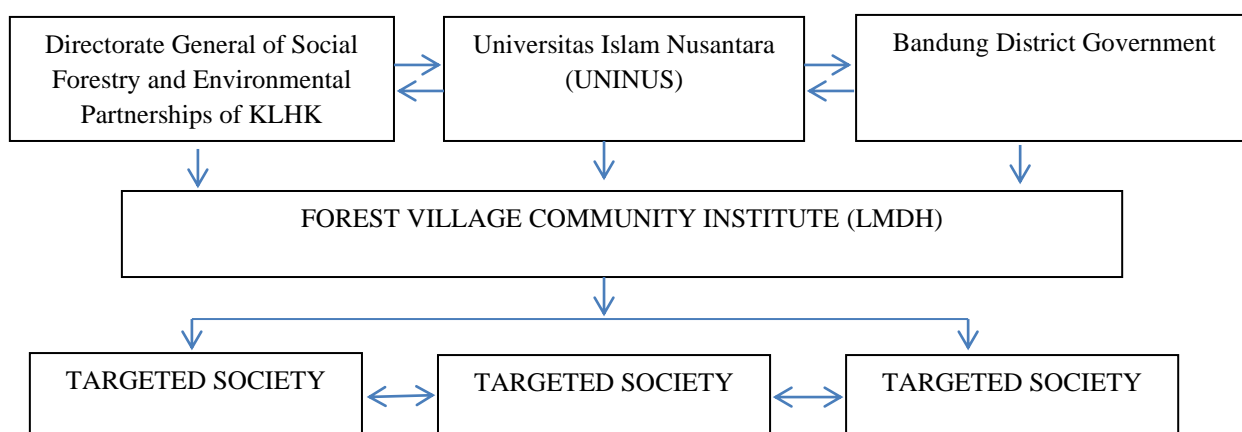
with good handling practices, community-based environmental management, and also protection and security of community-based forest areas.

The program's approach is based on community service principles focused on the target community which is LMDH members and they implemented the program sustainably.

2. Eduforestry Development Model through Multistakeholder Partnership as MBKM Implementation and Community Empowerment around Mount Puntang Forest Bandung Regency

Eduforestry Development Model of Mount Puntang is a multistakeholder partnership involved The Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership of KLHK, universities through research-based community service program, and Bandung Regency Government. They carried out development in agriculture, plantation and education, state-owned enterprises in forest areas, and Forest Village Community Institution (LMDH) Bukit amanah as a target community.

Eduforestry development model through multistakeholder partnership as MBKM Implementation and Community Empowerment around Mount Puntang Forest Bandung Regency is as follows.



3. Eduforestry Development Strategic Plan Through Multistakeholder Partnership as MBKM Implementation and Community Empowerment around Mount Puntang Forest bandung regency

Eduforestry development strategic plan through multistakeholder partnership as MBKM implementation and village communities empowerment around Mount Puntang Forest which will be implemented during 2021-2025 is as follows.

RENCANA STRATEGIS EDUFORESTRY GUNUNG PUNTANG		
Tahun ke I 2021-2022	Tahun ke I-III 2022-2023	Tahun ke III-V 2023-2025
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inisiasi Draft Model Eduforestry Pengujian ke KLHK-Kemendikbud Study Deskriptif SDA SDM Gunung Puntang Ali-ALE Analisis Stakeholder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementasi Model kemitraan multistakeholder dalam pengembangan Eduforestry Gunung Puntang Pembibitan Tanaman Hutan Endemik & Kopi dan tanaman obat di Lokasi Eduforestry Alih Profesi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pengembangan Eduforestry & Pusat Informasi, Geothermal di TWA Darajat Pembibitan Tanaman Hutan & MPTS di Lokasi Eduforestry Alih Komoditas Alih Profesi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kemitraan Multistakeholder dalam Eduforestry Gunung Puntang Direktorat Kemitraan Lingkungan KLHK- LMDH Bukit Amanah-UNINUS-PERHUTANI KPH Bandung Selatan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kemitraan Multistakeholder dalam Eduforestry Gunung Puntang Direktorat Kemitraan Lingkungan KLHK- LMDH Bukit Amanah-UNINUS-PERHUTANI KPH Bandung Selatan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kemitraan Multistakeholder dalam Eduforestry Gunung Puntang Direktorat Kemitraan Lingkungan KLHK- LMDH Bukit Amanah-UNINUS-PERHUTANI KPH Bandung Selatan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Membangun Model Kemitraan Multistakeholder dalam Eduforestry Coffee Academy Pengembangan Agroforestry Kopi Organik Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pinggir Hutan Peningkatan Kapasitas Pemandu Wisata & Barista Pengembangan lokasi Eduforestry Pembibitan Tanaman Hutan & Endemik Gunung Puntang, Tanaman Kopi Konservasi Fauna Refugia Pembangunan Sarana Prasarana Eduforestry (Sign Track, Rumah Proses, Toilet, Tempat Sampah) Jaringan Pemasaran & Kemitraan Pendampingan Teknik & sosial Publikasi & Promosi Eduforestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pengembangan Coffee Academy Pengembangan Agroforestry Kopi Organik Pengayaan bibit tanaman hutan endemik & Kopi Pengembangan Tanaman Refugia Penguatan Kelembagaan Eduforestry Peningkatan Kapasitas Pemandu Wisata & LMDH Peningkatan Sarana & Prasarana Eduforestry Pengembangan Jaringan Pemasaran & Kemitraan Pendampingan Program EduForestry Sosialisasi, Promosi & Publikasi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pengembangan Coffee Academy Pengembangan Agroforestry Kopi Organik Pengayaan bibit tanaman hutan endemik & Kopi Pengembangan Tanaman Refugia Penguatan Kelembagaan Eduforestry Peningkatan Kapasitas Pemandu Wisata & LMDH Peningkatan Sarana & Prasarana Eduforestry Pengembangan Jaringan Pemasaran & Kemitraan Pendampingan Program EduForestry Sosialisasi, Promosi & Publikasi
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">SARANA BELAJAR & WISATA KEHUTANAN COFFEE ACADEMY</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">↓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT PINGGIRAN HUTAN GUNUNG PUNTANG</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 5px 0;">↓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">FUNGSI EKOLOGIS EKONOMIS SOSIAL GUNUNG PUNTANG</div>		

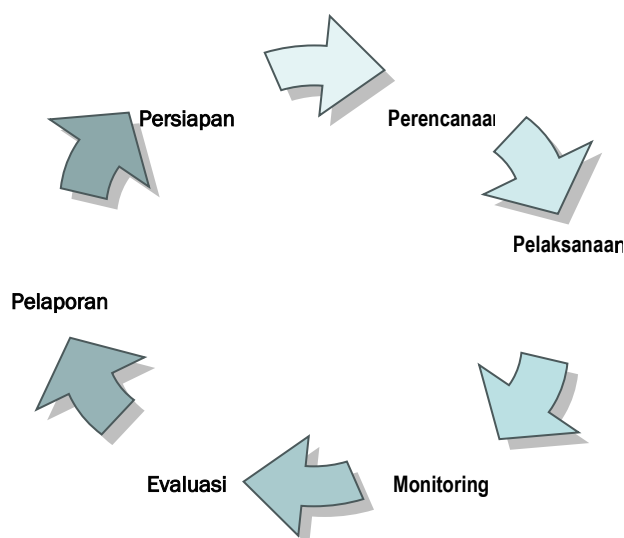
4. Outputs and Targets to be achieved in Eduforestry Development through Multistakeholder Partnership as MBKM Implementation and Community Empowerment around Mount Puntang Forest Bandung Regency

The outputs and targets to be achieved in the research-based Community Service Program are as follows.

- a. Multistakeholder Partnership Model implementation in Eduforestry Development at Mount Puntang Forest Area as an instrument of MBKM learning and community service based on UNINUS research results.
- b. Coffee academy which is an information center and means of learning coffee commodities ranging from on and off farm.
- c. Forest Village Community Institution empowerment based on research results to improve forest areas function both economically, ecologically and socially.
- d. Knowledge, skills, and attitude enhancement over the community in agroforestry organic coffee commodities both on and off farm.
- e. UNINUS assistance both technically and socially to increase the production and added value of Mount Puntang coffee commodities as leading commodity in Bandung Regency.
- f. Variety of special classes and training packages for the community ranging from: organic coffee plant breeding, how to cultivate coffee plants, integrated control of coffee plant disrupting organisms, as well as Barista classes.

5. Eduforestry Development Implementation through Multistakeholder Partnership as MBKM Implementation and Community Empowerment around Mount Puntang Forest Bandung Regency

In general, all Eduforestry Development activities through Multistakeholder Partnership as MBKM Implementation and Empowerment of Village Communities around Mount Puntang Forest Bandung Regency are as follows.



a. Preparation:

- 1) Community identification, especially members of the Bukit Amanah Forest Village Community Institute;
- 2) Need assessment of Forest Village Community Institute;
- 3) Programs synchronization with related institutions;
- 4) Partners identification for local chaperones in the community.

b. Planning

- 1) Needs and problems mapping of Forest Village Community Institutions;
- 2) Planning with stakeholders;
- 3) Program plan and stages preparation;
- 4) Proposals submission to all partner agencies.

c. Implementation

- 1) Activities to stakeholders socialization;
- 2) Capacity building of Forest Village Community Institute and Coffee Academy managers in Agroforestry Coffee Commodities both on and off farm;
- 3) Institutional strengthening of LMDH and coffee academy implementers;
- 4) LMDH's economic improvement through agroforestry of coffee commodities;
- 5) Agroforestry and Agroprocessing coffee business facilities and infrastructure;
- 6) LMDH empowerment in productive efforts of agroprocessing coffee commodities;
- 7) Network improvement of marketing partnership.

d. Monitoring and Supervision

- 1) Monitoring is carried out on the entire process of activities while the activity is in progress.
- 2) Supervision is routine, done when there is less than optimal work results so it needs efforts to improve implementers' performance.

e. Evaluation

- 1) Formative evaluation during the activity process;
- 2) Summative evaluation at the end of activity;
- 3) Joint evaluation when the program finished.

f. Reporting is delivered to all stakeholders in the middle and at the end of the program.

C. CONCLUSION

1. The problem of forest resource degradation and poverty of community living around forest areas is such a shared responsibility. Therefore, it is necessary to build a comprehensive, participatory and sustainable system in forest area in management, protection, security and empowerment. Eduforestry development through multistakeholder partnership is one alternative model that can be implemented based on the principles of partnership, environmental management, and community empowerment to improve the forest areas functioned ecologically, economically and socially.
2. Multistakeholder partnership in the development of Eduforestry Mount Puntang as MBKM implementation is a comprehensive effort to accelerate the downstream process of research and community service conducted by universities that can be utilized by the community as well as to improve socio-economic community around the forest.

D. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended more aligning activities of management, protection, security, and empowerment over forest communities concerned at their characteristics, needs, and regional development activities. Thus, it is necessary to develop partnership patterns with other institutions / agencies to improve the function and benefits of forest resources.

Stakeholders are encouraged to increase intensive assistance, monitoring and evaluation for implementing forest conservation, securing the region, empowering forest communities, periodically and consistently.

REFERENCES

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