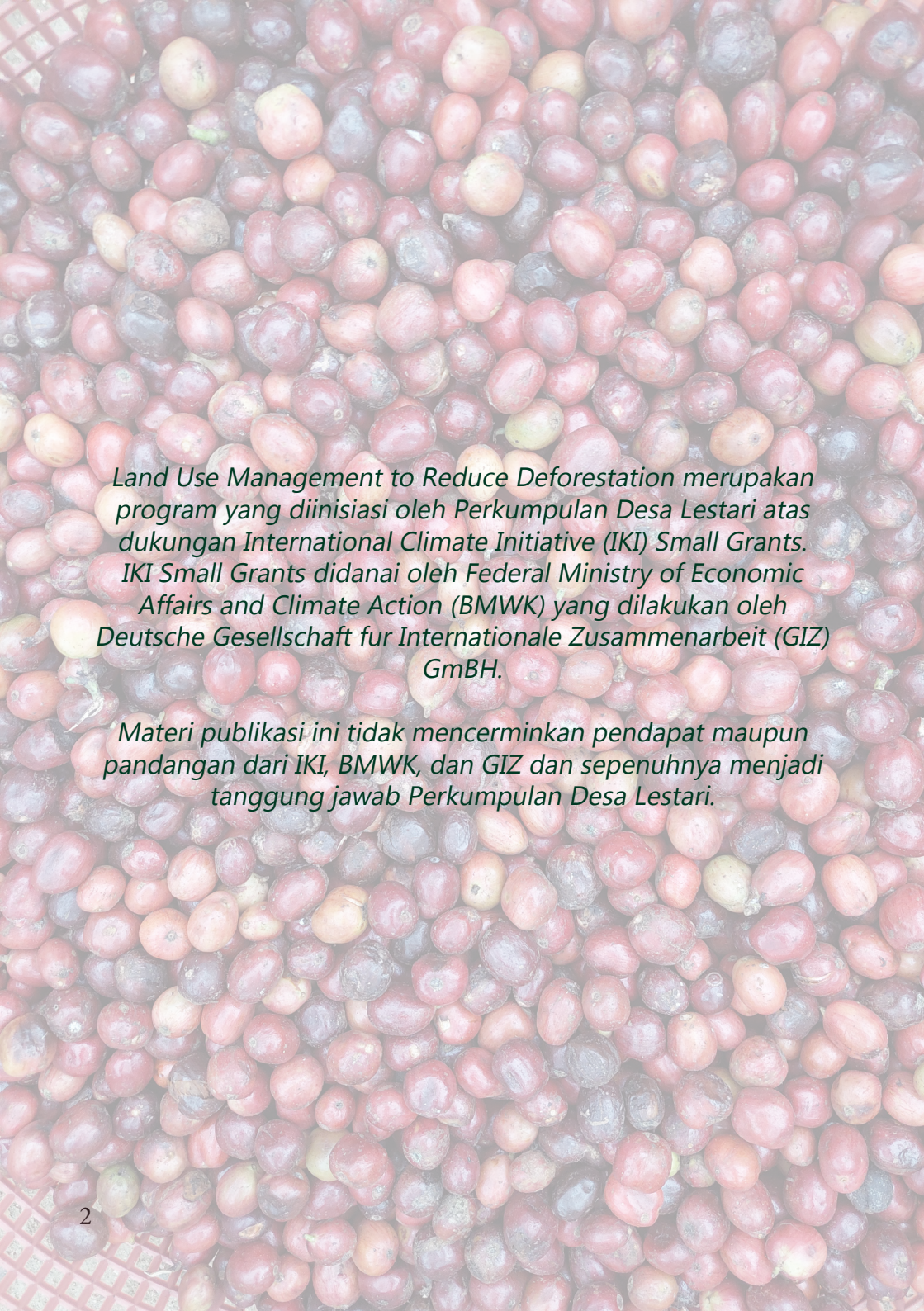




**GOOD PRACTICES OF
LUMeR
LAND USE MANAGEMENT
TO REDUCE DEFORESTATION**

**Sustainable Agroforestry Practices | Good Governance Practices
Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)**



Land Use Management to Reduce Deforestation merupakan program yang diinisiasi oleh Perkumpulan Desa Lestari atas dukungan International Climate Initiative (IKI) Small Grants. IKI Small Grants didanai oleh Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) yang dilakukan oleh Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

Materi publikasi ini tidak mencerminkan pendapat maupun pandangan dari IKI, BMWK, dan GIZ dan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab Perkumpulan Desa Lestari.



INDONESIA VERSION

Bahan Organik Pu

LAHAN kritis kerap dijumpai di Kerinci. Lahan yang kritis ditandai dengan tanah gersang dan berbatu. Biasanya lahan kritis ditemui di daerah dengan topografi bergelombang hingga berbukit dan memiliki kemiringan lereng di atas 15 persen.

Pembakaran menjadi penyebab lahan kritis. Efyawan, petani kopi di Desa Tamiai, Kerinci mengaku sempat membakar untuk membuka lahan karena dinilai lebih efisien. Ternyata membakar lahan yang selama ini dilakukan membawa dampak negatif lain. “Tanaman yang saya tanam jadi tidak produktif di lahan yang saya bakar,” ungkapnya.

Nasib yang sama juga dirasakan oleh Muhtarom, petani kopi dan kayu manis di Desa Pematang Lingkung. Lahan pertanian miliknya sempat kritis sekali. Berkali-kali Muhtarom menanam tanaman muda di lahannya pasti tidak bisa tumbuh.

“Kemungkinan karena dulu pengolahan lahannya sering dibakar dan sudah terlalu banyak menggunakan pupuk kimia. Lahan pun jadi kritis,” kata Muhtarom.



Kondisi lahan kritis pasca pembakaran

Kondisi lahan kritis ini tidak bisa dibiarkan. Bila dibiarkan, lahan pertanian akan semakin rusak dan bahkan tidak bisa diselamatkan. Padahal pertanian merupakan mata pencaharian utama sekaligus sumber penghidupan masyarakat Kerinci.

Muhtarom sempat kebingungan bagaimana memulihkan lahannya supaya tanaman bisa tumbuh kembali. Setelah Perkumpulan Desa Lestari hadir memberikan pendampingan, dirinya

ulihkan Lahan Kritis



keran di Dusun Koto Ipuh, Desa Tamiai

mulai mengenali bahwa ada bahan-bahan alami seperti jerami dan sampah rumah tangga yang bisa dimanfaatkan untuk memulihkan lahan. Terlebih bahan-bahan tersebut mudah ditemui di desa.

Muhtarom pun menggunakan fermentasi jerami untuk memulihkan lahannya. “Saya memfermentasi jerami sekitar satu bulan. Perubahannya mulai tampak paling cepat setelah 6 bulan pemberian fermentasi jerami,” ucapnya.

Fermentasi bahan organik menjadi upaya pemulihan lahan. Kendati demikian, lahan tetap perlu diolah secara berkelanjutan, salah satunya menggunakan pupuk berbahan kimia. Nasro, petani kopi di Desa Pematang Lingkung, mulanya memakai sekitar 15 karung pupuk kimia untuk 3500 batang kopi di lahannya. Selain berdampak buruk bagi lahan, banyaknya pupuk kimia yang digunakan juga membuat biaya produksi tinggi.

“Sejak dikenalkan pupuk organik oleh tim Perkumpulan Desa Lestari, pemakaian pupuk kimia sangat berkurang karena saya sudah bisa memanfaatkan kotoran ternak yang bisa memberi nutrisi untuk tanaman kopi. Hasilnya cukup memuaskan,” kata Nasro.

Pemakaian pupuk organik, ungkap Nasro, menjadi cita-cita petani di Kerinci yang tidak ingin ketergantungan dengan pupuk kimia dan beralih ke sumber daya yang ada untuk pupuk. Pemakaian pupuk organik oleh petani-petani menjadi salah satu upaya menjaga kesuburan lahan pertanian, sekaligus menekan laju deforestasi di Kerinci. (LA)

Kewenangan Lokal Desa dalam Upaya Pengurangan Deforestasi



Lokalatih Kapasitas Pemerintah Desa dalam Penyusunan Rencana Tata Guna Lahan Desa untuk pembangunan berkelanjutan

DEFORESTASI menjadi isu krusial yang perlu mendapat perhatian khusus, terutama di kawasan hutan produksi seperti di Kabupaten Kerinci. Sebanyak 72,63% lahan agroforestri mendominasi hutan produksi Kerinci, dengan 60% perkebunan kayu manis dan kopi. Terjadi perubahan tutupan hutan seluas 36.269,50 ha atau 8,61% dari total luas Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat pada periode 2010-2018. Penurunan tutupan lahan sebesar 76% akan menyebabkan penurunan jumlah penyerapan karbon

dan berdampak negatif pada ekosistem hutan Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat.

Desa Pungut Hilir merupakan desa penyangga Taman Nasional Kerinci Seblat. Sebagian besar masyarakat yang bermatapencaharian sebagai petani kopi dan kayu manis, menandakan bahwa desa ini memiliki kawasan hutan produksi yang cukup luas. Adanya aktivitas pertanian tidak lepas dari resiko pembakaran untuk membuka lahan. Pembakaran inilah yang perlu diperhatikan

karena mengakibatkan penurunan tutupan lahan.

Kewenangan lokal desa adalah salah satu jalan keluarnya. Pasca Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa yang kemudian disempurnakan dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2024 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa, paradigma pembangunan desa sudah berubah dari desa sebagai objek pembangunan kini menjadi subjek pembangunan. Desa juga mendapat mandat untuk mengatur urusan rumah tangganya sendiri untuk mencapai SDGs sebagai arah pembangunan.

Desa seharusnya sudah menyadari dan memahami posisi ini. Kenyataannya justru sebaliknya. “Desa belum memahami dengan baik apa saja yang menjadi kewenangannya sehingga pada prakteknya desa terkesan tidak diberi keleluasaan. Bahkan cenderung banyak “tekanan” dari pihak-pihak di luar pemerintahan desa,” ungkap staf lapangan Ahmad Rifa’i.

Berangkat dari realita tersebut, tim Perkumpulan Desa Lestari secara bertahap melakukan intervensi berupa transfer ilmu, pengetahuan, dan wawasan kepada perangkat desa melalui beberapa lokalatih seperti penyusunan Rencana Tata Guna Lahan Desa, pemutakhiran data profil desa, dan pengkajian potensi dan permasalahan desa serta mendampingi Desa Pungut Hilir dalam

proses merumuskan kewenangan lokal desa.

“Setidaknya sekarang kami bisa mulai menentukan arah pembangunan ke depan dengan mempertimbangkan aspek ekonomi masyarakat, sosial, dan lingkungan,” kata Kepala Desa Pungut Hilir Zamzari pasca lokalatih Penyusunan Rencana Tata Guna Lahan Desa.

Pasca lokalatih, Desa Pungut Hilir menginisiasi penyusunan Peraturan Desa tentang Kewenangan Lokal pada Oktober 2023. Setelah melalui tahap pendataan yang cukup panjang, draft peraturan desa didiskusikan pada Mei 2024. Proses ini tidak hanya melibatkan perangkat desa, melainkan juga beberapa lembaga seperti lembaga adat, kelompok pemuda, kelompok tani, kader PKK, dan perwakilan tokoh masyarakat.

Desa Pungut Hilir berhasil merumuskan empat kewenangan lokal berskala desa, meliputi bidang Pemerintahan Desa, Pembangunan Desa, Pembinaan Kemasyarakatan Desa, dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa. Peraturan Desa ini juga mengakomodir pemanfaatan sumberdaya alam dan lingkungan desa, salah satunya pengembangan pola wanatani. Berlakunya peraturan desa yang disahkan pada 16 Agustus 2024 ini menandakan masyarakat Desa Pungut Hilir berkomitmen dalam upaya mengurangi laju deforestasi di Kabupaten Kerinci. (LA)

Sekolah Lapang Wujudkan Pertanian Ramah Lingkungan



Sekolah lapang pembuatan biostarter untuk pupuk organik di Desa Tamiai

KOPI DAN KAYU MANIS merupakan komoditas unggulan yang mendominasi lahan-lahan perkebunan di Kerinci, termasuk Desa Pungut Hilir, Desa Tamiai, dan Desa Pematang Lingkung yang sebagian besar masyarakatnya bermatapencaharian sebagai petani. Kondisi lahan yang kritis dan produktivitas kedua komoditas yang menurun menja-

di masalah yang dihadapi oleh mereka. Masalah yang dibiarkan berlarut-larut berdampak pada lahan yang tidak produktif ditinggalkan lalu petani membuka lahan baru hingga melewati batas hutan dengan cara dibakar.

Melihat pola pertanian tidak ramah lingkungan yang terjadi, tim Perkum-

pulan Desa Lestari menginisiasi sekolah lapang dan penyediaan demplot sebagai upaya awal mengelola lahan dengan prinsip-prinsip yang lebih ramah lingkungan. Kegiatan ini juga berusaha memberikan penyadartahuan kepada masyarakat petani tentang dampak-dampak perubahan lingkungan karena pemanasan global.

“Fokus kami mengurangi dampak pembakaran limbah hasil pertanian, penggunaan pestisida berlebihan, dan dampak penggunaan pupuk sintetis secara terus menerus terhadap kondisi tanah,” ungkap Spesialis Agroforestri Perkumpulan Desa Lestari Ruhui Eka Setiawan.

Beberapa metode yang diajarkan pada Sekolah Lapang antara lain pembuatan lubang angin pada permukaan tanah yang miring, pembuatan dan pengaplikasian pupuk organik cair dari fermentasi urin kambing, pembuatan dan pengaplikasian pupuk organik padat dari kotoran hewan, pembuatan dan pengaplikasian pestisida nabati pada tanaman sayuran, dan pengaplikasian kapur cair.

Nasro, petani kopi dari Desa Pematang Lingkung, sudah memanfaatkan lubang angin di lahannya. “Lubang angin ini berguna untuk menampung sisa-sisa tunas cabang kopi yang tidak produktif dan menampung pupuk kandang,” kata Nasro.

Selain lubang angin, Nasro juga sudah membuat pupuk dari urin dan kotoran ternak. Pupuk yang terbuat dari bahan organik ini bisa memberikan nutrisi yang cukup bagi tanaman kopi di lahannya. Nasro mengaku saat ini penggunaan pupuk kimia berkurang banyak dan mengklaim hasil tanamannya jadi jauh lebih bagus setelah menggunakan pupuk organik daripada kimia.

Sekolah lapang yang diinisiasi oleh tim Perkumpulan Desa Lestari memberikan dampak positif bagi para petani. “Ini sejalan dengan cita-cita kami, para petani khususnya di Pematang Lingkung, untuk tidak ketergantungan dengan pupuk kimia dan memanfaatkan sumber daya yang ada,” ujarnya. (LA)



Biji kopi robusta petik merah yang sudah di-roasting

Petik Merah dan Okulasi, Solusi Budidaya Kopi Berkelanjutan

KOPI ROBUSTA menjadi komoditas andalan di Kerinci. Cita rasanya yang khas dengan sisa rasa manis adalah salah satu alasan kopi ini digemari sehingga permintaan meningkat. Tak hanya itu, tren harga kopi robusta saat ini cukup tinggi. Harga green bean kopi robusta asalana saja mencapai Rp65 ribu per kilogram.

Permintaan dan harga yang tinggi pun membuat petani kopi semakin antusias menanam kopi. Petani yang sebelumnya sudah menanam kopi berlomba-lomba

memanen buah-buah kopi di lahan mereka, salah satunya Muhtarom, petani kopi dari Desa Pematang Lingkung, Kecamatan Batang Merangin, Kabupaten Kerinci.

“Cara memanennya dicampur antara hijau, kuning, dan merah karena lebih menghemat tenaga,” kata Muhtarom. Meskipun begitu, dia mengakui kalau ada perbedaan harga dan kopi dibandingkan kopi petik merah tapi dia tidak menganggap hal itu sebagai masalah.

Buah kopi yang dipanen campur akan berdampak pada kualitasnya. Semakin rendah kualitas, harga kopi semakin turun. Usia tanaman kopi pun menjadi lebih pendek. Secara tidak langsung, pendeknya usia tanaman mempengaruhi tutupan lahan di Kabupaten Kerinci.

Memulai Petik Merah

Petani kopi lainnya, Khairul Hadi, sempat melakukan panen campur pada 700 batang kopi di lahannya. Dia memetik semua buah kopi tanpa melakukan proses seleksi. Seiring berjalannya waktu dan mendapat pendampingan, Khairul menyadari ada cara panen kopi yang lebih baik serta berkelanjutan. Dirinya hanya memanen buah kopi berwarna merah dan kuning sementara buah yang masih hijau dibiarkan sampai berubah warna.

Meskipun belum menerapkan praktik panen petik merah sepenuhnya, Khairul berusaha menjaga agar usia tanaman kopi lebih panjang. Selain itu Khairul mengaku terdapat perbedaan kualitas kopi yang dihasilkan. Kopi robusta petik merah mempunyai aroma yang lebih manis dan lembut dibandingkan kopi robusta petik campur.

“Dulu kopi asalan rasanya kuat. Kalau kopi dari hasil petik merah rasanya lebih lembut dan nyaman di perut, nggak buat kembang,” ungkap Khairul.

Harga kopi robusta petik merah tentu

berbeda. Saat ini green bean-nya saja menembus Rp80 ribu per kilogram. Perbedaan yang cukup banyak dibanding green bean kopi robusta asalan. Tingginya harga turut meningkatkan keuntungan Khairul sebagai petani kopi.

Okulasi, Solusi Atasi Keterbatasan Stok Kopi

Pemintaan kopi yang tinggi melampaui stok kopi yang ada. Petani pun mulai mencari cara untuk meningkatkan produktivitas tanaman kopi, salah satunya melalui metode okulasi. Okulasi mer-



Khairul Hadi



Proses okulasi tanaman kopi robusta

upakan teknik sussy tanaman secara vegetatif, yaitu dengan cara menempelkan mata tunas dari suatu tanaman kepada tanaman lainnya. Menggabungkan sifat baik dari masing-masing tanaman bertujuan meningkatkan produksi buah kopi.

Budidaya kopi robusta menggunakan teknik okulasi mampu meningkatkan jumlah produksi hingga dua kali lipat-nya dibanding kengan tanaman kopi yang dibudidayakan tidak menggunakan teknik ini. Waktu panen kopi robusta pun menjadi lebih panjang—yang men-

jadi keunggulan dalam kontribusi menjaga tutupan lahan di Kerinci.

“Sebagian tanaman sudah diokulasikan. Sekarang baru mulai berkembang dan berbunga. Perkiraan tahun depan berbuah.” kata Khairul.

Teknik petik merah dan okulasi adalah dua upaya berbeda untuk menjaga tanaman kopi. Apabila keduanya diterapkan sepenuhnya secara bersamaan, pertanian kopi berkelanjutan terwujud. Dengan begitu tutupan lahan terjaga dan deforestasi teratasi. (LA)


Penuhi Kebutuhan Bibit, Warga Pungut Hilir Sepakat Bangun Rumah Semai



Proses pembangunan rumah semai di Desa Pungut Hilir

“Pengurus hutan adat berhak mendapat insentif dari kegiatan pemanfaatan (hutan adat). Hutan adat yang tersisa jika dibiarkan tidak terkelola dan tidak ada yang menjaga, lama-lama akan habis berubah fungsi menjadi area perladangan.”

KETUA LEMBAGA PENGELOLA HUTAN ADAT (LPHA), Amran, menyampaikan aspirasinya pada forum Musyawarah Rencana Pembangunan Desa (Musrenbangdes) Pungut Hilir pada Januari 2023 lalu. Adanya insentif, menurut Amran, dapat menjaga serta meningkatkan kinerja para pengelola dalam mengamankan hutan adat.



Zamzari selaku Kepala Desa Pungut Hilir mengusulkan membangun rumah semai di lahan yang dikelola LPHA. Dirinya menilai membangun rumah semai tidak hanya dapat memberi insentif bagi pengelola LPHA melainkan juga membantu memenuhi persediaan bibit di desa. Pasalnya persediaan bibit di desa masih sangat terbatas. Alhasil para petani mencari bibit ke luar desa Pungut Hilir dengan harga relatif mahal. Kualitas bibitnya pun juga rendah.

Sebanyak 26 orang secara gotong royong terlibat membangun rumah semai. Pembangunan ini melibatkan LPHA, Lembaga Kerapatan Adat (LKA), Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD), Pemerintah Desa, masyarakat Pungut Hilir, dan tim Perkumpulan Desa Lestari.

“Kegiatan pembangunan rumah semai secara gotong royong ini sebagai salah satu upaya penyangangan anggota kelompok yang akan mengelola persemaian. Masyarakat yang ikut dalam pembangunan persemaian otomatis akan menjadi anggota kelompok pengelola persemaian,” ucap Amran.

Rumah semai ini berkapasitas 15 ribu bibit. Jenis tanaman yang masuk ke da-

lam pembibitan antara lain kayu manis, kopi, dan beberapa tanaman multi-purpose tree species yang diminati masyarakat. Pemilihan bibit kayu manis dan kopi bertujuan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan bibit di Desa Pungut Hilir yang mayoritas masyarakatnya bermata pencaharian sebagai petani kayu manis dan kopi.

Masyarakat desa menyambut pembangunan rumah semai ini dengan semangat dan antusias. Dukungan dari jajaran Pemerintah Desa juga menjadi modal baik bagi Perkumpulan Desa Lestari untuk mendampingi kegiatan inisiasi persemaian, dan kegiatan-kegiatan lainnya yang berkaitan dengan pengelolaan lahan dan pengembangan usaha pengolahan produk dari komoditas kopi dan kayu manis di Desa Pungut Hilir.

“Selagi kegiatan yang dilakukan dapat memberikan manfaat bagi masyarakat Desa Pungut Hilir, Pemerintah Desa akan terus mendukung. Kegiatan semacam ini diharapkan dapat berjalan secara berkelanjutan, sehingga masyarakat mendapatkan manfaat jangka panjang,” kata Zamzari. (LA)

Revitalisasi BUMDes, Perlahan Gerakkan Roda Ekonomi Desa

BUMDES dapat diartikan sebagai badan usaha yang seluruh atau sebagian besar modalnya dimiliki oleh desa melalui penyertaan secara langsung yang berasal kekayaan desa yang dipisahkan guna mengelola aset, jasa pelayanan, dan usaha lain untuk kesejahteraan masyarakat desa.

Semula Desa Pungut Hilir, Desa Tamiai, dan Desa Pematang Lingkung sudah membentuk Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes). Kegiatan unit usaha sempat berjalan. Desa Pungut Hilir membuka usaha pupuk dan pestisida, Desa Tamiai menjalankan Pamsimas dan penjualan kopi asalan, sedangkan Desa Pematang Lingkung mengelola depot air minum dan objek wisata Sisik Melik. Namun semua unit usaha itu berhenti di tengah jalan karena merugi. Selain itu semua BUMDes belum berbadan hukum. Perlahan pengurus meninggalkan BUMDes hingga tak terurus.

Padahal BUMDes merupakan entitas bisnis berskala mikro yang mampu menggerakkan perekonomian masyarakat desa. Pemanfaatan potensi, kekayaan, dan aset desa yang dikelola dengan baik dan maksimal sebesar-be-

sarnya untuk kesejahteraan masyarakat desa. Revitalisasi pun perlu dilakukan

BUMDes Tiang Bingkuk Tamiai Kembali Hidup

Langkah pertama yang dilakukan adalah penataan kembali struktur organisasi di BUMDes Tamiai melalui musyawarah desa pada Desember 2023. Pada kegiatan tersebut, struktur kepemimpinan yang baru beserta rincian tugas dan wewenang para pengelolanya, pembahasan dan pengesahan Anggaran Dasar dan Anggaran Rumah Tangga telah disepakati. BUMDes yang dinamai Tiang Bingkuk ini juga sepakat menjalankan usaha produksi air bersih dan kopi dengan merk KoTa Robusta.

“Kami para pengurus mulai menginventarisir kebutuhan BUMDes, menentukan target produksi kopi tahunan, segmen pasar, dan strategi yang perlu kami lakukan untuk mengelola produksi air bersih,” ungkap Direktur BUMDes Tiang Bingkuk Efryawan.

Efryawan yang juga petani kopi turut berkontribusi dalam memperkuat usaha pengolahan kopi dengan memasok



KoTa, kopi robusta bubuk produksi BUMDes Tiang Bingkuk Desa Tamiai

kopi hasil panen dari lahannya. Petani kopi lainnya juga didorong untuk memasok kopi ke BUMDes untuk kemudian diproses menjadi beberapa produk turunan, antara lain kopi robusta premium dan green bean fine robusta.

BUMDes Tiang Bingkuk menasar beberapa segmen konsumen. Segmen kopi di skala lokal atau desa lebih memilih kopi bubuk karena kebiasaan mayoritas masyarakat Desa Tamiai dan sekitarnya yang menyeduh kopi dengan tambahan gula. Selain itu kopi harga kopi bubuk yang terjangkau lebih diminati.

“Kopi robusta premium dan kopi fine robusta punya peminatnya sendiri, khususnya kalangan penikmat kopi. Kami

mengenalkan dan memasarkan kopi ini kepada komunitas-komunitas di luar Kabupaten Kerinci,” jelas Efyawan.

Saat ini BUMDes Tiang Bingkuk memasok kopi ke Kota Jambi, Muara Bungo, dan Kabupaten Batanghari. Meski sudah punya pelanggan tetap, BUMDes akan terus memperluas pasar sehingga kopi robusta dari Desa Tamiai semakin dikenal masyarakat luas.

Grosir Sembako Bangkitkan BUMDes Batuah Pungut Hilir

BUMDes Batuah Pungut Hilir sudah terbentuk sejak 2016. BUMDes sempat aktif meski belum memiliki legalitas berbadan hukum. BUMDes menjalank-

an usaha toko pertanian yang menjual pupuk dan pestisida tetapi mengalami kerugian.

“Masyarakat banyak yang berhutang dan tidak bayar barang-barang. Modal usaha habis untuk bayar gaji pengurus dan pegawai,” kata Staf Lapangan Casminto. Akibatnya para pengurus mengundurkan diri sehingga BUMDes tidak beroperasi sejak 2023.

Satu tahun kemudian BUMDes melakukan revitalisasi. Prosesnya dimulai pada Maret 2024 lalu. Melalui intervensi dari Perkumpulan Desa Lestari, BUMDes memperbarui struktur organisasi, menggali ide usaha, hingga analisis kelayakan usaha. BUMDes sepakat menjalankan unit usaha Grosir Sembako. Kabar baik lainnya, BUMDes Batuah Pungut Hilir sudah mendapatkan status berbadan hukum pada 17 Juni 2024.

Kasnita selaku Direktur BUMDes yang baru, bersama pengurus lainnya mulai membuka toko grosir sembako pada 10 Agustus 2024. Bertempat di ruko milik Kepala Desa Pungut Hilir, toko grosir sembako ini masih menjual beberapa jenis barang kebutuhan pokok saja, diantaranya beras, minyak goreng, dan sabun cuci.

“Sebenarnya ada banyak yang ingin kami tambahkan. Kami masih cari tahu apa saja barangnya dari pelanggan yang datang ke toko kami sambil terus (toko grosir) jalan,” ungkap Kasnita. Dengan begitu, pengurus BUMDes mampu memetakan barang apa saja yang perlu ditambahkan sesuai permintaan konsumen.

Toko grosir sembako yang dijalankan oleh BUMDes membuahkan hasil. Baru dua minggu buka, toko ini telah meraup



Direktur BUMDes Tiang Bingkuk Efriyawan (kiri) dan Direktur BUMDes Batuah Pungut Hilir Kasnita (kanan)

omzet Rp10 juta. Hal ini memantik semangat—terutama bagi pengurus BUMDes—untuk mengembangkan usaha.

BUMDes Bukit Kinantan Pematang Lingkung Mulai Merangkak

Mulanya BUMDes ini bernama Jaya Bersama Pematang Lingkung sejak pendiriannya pada 2017. BUMDes ini sempat menjalankan beberapa usaha tetapi para pengurus tidak mampu mempertanggungjawabkannya. Akibatnya kepercayaan masyarakat desa luntur hingga BUMDes vakum selama 2020 – 2024.

Intervensi dari Perkumpulan Desa Lestari menjadi titik balik BUMDes di Desa Pematang Lingkung bangkit. BUMDes berganti nama dari Jaya Bersama menjadi Bukit Kinantan. BUMDes Bukit

Kinantan merevitalisasi dari aspek kelembagaan dan usaha.

Selanjutnya tim perumus revitalisasi menyusun dokumen persyaratan untuk mendaftar badan hukum seperti Perdes Pendirian BUMDes, Anggaran Dasar, Perkades Anggaran Rumah Tangga, dan Program Kerja BUMDes 2024. BUMDes Bukit Kinantan sepakat menjalani usaha depot air minum, penjualan produk UMKM seperti keripik, dan catering. BUMDes Bukit Kinantan memperoleh legalitas badan hukum pada 12 Juli 2024. Perlahan kegiatan usaha BUMDes mulai berjalan. Usaha catering sempat menerima beberapa kali pesanan. Hasil ini menjadi penanda BUMDes Bukit Kinantan Pematang Lingkung mulai merangkak untuk bangkit kembali. (LA)



Rengginang singkong dan keripik pisang produksi BUMDes Bukit Kinantan Pematang Lingkung



Kepala Desa Pematang Lingkung, Kepala Desa Pungut Hilir, dan Kepala BPD Tamiai bersama Sekretaris Daerah Kabupaten Kerinci, Kepala Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa, dan Direktur Perkumpulan Desa Lestari

Dapat Respon Positif, Penerapan Agroforestri Berkelanjutan Perlu Diperluas Lagi

TERHITUNG sejak akhir 2022, tiga desa di Kabupaten Kerinci—Desa Pungut Hilir, Desa Tamiai, dan Desa Pematang Lingkung—menjadi desa model untuk program Penguatan Kapasitas dan Tata Kelola Lahan Desa dalam Penerapan Agroforestri Berkelanjutan yang diinisiasi oleh Perkumpulan Desa Lestari. Penguatan kapasitas yang dilakukan meliputi tiga aspek, yaitu lingkungan, tata kelola pemerintahan desa, dan ekonomi.

Ketiga desa dampingan mempunyai potensi kopi dan kayu manis sebagai

komoditas unggulan untuk ditanam di hutan produksi. Masyarakat yang sukarela terlibat dalam program mengembangkan beberapa area demplot untuk memisahkan tanaman hortikultura dari tanaman kopi dan kayu manis, dimana demplot tersebut diintervensi dengan metode bertani dan berkebun secara organik. Kebun-kebun kopi dan kayu manis diremajakan dengan menerapkan *Sustainable Agroforestry Practices* (SAP).

“Sebelumnya, kami para petani, tidak pernah mengetahui dan merasakan

tata kelola lahan yang baik. Setelah mendapat pendampingan, kami merasakan betul dampaknya—terutama pada tata kelola lahan pertanian,” ucap Khairul Hadi, petani kopi dan kayu manis dari Desa Pematang Lingkung pada kegiatan Lokakarya Diseminasi Capaian Program Penguatan Kapasitas dan Tata Kelola Lahan Desa dalam Penerapan Agroforestri Berkelanjutan pada Kamis (22/08) di Gedung Sekretariat Daerah Kabupaten Kerinci.

Upaya penerapan agroforestri berkelanjutan perlu didukung dengan rencana pembangunan melalui peran Pemerintah Desa. Kepala Desa beserta para Perangkat Pemerintah Desa, BPD, dan Pemangku Adat harus mampu berpikir dan bersikap kritis, serta bertindak strategis agar Desa benar-benar menjadi penyangga, baik penyangga kawasan

kehutanan (Taman Nasional) maupun penyangga kawasan perkotaan melalui penyusunan rencana pembangunan.

“Sebaiknya ada semacam acuan yang disepakati bersama untuk membantu menyusun Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa.” kata Sekretaris Desa Pungut Hilir Aswardi.

Reaktivasi Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) turut mengambil peran dari aspek ekonomi dalam upaya mendukung penerapan agroforestri berkelanjutan. BUMDes berfungsi sebagai penyedia layanan kebutuhan masyarakat dan pemasar produk olahan hasil produksi masyarakat. Keberadaan BUMDes mampu menggerakkan roda perekonomian masyarakat desa. Hal ini—secara tidak langsung—menjaga praktek agroforestri berkelanjutan di



Direktur BUMDes Batuah Pungut Hilir Kasnita



Kepala Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Syahril Hayadi

Kabupaten Kerinci.

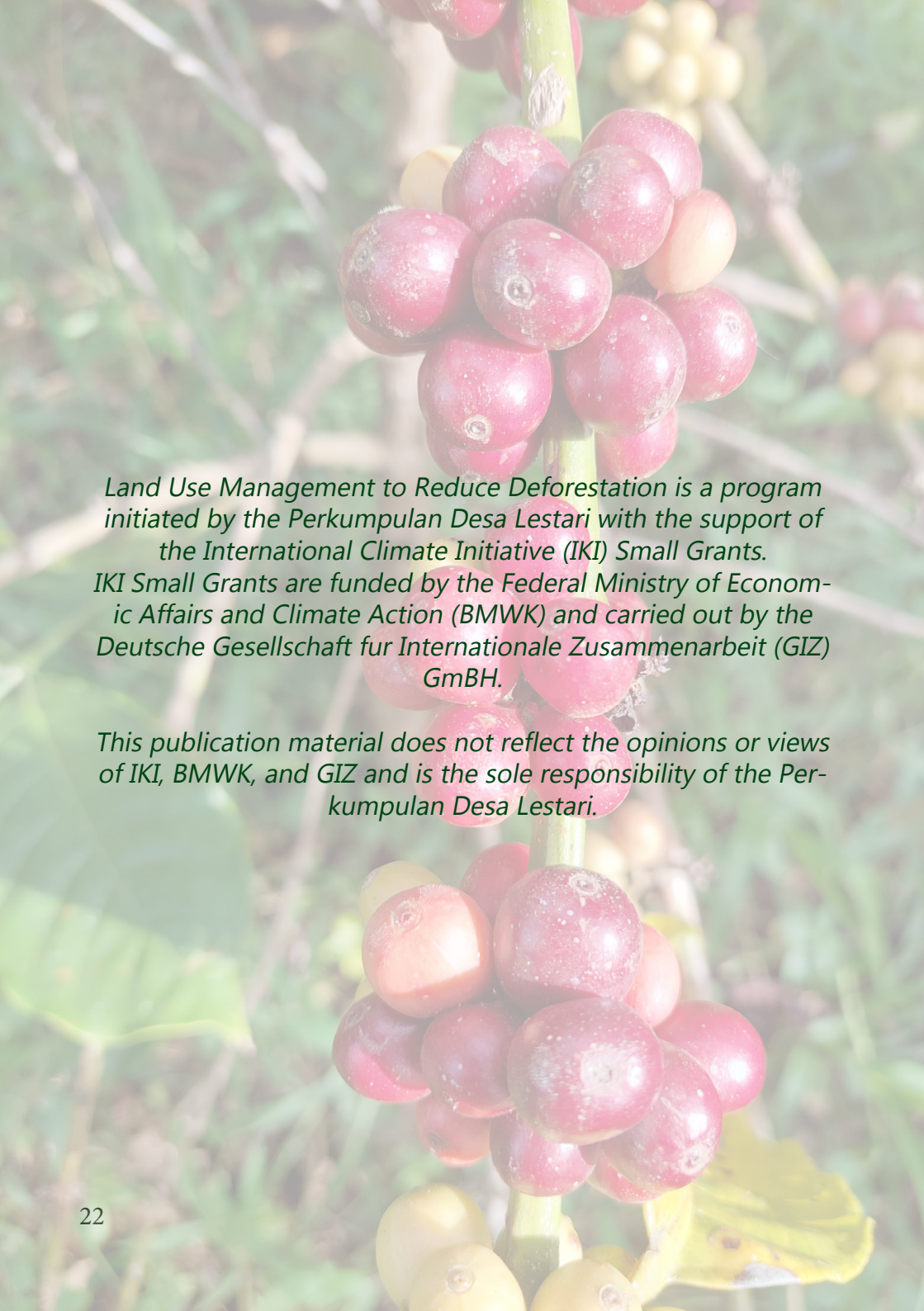
“BUMDes di desa kami sempat tidak berjalan. Sejak dua minggu terakhir, BUMDes Batuah sudah kembali aktif dan telah mendapat omzet yang cukup memuaskan. Kami masih sangat berharap ada bimbingan agar bisa jadi lebih baik ke depannya,” ungkap Direktur BUMDes Batuah Pungut Hilir Kasnita.

Respon positif dari benefisiaris menyulutkan semangat baru, baik bagi masyarakat desa penerima manfaat untuk melanjutkan praktek baik pasca program maupun bagi masyarakat desa-desa lain yang ingin mengadopsi praktek baik yang telah dilakukan.

“Kegiatan ini luar biasa efek positifnya bagi masyarakat. Harapan kami, prak-

tek ini bisa diadopsi oleh desa-desa lain. Kita jadikan tiga desa ini sebagai desa percontohan untuk studi banding. Kami sangat berterima kasih kepada Perkumpulan Desa Lestari karena banyak sekali tugas kami yang sudah dibantu,” ucap Kepala Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Kabupaten Kerinci Syahril Hayadi.

Peserta Lokakarya berkomitmen untuk melanjutkan praktek baik serta memaksimalkan fungsi-fungsi mereka, baik sebagai Aparatur Sipil Negara, perangkat desa, petani, dan perwakilan dari kelompok-kelompok masyarakat lainnya, untuk menjaga serta meningkatkan upaya penerapan agroforestri berkelanjutan dari tingkat tapak hingga kabupaten. (LA)



Land Use Management to Reduce Deforestation is a program initiated by the Perkumpulan Desa Lestari with the support of the International Climate Initiative (IKI) Small Grants. IKI Small Grants are funded by the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) and carried out by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

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ENGLISH VERSION

Organic Materials R



Condition of critical land after burning in Koto Ipuh, Tamiai Village

CRITICAL LAND is often found in Kerinci. It is characterized by barren and rocky soil, wavy to hilly topography, and a slope of more than 15 percent.

Burning is the cause of critical land. Efyawan, a coffee farmer in Tamiai Village, Kerinci, admitted that he had set fires to clear land because he was considered more efficient. It turns out that burning land that has been done so far has had other negative impacts. “The plants I planted became unproductive on the land I burned,” he said.

Muhtarom, a coffee and cinnamon farmer in Pematang Lingkung Village,

also felt the same fate. His agricultural land was very critical. Muhtarom often planted young plants on his land, but they would not grow.

“Probably because the land was often burned in the past, and (the last farmers) used too much chemical fertilizer. Land has also become critical,” said Muhtarom.

This critical land condition cannot be ignored. If left unchecked, agricultural land will become increasingly damaged and cannot even be saved, even though agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the people of Kerinci.

Restored Critical Land

Muhtarom was confused about restoring his land so plants could grow again. After Perkumpulan Desa Lestari came to assist, he began to recognize that natural materials, such as straw and household waste, could be used to restore land. Moreover, these materials are easy to find in the village.

Muhtarom also uses straw fermentation to restore his land. “I ferment the hay for about a month. The changes started to appear the fastest after six months of routinely fermenting straw,” he said.

Fermentation of organic materials is an effort to restore land. However, land still needs to be cultivated sustainably, one way of which is using chemical fertilizers. Nasro, a coffee farmer in Pematang Lingkung Village, initially used around

15 sacks of chemical fertilizer for the 3,500 coffee stalks on his land. Apart from having a bad impact on land, the large amount of chemical fertilizer used also raises production costs.

“Since the introduction of organic fertilizer by Perkumpulan Desa Lestari team, chemical fertilizer has greatly reduced because I can now use livestock manure to provide nutrition for coffee plants. The results are quite satisfying,” said Nasro.

Nasro said that farmers in Kerinci dream of using organic fertilizer. They do not want to depend on chemical fertilizers and want to switch to existing resources for fertilizer. Farmers use organic fertilizer to maintain the fertility of agricultural land while simultaneously reducing the rate of deforestation in Kerinci. (LA)



Nasro, a coffee farmer from Pematang Lingkung Village

Village Local Authority in Reducing Deforestation Efforts



Training Workshop on Village Government Capacity in Preparing Village Land Use Plans for Sustainable Development

DEFORESTATION is a crucial issue that needs special attention, especially in production forest areas such as Kerinci Regency. A total of 72.63% of agroforestry land dominates Kerinci production forests, with 60% cinnamon and coffee plantations. There was a change in forest cover covering an area of 36,269.50 ha or 8.61% of Kerinci Seblat National Park in 2010-2018. A decrease in land cover by 76% will cause a reduction in carbon absorption and negatively impact the forest ecosystem of Kerinci Se-

blat National Park.

Pungut Hilir Village is a buffer village for the Kerinci Seblat National Park. Most of the people make their living as coffee and cinnamon farmers, indicating that this village has a relatively large production forest area. Agricultural activities cannot be separated from the risk of burning to clear land. This burning needs to be considered because it results in a decrease in land cover.

Local village authority is one way out. After Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which was refined by Law Number 3 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment, to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the paradigm of village development has changed from villages as objects of development to now becoming subjects of development. Villages also have a mandate to manage their household affairs to achieve SDGs as a direction for development.

The village should be aware and understand this position. The reality is just the opposite. "Villages do not yet understand their authority well, so in practice, it seems that villages are not given freedom. There tends to be a lot of "pressure" from parties outside the village government," said field staff Ahmad Rifa'i.

Departing from this reality, the Perkumpulan Desa Lestari team gradually intervened by transferring knowledge and insight to village officials through several training sessions, such as preparing Village Land Use Plans, updating village profile data, assessing village potential and problems, and assisting Pungut Hilir Village in formulating local village authority.

"At least now we can start determining

the direction of future development by considering the community's economic, social, and environmental aspects," said the Head of Pungut Hilir Village Zamzari after local training on Preparing Village Land Use Plans.

After local training, Pungut Hilir Village initiated the preparation of Village Regulations on Local Authority in October 2023. After a fairly long data collection stage, the draft village regulations were discussed in May 2024. This process involved not only village officials but also several institutions, such as traditional institutions, youth groups, farmer groups, PKK cadres, and representatives of community leaders.

Pungut Hilir Village succeeded in formulating four village-scale local authorities, covering the fields of Village Government, Village Development, Village Community Development, and Village Community Empowerment. This Village Regulation also accommodates the use of natural resources and the village environment, including the development of agroforestry patterns. The enactment of this village regulation, which was passed on August 16, 2024, indicates that the people of Pungut Hilir Village are committed to efforts to reduce the rate of deforestation in Kerinci Regency. (LA)

Field School Model Friendly Agriculture



Making biostarter for organic fertilizer in Tamiai Village

COFFEE and cinnamon are superior commodities that dominate plantation lands in Kerinci, including Pungut Hilir Village, Tamiai Village, and Pematang Lingkung Village, where most of the people make their living as farmers. Critical land conditions and declining productivity of both commodities are the problems they face. Problems that are allowed

to drag on impact unproductive land, which is abandoned, and farmers clearing new land beyond the forest boundary by burning it.

Seeing the existing agricultural patterns that could be more environmentally friendly, the Perkumpulan Desa Lestari team initiated field schools. It provided

ade Environmentally griculture Came True

demonstration plots as initial efforts to manage land with more environmentally friendly principles. This activity also seeks to provide awareness to the farming community about the impacts of environmental change due to global warming.

“Our focus is on reducing the impact of burning agricultural waste, excessive use of pesticides, and the impact of continuous use of synthetic fertilizers on soil conditions,” said Agroforestry Specialist of Perkumpulan Desa Lestari Ruhui Eka Setiawan.

Some of the methods taught at the Field School include making ventilation holes on sloping ground surfaces, making and applying liquid organic fertilizer from fermented goat urine, making and applying solid organic fertilizer from animal dung, making and applying vegetable pesticides to vegetable plants, and applying liquid chalk.

Nasro, a coffee farmer from Pematang Lingkung Village, uses vents on his land. “This wind hole is useful for collecting the remains of unproductive coffee branch shoots and collecting manure,” said Nasro.

Besides the vents, Nasro has also made fertilizer from urine and livestock manure. Fertilizers made from organic materials can provide sufficient nutrition for coffee plants on the land. Nasro admits that currently the use of chemical fertilizers has reduced a lot and claims that his crop yields are much better after using organic fertilizers rather than chemical fertilizers.

The field school initiated by the Perkumpulan Desa Lestari team has positively impacted farmers. “This is in line with the aspirations of us farmers, especially in Pematang Lingkung, not to depend on chemical fertilizers and utilize existing resources,” he said. (LA)



Roasted red-cherry picked robusta coffee

Red-Cherry Picking and Grafting, Sustainable Coffee Cultivation Solutions

ROBUSTA coffee is a mainstay commodity in Kerinci. Its unique taste and sweet aftertaste make it so popular that demand increases. Also, the current price trend for Robusta coffee is relatively high. The price of green beans for Robusta coffee only reaches IDR 65 thousand per kilogram.

High demand and prices have made coffee farmers more enthusiastic about growing coffee. Farmers who have previously planted coffee are competing to harvest coffee fruit on their land, including Muhtarom, a coffee farmer from Pe-

matang Lingkung Village, Batang Merangin District, Kerinci Regency.

“The harvest method is a mixture of green, yellow, and red because it saves more energy,” said Muhtarom. Even so, he admits there is a difference in price and coffee compared to red-cherry-picked coffee, but he doesn’t consider this a problem.

Mixed harvested coffee fruit will have an impact on its quality. The lower the quality, the lower the price of coffee. The lifespan of coffee plants also becomes

shorter. Indirectly, the short lifespan of plants affects land cover in Kerinci Regency.

Starting Red-cherry Picking

Another coffee farmer, Khairul Hadi, had mixed harvests on 700 coffee stalks on his land. He picked all the coffee cherries without carrying out a selection process. As time went by and he received assistance, Khairul realized there was a better and more sustainable way to harvest coffee. He only harvests red and yellow coffee berries, leaving the green fruit to change color.

Even though he has yet to implement red-cherry-picked harvesting fully, Khairul is trying to ensure that the coffee plants' lives last longer. He also admitted that there were differences in the quality of the coffee produced. Red-picked robusta coffee has a sweeter and softer aroma than mixed-picked robusta coffee.

“In the past, random coffee tasted strong. “Coffee from red picking tastes softer and is more comfortable on the stomach; it doesn't make you bloated,” said Khairul.

The price of red-picked robusta coffee is undoubtedly different. Currently, green beans alone have reached IDR 80 thousand per kilogram. There are quite a lot of differences compared to green bean robusta coffee. The high price also increases Khairul's profits as a coffee farmer.



Khairul Hadi

Grafting, Solution to Overcome Limited Coffee Stocks

The high demand for coffee exceeds the existing coffee stock. Farmers are looking for ways to increase the productivity of coffee plants, one of which is through the grafting method. Grafting is a vegetative plant sussy technique, namely by attaching the shoots of one plant to another plant. Combining the good characteristics of each plant aims to increase coffee fruit production.

Cultivating robusta coffee using the grafting technique can increase production up to twofold compared to coffee

plants cultivated without this technique. Robusta coffee harvest time is also longer, which is an advantage in contributing to maintaining land cover in Kerinci. “Some of the plants have been grafted. Now, it is just starting to develop and flower. Next year’s estimates bear fruit.” said Khairul.

Red picking and grafting techniques are two different efforts to maintain coffee plants. If both are fully implemented simultaneously, sustainable coffee farming will be realized. This will maintain land cover and overcome deforestation. (LA)



Grafting process on robusta coffee plant

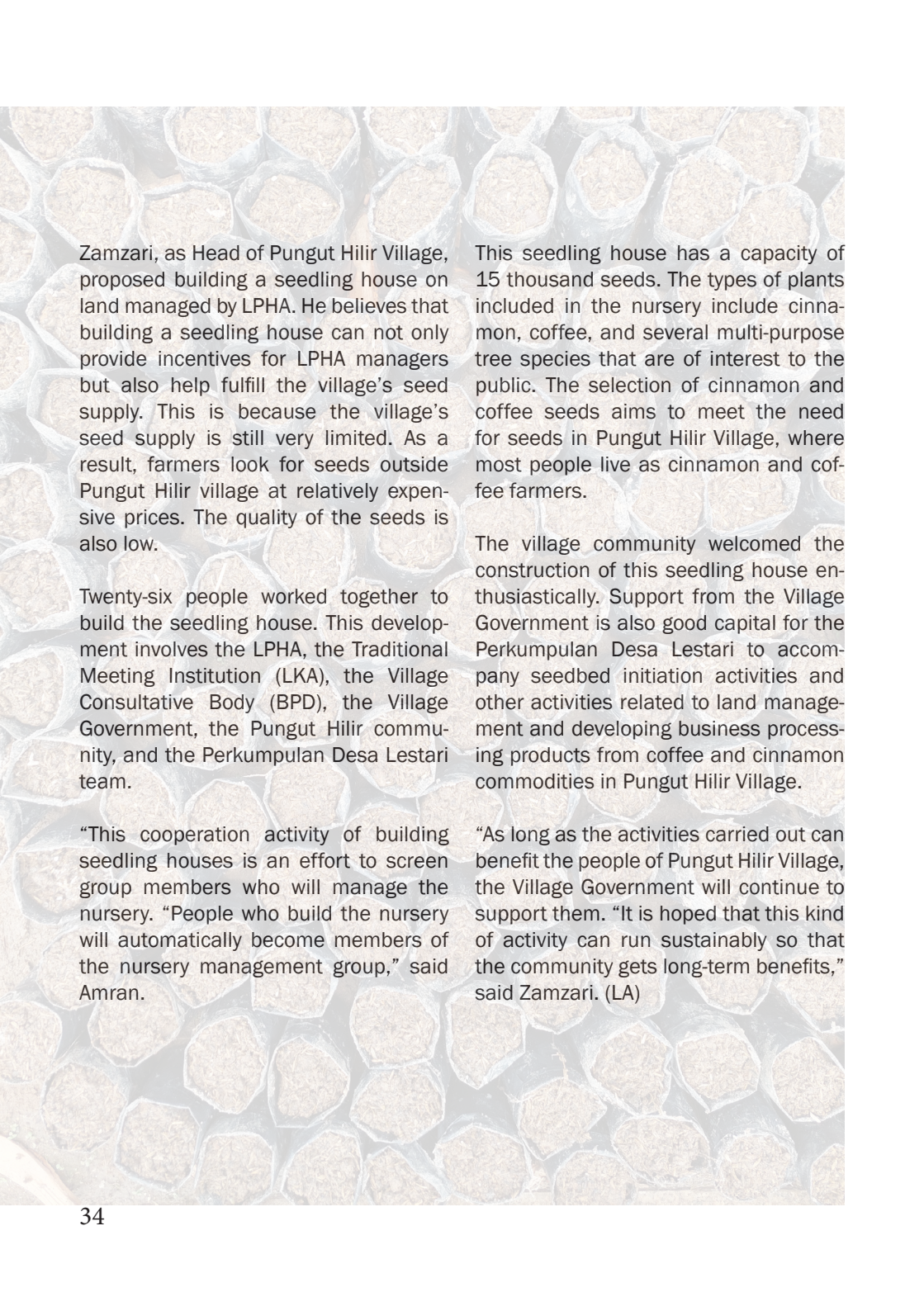
To Meet The Seedlings Need, Pungut Hilir People Agree to Build A Seedling House



The process of building seedling house in Pungut Hilir Village

“Customary forest administrators have the right to receive incentives from utilization activities (customary forests). If the remaining customary forests are left unmanaged and no one is looking after them, over time, they will be converted into farming areas.”

CHAIRMAN of the Customary Forest Management Institute (LPHA), Amran, conveyed his aspirations at the Pungut Hilir Village Development Plan Deliberation (Musrenbangdes) forum in January 2023. The existence of incentives, according to Amran, can maintain and improve the performance of managers in protecting customary forests.



Zamzari, as Head of Pungut Hilir Village, proposed building a seedling house on land managed by LPHA. He believes that building a seedling house can not only provide incentives for LPHA managers but also help fulfill the village's seed supply. This is because the village's seed supply is still very limited. As a result, farmers look for seeds outside Pungut Hilir village at relatively expensive prices. The quality of the seeds is also low.

Twenty-six people worked together to build the seedling house. This development involves the LPHA, the Traditional Meeting Institution (LKA), the Village Consultative Body (BPD), the Village Government, the Pungut Hilir community, and the Perkumpulan Desa Lestari team.

“This cooperation activity of building seedling houses is an effort to screen group members who will manage the nursery. “People who build the nursery will automatically become members of the nursery management group,” said Amran.

This seedling house has a capacity of 15 thousand seeds. The types of plants included in the nursery include cinnamon, coffee, and several multi-purpose tree species that are of interest to the public. The selection of cinnamon and coffee seeds aims to meet the need for seeds in Pungut Hilir Village, where most people live as cinnamon and coffee farmers.

The village community welcomed the construction of this seedling house enthusiastically. Support from the Village Government is also good capital for the Perkumpulan Desa Lestari to accompany seedbed initiation activities and other activities related to land management and developing business processing products from coffee and cinnamon commodities in Pungut Hilir Village.

“As long as the activities carried out can benefit the people of Pungut Hilir Village, the Village Government will continue to support them. “It is hoped that this kind of activity can run sustainably so that the community gets long-term benefits,” said Zamzari. (LA)

Revitalizing BUMDes, Slowly Moving the Wheel of the Village Economy

VILLAGE-OWNED enterprises (BUMDes) are business entities whose capital is wholly or primarily owned by the village through direct participation from village wealth. This separated wealth is to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the welfare of the village community.

Initially, Pungut Hilir Village, Tamiai Village, and Pematang Lingkung Village formed BUMDes. Business unit activities were running. Pungut Hilir Village runs a fertilizer and pesticide business, and Tamiai Village runs Pamsimas and sells random coffee. At the same time, Pematang Lingkung Village manages a drinking water depot and the Sisik Melik tourist attraction. However, all these business units stopped midway due to losses. Apart from that, all BUMDes are not yet legal entities. Slowly, the management left BUMDes until they were neglected.

Even though BUMDes is a micro-scale business entity that can drive the economy of village communities. Utilization of village potential, wealth, and well-managed assets maximized for the welfare

of village communities. Revitalization also needs to be done.

BUMDes Tiang Bingkuk Tamiai is Back to Life

The first step was to reorganize the organizational structure at BUMDes Tamiai through a village meeting in December 2023. In this activity, the new management structure, details of the duties and authority of its managers, and discussion and ratification of the Articles of Association and Bylaws were agreed upon. This BUMDes, named Tiang Bingkuk, has also decided to run a clean water and coffee production business under the KoTa Robusta brand.

“We, the administrators, are starting to inventory the needs of BUMDes, determine annual coffee production targets, market segments, and the strategies we need to implement to manage clean water production,” said BUMDes Director Tiang Bingkuk Efyawan.

Efyawan, who is also a coffee farmer, has contributed to strengthening the coffee processing business by supply-



KoTa, ground robusta coffee produced by BUMDes Tiang Bingkuk Tamiai

ing coffee harvested from his land. Other coffee farmers are also encouraged to supply coffee to BUMDes, which will then process it into several derivative products, including premium robusta coffee and fine robusta green beans.

BUMDes Tiang Bingkuk targets several consumer segments. The coffee segment at the local or village scale prefers ground coffee because of the habit of most people in Tamiai Village and its surroundings who brew coffee with added sugar. Apart from that, affordable ground coffee is more popular.

“Premium robusta coffee and fine robusta coffee have fans, especially among coffee lovers. We are introducing and marketing this coffee to communi-

ties outside Kerinci Regency,” explained Efryawan.

BUMDes Tiang Bingkuk supplies coffee to Jambi City, Muara Bungo, and Batanghari Regency. Even though they already have regular customers, BUMDes will continue to expand the market so that robusta coffee from Tamiai Village becomes increasingly well-known to the broader community.

Grocery Wholesale Revives BUMDes Batuah Pungut Hilir

BUMDes Batuah Pungut Hilir has been formed since 2016. BUMDes was active even though it did not yet have the legal status of a legal entity. BUMDes runs an agricultural shop that sells fertilizer and

pesticides but suffers losses.

“Many people are in debt and don’t pay for things. The business capital has been used up to pay the salaries of management and employees,” said Casminto, Field Staff of Perkumpulan Desa Lestari. As a result, the administrators resigned so that BUMDes will not operate since 2023.

One year later, BUMDes began revitalization in March 2024. Through intervention from the Perkumpulan Desa Lestari, BUMDes updated its organizational structure, explored business ideas, and analyzed business feasibility. BUMDes agreed to run the Grocery Wholesale business unit. Another good news is that BUMDes Batuah Pungut Hilir received legal entity status on June 17, 2024.

Kasnita, the new Director of BUMDes, along with other administrators, opened a grocery store on August 10, 2024. Located in a shophouse owned by the Head of Pungut Hilir Village, this store still sells only several basic necessities, including rice, cooking oil, and soap.

“There is a lot we want to add. We are still finding out what the goods are from customers who come to our shop while the (grocery shop) is running,” said Kasnita. That way, BUMDes administrators can map out what items must be added according to consumer demand.

The BUMDes grocery store is producing results. After only two weeks of opening, this shop has earned a turnover of IDR 10 million. This has sparked enthusiasm—especially among BUMDes administrators—to develop business.



Director of BUMDes Tiang Bingkuk Efryanwan (left) and Director of BUMDes Batuah Pungut Hilir Kasnita (right)

BUMDes Bukit Kinantan Pematang Lingkung Begins to Crawl

Since its founding in 2017, this BUMDes was initially called Jaya Bersama Pematang Lingkung. This BUMDes had run several businesses, but the administrators could not account for them. As a result, the trust of the village community faded to the point that BUMDes was vacuumed from 2020 to 2024.

The intervention of the Perkumpulan Desa Lestari was the turning point for BUMDes in Pematang Lingkung Village to rise. BUMDes changed its name from Jaya Bersama to Bukit Kinantan. BUMDes Bukit Kinantan is revitalizing from institutional and business aspects.

Next, the revitalization drafting team prepared the required documents to register legal entities such as the Village Regulation on the Establishment of BUMDes, the Articles of Association, the Village Regulation on Bylaws, and the 2024 BUMDes Work Program. BUMDes Bukit Kinantan agreed to run a drinking water depot business, selling MSME products such as chips, and catering.

BUMDes Bukit Kinantan obtained legal entity status on July 12, 2024. Slowly BUMDes business activities began to run. The catering business received several orders. This result is a sign that BUMDes Bukit Kinantan Pematang Lingkung is starting to crawl to get back on its feet. (LA)



Cassava rengginang and banana chips produced by BUMDes Bukit Kinantan Pematang Lingkung



Head of Pematang Lingkung Village, Head of Pungut Hilir Village, dan Head of BPD Tamiai with Sekretaris Regional Secretary of Kerinci Distric, Head of the Village Community Empowerment Service , and Director of Perkumpulan Desa Lestari

Receiving Positive Responses, The Implementation of Sustainable Agroforestry Needs to Be Expanded

STARTING from the end of 2022, three villages in Kerinci Regency—Pungut Hilir Village, Tamiai Village, and Pematang Lingkung Village—became model villages for the Strengthening Capacity and Village Land Management program in Implementing Sustainable Agroforestry initiated by the Perkumpulan Desa Lestari. The capacity strengthening carried out covers three aspects: the environment, village governance, and the economy.

The three assisted villages have the potential for coffee and cinnamon to

be planted in production forests as superior commodities. Communities who volunteered to be involved in the program developed several demonstration plot areas to separate horticultural crops from coffee and cinnamon plants, where the demonstration plots were intervened with organic farming and gardening methods. Coffee and cinnamon plantations are rejuvenated by implementing Sustainable Agroforestry Practices (SAP).

“Previously, we farmers never knew and experienced good land management.

After receiving assistance, we felt the impact - especially on agricultural land management,” said Khairul Hadi, a coffee and cinnamon farmer from Pematang Lingkung Village at the Workshop on Dissemination of Achievements of the Capacity Strengthening Program and Village Land Management in Implementing Sustainable Agroforestry on Thursday (22/08) at the Kerinci Regency Regional Secretariat Building.

Efforts to implement sustainable agroforestry need to be supported by development plans through the role of the Village Government. The Village Head and the Village Government Apparatus, BPD, and Traditional Leaders must be able to think and act critically and strategically so that the Village truly becomes

a buffer, both a buffer for forestry areas (National Parks) and a buffer for urban areas through the preparation of development plans.

“There should be some kind of mutually agreed reference to help prepare the Village Medium Term Development Plan,” said Pungut Hilir Village Secretary Aswardi.

The reactivation of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) also plays an economic role in trying to support the implementation of sustainable agroforestry. BUMDes functions as a service provider for community needs and a marketer of processed products produced by the community. The existence of BUMDes can move the wheels of the village com-



Director of BUMDes Batuah Pungut Hilir, Kasnita



*Head of the Kerinci Regency Village Community Empowerment Service
Syahril Hayadi*

community's economy, indirectly maintaining sustainable agroforestry practices in Kerinci Regency.

"BUMDes in our village was not running. Since the last two weeks, BUMDes Batuah has been active again and has received quite a satisfactory turnover. "We still really hope that there will be guidance so that it can be better in the future," said the Director of BUMDes Batuah, Pungut Hilir Village, Kasnita.

A positive response from beneficiaries can ignite new enthusiasm, both for the beneficiary village communities to continue good practices after the program and for other village communities who want to adopt the good practices that have been carried out.

"This activity has an extraordinary positive effect on society. We hope that other villages can adopt this practice. We will use these three villages as pilot villages for comparative studies. We are very grateful to the Perkumpulan Desa Lestari because we have been helped with many of our tasks," said Head of the Kerinci Regency Village Community Empowerment Service, Syahril Hayadi.

Workshop participants are committed to continuing good practices and maximizing their functions as State Civil Apparatus, village officials, farmers, and representatives of other community groups to maintain and increase efforts to implement sustainable agroforestry from the site to the district level. (LA)

