

Empowering Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in Livestock through Improving the Quality of Goat Livestock in Kletekan Village, Ngawi Regency

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Abstract: This research/community service program was initiated due to the declining goat population in Kletekan Village, Ngawi Regency, caused by limited technical knowledge of farmers regarding effective feeding and management practices, especially in the fattening program. This condition hinders the potential of the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) in the goat livestock sector. The activity aims to empower the Livestock BUMDes and enhance the capacity of local farmers in goat fattening techniques, self-sufficiency in local feed provision, and the implementation of a sustainable farming system to optimize the goat livestock business as a BUMDes business unit. The activity was conducted using the Participatory Action Research (PAR) method, involving farmers, village officials, and BUMDes representatives. The focus of the activity included socialization and training on: (1) improving goat fattening skills, (2) self-sufficiency in local feed provision (e.g., silage making), and (3) implementing a sustainable farming system. The results of the activity showed a significant improvement in participants' understanding of cage management, silage making techniques, and disease prevention. The enthusiasm of the participants and their commitment to adopting new practices, such as monitoring animal health and utilizing waste for organic fertilizer, reflect the success in bridging the gap between traditional and modern practices. The program successfully strengthened the institutional capacity of BUMDes in managing the livestock business unit, contributing to the village's economic strengthening and supporting the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The empowerment of BUMDes through the improvement of goat livestock quality in Kletekan Village has proven effective. Continuous mentoring, strengthening of BUMDes institutions, and integration of waste processing technology are recommended to ensure the sustainability of the program and allow this model to be replicated in other regions.

Abstrak

Penelitian/Pengabdian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh permasalahan penurunan populasi ternak kambing di Desa Kletekan, Kabupaten Ngawi, yang disebabkan oleh keterbatasan pengetahuan peternak mengenai teknis dan manajemen pakan yang efektif, khususnya dalam program penggemukan. Kondisi ini menghambat potensi Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) di sektor peternakan kambing. Kegiatan ini bertujuan untuk memberdayakan BUMDes Peternakan dan meningkatkan kapasitas peternak dalam teknik penggemukan. Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan dengan metode *Participatory Action Research* (PAR) yang melibatkan peternak. Hasil kegiatan menunjukkan peningkatan signifikan dalam pemahaman

peserta mengenai manajemen kandang, teknik pembuatan silase, dan pencegahan penyakit. Antusiasme peserta serta komitmen mereka untuk mengadopsi praktik baru, seperti pemantauan kesehatan ternak dan pemanfaatan limbah untuk pupuk organik, mencerminkan keberhasilan dalam menjembatani kesenjangan antara praktik tradisional dan modern. Kegiatan ini berhasil memperkuat kelembagaan BUMDes dalam mengelola unit usaha peternakan, berkontribusi pada penguatan ekonomi desa, dan mendukung pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs), perangkat desa, dan BUMDes. Fokus kegiatan adalah sosialisasi dan pelatihan yang mencakup: (1) peningkatan keterampilan penggemukan kambing, (2) kemandirian penyediaan pakan berbasis lokal (misalnya pembuatan silase), dan (3) penerapan sistem peternakan berkelanjutan, guna mengoptimalkan usaha peternakan kambing sebagai unit bisnis BUMDes. Pemberdayaan BUMDes melalui peningkatan kualitas ternak kambing di Desa Kletekan terbukti efektif, dengan direkomendasikan adanya pendampingan berkelanjutan, penguatan kelembagaan BUMDes, dan integrasi teknologi pengolahan limbah untuk memastikan keberlanjutan program dan menjadikan model ini dapat direplikasi di wilayah lain.

Kata Kunci: Pemberdayaan, BUMDes, Ternak Kambing, Peningkatan Kualitas, Desa Kletekan.

INTRODUCTION

BUMDes (Village-Owned Enterprises) is an important instrument in rural economic development which aims to encourage village independence through the utilization of local potential. (Kusuma Dewi, 2014) The Kletekan Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) has initiated a goat farming business as one of its business units. However, in practice, the program faces various obstacles, primarily related to low livestock productivity, characterized by thin and unhealthy goats. This problem is generally caused by an unbalanced feeding system, a lack of technical knowledge about livestock nutrition, and the absence of a systematic fattening strategy.

The management of goat farming by the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) in Kletekan Village requires consideration of the social and cultural aspects of the local community. The success of this program depends heavily on the support and active involvement of villagers in every step of the process. Therefore, a participatory approach is crucial, from the program planning stage through activity implementation and evaluation. Community involvement in decision-making and livestock management oversight can foster a sense of ownership and responsibility for the sustainability of the BUMDes business.

Limited access to modern livestock technology, information related to feed nutrition, and effective maintenance systems also hamper increasing goat productivity (Rizkiadi et al., 2025). This has resulted in slow livestock growth and low sales value, ultimately reducing the competitiveness of BUMDes' business output. Another issue relates to community support and participation. This is due to residents' limited understanding of the potential and benefits of BUMDes. Consequently, participation in BUMDes activities remains low. Therefore, intensive measures are needed to raise awareness and encourage.

Active community involvement in every process of BUMDes management. Researchers participated through a socialization and mentoring program focused on

improving the knowledge and skills of the community and BUMDes managers in goat farming. This program encompasses three main aspects:

1. Goat Grouping and Superior Seed Selection Techniques
2. Provision of Goat Care Infrastructure
3. Implementation of an Efficient and Appropriate Maintenance System

This program implemented various data collection methods, including field studies, observations, interviews, and documentation of outreach activities. All collected data was analyzed in depth to describe the actual conditions and challenges faced in goat farming management by the Kletekan Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes). The results of this study were then used as the basis for formulating improvement strategies and recommendations for more effective, efficient, and sustainable management.

Overall, this journal is expected to serve as a reference for BUMDes managers, local livestock farmers, researchers, academics, and policymakers in understanding the dynamics and solutions to livestock issues in the village. The success of BUMDes Kletekan in addressing livestock issues through an empowerment and education approach is expected to inspire other villages in managing similar potential.

In the future, Kletekan Village's achievements in livestock farming can serve as a model of good practices worthy of implementation in other regions. With a participatory, locally-driven approach, other villages can emulate the steps taken by Kletekan Village to improve the quality and productivity of their livestock. This journal contains not only empowerment theory but also practical implementation strategies. Thus, its contribution is expected to strengthen village development based on the local economy and community food security.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is the Participatory Action Research (PAR) method. The PAR approach is an approach whose process aims to learn in overcoming problems and fulfilling practical community needs, producing knowledge for researchers and subjects, and the process of socio-religious change. The main subjects or targets of this research are the Kletekan Village community involving local stakeholders, the village government and the BUMDes management located in Kletekan Village. The data collection techniques consist of: (MBKM Team Gempolklutuk Village, 2025)

1. FGD (Focus Group Discussion)

FGD is a systematic process of collecting data and information to find out a specific problem through group discussion. According to Elliot and Associates, FGD is "A focus group discussion (FGD) is a small group of six to ten people led through an open discussion by a skilled facilitator" (Bisjoe, 2018). In the FGD process, it is carried out with the aim of exchanging ideas and creating critical thinking in order

to find common ground to solve problems and is assisted by a moderator whose duty is to regulate the course of the discussion.

2. Semi-Structured Interview

This semi-structured interview will describe the results of several interviews with community leaders with detailed knowledge. The interviewer prepares questions and conducts the interview using everyday language. This semi-structured interview is used to gather data from the goat farming community, village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) administrators, and village government officials, including data on the causes of failure and other relevant data.

3. Transect

Transects are used to see natural conditions.(Mahanani et al., 2020), and examining the problems associated with the village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) in Kletekan Village, which are caused by the poor management system. Therefore, if BUMDes administrators can improve the existing system and their work skills, they can understand what needs to be done to minimize failures in the BUMDes management system in Kletekan Village.

4. Mapping

Mapping of the area in Kletekan Village which includes geographical data, area of the Village, area of residential areas, area of yards, division of RT/RW in the Village, and residents' houses.

5. Documentation

Documentation is used to obtain data, both from researchers and from the village itself, as supporting data in the research process. This documentation can take the form of data or images used to understand the condition of the village and its community.

Meanwhile, data analysis techniques were carried out using mapping, transects, FGD (Focus Group Discussion), problem tree and hope tree analysis, and Venn diagrams.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on observations and participatory discussions with the community, the potential of Kletekan Village can be categorized into four main dimensions: human resource potential (HR), natural resource potential (NR), institutional and social potential, and village economic potential. The following is a description each of these potentials:

1. Human Resources (HR) Potential

Kletekan Village boasts a relatively strong human resource base to support livestock activities. Some residents have experience raising goats, albeit in a traditional manner. They have shown enthusiasm for a more structured livestock development program. Furthermore, many residents also work as farmers, and raising goats can provide a side income when they return home from the fields with goat feed, so they don't go home empty-handed.

2. Natural Resource Potential (SDA)

Geographically, Kletekan Village has a wealth of vacant land that can be used as a communal pen or group livestock farm. Furthermore, the village area has the potential to produce green fodder from wild grasses and agricultural waste, which can be used as raw material for goat feed. This natural resource potential is crucial for reducing livestock operational costs and maintaining business sustainability. Management of these natural resources must be carried out in an integrated manner, adhering to environmentally friendly principles and focusing on the sustainability of the village ecosystem.

3. Social and Institutional Potential

The strong spirit of mutual cooperation and strong family values still prevalent in the Kletekan Village community provide valuable social capital. The community is relatively easy to collaborate with and engage in collective activities. Furthermore, the village government structure and institutions, such as the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), farmer groups, and neighborhood association (RT/RW) administrators, can serve as strategic partners in implementing this program. This social potential needs to function as a forum for participation and role distribution so that all elements of society feel ownership and responsibility for the program's success.

4. Village Economic Potential

Economically, Kletekan Village has the potential to develop new business units that can increase community income. The Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes), as a village-owned enterprise, has a significant opportunity to become the primary operator in this goat farming business. In addition to providing a source of village income, this livestock business unit can create new jobs, strengthen family finances, and stimulate local economic activity. In the long term, this business can be developed into a broader economic chain through processing livestock products (meat, milk, manure), marketing, and inter-village collaboration.

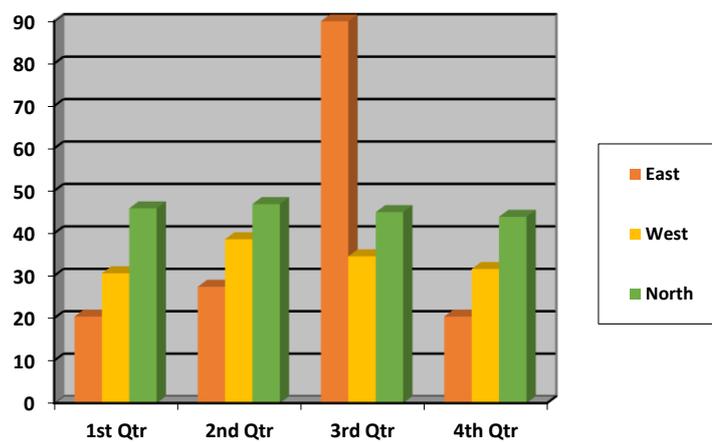
The changes experienced after the goat fattening and feed optimization outreach program in Kletekan Village yielded significant initial results and triggered a shift in understanding of goat farming. This program directly provided solutions to fundamental issues in village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) governance and existing goat farming practices. This outreach focused on goat husbandry systems to improve implementation in the field and improve goat quality.

The farmers gained a more comprehensive understanding that raising goats involves more than just feeding them; it also involves managing the pen, providing nutritious feed, providing health care, managing manure, and selecting good goat breeds. Furthermore, the presenters introduced the importance of supplementation (concentrates) to accelerate growth and increase protein content.

Specifically, farmers and village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) officials recognize that administering deworming medication every 2-3 months and regular vaccinations are crucial to preventing infection and disease. As a first step, this outreach program includes the distribution of deworming medication and vitamins. This initiative is aimed at providing goat farmers with the initial capital to implement recommended goat health practices..

Tabel 1. Judul Tabel

No	Deskripsi	Informasi
1	Deskripsi 1	Informasi 1
2	Deskripsi 2	Informasi 2
3	Deskripsi 3	Informasi 3



Gambar 1. Judul Gambar

CONCLUSION

The program to improve goat quality and optimize feed in Kletekan Village has yielded positive initial results. Farmers have benefited by gaining a better understanding of goat husbandry techniques. Furthermore, the farmers have been introduced to goat medicines and vitamins by the speakers.

The outreach program was enthusiastically received by the farmers during the question-and-answer session. The farmers asked about challenges they encountered while caring for goats, and the presenters enthusiastically answered. This demonstrates that the outreach program successfully bridged the gap between goat farmers and the Ngawi Regency Fisheries and Animal Husbandry Service. This outreach program represents an initial step towards increasing motivation and the economy in Kletekan Village.

To ensure the long-term and sustainable success of goat farming development in Kletekan Village, there are several suggestions that need to be considered. These suggestions aim to strengthen the foundation.

has been built, as well as increasing productivity. Here are some suggestions obtained:

1. Increasing the capacity of BUMDes
Conduct ongoing training and mentoring for all managers, breeders, and village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) staff. Educational programs should focus on modern goat care techniques, livestock health, financial management, and livestock marketing. These efforts will improve the quality of human resources, enabling them to carry out their duties professionally and adapt to new challenges.
2. Strengthening management and governance
Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) management must be systematically improved through the establishment of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), accountable administration, structured monitoring, and routine reporting. The use of historical data and relevant information is crucial for more effective decision-making.
3. Provision of adequate infrastructure
Improve adequate and hygienic livestock pens, and maintain them well to increase livestock productivity and health.
4. Development of good information and documentation system
Create a structured and easily accessible livestock and business activity data documentation system to support effective evaluation, planning and decision-making processes.
5. Strengthening marketing networks
Expanding market networks by utilizing social media and establishing collaborative relationships with various parties to market livestock products.

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