

Strengthening Capacity of Community Forest Farming Group in Efforts to Increase Community Income in Sali-Sali Village, Pinrang District

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Abstract: This study aims to identify the institutional capacity of KTH Tradisi based on Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of Indonesia and formulated a strategy for strengthening institutions in an effort to increase the income of the people of Sali-Sali Village, Pinrang Regency. This research was conducted in Sali-Sali Village, Pinrang Regency, involving 29 members of KTH Tradisi as research respondents. The stages of this research consisted of field observations, collecting data using questionnaires, analyzing internal and external factors, and continuing with formulating strategies using SWOT analysis. The results showed that the institutional capacity of KTH Tradisi based on Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of Indonesian is in the middle category with a score of 505 with a priority for development on aspects of area management and business management. The SO strategy is to maximize the role of forest farmer group human resources in managing community forest areas through programs held by both the Forestry Service and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The ST strategy formulated is to create programs related to education and training activities, to develop the knowledge of KTH Tradisi administrators regarding institutional management, regional management and business management. The formulation of the WO strategy is to carry out intensive coaching to increase the enthusiasm and interest of KTH Tradisi administrators in business opportunities from non-timber forest products in community forest management. The WT strategy that was formulated was implementing an administrative pattern in giving the correct sanctions so that the KTH Tradisi administrators could participate more in group development.

Keywords: *Strengthening, Institutional, Community Forestry, Forest farmers Group, Strategy.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Forest management in Indonesia today has not moved on from two serious problems that have been faced for a long time, namely the poverty of forest village communities and the destruction of forest resources. Based on data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2016, around 48.8 million people or 12% of the 219.9 million people of Indonesia live in and around forests. Of the 48.8 million people who live in and around the forest, 10.2

million people or 25% of them are classified as poor. In developing countries like Indonesia, deforestation is frequent caused by social, economic, and culture (Suwarno et al., 2018).

One of the main efforts of forestry development is to provide opportunities for communities in and around forests to participate in forestry through social forestry, especially in community forest areas (HKm). In the Minister of Forestry concerning Community Forestry it is stated that the implementation of HKm is intended to develop capacity and provide access to local communities to manage forest areas in a sustainable manner in order to create jobs and alleviate poverty as well as to resolve social problems. Kaskoyo et. al. (2017) explained that the aim of the HKm program is to improve people's welfare through optimal, fair and sustainable utilization of forest resources while maintaining the preservation of forest functions.

The existence of community forests is not necessarily accepted by the community. According to Heryatna et. al. (2015) it is important for people's perceptions of the goals and benefits of community forestry as a system in forestry to be managed properly and correctly so as to achieve goals in preserving and prospering the community. Gbedomon et. al. (2016) also revealed that there was an increase in household income of community forest farmers in West Africa due to access to utilizing forest products through community forestry.

Through legal access to the utilization and management of forest resources in community forests, it can be through community institutions such as forest farmer groups. Regulation of the Minister of Forestry are groups of Indonesian farmers or individuals and their families who manage businesses in the forestry sector inside and outside forest areas which include business of timber forest products, non-timber forest products and environmental services, both upstream and downstream. Whereas Ostrom (1990) institutional arrangements can be determined by several elements: operational rules for regulating the use of resources, collective rules for determining, enforcing the law or the rules themselves and for changing operational rules and regulating organizational authority relations.

Sali-Sali Village is one of the villages in Pinrang Regency which has a Community Forest Utilization Business Permit (IUPHKm) through the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number: SK.6391/MENLHK-PSKL/PKPS/ PSL.0/7/2019 covering an area of 85 Ha. Forest farmers Group (KTH) Tradisi with 29 members. Based on the poverty rate of the community around the forest and forest damage caused by economic pressure and the existence of forest management rights based on local community institutions. So the focus of this research is strengthening the capacity of community forest farmer groups and developing strategies in an effort to increase community income in Sali-Sali Village. Pinrang Regency.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1 Community Forestry

Community forestry becomes one way to manage the forest (vega, 2019). The central government to local governments have made a lot of efforts to empower the community. One of the government's efforts to empower the community is through Community Forestry (HKm) activities (Hadidja et. al., 2016). The implementation of community forestry is intended to provide access to local communities in managing forest areas in a sustainable manner for ensure the availability of employment opportunities for local people in solve economic problems.

Program development of community forestry, where communities living in and around the forest are treated and recognized as an inseparable part of the ecosystem which influence and depend on one another (Mulyadin, 2016). Through the community forestry program, it is hoped that it will be able to realize capacity building and provide access to the surrounding community in order to provide employment opportunities as well as an answer to the socio-economic aspects of the community.

2 Community Institutions (Forest Farmers Group)

Good and effective institutions will guarantee the sustainability of the use and management of natural resources. Various institutional studies have shown that the success of community forest management cannot be separated from the strength of values and norms that have been rooted and widely accepted by the community (Hamzah et. al., 2015).

Community participation in forest farmer groups to manage community forests is an effective form of community empowerment in increasing income. New paradigm of counseling is through a group approach. Extension materials presented through groups will be more efficient and have the consequence of forming farmer groups so as to encourage interaction between farmers within the group (Slamet, 2003; Utama et. al., 2010).

3 Regulations of the Minister of Forestry of Indonesia

States the need for knowledge in institutional management as a measure of human resource capacity (Azizah et. al., 2021). Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry as the intention of fostering forest farmer groups in article 2 paragraph 1 which is a benchmark for human resource capabilities, namely institutional management is matters relating to the administration of forest farmer groups, manage areas is matters related to the group's ability to manage the area and manage the business is matters related to the group's capacity to manage the business.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Data collection begins from November to December 2022. This research was conducted in Sali-Sali Village, Pinrang District. Data collection was carried out using field observations, interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) using questionnaires for selected respondents. After the data is collected, it is then presented in the form of data tabulation and then conclusions are drawn from the research results. The sample used in this research is purposive sampling. The population used as the object of research sampling is the forest farmer group (KTH) Tradisi that utilizes community forestry. The selected respondents were all members of the forest farmer group (KTH) Tradisi of 29 people.

The variable in this study is based on Minister of Forestry Regulation. In knowing the capacity of KTH Tradisi, it is necessary to have knowledge in institutional management as a measure of human resource capacity. There are two types of data analysis in this study, namely by using scoring system a based on Ministerial Regulation concerning Guidelines for Fostering Forest Farmers Groups, namely under 350 is beginner class, Score 350 – 700 is middle class and Above 700 is main class

The institutional strengthening strategy uses a SWOT analysis strategy. According to SWOT analysis, the analysis used is internal factor analysis and external factor analysis. This analysis is a systematic identification of various factors for can maximize strengths and opportunities but simultaneously can minimize weaknesses and threats (Putra, 2017). In preparing the SWOT strategy by using existing external and internal factors. The SWOT matrix was built based on the results of an analysis of external and internal strategic factors which compiled four main strategies, namely the Strength–Opportunities (SO), Strength–Threats (ST), Weakness–Opportunities (WO) and Weakness–Threats (WT) (Patoding et. al., 2018).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The classification of forest farmer groups based on this regulation is beginner class, middle class, and main class. This classification is based on an assessment of the ability of forest farmer groups to carry out institutional management, regional management and business management. A description of the institutional management of KTH Tradisi specifically can be seen in the following table:

Table 1 Aspects And Indicators Of Capability Assessment Of Traditional Forest Farmer Groups

Aspects And Indicators	Score
Institutional Management	
Legal basis for establishment of forest farmer groups	20
Management	10
Women's participation in management and group members	15
Planning group activities	15
Involvement of management and members in each implementation of group activities	20
Monitoring and evaluation of group activities	20
Determination of location and completeness as well as activation of secretariat functions, (Nameplates, information boards, meeting rooms, library maps of management areas etc.)	15
Binding group rules	20
Administrative completeness of the group as evidenced by the presence of: guest book, member list book, meeting attendance list book, meeting minutes, cash book, savings book, savings and loan book, goods inventory book, information book, activity log book	20
Frequency of group meetings/deliberations farmers	15
Participation and group presence	30

Aspects And Indicators	Score
Participation of management/members in capacity building activities (training/courses/apprenticeships) in the last 3 years	20
Type of training attended by management/members (technical, institutional, business management, administration)	20
Type of training attended by administrators/members (technical, institutional, business management, administration)	20
Amount of local wisdom developed in forest farmer group activities	15
Number of groups formed	0
Number of PKSM formed	0
Number of cadres of forest farmer group leaders (Involvement of the younger generation)	10
Total	285
Area Management	
Understanding of the boundaries of managed areas in boundaries of the surrounding forest area	30
Arrangement and mapping of management area	30
Introducing the potential and carrying capacity of the managed area	30
Identification and mapping of problems in the managed area and the surrounding forest area	0
Utilization of the managed area in accordance with the potential of group activities in carrying out rehabilitation (Planting of critical/empty unproductive land, keep walking, right and left river, etc.)	30
Conserving forester sources (protection of springs, captive breeding, flora and fauna, utilization of environmental services, etc.)	10
Impact on increasing public awareness and concern for forest and environmental sustainability (establishment of forestry care groups/organizations)	0
Impact on the environment (adding water sources, reducing critical land, conserving biodiversity, reducing forest fires, etc.)	10
Obtaining certificates of sustainable forest management (PHBML/SVLK and others)	10
Total	150
Business Management	
Group start-up capital	30
Additional business capital in 3 years	0
Source of additional business capital	0
Addition of type da effort within 3 years	10
Organizing group business meetings with business actors	0
Increased partnership with agreements/MoU within 3 years	0
Scope of objective marketing of group business results	10
Increased group income	10
Utilization access to information and technology from various sources (technical agencies, research institutions)	10
Increased employment work of group business	0
Total	70

Aspects And Indicators	Score
Total I + II + III	505

Source: P.57/MENHUT-II/2014

Based on the analysis conducted on the aspects and indicators of capacity assessment KTH Tradisi have a management level in the middle class category with a total score of 505. Some of these indicators are an important part and cannot be separated from both institutional management, regional management and business management. In addition, from this score, the guidance is carried out at the stage of area management and business management.

The factors that have been identified based on the SWOT group, are then compiled into a questionnaire. According to Rangkuti (2004) SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weakness, Opportunity, Threats) is a way to observe the external and internal marketing environment. According to Fahmi (2014) to analyze more deeply about SWOT, it is necessary to look at external and internal factors as an important part of the SWOT analysis, namely:

Table 2 Average Value Of Internal Factors

Group	Statement	Average	Ranking
Strengths	Having legality in forming forest farmer groups	3,13	5
	Having legality in managing forest areas in the form of community forest utilization permits	3,83	4
	Intake Process decisions are made by deliberation.	3,97	3
	Strength of family ties and spirit of mutual cooperation in community forest management	4,40	1
	Management of the KTH Tradisi understands the boundaries of the management area	4,07	2
Weaknesses	The level of group participation in activities is low because group members focus on their own work.	2,83	5
	Less frequency of group meetings.	3,63	2
	Lack of programs or policies from KTH Tradisi in efforts to develop forestry cultivation.	3,50	3
	Lack of understanding of KTH Tradisi management in business management	3,33	4
	The lack of human resource capacity owned by members	3,80	1

Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2022

The results of interviews with respondents on the strength factor had the highest score, namely Strong family ties and a spirit of mutual cooperation in community forest management (4.40). The majority of the Sali-Sali villagers have a very close family relationship and the spirit of mutual cooperation is a culture that has been rooted for a long time. Function of farmer groups as a means of collaboration has a very close relationship in planning, implementing, utilizing and evaluating group work activities or programs. Besides that, farmers can work together, help each other with natural activities on the land (Ramadoan et. al., 2013).

On the weakness factor that has the highest value, namely the lack of capacity of members (3.80). Human resources largely determine the success of the KTH Tradisi in managing community forests, the lack of entrepreneurship training that members participate in so that there are no non-timber forest product products produced by the KTH Tradisi, the forest products obtained are directly sold to traders or to the market. Close relationships between communities can be built through clear property rights and local wisdom, which are in line with community demands for forest resources (Lawasi, 2022).

Table 3 Average Value Of External Factors

Group	Statement	Average	Ranking
Opportunities	There is support from the forest management unit (KPH)	3,73	3
	an open market for marketing forest products	3,13	5
	The role of non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and entrepreneurs in supporting cooperation with farmers in the forest product sector	3,57	4
	social impact on the existence of farmer groups	3,97	2
	High market demand for non-timber forest products	4,23	1
Threats	Potential Illegal logging and encroachment in community forest utilization permits	3,00	3
	Arrogance from group members arises because there is no mechanism for imposing sanctions	2,93	4
	It is difficult to realize advanced farmer groups due to lack of guidance from the unit forest management as well as from government agencies	2,67	5
	Availability of road and bridge infrastructure and communication facilities that do not support	3,67	1
	the existence of KTH Tradisi disrupted by a lack of guidance that is not carried out routinely	3,43	2

Source: Primary Data After Processing, 2022

On the opportunity factor, which has the highest value, namely 1) high market demand for non-timber forest product products (4.23). Collection of non-timber forest products is often considered less valuable than wood or other ecosystem services, but in some cases, non-timber forest products can rival the value of timber and other forest products. However, non-timber forest products can be profitable products if they have a good management strategy (Frey et. al., 2019).

Analysis of threat factors that have the highest value, namely 1) Availability of road and bridge infrastructure and communication facilities that do not support (3.67). The better the infrastructure, the more traders will enter the village, so prices will be competitive. In addition, the existence of a communication network can facilitate the process of buying and selling non-timber forest product commodities between traders and farmers. Tarigan & Syumanjaya (2013) that the better the quality of infrastructure, the less transportation costs

will be borne by farmers and the better the quality of infrastructure, the more farmers market their agricultural products directly to the market.

1 Institutional Management

The institutional capacity of the KTH Tradisi is relatively good. This is evidenced by administrative features such as the existence of a legal basis as a basis for institutional dynamics, the active participation of members by involving women and the role of youth in the institutional development of forest farmer groups Tradisi and also the participation of administrators of forest farmer groups Tradisi in following trainings to improve human resources. However, several indicators have not been implemented, such as the formation of PKSM and also some administrative equipment such as cash books, savings books, savings and loan books, inventory books, information books, activity results log books. Administrative functions that must be considered are personnel administration, facilities and equipment for outreach, financial administration, reporting and evaluation as well as relations with related institutions (Wijaya et. al., 2020). This makes it easier for extension officers to evaluate and monitor the strengthening of forest farmer group institutional management.

2 Manage Areas

The indicators in managing the area that are not optimal are influenced by the lack of understanding of the community about the utilization of the potential of the managed area and the impacts that affect environmental damage. But the understanding of the boundaries of the managed area, where the KTH Tradisi erected the boundaries of the managed area. Apart from that, the KTH Tradisi has conducted structuring and mapping as well as identifying the potentials within the managed area. Although group activities in carrying out rehabilitation are still lacking.

Based on the Minister of Forestry Regulation development of area management is carried out through assistance in activities, understanding the boundaries of the managed area and the boundaries of the surrounding forest areas, participatory arrangement and mapping of managed areas, introduction to the potential and carrying capacity of the managed area, identification and mapping of problems in managed areas and surrounding forest areas, group activities in carrying out rehabilitation (planting of critical/empty/unproductive land, keeping roads, right and left of rivers, etc.), utilization of managed areas according to potential, increasing awareness, willingness and ability in forest conservation and natural resource conservation, dissemination of information on forest and environmental sustainability to the general public and achievements in sustainable forest management, including obtaining certificates for sustainable forest management (Timber Legality Verification System, Joint Forest Management with Sustainable Communities).

3 Manage Business

Utilization of non-timber forest products is one of the commodities in HKM management and is also a source of income for members of the KTH Tradisi because Community Forestry is only a community-oriented natural resource where the community has the right to use and manage its resources including the collection of non-timber forest products (Bhijaya et. al., 2015). Usually, non-timber forest products obtained from HKM

management are sold directly to collectors or directly to the market. Generally, farmers sell non-timber forest products in raw form, but if non-timber forest products are processed into a non-timber forest product, the economic value of an item can increase. Strategies that can be implemented in increasing business in the forestry sector are increasing human resources, namely utilizing existing technology, strengthening institutions and carrying out maintenance of non-timber forest products intensively (Kartila et. al., 2018). Based on the data analysis that has been carried out, the results of the evaluation of the business management of the forest farmer group Tradisi obtained a score of 70 and are included in the beginner category. The value obtained is in accordance with the results of the assessment of several business management.

Indicators in Minister of Forestry of Indonesia Regulation. Based on this regulation, business management development is carried out through assistance in activities is collecting KTH initial capital, preparation of plans and analysis of farming in the forestry sector, strengthening farm management, development of diversification of other productive forestry businesses, strengthening and developing group capital, organizing KTH business meetings with business actors, development of cooperation, networking and partnerships with business actors, increasing access to information and technology from various sources in technical agencies, research institutes, universities, non-governmental organizations and business actors and increasing group income, increasing employment from group businesses and increasing the contribution of group businesses.

4 Formulation of Institutional Strengthening Strategy in Efforts to Increase Community

Income According to Minister of Forestry Regulation if it is categorized in the beginner class, the priority is development on institutional aspects, middle class with priority on development aspects and main class with priority on development on business aspects. Based on the analysis carried out by the institutional capacity of the KTH Tradisi is in the middle class category. The SWOT matrix was built based on the results of an analysis of external and internal strategic factors which compiled four main strategies, namely: SO, WO, ST and WT (Muryunika, 2015).

The Strengths-Opportunities (SO) strategy using strength by taking advantage of opportunities. The SO strategy that was formulated was maximizing the role of forest farmer group human resources in the management of community forest areas through programs held by both the Forestry Service and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The Strengths-Threats (ST) strategy is to use the strengths that are owned to overcome the threats that are likely to occur. The ST strategy formulated is to make related programs with education and training activities, to develop the knowledge of management of KTH Tradisi regarding institutional management, area management and business management. The Weaknesses-Opportunities (WO) strategy is to take advantage of opportunities to minimize weaknesses. The WO strategy that has been formulated intensive coaching to increase the enthusiasm and interest of KTH Tradisi administrators in business opportunities from non-timber forest products in community forest management. The Weaknesses-Threats (WT) strategy is to minimize existing weaknesses and avoid threats. The WT strategy formulated is to apply an

administrative pattern in imposing correct sanctions so that the management of the KTH Tradisi can participate more in group development.

5. CONCLUSION

The results of this study can be concluded that institutional capacity based on Minister of Forestry Regulation shows that the results of the KTH Tradisi capability assessment have a management level in the middle category with a total score of 505, with priority for development on aspects of area management and business management. Assessment of the ability class of Forest Farmer Groups (KTH) Tradisi is a form of coaching forestry extension officers to provide motivation to Forest Farmer Groups to achieve more in supporting the achievement of forest product productivity targets proclaimed by the central and regional governments,

The SO strategy is to maximize the role of forest farmer group human resources in managing community forest areas through programs held by both the Forestry Service and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The ST strategy that was formulated was to create programs related to education and training activities, to develop the knowledge of management of KTH Tradisi regarding institutional management, area management and business management. The formulation of the WO strategy is to carry out intensive coaching to increase the enthusiasm and interest of KTH Tradisi administrators in business opportunities from non-timber forest products in community forest management. The WT strategy that was formulated was implementing an administrative pattern in giving the correct sanctions so that the KTH Tradisi administrators could participate more in group development.

6. SUGGESTION

The village government of Sali-Sali needs to encourage and facilitate cooperation between the Tradition forest farmer groups and the Forestry Service and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry by forming independent forest farmer groups. This is so that KTH Traditions can easily get access to assistance with coaching facilities and infrastructure. The intensity of counseling and social forestry assistance needs to be increased so that the perceptions of KTH Tradition members can be well formed, thereby being able to.

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