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RESEARCH ARTICLE

MINING GREEN GOLD: AN OPTIMALIZATION STRATEGY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COFFEE FARMER POLICY IN THE FIELDS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT IN IJEN DISTRICT OF BONDOWOSO

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ABSTRACT

The production of Arabica coffee in Bondowoso regency generates high value. Coffee productivity has increased every year. Coffee plants are used for flood prevention. Planting arabica coffee is done to re-grow new trees. The high economic value of Arabica coffee has made people used to plant Robusta coffee switch to plant Arabica coffee. Management of Arabica coffee is carried out by the regency government. The research used qualitative descriptive and took place in the district of Ijen. The informants were officers at The Department of Forestry, officers at Regency Government, officers at Village Government, and farmers. Optimizing policy implementation was carried out in seven ways including; (1) partnership development carried out to empower and increase added value through production, processing, quality and marketing, institutional activities; (2) providing market access for farmers; (3) providing access to capital; (4) fostering and supervising production and quality; (5) management of coffee plant cultivation; (6) implementation of harvest and post-harvest; and (7) grants of machinery, fertilizers and seeds. The results of farmers' coffee productions have led to their enhanced prosperity.

INTRODUCTION

The territory of Ijen district is characterized by forest area. The entire population of Ijen district lives in the forest area. Illegal logging and timber sales carried out by The Department of Forestry causes deforestation. As a result, in 2015 the village of Sempol which was located at the lowest altitude of 1,130 above sea level experienced flooding. To overcome and anticipate future floods, The Department of Forestry and farmers have been carrying out a recovery strategy. The recovery strategy carried out is to regrow stand trees with new plants. In 2015 The Department of Forestry along with its Forest Management Unit particularly in the Collaborative Forest Management (CBFM) section, implemented the Land Use under Stand (known as *PLDT*) program. Standard operational procedures for *PLDT* are made to regulate all forms of processing activities, *PLDT*, to maintain the sustainability of forest functions and benefits (*PLDT*, 2015:1). The existence of deforestation caused by illegal logging and the sale of timber by The Department of Forestry resulted in The Department of Forestry issuing and implementing *PLDT*. The program aims to restore the condition of deforested areas by planting new stand trees with the community. Land suitability allows coffee to grow in Ijen district. The enormous potential of coffee is an opportunity for the community to change the portrait of forest community who were originally isolated from rice fields to become successful coffee farmers.

The selection of coffee plants is part of the *PLDT* implementation strategy. Coffee plants support the success of recovery to grow new stand trees because coffee requires shade, so that the coffee planted in overlays must be planted with stand trees which will later be useful as the shade for coffee. According to Merilee S. Grindle, the magnitude of the strategy possessed by the actors involved in policy implementation is substantial. The reforestation strategy through coffee plants is actually effective in that The Department of Forestry can get the compliance and responsiveness of the community as the target group. People have the habit of planting vegetables and coffee. The Department of Forestry chooses coffee to be a flood prevention plant. In 2016 after the *PLDT*, the Bondowoso district government issued and implemented the Bondowoso Regent Regulation Number 25 A of 2016 concerning Bondowoso Coffee Product Management and Trade. The *PLDT* was the basis of The Department of Forestry's collaboration with the district government in improving forest ecology and developing the quality and quantity of Arabica coffee in Ijen district. Farmers and the government were able to receive positive benefits from Arabica coffee which has high economic value. Also, its roots can withstand landslides, and its leaves generate oxygen and greenery for the forest. The Department of Forestry has been expanding coffee land in the Ijen Plateau *RPH*. In 2013 the area of coffee land in the Ijen plain was 47.75 ha with overall production of 2 tons and 1/3 PHT of 0.66

tons. In 2014 the coffee area was 64.67 ha with overall production was 4.5 tons and 1/3 PHT reaching 1.5 tons. In 2015 the coffee land area was 77.83 ha with overall production of 7 tons and 1/3 PHT reaching 2.33 tons. In 2016 the total coffee area was 83.25 ha, with overall production of 9 tons and 1/3 PHT of 3 tons. In 2017 the coffee land area was 144.67 hectares, with the overall production of 9,969 and 1/3 PHT of 3,323 tons, as shown in the following graph:

The program conducted by abovementioned parties aimed at governance and trade procedures for coffee products requires integration between The Department of Forestry, the district government and smallholders. The integration of The Department of Forestry, the District government with smallholders has at least resulted in the cooperation and awareness and commitment to improve forest ecology and develop the quantity and quality of Arabica coffee as a source

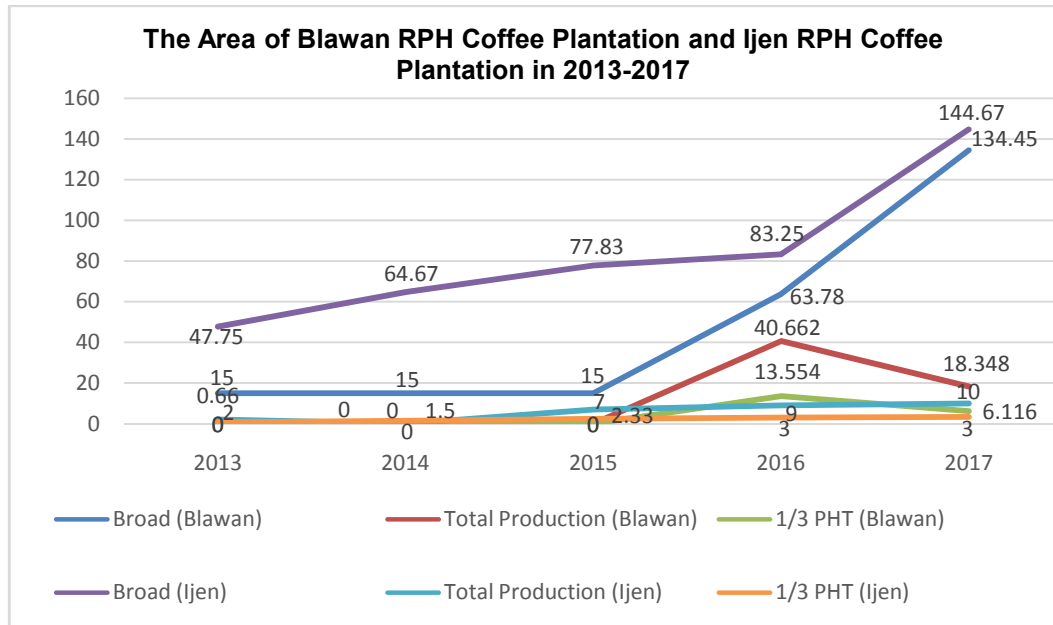


Figure 1. Rekapitulasi Natura 2013-2017

The data above demonstrates that the area of coffee plants in 2013-2014 did not increase. However, it increased in 2015, 2016, and 2017. The coffee land in 2015 was originally 15 Ha, increasing in 2016 to 63.78 Ha and in 2017 to 134.45 Ha. This was influenced by the presence of *PLDT* by The Department of Forestry along with the regent's regulations regarding the governance and trading procedures of coffee products. The implementation of the policy program was carried out because the forests in Ijen district were in the form of overlays, the causes of which were vegetable crops, illegal logging and the sale of timber. The Department of Forestry, together with the district government and smallholders, has embarked on restoring deforested forests through planting coffee and stand trees. Coffee production is influenced by season and climate. In 2017, coffee production declined due to high rainfall. During the rainy season, coffee stems and fruit were easily attacked by fungi. In addition, coffee flowers that should have developed into fruit were destroyed in the rain. During the rainy season, the intensity of sunlight obtained by coffee plants decreased, which made these plants ripe slowly. Basically, all green plants need sunlight for photosynthesis. The coffee area of *RPH* Blawan is 63.78 hectares producing 40,662 tons of coffee, while the coffee area in *RPH* Dataran Ijen 64.67 Ha produces 4.5 tons of coffee. Given the land area between Blawan *RPH* and Ijen Plain *RPH*, it is quite comparable but the production produced is very different. This is caused by the location of the Blawan abattoir in the fertile land area and in the production forest. With the topography of the Ijen Plateau *RPH* located in the sandy land area and below the foot of the mountain, the Blawan *RPH* area is easier to reach by The Department of Forestry, plantation farmers and the District Government.

of basic needs. Farmers are given the right to manage land on the condition of planting perennials (stands) and coffee plants. However, the reality that occurs in the field of farmers' response is very minimal in that only a few farmers implement the program. Conversely, what happens is that farmers prefer cabbage and palawaija plants rather than coffee plants and perennials. Based on this explanation, it can be said that The Department of Forestry and the government take issues with the implementation of the deforestation recovery program through stands and coffee plants. The program implementation requires a thorough understanding and the right strategy for illegal logging, the conversion of land with cabbage and potato plants can be minimized. Good cooperation between The Department of Forestry and the district government and smallholders will actualize the main goal of the deforestation recovery program through coffee commodities. Based on the author's initial observations, it was found that The Department of Forestry had difficulty negotiating with cabbage and potato farmers. The Department of Forestry claims that coffee plants are green plants that have the potential to reduce the occurrence of floods and other natural disasters, in contrast to the economic needs of farmers. This makes sense because farmers have been accustomed to cultivating cabbage and potatoes with a relatively fast harvest period, around four months. This is in contrast to coffee plants that have an initial harvest period after four to five years. The mindset is exacerbated by the uncertainty of climate factors which has reduced production of coffee plants, so that for forest farmers the implementation of reforestation programs through tree stands and coffee plants seems obligatory. The study aims to converge on the implementation of the coffee planting policy on the Department of Forestry land and the optimization of the

implementation of the coffee planting policy in the Department of Forestry land in Ijen Bondowoso District.

Theoretical Review

James Anderson in Nugroho, (2014) defines public policy as "the direction of action that has a purpose set by an actor or a number of actors in overcoming particular issue". Friedrich in Winarno (2009) defines policy as a course of action proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment, which provides obstacles and opportunities for policies proposed to use and overcome in order to achieve or realize a certain purpose. Mac Rae and Wilde in Islamy (1988) define the notion of policy as "a series of selected actions that have an important meaning in influencing a large number of people". Public, according to Nugroho (2014), is a group of people who are bound by a particular issue. In Nugroho's opinion, interpreting the public is not limited to the general public, people, or merely stakeholders, but also the space where a group of people is called a community live, interact, or simply exist. Nugroho (2014) defines public policy "as a strategy to deliver people in the early days, to enter society in the transition period, to get to the aspired community". As such, it can be concluded that public policy is a program involving a series of activities chosen by the government and can be implemented and influence the community in order to achieve a certain goal. The main objective of the reforestation through coffee cultivation involves the community to actively participate in reforestation and forest conservation, while increasing the standard of living and welfare of the people through coffee. The result of implementing this reforestation is actually to increase the income of the community and the region. Nevertheless, the main problem is the government's efforts to reforest deforested areas by involving the community. Therefore, study delving into policy considered pivotal, to find out the strategy for optimizing the implementation of forest reforestation policies through coffee cultivation in Ijen district, Bondowoso regency, which is intended as an ecological, social and economic development program through the implementation of Bondowoso coffee products and trade procedures. To be specific, the present study investigates the implementation of the governance policy and trade procedures for Bondowoso Arabica coffee products implemented in Ijen district, Bondowoso District. The following section elaborates the concept of policy implementation. Policy implementation is an endeavour carried out to implement a policy effectively. This relates to the implementation of various programs intended in a policy. According to Merilee S. Grindle in Subarsono (2005), implementation can be successful if there is a policy content and implementation environment that supports policy implementation. Mazmanian and Sabatier, in Subarsono (2005), state that there are three groups of variables that influence the success of implementation, namely the characteristics of problems, policies (laws) and environmental variables. By contrast the theory of Implementation of G. Edward III in Subarsono (2011) holds that policy implementation is influenced by four elements, namely Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The approach used in this study was qualitative research. This research took place in Ijen district, Bondowoso regency. The

determination of research site was based on the site for developing coffee plantation in Ijen district, Bondowoso regency. The types and sources of data under analysis were primary data, mainly related to the information obtained from the village government or village officials, Agriculture Service officials, The Department of Forestry, Puslitkoka, APEKI, and farmers.

The secondary data included the village profile, Ijen district in 2018, The Department of Forestry profile, *PLDT* decree, natural coffee book, data on the number of farmer groups, regent regulations regarding the governance and trading procedures of Bondowoso coffee products. Data sources (informants) were determined by purposive techniques. The information sources were Official forestry in the Ijen district *KRPH* in Ijen district, Forestry Official at *KRPH* Blawan, The Department of Forestry Foreman, Head of CBFM (Community Forest Management), *LMDH* chairman, Ijen district staff, Jampit village secretary, The Department of Forestry Forest Management Unit staff, the head of plantation, and forest farmers. The data collection phase carried out in this study was direct and in-depth interviews using interview guidelines (guided interview), as well as by observation. The data analysis method used in this study was an interactive data analysis model from Miles Huberman (2017). Data analysis consisted of four steps, including data collection, data condensation, data presentation and conclusion/verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regent Regulation Number 25A of 2017 is intended to provide overall protection against the Bondowoso coffee area. In addition to protecting the activities of cultivation, harvest, post-harvest and trade processes of Bondowoso coffee. Similarly, overall protection is carried out by institutional planters and Bondowoso coffee businessmen and Bondowoso coffee products. The Bondowoso Regent Regulation aims to preserve bondowoso coffee regions and products in the region as one of the regional intellectual properties. Preserving the welfare of planters and coffee business actors and increasing regional economic growth, as presented in the following figure:

The policy implemented through guidance and supervision is carried out by The Department of Forestry, the Agriculture Service, Puslitkoka and APEKI. Executors are supervisors, The Department of Forestry Official, Field Agricultural Extension, Self Extension, Private Extension, Processing Expert and Taste Test Expert from Puslitkoka. Supervisors in this case are incorporated into a systemic and connected partnership for the successful implementation of the governance policy and trade system of Bondowoso coffee products. Regent and Regional House of Representatives serve as recipients of reports on supervision results, whereas the party conducting direct supervision was the Department of Agriculture tasked with providing guidance and supervision regarding knowledge, legality of farmer group institutions and *UPH* (Results Processing Unit).

However, related to the implementation, guidance and supervision of the SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) of GAP (Good Agriculture Process) and GHP (Good Handling Proce), Quality and Taste were carried out by Puslitkoka, as shown in the following figure:

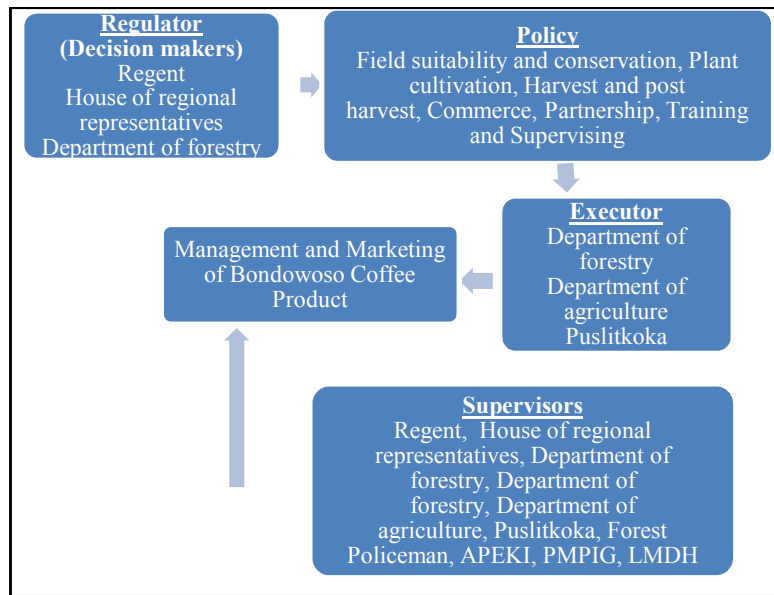


Figure 2. Coffee Management and Commerce Policy

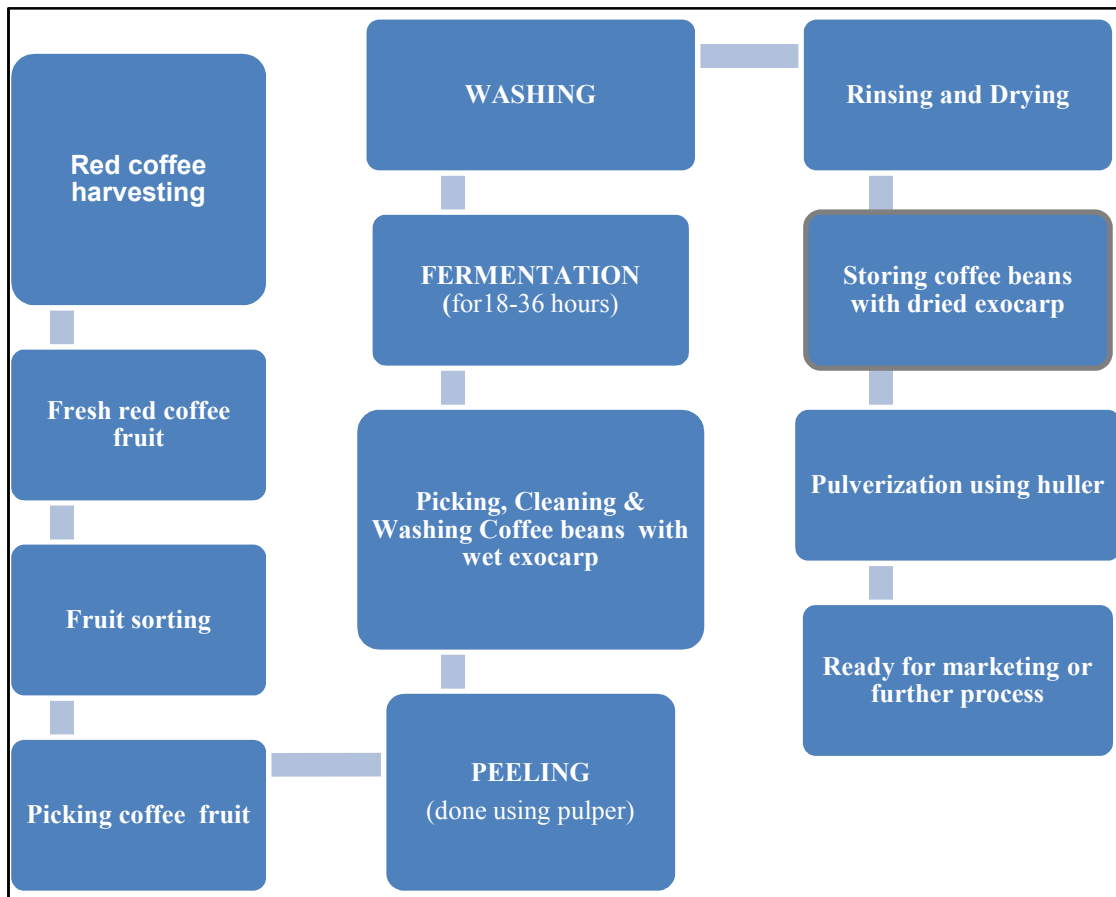


Figure 3. SOP for Processing Arabica Bondowoso

The head of farmer group received training in the coffee harvesting and post-harvest process at Puslitkoka until he received a certificate. His task was to disseminate the overall knowledge of the SOP of harvesting and the coffee harvesting to members of the farmer group in order to produce the quality and quantity of coffee according to market demand. Harvesting or picking the seeds of Arabica coffee can be done when the seeds are red. The Arabica coffee beans that have been picked are fresh red coffee fruits. Then the smallholders sort coffee fruit sorting green, yellow, dry and red fruits.

The mining is then carried out to separate the floating coffee fruit. Then these fruits are processed using a fruit peel machine, and it produces wet horn coffee beans to be fermented immediately for 18-36 hours. After that, washing and drying are carried out until the water content of 12% was then stored until it is processed into coffee powder. The Office of Cooperatives and Trade provides guidance and supervision regarding marketing. In addition to providing seed assistance and post-harvest processing machinery, the Regional Government also provides access to Arabica coffee marketing.

Regency government cooperates with Indokom Citra Persada (Ltd.) for 5 years. All coffee products are purchased by Indokom Citra Persada (Ltd.). Farmers have the freedom to sell coffee products when the contract expired. At present, farmers have the freedom to sell coffee products. Buyers come from within the city, outside the city, outside the province even from Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Egypt and so on. Farmers have outlets in marketing the coffee products. In addition to marketing at outlets, farmers also market coffee products at Indomaret, coffee village events and various expo events.

Kusumah Maulana *et al.* (2018) point out that Institutional empowerment is needed by coffee farmers, namely by developing a one-door marketing system. Arabica coffee has succeeded in becoming a superior product in the Bondowoso region. In 2019, the Government has prepared an integrated coffee industry center, which will be directed to one access. All coffee yields remain superior coffee product owned by Bondowoso government. The government in this case must be on the side of the farmers so that the coffee produced is truly integrated into coffee industry center. The Department of Forestry in tandem with *LMDH* and the Forest Police provided guidance and supervision regarding the right to use the land management business for coffee cultivation. The policies implemented are related to suitability and land conservation, crop cultivation, harvesting and post-harvesting, trade, partnerships, coaching and supervision. All policy elements implemented to comply the policy targets with the environment and the ability of the surrounding communities.

Results of policy implementation of coffee farmers in the department of forestry land: Overall, the main objective of the implementation of the Joint Community Forest Management program is to maintain a sustainable economic, social and environmental balance without any sacrificed aspects. The implementation of the *PLDT* as a follow-up to CBFM is expected to ensure that forests remain safe and sustainable, reduce illegal logging, increase forest productivity, make communities around the forest more prosperous, and the environment maintained. Bondowoso coffee product governance and trade policy has considered all aspects applied such as spatial policy, HR policy and market policy. All elements of the policy implemented are to build communities around the forest sensitive to safeguarding the forest ecology and developing a regional economy through planting Arabica coffee. The implementation of policies carried out through guidance, assistance, control and the provision of assistance from the government has been proven successful. Ijen district has 3 (three) farmer groups namely Pedati Makmur I farmer group, Pedati Makmur II, and Al-Barokah Ijen. Each farmer group has 25 members. The farmer group Pedati Makmur I and Pedati Makmur II are situated in Kalisat village, while the Al-Barokah Ijen farmer group is in Sempol village. At present, there are many farmers who are not included in the list of members of farmer groups. This results from the increasing number of coffee farmers over the years. Farmers who are not included in the list of members are under the auspices of The Department of Forestry. Farmers involved in farmer group members are under the auspices of the Agriculture Service and are touched by the governance policy and the coffee trade system. By contrast, farmers who are not included in the farmer groups and are under the auspices of The Department of Forestry are only assisted by the *PLDT*. In addition, they have not been assisted by the governance and trading procedures of

Arabica coffee. Improving the quality of coffee production has a positive impact on the community and the government. The success of farmers and the government in improving the quality of coffee formed positive energy towards the social environment. Coffee farmers who have received the results of sales are an example for other communities, and they inherently attract the interest of other communities to grow coffee.

The optimization model of policy implementation by coffee farmers: The governance policy and trade system of Bondowoso's coffee products are carried out by professional policy implementers for desired optimization. The implementers are bound by cooperation in interconnected partnerships. Partnership implementing policy was made so that all elements work together in accordance with the role given, as shown in the following picture:

Kusumah, Maulana Surya (2013) explains that coffee farmers face several problems regarding fertilizer, root/capital fungus/fleas, drug assistance, counseling and marketing. Local governments know that coffee farmers have various needs in business and develop coffee businesses. The government provides various facilities to farmers through partnerships. Every institution involved has roles and duties in accordance with the field of competence contributing to the overall collaboration. All the needs of farmers starting from the land, capital, market, and science regarding coffee cultivation, harvesting and post-harvest are fulfilled by the government. Optimization of the coffee farmers' policy in the Department of Forestry area is actualized through partnerships. Cooperation carried out by The Department of Forestry, Agriculture Service, Puslitkoka, Indokom Citra Persada (Ltd.) and banking is a series of interconnected systems that function to optimize the implementation of coffee farmers' policies on The Department of Forestry land. The policy of Arabica coffee farmers in the The Department of Forestry land which is implemented by the Agriculture Service, Perum Perhutani, Puslitkoka, Indokom Citra Persada (Ltd.) and banking with planters can be viewed from the George Edwards III implementation model variables, which include the followings.

Communication

Communication which includes the delivery of policies through the dissemination of information delivered by The Department of Forestry, the Agriculture Office, the Center for Research and Technology in improving the quality and quantity of coffee without damaging the ecology of the forest has run well. Coaching is carried out in each UPH or UPH farmer group in turn. At present, the training carried out through socialization in each UPH and in the field is not consistent and the guidance is carried out to adjust the activities. Farmers have the freedom without regular controls. As a result, some farmers sell coffee in the form of logs to the wholesaler. The Department of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, and Puslitkoka provide guidance in the form of channeling communication on the trade and banking system bridged by the Agriculture Service. Farmers gain the understanding, knowledge and procedures for selling and borrowing capital. While the Puslitkoka provided guidance through the SOP training on Arabica coffee processing to the heads of farmer groups. The Department of Forestry provides guidance on the importance of replanting stand trees in vacant land and the importance of planting stand trees on stretched

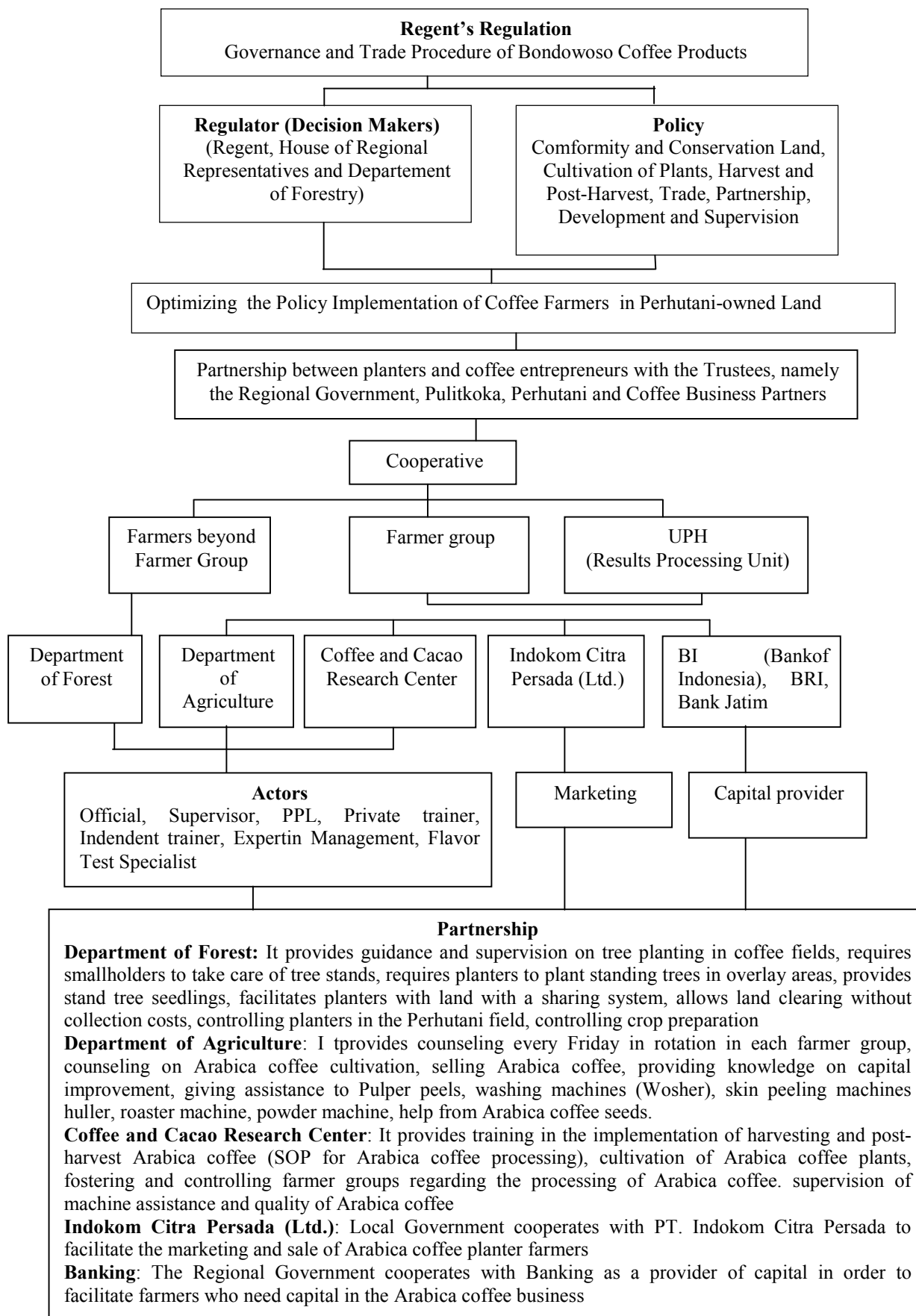


Figure 4. The Optimization Model of Policy Implementation by Coffee Farmers

land which is also needed as a shade of coffee. The implementor of the policy, The Department of Forestry, The Department of Agriculture, and Puslitkoka also conduct supervision through communication with smallholders. The communication carried out by The Department of Forestry is to control the Arabica coffee fields and supervise farmers who open land by burning grass on the ground which causes the trunk of the pine trees to burn, thus inhibiting pine growth. The Department of Agriculture through field agricultural extension officers supervises the cultivation and maintenance of Arabica coffee on land, so farmers can communicate with extension agents regarding the development of coffee plants on the The Department of Forestry land. Whereas supervision carried out by Puslitkoka is the control of machine assistance given to farmer groups so that the harvest and post-harvest implementation is in accordance with the operational standards of procedures and coffee products produced in accordance with SNI and taste quality according to the special criteria.

b. Sources

In this case the staff involved in the implementation of coffee farmer's policies in the forest are plantation staff, Field Agricultural Extension staffs, Private Extension staffs, Self-Help Extension staffs, Research Center for Processing Experts, testers, Head of Forest Resources Management, CBFM SSC consisting of head of Environment division, head of Renc, and head of Hugra carry out their duties as policy makers, namely guarding, assisting, fostering, and controlling coffee farmers in policy implementation. The Department of Forestry's staffs are competent in forest management with the community while the Department of Agriculture staff are extension workers who are already accustomed to providing counseling related to Arabica coffee cultivation. The Research Center also has a Processing Expert and Taste Test Specialist. Every implementing actor from all partners who work together has the authority so that the target can accept the policy as expected. Staffs from all parties have knowledge and have competencies in the field of roles provided by the regulator. Optimizing the implementation of the policy in the Department of Forestry field can be seen from the majority of farmers who have now switched to growing coffee. The UPH (Processing Unit) is managed by a farmer group receiving assistance from machinery and seedlings through the Agriculture Service whose program is from the State budget I, Regional Budget I, Regional Budget II is given in grants. The Department of Forestry provides facilities in the form of land with a coffee sharing system and gives assistance to pine seedlings. The Department of Forestry grants permission to planters to plant coffee under the shade or on a stretch of land that must be planted with stand trees. Land clearing for smallholders is free. However land clearing is charged a fee of Rp. 2,500,000 for cabbage and potato farmers.

However, farmers who have not been members of farmer groups and have not been covered by the Agriculture Office, especially in Jampit Village, have not received machine assistance and are in The Department of Forestry and *LMDH*. As a result, smallholders under the auspices of The Department of Forestry and *LMDH* only receive assistance in the form of stands and trees. The distance between coffee plantations far from the settlement results in the lack of consistency of government staff in exercising control in the field. In addition, The Department of Forestry, which has the authority to give permission to clear land, must periodically exercise control. Communities in Ijen District are the type of farmers who open

their own land without considering the location and location of the land.

c. Trends

All staffs, both from Perum Perhutani, the Agriculture Service, and the Research and Development Center have periodically monitored the development of coffee farmers' policies on the The Department of Forestry land and provided counseling to UPH in farmer groups. Relevant parties cannot attract as a whole, switch to growing coffee. This was carried out by the District government with The Department of Forestry in stages by providing vegetable farmers with the opportunity to self-assess the benefits of coffee plants and stand trees through planting coffee and Arabica coffee yields. Coffee cultivation is integrated to sustain natural resources and the daily needs of farmers. Filling empty land with coffee plantations can reduce the potential of flooding because Arabica coffee requires shade such as pine, sengon, albasia, gmelina, avocado, durian and so on.

d. Bureaucratic Structure

The staffs from the Agriculture Office, Perum Perhutani and Puslitkoka jointly manage the coffee farmers' policies in the forest by providing guidance and counseling to the people in Ijen District to avoid irresponsible hands. The Regency Government coordinates with Perum Perhutani, Puslitkoka, Banking, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Indokom Citra Persada (Ltd.) and other stakeholders in an effort to facilitate the needs of farmers in Ijen District. This can be seen from the assistance of a grinding machine from the Forestry and Plantation Service in 2015. Coffee seed assistance is provided by the Agriculture Service in 2015. In harmony, the The Department of Forestry provides assistance with pine seedlings and land-based facilities. The optimization of policy implementation carried out through guidance, assistance, control, provision of facilities and provision of assistance from the government has been successful. This is seen from farmer groups in Ijen district, comprising of 3 farmer groups. Each farmer group has at least 25 coffee farmers. The farmer groups are in theof Kalisat and Sempol. However, in Sempol village the number of members in the farmer group is around 50 people and it has not yet been covered in its entirety. Many farmers are not included in the farmer groups. Every coffee farmer during the harvest produces 1,632 kg of coffees. Of 1,632 kg of Arabica coffee beans, only 1/3 of the total yields or 1,544 kg is distributed to The Department of Forestry. 1,088 kg belongs to coffee farmers. Farmers deposit yields not in cash but in the form of coffee. Every harvest, farmers have 1,088 kg of coffee. If coffee sold by farmers is unsorted green beans, the sale of Arabica coffee is Rp. 73,440,000 per harvest. On the other hand, the sales in the form of green bean at grade 1 attain Rp. 81,600,000. Arabica coffee aids in developing the community economy and the Bondowoso area. This is caused by the price of Arabica coffee which is of high economic value. In the same vein, this is also supported by the development of the quantity and quality of coffee which complies with SNI and the quality of taste according to the special criteria.

Conclusion

Guidance and supervision through communication have been carried out by actors in policy implementation in the field. The

guidance and supervision provided by The Department of Forestry is conducted in the form of notifying planters to carry out planting on land that requires planting or tree planting. The Department of Forestry requires planters to plant trees that are useful as shade of Arabica coffee. CBFM (The Department of Forestry) together with the foreman and official gave information on the importance of reforestation and building awareness among smallholders to maintain the existing tree stands. The Department of Forestry also supervises smallholders by controlling land and bringing planters to the location of land that will be opened by smallholders. However, the guidance and supervision regarding coffee cultivation is carried out by the Agriculture Service and Research Center. The officers of the Agriculture Office and Puslitkoka provide training and counseling concerned with coffee cultivation, from making seedlings, how to plant Arabica coffee in the field, fertilizing, how to cut new shoots, cut off unproductive stems, spacing and so on. The Agriculture Service and Puslitkoka provide assistance in the field and provide counseling every Friday in the farmer groups. Not only does the service relate to coffee cultivation, but the Agriculture Service also disseminates knowledge about borrowing capital through banks. Puslitkoka and the Agriculture Service also bridge planters' farmers with Indokom Citra Persada (Ltd.), so that smallholders have an understand of the sale and marketing of Arabica coffee products.

The head of the farmer group is given training on the implementation of harvest and post-harvest by the Research Center according to the Standard Operating Procedures recommended by Puslitkoka. Thus, smallholders can produce the quantity and quality of Arabica coffee which complies with SNI and special criteria. The staffs as policy implementers have knowledge in accordance with the needs of the implementation of coffee farmers' policies on The Department of Forestry land. All parties that cooperate in partnership, namely The Department of Forestry, The Department of Agriculture and Puslitkoka have assigned competent field actors according to their roles in order to avoid irresponsible hands. The Department of Forestry, the Agriculture Service and Research Center have provided assistance facilities to farmers in the form of land, free land clearing, pine seedlings, coffee seeds, sengon seeds, gmelina seeds, avocado seeds, skin peeling machines (Pulper), washing machines (Washer), horn skin peeling machines (Huller), roasting machines, powder machines, access marketing and access to capital. The area of Arabica coffee land is very comprehensive, including those that have been productive and those that have just been planted. Most of the locations of Arabica coffee land are far from residential areas which are taken around 30 minutes-90 minutes using motorbikes or depending on the location of the land. Supervisors and actors in the field have difficulty controlling the overall areas. There are many farmers who have not been assisted by the Agriculture Service. Farmers who have not yet been covered are those in Jampit Village who have not received assistance, guidance and supervision from the Regional government and Puslitkoka. Farmers who have not been covered by the Department of Agriculture under the auspices of The Department of Forestry and LMDH are numbering hundreds of people. The limitations of the implementor in conducting supervision also resulted in many smallholders selling Arabica coffee crops in the form of rice cake. The harvest of Arabica coffee is sold to the Atlantic.

Empowering and building community awareness are a policy-driven goal to ensure that forests remain sustainable and forest communities have economic competitiveness. Green forest is the property of the earth and coffee is the wealth of the indigenous economy. That is what the government and the community really want to achieve in the implementation of coffee farmers' policies in The Department of Forestry Land. Thus, "Green Gold", which manifests the hope of smallholders in Ijen District, at least has been actualized at a certain stage.

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