ABSTRACT

The Management Strategy of Folk Traditional Forest in Sarolangun, Province of Jambi

The objectives of this study were (1) to analyze the internal and external factors that effect the successful of management program of folk traditional forest in Sarolangun, (2) to formulate alternative strategies for managing folk traditional forest in Sarolangun, and (3) to recommend the development strategies, actors, and the purposes of each actors for management program of folk traditional forest in Sarolangun based on its priority. The study was done in Sarolangun Province of Jambi, from April to June 2009. The analysis of this research use survey, direct observation, interview, and questionnaires. Two tools of analysis were used namely IFE-EFE to sum-up and evaluate the main strengths and weaknesses as well as opportunities and threats within a certain conditions. Results of this analysis were used as a basic variable for identifying the status of the research object. SWOT analysis was used to formulate the matrix TOWS. Strategies propose that was resulted from the Matrix TOWS will be prioritized by using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP).

According to IFE analysis, the strengths of this object are (1) the potency of area; (2) the location is strategic and near to housing area; (3) the quantity of human resources; (4) the decision rules of Minister of Forestry; and also (5) local autonomy to manage its resources. The weaknesses of this object are (1) the infrastructure was uncompleted; (2) undercommunication among the institution; (3) the amount of forest eludicator are not quite; and also (4) the budgetary fund was not allocated.

According to EFE analysis, the opportunities of this object are (1) the indication of special fund to manage public forestry; (2) the endorsement from non-forestry program; (3) the facility to manage public forestry; (4) the commitment of local government; and also (5) institutional community among the society. The threats of this object are (1) low participation of society; (2) overlapping authority among the institution; (3) lowgrade of education and human skill; (4) unforceable of law; and also (5) high demand of woods.

Strategies propose that was resulted from the Matrix TOWS are (1) improving the facilities and controlling to the object; (2) forming the institution that specialized to manage folk traditional forest; (3) improving the effectivity of institution cooperation; and also (4) improving the amount of forest eludicator. Results of the AHP shows that four alternatives of strategies were prioritized is forming the institution that specialized to manage folk traditional forest; the actors that were prioritized is society; and the objectives that were prioritized is business profit.

Keywords: Folk Traditional Forest, Sarolangun, Jambi, Internal Factor, External Faktor, TOWS and AHP.