



Penguatan Pakan Hijauan 2026: Strategi Terpadu Mendukung Ketahanan Pakan

Strengthening Forages in 2026: An Integrated Strategy To Support Feed Security

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Program Penguatan Pakan Hijauan Tahun 2026 menjadi langkah akseleratif yang dijalankan oleh Direktorat Pakan, Ditjen PKH, Kementan dalam mendukung ketahanan pakan. Program ini dirancang secara terpadu untuk meningkatkan ketersediaan, kualitas, serta keberlanjutan hijauan pakan ternak di berbagai wilayah Indonesia. Kelompok Substansi Pakan Hijauan berperan dalam mengkoordinasikan perencanaan, pelaksanaan, serta monitoring dan evaluasi kegiatan secara nasional. Penguatan ini tidak hanya menitikberatkan pada produksi, tetapi juga pada sistem tata kelola dan sinergi antar unit pelaksana pusat dan daerah

Sejumlah kegiatan strategis telah dilaksanakan sebagai bagian dari tahapan awal program 2026. Koordinasi lintas unit dan sinkronisasi perencanaan dilakukan untuk memastikan arah kebijakan selaras dengan kebutuhan lapangan. Kegiatan monitoring dan evaluasi juga dilakukan untuk melihat progres pengembangan hijauan pakan di berbagai daerah. Pendekatan ini memastikan bahwa kebijakan yang disusun berbasis data dan kondisi riil di lapangan. Dengan demikian, implementasi program menjadi lebih adaptif dan responsif terhadap tantangan sektor peternakan.

The 2026 Forages Strengthening Program represents an accelerated initiative implemented by the Directorate of Feed under the Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services, Ministry of Agriculture, to support feed security. The program is designed in an integrated manner to enhance the availability, quality, and sustainability of forages across various regions of Indonesia. The Forages Division plays a role in coordinating the planning, implementation, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of activities at the national level. This strengthening effort focuses not only on increasing production, but also on improving governance systems and fostering synergy among implementing units at both central and regional levels.

A number of strategic activities have been carried out as part of the initial phase of the 2026 program. Cross-unit coordination and planning synchronization have been undertaken to ensure that policy directions are aligned with on-the-ground needs. Monitoring and evaluation activities have also been conducted to assess the progress of forages development across various regions. This approach ensures that formulated policies are grounded in data and reflect actual field conditions. As a result, the program implementation becomes more adaptive and responsive to the challenges faced by the livestock sector.

Dalam lingkup budidaya pakan hijauan, kegiatan kolaborasi pemanfaatan lahan PT. Rajawali Nusantara Indonesia (RNI) di Kabupaten Indramayu, Provinsi Jawa Barat menjadi salah satu fokus utama. Pendampingan teknis terhadap Kelompok Ternak Bolang terus dilakukan, termasuk koordinasi perpanjangan ijin pemanfaatan lahan. Upaya ini bertujuan memastikan keberlanjutan pemanfaatan lahan sebagai sumber hijauan pakan yang produktif. Langkah tersebut mencerminkan komitmen pemerintah dalam menjaga kesinambungan sumber pakan nasional.

Penguatan sistem perbenihan Hijauan Pakan Ternak (HPT) juga menjadi prioritas penting. Evaluasi pemasukan benih HPT tahun 2024–2025 dilakukan untuk memastikan mutu dan kesesuaian kebutuhan nasional. BRMP Kementan mendukung pembangunan Kebun Sumber Benih (KSB) Biogras yang akan dilaksanakan di beberapa lokasi strategis sebagai pilot project yaitu di Tanggamus (Lampung), Bogor, Garut (Jawa Barat), dan Gowa (Sulawesi Selatan). Pendampingan pembangunan serta pendampingan administrasi dilakukan untuk mempercepat proses penilaian dan penetapan KSB. Langkah ini diharapkan mampu memperkuat kemandirian benih hijauan unggul dalam negeri. Di sisi lain, pendaftaran dan pelepasan varietas Tanaman Pakan Ternak (TPT) terus didorong melalui koordinasi dengan instansi terkait dan para pemulia. Upaya ini bertujuan meningkatkan ketersediaan varietas unggul yang adaptif terhadap berbagai kondisi agroekosistem.

Within the scope of forages cultivation, collaborative land utilization activities with PT Rajawali Nusantara Indonesia (RNI) in Indramayu Regency, West Java Province, have become one of the primary focuses. Technical assistance to the Bolang Livestock Farmer Group is continuously provided, including coordination for the extension of the land utilization permit. This effort aims to ensure the sustainable use of the land as a productive source of forages. These measures reflect the government's commitment to maintain the sustainability of national feed resources.

Strengthening the forage seed system for Forage Feed Crops (HPT) has also become a key priority. The evaluation of forage seed imports for 2024–2025 has been conducted to ensure quality standards and alignment with national requirements. The Agency for Agricultural Instrument Standardization (BRMP), Ministry of Agriculture, supports the establishment of Biogras Seed Source Gardens (KSB), which will be implemented as pilot projects in several strategic locations: Tanggamus (Lampung), Bogor, Garut (West Java), and Gowa (South Sulawesi). Technical and administrative assistance is provided to accelerate the assessment and official designation process of the Seed Source Gardens. This initiative is expected to strengthen national self-reliance in superior forage seed production. Meanwhile, the registration and release of Forage Crop (TPT) varieties continue to be promoted through coordination with relevant institutions and plant breeders. These efforts aim to increase the availability of superior varieties that are adaptable to diverse agroecosystem conditions.



Selain itu, optimalisasi Sistem Informasi Hijauan Pakan (SIHIJAP) terus dilakukan melalui pemantauan rutin data produksi dan distribusi benih di UPT pusat. Evaluasi dilakukan setiap bulan guna memastikan akurasi data serta serapan kegiatan HPT berjalan sesuai target.

Pada aspek kawasan integrasi, pengembangan Sistem Integrasi Sapi dan Kelapa Sawit (SISKA) menjadi program strategis tahun 2026. Inventarisasi dan identifikasi potensi SISKA dilakukan di berbagai provinsi guna memperluas implementasinya. Pemantauan perkembangan SISKA juga dilakukan di PT. Agrinas Palma Nusantara, termasuk rencana pemasukan 1.300 ekor sapi BX dan pengembangan HPT unggul. Program ini memperkuat sinergi antara subsektor perkebunan dan peternakan. Dengan integrasi tersebut, efisiensi lahan dan peningkatan produktivitas ternak dapat berjalan beriringan.

In addition, the optimization of the Forages Information System (SIHIJAP) continues through routine monitoring of seed production and distribution data at central Technical Implementation Units (UPT).

Within the integrated area development approach, the Cattle–Oil Palm Integration System (SISKA) has been designated as a strategic program for 2026. Inventory and identification of SISKA potential are being conducted across various provinces to expand its implementation. Monitoring of SISKA development is also carried out at PT Agrinas Palma Nusantara, including the planned introduction of 1,300 BX cattle and the development of superior forage feed crops (HPT). This program strengthens synergy between the plantation and livestock subsectors. Through this integration approach, land-use efficiency and livestock productivity improvement can progress in parallel.

Pengembangan padang penggembalaan, termasuk pada lahan eks tambang, turut menjadi perhatian dalam mendukung keberlanjutan pakan. Inventarisasi lokasi eksisting dan identifikasi potensi baru dilakukan di berbagai wilayah, termasuk kawasan Indonesia Timur. Kegiatan ini bertujuan memperluas ketersediaan sumber hijauan alami bagi ternak. Selain itu, pemantauan Kawasan Swasembada Pangan, Energi, dan Air Nasional (KSPEAN) di Papua Selatan menjadi bagian dari dukungan terhadap pengembangan kawasan strategis nasional. Sinergi lintas sektor menjadi kunci dalam mewujudkan kawasan peternakan yang mandiri dan berdaya saing.

Ke depan, program penguatan pakan hijauan tahun 2026 juga diarahkan untuk mendukung investasi sapi perah dan sapi pedaging periode 2025–2029. Rekapitulasi komitmen investasi serta pemantauan realisasi di lapangan terus dilakukan guna memastikan kesesuaian dengan target nasional. Penguatan hijauan pakan menjadi fondasi utama dalam menjamin keberhasilan investasi tersebut. Dengan strategi terpadu ini, Direktorat Pakan optimis mampu memperkuat peran pakan hijauan dalam menopang ketahanan pakan nasional.

The development of grazing land, including on post-mining land, is also a key focus in supporting feed sustainability. An inventory of existing sites and identification of new potential areas are being conducted across various regions, including Eastern Indonesia. This initiative aims to expand the availability of natural forage resources for livestock. In addition, monitoring of the National Food, Energy, and Water Self-Sufficiency Area (KSPEAN) in South Papua forms part of the support for the development of national strategic areas. Cross-sectoral synergy is key to realizing self-reliant and competitive livestock development areas.

Going forward, the 2026 forage feed strengthening program is also directed toward supporting dairy and beef cattle investment for the 2025–2029 period. The recapitulation of investment commitments and field-level monitoring of their realization are continuously carried out to ensure alignment with national targets. Strengthening forage feed serves as a fundamental foundation in ensuring the success of the investments. Through this integrated strategy, the Directorate of Feed remains optimistic in strengthening the role of forage feed in supporting national feed security.

