

# The Effectiveness Analysis of National Social Forestry Activities in Enrekang Regency, South Sulawesi: A Case Study in Indonesia

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## Abstract:

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the National Social Forestry Development Activities and to determine the level of community satisfaction as well as the benefits of these activities on increasing forest product in Enrekang Regency. The target of the research is the Social Forestry Business Group which receives the Nusantara Forestry Development activities in 2019 – 2021. This study uses interviews with respondents using questionnaires and direct observation to the location. The measurement of the effectiveness value uses the Guttman Scale, while the level of community satisfaction uses the Likers Scale. The level of achievement of effectiveness is measured using standards that are in accordance with the R&D reference of the Ministry of Home Affairs (1991). The results showed: (1) The value of the effectiveness of Kegiatan Perhutanan Sosial Nasionalin Enrekang Regency was 86.84% with an achievement level of "very effective", (2) The index value of the percentage level of community satisfaction with the implementation of Kegiatan Perhutanan Sosial Nasional in Enrekang Regency was 93,75 in the very satisfied category, (3) Activities that provide short-term benefits in the form of livestock yields and long-term benefits are Multi Purpose Tree Species (MPTS) plant assets and crop agroforestry that can be harvested in the next 5 years, which can increase yield production forest.

**Keywords** — Bang PeSoNa, Effectiveness Analysis, KUPS, Social Forestry.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Forests are natural resources that are very beneficial for human life, both economically, socially, and ecologically. However, the reality of forest management activities that are more oriented towards economic use has marginalized the people who live in and around the forest. Based on the data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (2006), it is recorded that approximately 48.8 million people or 12% of 219.9 million Indonesians live in and around forests. Of the 48.8 million people living in and around the forest, 10.2 million people or 25% of them are in the poor category.

The policy of the Indonesian government in the early 1970s, which granted a very large number of forest concession business permits to private investors, had created injustice to the people who were given legal access to the management of very small forest areas. Communities living around forests can actually become pillars for the creation of sustainable forest management. Their behavior is a crucial component in managing and conserving forests. The negative behavior of the community around the forest leads to the exploitation and excessive use of the forest, causing forest damage [1].

In order to reduce poverty in forest communities, reduce unemployment and damage to forest areas, the government provides legal access to 12.7 million hectares of Indonesia's total forest area to be managed by the community through social forestry schemes. The purpose of the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.9 of 2021 [2] concerning social forestry is to resolve tenure and justice issues for local communities and customary law communities residing in or around forest areas in the context of community welfare and preservation of forest functions. Social forestry programs can take a role in the future to accommodate the wishes, desires, and expectations of the community in forest management. The development



of social forestry programs in forest management must be able to reverse the paradigm from a top-down approach to a bottom-up or participatory approach and prioritize local community participation.

The Social Forestry Program is not only limited to granting approval for legal access to forest management but also in the form of facilitation in the preparation of the Social Forestry Work Plan (RKPS), the preparation of the Annual Work Plan (RKT), and business development. Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) that have obtained area management permits/rights are not automatically able to manage the potential of natural resources (timber forest products, non-timber forest products, environmental services, and ecotourism) into businesses that have added value to improve the welfare of KUPS and the surrounding community. One form of Government support in the development of group businesses is the provision of financial assistance for the National Social Forestry Development activities.

Regulation of the Director General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Number: P.2/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/2/2019 and the latest amendment Number: P.3/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/5/2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Distribution Provision of Government Aid for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Programs [3] explains the scope of Government aid for social forestry programs, including: National Social Forestry Development Activities (Bang PeSoNa), Provision of productive economic tools, and facilitation of Kalpataru replication. The National Social Forestry Development Activities (Bang PeSoNa) are intended to provide stimulants to aid recipients aimed at improving the business capabilities of Social Forestry program participants in and around forests in order to contribute to realizing community welfare. The aid of productive economic tools aims to increase the added value and income of KUPS which leads to the independence of KUPS

The Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships through the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) of the Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships (BPSKL) has distributed aid for National Social Forestry Development (Bang PeSoNa) since 2016 to date throughout Indonesia, including in Enrekang Regency, South Sulawesi Province.

Based on the description above, it is necessary to conduct research related to the activities of National Social Forestry Development in Enrekang Regency. This study aims to determine the level of effectiveness and level of public satisfaction of the National Social Forestry Development (Bang PeSoNa) activity and the benefits of these activities. It is expected that this research can provide information and input for related parties in the context of implementing National Social Forestry Development activities.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. *Social Forestry*

Most of the people living in and around the forest are poor and have low education. The existence of these limitations causes them to encroach on forest areas. This cannot be dammed because of the limited land cultivated by the community and the urgent economy. The extent of the forest area that has been encroached on by the community shows the government's weak point in protecting the forest. One way to save forests from encroachment is to involve the community or empower the community in managing forest areas. One form of government concern for this problem is Social Forestry.

The concept of social forestry has been applied since 1989 in various systems. Currently, the "Social Forestry" Government is based on Permen LHK 83 of 2016 and its amendment Number 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management. The regulation explains the definition of social forestry as a system or form of sustainable forest management carried out by local communities or customary law communities to improve their welfare, maintain environmental and socio-cultural ecosystems in the form of Village Forests (HD), Customary Forests (HA), Forests People's Plantations (HTR), Community Forests (HKm), and the Recognition and Protection of Forestry Cooperation (Kulin KK) schemes.

Social Forestry has the aims to reducing economic disparities or for economic equity based on three pillars, namely: lack of land, providing business opportunities, and empowering human resources. Social Forestry also

gives approval for communities around forest areas to manage forest areas. Social Forestry can be a breakthrough that can significantly improve the community's economy, support from various parties, both the Central Government and Regional Governments as well as other parties that will help the success of this program.

### **B. Social Forestry Business Development**

The government has opened access for the community to manage the surrounding state forest areas through social forestry. The Social Forestry Program is not only limited to granting forest area management approvals. Based on the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 9 of 2021, it explains that the scope of Social Forestry management includes: structuring of area blocks and preparation of the Social Forestry Work Plan and Annual Work Plan (RKPS/RKT), business development, handling tenure conflicts, group assistance, and partnerships.

Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) is a business group formed by Social Forestry Groups (HKm/HD/HTR/HA/KK) that will and/or have started a business. KUPS is formed based on the potential of commodities in the KPS area and is approved by the Head of the KPH. Social Forestry Business Development Activities include institutional capacity building activities, utilization of products, entrepreneurship development and business cooperation. One form of activity to increase production is the Social Forestry Development activity or abbreviated as Bang PeSoNa.

### **C. Development of National Social Forestry (Bang PeSoNa)**

Referring to the Regulation of the Director General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Number: P.2/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/2/2019 and Number: P.3/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/5/2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Distribution Provision of Government Aid for PSKL Activities explained that Bang PeSoNa is one of the business development activities intended for Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS).

National Social Forestry Business Development Activities (Bang PeSoNa) in the form of providing stimulants to groups in the form of money worth Rp. 50,000,000, - by means of self-management to finance activities, in the form of: purchasing and planting of tree seeds, medicinal plants, purchasing livestock, and creating facilities or infrastructure for the use of forest products and environmental services. Bang PeSoNa activity aims to improve the business capabilities of the participants in the Social Forestry program in and around the forest in order to increase the production of timber forest products, non-timber forest products, and the potential for environmental services. This activity is expected to be an encouragement for groups that are slowly increasing KUPS income which leads to KUPS independence.

### **D. Effectiveness Concept**

The word effective is means successful or something that is done successfully. Effectiveness is an effort to utilize existing resources to obtain maximum results. Indicators of policy effectiveness are [4]:

#### **a. Efficiency**

An activity is expected to be able to increase the efficiency of optimal use of resources [5]. Efficiency is closely related to the concept of productivity. Measuring efficiency is done by comparing the income with the output produced. An activity is said to be efficient if the results are achieved with the lowest possible use of costs and resources.

#### **b. Fair**

A policy must be based on fairness, where the interests of the community or the public are not ignored. From the aspect of economic activity, economic actors are prohibited from pursuing personal gain if they harm others or destroy nature.

#### **c. Leads To Intensive**

A policy must provide improvements and improvements to the targets set. The indicators used in determining the number of incentives include performance, length of work, and needs.

#### **d. Moral**

An activity must be based on good morals. In other words, morality is a measure of behavior, attitudes, and actions that can be accepted by the public. The word moral always refers to the actions or behavior of a person or group.

e. *Publicly Accepted*

Good policies must be accepted by the public because they are intended for the public.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method, in the form of data that is used as a sentence. The analysis technique uses deductive sentences to draw conclusions from general to individual or specific. The analysis process is not carried out only in one stage but through several stages after the data is collected. Qualitative analysis techniques include three stages, namely [6]:

- 1) Data reduction, namely the process of sharpening, directing, classifying, simplifying, removing unnecessary data, and organizing data. Furthermore, the data is analyzed according to the research topic after the data and information are edited.
- 2) The presentation of the data is carried out after the dialysis data and information is then compiled to present the data and information obtained as a basis for drawing conclusions.
- 3) Drawing conclusions, carried out after data reduction and data presentation have been passed. The data obtained are in the form of narratives, matrices, and tabulations, which are the result of verification of the phenomena found in the field. The results of the presentation of the data are then linked to the relevant concepts and theories to answer the research objectives. Drawing conclusions based on reduction and presentation that takes place gradually from general conclusions to being more specific in presenting data to drawing actual conclusions.

#### B. Participants

The first target population sample to be studied is as many as 9 groups, namely:

1. KUPS SipatujuTuncungin Tuncung Village, Maiwa District.
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marenain Pekalobean Village, Anggeraja District.
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orongin BuntuBatuan Village, Malua District.
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrangin Karrang Village, Cendana District.
5. KUPS ArenKetapiin Pariwang Village, Maiwa District.
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahaterain Cemba Village, Enrekang District.
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolonain BentengAlla Utara Village, Baroko District.
8. KUPS ArenSamaturuein Pinang Village, Cendana District.
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAlloin Limbuang Village, Maiwa District.

The second population sample is 16 people who are determined using the characteristics that the sample knows the activities of Bang PeSoNa and/or the sample has a relationship with the research objectives, namely, Forestry Extension Officers, Social Forestry Assistants, and Community Leaders.

#### C. Instruments

- 1) Interviews with respondents using a questionnaire
- 2) Observation, direct observation to collect primary data in the field
- 3) Documentation, shooting field conditions and copying secondary data from related parties

#### D. Data Analysis

Data analysis was carried out in a descriptive qualitative manner, in the form of data in the form of words or sentences. The variables that will be used to measure the effectiveness of Bang PeSoNa's activities refer to the effectiveness indicators, as follows:

- a) Efficiency, research variables include: (1) form of aid, (2) suitability of aid with work plans and (3) increased production.
- b) Fair, research variables include: (1) accuracy of recipients of aid and (2) distribution of aid to members. Incentives, research variables include: (1) financial (wages) and (2) non-financial (assistance/guidance).

- c) Moral, research variables include: (1) the activity of group members, (2) caring attitudes and commitment of group members.
- d) Public acceptance, research variables include: (1) socialization, (2) procedures (3) transparency and (4) effective opinion in increasing production.

The measurement of the value of the effectiveness indicator uses the Guttman scale method with the research instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The researcher uses this scale to get a firm answer and does not give the respondent the opportunity to be neutral. The Guttman scale interval used in the research instrument is "Yes" and "No", with the highest value being one for the answer "Yes" and the lowest value being zero for the answer "No", then the value is converted in percentage. A zero value if converted to a fixed percentage will result in a zero value, so there is no calculation needed. The weight of the average percentage value of each research effectiveness indicator is 100%. To obtain the value of effectiveness, the researchers used the formula:

$$Effectiveness = \frac{Efficiency + Fair + Incentive + Moral + Public\ Acceptance}{5} \quad (1)$$

After obtaining the value of effectiveness, to measure the level of achievement of effectiveness, the reference standard for Research and Development of the Ministry of Home Affairs (1991) is used as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Effectiveness Measure Standard

Ratio	Achievements
Under 40%	Very ineffective
40% - 55,99%	Ineffective
60% - 79,99%	Effective enough
80% Above	Very effective

The measurement of the level of public satisfaction uses the Likers scale method with the research instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The intervals and values of the Likers scale used in the research instrument are: Very Satisfied (4), Satisfied (3), Less Satisfied (2) and Unsatisfied (1). The maximum score is the number of respondents x the highest score on the scale (4), while the minimum score is the number of respondents x the lowest score on the scale (41). The index value (%) is the total score divided by the maximum score multiplied by 100. Because the scale interval used is 4, the assessment intervals that will be used are: Unsatisfied(index 0% - 24.99%), Less Satisfied (25% - 49 .99%), Satisfied (50% - 64.99%) and Very Satisfied(index 75% - 100.00%).

#### IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

##### A. Assessment of the Effectiveness of Bang PeSoNa's Activities

###### 1) Efficiency Indicator

The Bang PeSoNa activity is a KLHK program to increase area productivity and the value of forest products/environmental services for the Social Forestry Business Group. The assessment variables used in the efficiency indicators include: the form of aid, the suitability of the aid with the group work plan and the output in the form of increasing the value of forest products/environmental services. The results of the research on efficiency indicators for each variable are presented in Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4.

Table2. Value of Variable Efficiency Indicator Form of Aid

KUPS Name	Respondent (Person)	Answered Yes		Answered No	
		Value	%	Value	%
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	8	8	100,00	-	-
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	8	8	100,00	-	-
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	8	8	100,00	-	-
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	8	8	100,00	-	-
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	8	8	100,00	-	-
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	8	8	100,00	-	-
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	8	8	100,00	-	-
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	8	8	100,00	-	-
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	8	8	100,00	-	-
Total	72	72	100,00	-	-

The question asked to the respondent regarding the form of aid variable is "Do the respondent agree that aid in the form of funds is managed directly by the group to carry out Bang PeSoNa activities?". Based on Table 2 above, it shows that all 72 respondents answered "Yes" which means that respondents prefer aid in the form of funds rather than aid in the form of physical seeds or livestock. A total of 64 respondents gave the reason that the aid in the form of funds provided an opportunity for groups to learn to plan business activities, to purchase seeds and livestock according to the wishes of the group, to carry out planting, and to carry out self-manage reports.

The researcher concludes that it is more efficient for aid in the form of funds that are directly managed by the group compared to aid in physical form which requires a longer process and costs more. This shows that the Directorate of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships is using resources properly and that there are no additional funds in the distribution of aid.

Table3. Value of Variable Efficiency Indicator Compatibility of Aid with Group Work Plan

KUPS Name	Respondent (Person)	Answered Yes		Answered No	
		Value	%	Value	%
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	8	5	62,50	3	-
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	8	5	62,50	3	-
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	8	6	75,00	2	-
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	8	7	87,50	1	-
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	8	8	100,00	-	-
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	8	4	50,00	4	-
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	8	8	100,00	-	-



8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	8	6	75,00	2	-
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	8	5	62,50	3	-
Total	72	54	75,00	18	-

The question asked to respondents regarding the variable of Aid conformity to the Group Work Plan is "Is the aid in accordance with the Group Work Plan?". Based on Table 3, there were 54 respondents who answered "Yes", meaning that the aid was in accordance with the Social Forestry Work Plan and the Group Annual Work Plan (RKPS/RKT). Meanwhile, 18 respondents answered "No" on the grounds that they did not know and did not understand the proposed plan for Bang PeSoNa activities and the group work plan.

From the data in Table 3, it shows that there is efficiency in the aid of Bang PeSoNa in Enrekang Regency because it has referred to the group work plan so that there is no waste of using funds for interests outside the work plan.

Table4. Value of Variable Efficiency Indicator of Production Increase

KUPS Name	Respondent (Person)	Answered Yes		Answered No	
		Value	%	Value	%
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	8	4	50,00	4	-
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	8	3	37,50	5	-
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	8	8	100,00	-	-
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	8	8	100,00	-	-
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	8	8	100,00	-	-
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	8	8	100,00	-	-
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	8	8	100,00	-	-
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	8	8	100,00	-	-
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	8	8	100,00	-	-
Total	72	63	75,00	9	-

The question asked to the respondent for the third variable is "Has the aid provided increased?". Based on Table 4, as many as 63 respondents answered "Yes" and as many as 9 respondents answered "No". The results of the research show that most respondents answered that Bang PeSoNa's activities provide additional plant assets that can increase the production value of forest products in the next 4-5 years. In addition to seed aid from Bang PeSoNa's activities, it increases the productivity of the use of the area. The results that have been obtained by the group are the results of cattle breeding from the help of Bang PeSoNa. At the KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong location, the Nutmeg plant has reached maturity and is waiting for harvest. On the other hand, 2 respondents from KUPS SipatujuTuncung and 6 respondents from KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena answered that the aid could not produce results because many of the seeds planted had died. Information obtained from the Head of KUPS that planting activities are carried out during the dry season and without any maintenance efforts.

## 2) Fair Indicator

The measurement of fair indicators is assessed from two aspects, namely fair in determining the group of beneficiaries and fair distribution of aid from group leaders to members. According to the Regulation of the Director General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Number: P.2/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/2/2019, KUPS can only receive aid once. The assessment variables used in the fair indicator include accuracy of recipients of aid and distribution of aid fairly to members. The results of the fair indicator research for each group are presented in Table 5 and Table 6 below.

Table5. Value of Fair Indicator Variable Accuracy of Aid Recipients

KUPS Name	Respondent (Person)	Answered Yes		Answered No	
		Value	%	Value	%
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	8	8	100,00	-	-
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	8	8	100,00	-	-
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	8	8	100,00	-	-
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	8	8	100,00	-	-
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	8	8	100,00	-	-
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	8	8	100,00	-	-
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	8	8	100,00	-	-
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	8	8	100,00	-	-
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	8	8	100,00	-	-
Total	72	72	100,00	-	-

The question posed to the respondents for this variable was "Did the group receive aid from Bang PeSoNa for the first time?". Based on Table 5, it shows that all 72 respondents answered "Yes", this means that the group only received Bang PeSoNa'said once.

This data concludes that the Directorate of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships has been right on target and is fair in determining the group of beneficiaries because according to the provisions that each KUPS is only allowed to receive aid once.

Table6. Value of Fair Indicator VariableDistribution of Aid to Members

KUPS Name	Respondent (Person)	Answered Yes		Answered No	
		Value	%	Value	%
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	8	8	100,00	-	-
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	8	8	100,00	-	-
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	8	8	100,00	-	-
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	8	8	100,00	-	-
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	8	8	100,00	-	-



6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	8	8	100,00	-	-
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	8	8	100,00	-	-
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	8	8	100,00	-	-
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	8	8	100,00	-	-
Total	72	72	100,00	-	-

The question asked to respondents for this variable is "Is the distribution of aid to members fair?". Based on Table 6 above, it shows that all 72 respondents answered "Yes". This result explains that the distribution of seed aid from group leaders to members has been carried out fairly and proportionally. Meanwhile, livestock aid is managed by the group together.

### 3) Incentive Indicator

Incentives in activities are needed in encouraging or stimulating the success of an activity. The measurement of incentives carried out is the assessment of financial incentives and non-financial incentives. The assessment variables used in the incentive indicators include incentives in the form of wages and incentives in the form of facilitation of mentoring. The results of the research on incentive indicators for each group are presented in Table 7 and Table 8 below.

Table7. Value of Incentive Indicators in Financial Variables

KUPS Name	Respondent (Person)	Answered Yes		Answered No	
		Value	%	Value	%
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	8	-	-	8	-
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	8	-	-	8	-
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	8	-	-	8	-
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	8	-	-	8	-
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	8	-	-	8	-
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	8	-	-	8	-
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	8	8	100,00	-	-
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	8	8	100,00	-	-
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	8	8	100,00	-	-
Total	72	24	33,33	48	-

The question asked to the respondent for this variable is "Do you get an incentive in the form of wages for carrying out Bang PeSoNa activities?". Based on the data from Table 7, 48 respondents stated that they did not receive wage incentives, while 24 respondents stated that they received wages for seed maintenance work and wages for planting seeds. The number of wages given in accordance with the number of working days with the unit of wages is Rp. 95.000, -/day.

Respondents who did not receive financial wages were the Bang PeSoNa recipients in 2019 and 2020. According to information from the Sulawesi Regional PSKL Center that the 2016 - 2019 wage incentives were

not allocated because there was no legal basis for regulation. Meanwhile, the labor-intensive year 2021 will be implemented in 2021, according to the mandate of Law no. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation.

Table8. Value of Incentive Indicators in Non-Financial Variables

KUPS Name	Respondent (Person)	Answered Yes		Answered No	
		Value	%	Value	%
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	8	8	100,00	-	-
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	8	8	100,00	-	-
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	8	8	100,00	-	-
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	8	8	100,00	-	-
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	8	8	100,00	-	-
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	8	8	100,00	-	-
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	8	8	100,00	-	-
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	8	8	100,00	-	-
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	8	8	100,00	-	-
Total	72	72	100,00	-	-

The question asked to respondents for this variable is "Does the group receive guidance or assistance in carrying out activities?". Based on the data from Table 8, all respondents stated that they received non-financial incentives in the form of guidance or assistance from the KPH Mata Allo Extension Officer and from the Sulawesi Regional PSKL Center. Mentoring activities include guidance in the preparation of Bang PeSoNa's reports and techniques for planting seedlings on site.

#### 4) MoralIndicator

The success of a policy or program can be influenced by the morale of implementing the activity. The existence of good morals and or moral change from bad to good is the expected goal of this program. The assessment variables used in the moral indicators include: The activeness of members in developing KUPS before the aid of Bang PeSoNa and commitment in developing the business. The results of the research on moral indicators for each group are presented in Table 9 and Table 10.

Table9. Value of Moral Indicators for Group Member Activity Variables

KUPS Name	Respondent (Person)	Answered Yes		Answered No	
		Value	%	Value	%
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	8	5	62,50	3	37,50
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	8	8	100,00	-	-
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	8	8	100,00	-	-
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	8	8	100,00	-	-
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	8	8	100,00	-	-

6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	8	4	50,00	4	-
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	8	8	100,00	-	-
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	8	8	100,00	-	-
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	8	8	100,00	-	-
Total	72	65	90,28	7	-

The question asked to the respondent for this variable was "Before the aid of Bang PeSoNa, were you actively involved in developing KUPS?". Based on the data from Table 9 above, as many as 65 respondents were actively involved in developing the group's business before the aid of Bang PeSoNa, while 7 respondents were active during the financial assistance. The data shows that 65 respondents have good morals because their activity is not affected by financial assistance, while 7 respondents have poor morals because they are active when there is financial assistance. However, it is hoped that the financial assistance can change the morale of the group members who are not good enough in group activities.

Table10. Value of Moral Indicator Variable Caring and Commitment of Members

KUPS Name	Respondent (Person)	Answered Yes		Answered No	
		Value	%	Value	%
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	8	5	62,50	3	-
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	8	8	100,00	-	-
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	8	8	100,00	-	-
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	8	8	100,00	-	-
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	8	5	62,50	3	-
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	8	4	50,00	4	-
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	8	3	37,50	5	-
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	8	8	100,00	-	-
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	8	8	100,00	-	-
Total	72	57	79,17	15	-

The question asked to respondents for this variable is "Do you currently care and commit to developing a KUPS business". The results in Table 10, show that 57 respondents have a caring attitude and are committed to developing group businesses, while 15 respondents do not have a caring attitude and are not committed to actively developing group businesses. From the data obtained, 3 respondents were not actively committed due to age and gender factors, 7 respondents came from Community Forests (HR) whose institutions had not run well, while 5 respondents from KUPS Agroforestry Tangsa Indigenous Forest were not committed because members of KUPS TalluLolonaTangsa Indigenous Forest and concurrently as a member of HKmTalluLolona, so membership is transferred to HKmTalluLolona.

##### 5) Public Acceptance Indicator

A good policy is a policy that can be accepted by the wider community and brings benefit to the community. The Bang PeSoNa program policy is expected to provide good benefits for the Social Forestry

Business Group. The target respondents are Forestry Extension Officer, Social Forestry Assistant, KPH Mata Allo employees, KUPS Association, and community leaders. The results of the public acceptance research with 16 public respondents are presented in Table 11 below.

Table11. Public Acceptance Indicator Value

Public Acceptance Variable	Answered Yes		Answered No	
	Value	%	Value	%
1. Do KLHK/Relevant Agencies provide socialization of Bang PeSoNa's activities	13	81,25	3	-
2. The distribution of Bang PeSoNaFinancial assistance is in accordance with the applicable procedures	16	100,00	-	-
3. Bang PeSoNa is transparent	16	100,00	-	-
4. Bang PeSoNa is effective in increasing production and income	16	100,00	-	-
∑	64	381.25	3	-
□		95,31		-

### B. Analysis of the Effectiveness of the PeSoNa Program

Based on the data obtained from the results of the study, the researcher then reduced the data from the indicator variables into the form of data recapitulation, as presented in Tables 12 to Table 15 below.

Table12. Recapitulation of Efficiency Indicator Value

KUPS Name	Efficiency Variable Value (%)			Average Efficiency Indicator (%)
	Aid Form	Compatibility of Aid with Group Work Plan	Increased Production	
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	100,00	62,50	50,00	70,83
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	100,00	62,50	37,50	66,67
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	100,00	75,00	100,00	91,67
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	100,00	87,50	100,00	95,83
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	100,00	50,00	100,00	83,33
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	100,00	75,00	100,00	91,67
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	100,00	62,50	100,00	87,50
∑	900,00	675,00	787,50	787,50
□	100,00	75,00	87,50	87,50

Table13. Recapitulation of Fair Indicator Value

KUPS Name	Fair Variable Value (%)		Average Fair Indicator (%)
	Recipient Accuracy	Distribution of Aid to Members	
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	100,00	100,00	100,00
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	100,00	100,00	100,00
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	100,00	100,00	100,00
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	100,00	100,00	100,00
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	100,00	100,00	100,00
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	100,00	100,00	100,00
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	100,00	100,00	100,00
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	100,00	100,00	100,00
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	100,00	100,00	100,00
∑	900,00	900,00	900,00
□	100,00	100,00	100,00

Table14. Recapitulation of Incentive Indicator Value

KUPS Name	Incentive Variable Value (%)		Average Incentive Indicator (%)
	Financial	Non-Financial	
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	-	100,00	50,00
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	-	100,00	50,00
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	-	100,00	50,00
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	-	100,00	50,00
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	-	100,00	50,00
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	-	100,00	50,00
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	100,00	100,00	100,00
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	100,00	100,00	100,00
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	100,00	100,00	100,00
∑	300,00	900,00	600,00
□	33,33	100,00	66,67

Table15. Recapitulation of Moral Indicator Values

KUPS Name	Moral Value (%)		Average Moral Indicator (%)
	Group Member Activity	Member Caring and Commitment	
1. KUPS SipatujuTuncung	62,50	62,50	62,50
2. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Marena	100,00	100,00	100,00
3. KUPS Agroforestry MHA Orong	100,00	100,00	100,00
4. KUPS Agroforestry HD Karrang	100,00	100,00	100,00
5. KUPS Aren KT. Ketapi	100,00	62,50	81,25
6. KUPS Agroforestry Sejahtera	50,00	50,00	50,00
7. KUPS Agroforestry TalluLolona	100,00	37,50	68,75
8. KUPS ArenSamaturue	100,00	100,00	100,00
9. KUPS Agroforestry KTH NenekAllo	100,00	100,00	100,00
∑	812,50	712,50	762,50
□	90,28	79,17	84,72

Based on the data in Tables 12 to Table 15, the scores for each indicator are obtained, namely: efficiency indicators (87.50%), fair indicators (100%), incentive indicators (66.67%), moral indicators (84,72%), and public acceptance indicators (95.31%). From the value of each indicator, it shows that the highest value is a fair indicator of 100.00% and the lowest value is the incentive indicator of 66.67%. The diagram of the value of each indicator as shown below.

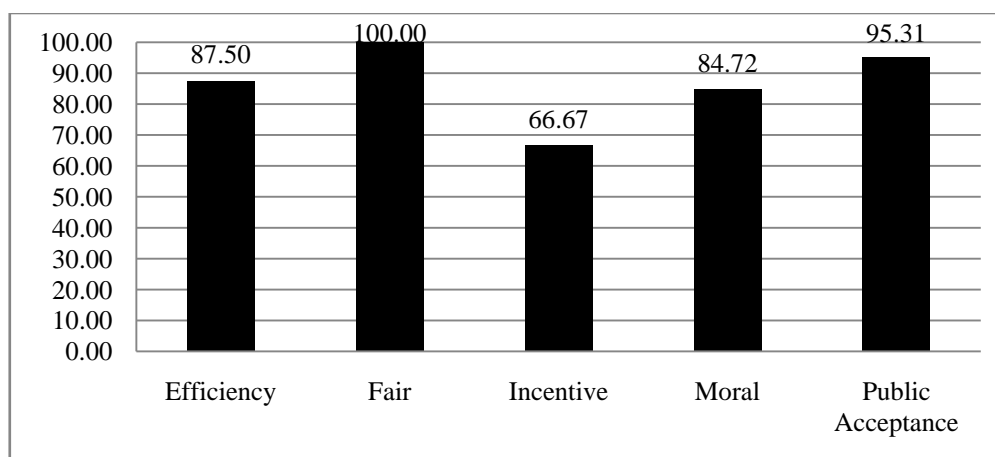


Figure 1. Effectiveness Indicator Value Chart

From the data on the value of each indicator, it can be seen the value of the effectiveness of the National Social Forestry Development (Bang PeSoNa) activity in Enrekang Regency, as shown in Table 16 below..



Table16. The Value of the Effectiveness of Bang PeSoNa's Activities in Enrekang Regency

Effectiveness Indicator	Research Result Value (%)
Efficiency	87,50
Fair	100,00
Incentive	66,67
Moral	84,72
Public Acceptance	95,31
<b>Total</b>	<b>434,20</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>86.84</b>

Based on Table 16 above, the researcher obtained an effectiveness value of 86.84%. Referring to the Research and Development Effectiveness Standard of the Ministry of Home Affairs (1991), the effectiveness value of the National Social Forestry Development (Bang PeSoNa) activity in Enrekang Regency is at an effectiveness ratio of 80% and above with an achievement level of "Very Effective".

### C. Analysis of Public Satisfaction Level

In addition to measuring indicators of public acceptance, researchers also measure the value of the level of public satisfaction, with the results as shown in Table 17 below.

Table17. Value of Public Satisfaction Level

Category	Answer		Score	
	Person	%	Value	Index %
Very Satisfied	12	75,00	48	75,00
Satisfied	4	40,00	12	18,75
Less Satisfied	-	-	-	-
Unsatisfied	-	-	-	-
$\Sigma$	16	100,00	60	93,75

The data in Table 17 above shows the value of the level of public satisfaction is 60 with a percentage index of 93.75%. According to the assessment interval, the level of public satisfaction is in the interval 75.00% - 100.00% with the category "Very Satisfied".

### D. Increased Production of Forest Products

The Bang PeSoNa activity aims to increase the business capacity of the participants of the Social Forestry program in and around the forest in order to increase the production value of forest products and KUPS environmental services. Based on the results of field observations and interviews with respondents, as has been explained in the efficiency indicators for increasing product yields, most respondents stated that most of the Bang PeSoNa plant seeds planted grew well and became plant assets that could add value to the production of forest products 4 - 5 next year. In addition, the seeds planted increase the productivity of the use of the group managed area. The results that have been obtained by the group from Bang PeSona'sAid are in the form of breeding cattle and goats.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The value of the effectiveness of Nusantara Forestry Development activities (Bang PeSoNa) in Enrekang Regency is 86.84% with an achievement level of "very effective".

2. The value of the level of public satisfaction with the implementation of Bang PeSoNa activities in Enrekang Regency is 60 with a percentage index of 93.75%. According to the assessment interval, the level of public satisfaction is in the interval of 75.00% - 100% with the category of "Very Satisfied".
3. Bang PeSoNa's Aid provides benefits in the form of cattle and goat breeding results. The long-term benefits are MPTS (Multi Propose Tree Species) plant assets and agroforestry crops that can be harvested in the next 5 years, which can increase the production of forest products. Another benefit of the Aid is an increase in the productivity of the use of the area, so that the land cover will increase.

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