

UTILIZATION OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (PINE RESIN AND RESIN) FOR COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

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Abstrak. Management of forest areas will not be separated from the involvement of the surrounding community. Land rights and natural resources, including forests, can be managed communally so that the benefits are shared by the whole community as well as individually to meet the needs of each family. One form of forest management that involves the community is the utilization of non-timber forest products by the community around the forest. The purpose of this study is to analyze and describe the achievement or success of the utilization of non-timber forest products (Pine sap and Damar) after the issuance of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number P.43/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/6/2017 and the Director's Regulation. General Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources Ecosystems Number P.6/KSDAE/Set/Kum.1/6/2018 in increasing awareness and participation of the community using Non-Timber Forest Products in conservation activities of the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Area, TNGHS. This study uses the CIPP (Context – input – process – product) method, which is an evaluation model on the Context, Input, Process and Product aspects. Data obtained from the results of document analysis, field observations and interviews. Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that the use of non-timber forest products (Sap Pinus and Damar) for community empowerment in Mount Halimun Salak National Park is feasible to be applied as an effort to improve the living standards of communities around the area while maintaining the sustainability of Mount Halimun Salak National Park. The context aspect is categorized as good and can be the main basis for implementing the program, the input aspect is categorized as sufficient, it is necessary to increase the capacity of human resources (accompaniment officers and community groups), especially in terms of institutional strengthening and group economic business development as well as business development training and training in the field of Natural Resources Conservation. Ecosystem, the Process aspect is categorized as sufficient, it is necessary to consider the existence of coaching, mentoring, monitoring and evaluation activities involving the parties (village government, related agencies from the local Government and/or Non-Governmental Organizations), and the Product aspect is categorized as good, it is necessary to continue to improve assistance and fostering so that group independence continues to increase, both institutionally, economically, as well as awareness to participate in maintaining the sustainability of the Mount Halimun Salak National Park area.

Keywords: CIPP; non-timber forest products; community empowerment; Mount Halimun Salak National Park

I. INTRODUCTION

Almost all conservation areas in Indonesia cannot be separated from the surrounding communities (Pramessti [1]), including the Mount Halimun Salak National Park area. Recorded + 115 villages located in and around areas with a high level of dependence on natural resources within the Mount Halimun Salak National Park area. Therefore, it is necessary to have a form of interaction between the community and the forest so that the function of the national park runs optimally and the welfare of the community can be fulfilled, because forest sustainability cannot be separated from the ecological, economic and social conditions of the community around the forest (Junaidi & Maryani [2]). The existence of the carrying capacity of the forest for all aspects of life is largely determined by the level of public awareness of the importance of forests to be utilized and managed. Forests are a medium of reciprocal relationships between humans and other living things with natural factors consisting of ecological processes and are a cyclical unity that can support life (ReksHADiprojo [3]). One form of interaction

between the community and the Mount Halimun Salak National Park area at this time is the utilization of non-timber forest products (non-timber forest products) in the form of pine resin and resin which are located in the traditional zone.

Stands of pine and resin found in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park area are in the area of conversion of protected forests and production forests which were previously managed by Perum Perhutani. In 2003 (transition period of area management from Perum Perhutani to the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office), the use of Non-Timber Forest Products was stopped, causing social unrest in the community. The emergence of social turmoil because some people living around the area have long used and depended their lives on non-timber forest products utilization activities since the area was still managed by Perum Perhutani. In 2013 with reference to Government Regulation No. 28 of 2011 concerning Management of Nature Reserves and Nature Conservation Areas, the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office initiated a partnership to provide access for local communities to continue to legally utilize Non-Timber Forest Products in the former Perum Perhutani area.

although still limited to non-timber forest products, pine resin and resin. The reopening of access to the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products is aimed at realizing community independence and welfare in order to strengthen the management and function of conservation areas and the preservation of biodiversity in Mount Halimun Salak National Park as well as to increase awareness and participation of the community using Non-Timber Forest Products in activities. conservation area of Mount Halimun Salak National Park.

Along with the issuance of Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number P.43/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/6/2017 concerning Community Empowerment Around Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas, Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Regulation Number P. 6/KSDAE/Set/Kum.1/6/2018 concerning Technical Guidelines for Conservation Partnerships in Nature Reserves and Nature Conservation Areas which regulates community empowerment, one of which is providing access to the use of Non-Timber Forest Products in Nature Reserves and Conservation Areas. Nature and the direction of the Mount Halimun Salak National Park role model from the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation in 2018 in the form of Non-Timber Forest Product Management, the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office carried out a series of activities starting from the formation of a participatory working group on the use of traditional zones in each section of the management of the National Park Hall al Mount Halimun Salak, re-collection of non-timber forest products utilization in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park, institutional and technical strengthening of non-timber forest product utilization communities, and preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for sustainable use of Non-Timber Forest Products. In addition to these activities, the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office has also prepared a medium-term work plan for the period 2018 - 2022 to provide a roadmap for the sustainable management of Non-Timber Forest Products in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park.

Although the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park has been running since 2013, there are still various problems, including: 1). Data on potential non-timber forest products, especially other than pine resin and resin, are still incomplete, 2). There are still people who do not understand the new paradigm of community-based Non-Timber Forest Product management in Mount Halimun Salak National Park, 3). Some community groups utilizing Non-Timber Forest Products still do not have the institutional and technical capacity

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research was carried out within the scope of work of the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office, namely in Section PTNW III Sukabumi (Resort PTNW Kawah Ratu, Gunung Koneng, Gunung Bodas). The approach used in the research is a management-oriented approach, with this

approach it is possible for evaluators to provide useful information to managers (Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Salak), community groups and other parties according to their respective level of decision-making authority. respectively. The research was conducted using the CIPP evaluation model (Context, Input, Process, Product). This evaluation model is an evaluation approach oriented towards decision makers (Pramesti [1]). The first step was a literature study and observation aimed at collecting information and theories related to the implementation of the use of non-timber forest products (Pine sap and Damar). on community empowerment in Mount Halimun Salak National Park. The second step is to evaluate the implementation in the field so that recommendations for program feasibility and program performance improvement can be made

Data collection

The collection of data, information and documentation related to the use of non-timber forest products (Pine sap and Damar) in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park within the scope of the PTN Region III Sukabumi section was carried out by means of observation, interviews and document analysis.

Evaluation Model

The evaluation model in this study is the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, and Product) model developed by Daniel Stufflebeam [4]. The following is a description of the CIPP evaluation model (Context, Input, Process, and Product):

a. Context Evaluation

Context evaluation is often referred to as a needs assessment, asking "what needs to be done?" in helping to assess problems, assets and opportunities within the defined context of society and environment [4]. The Context evaluation component discusses the identification of program targets starting with identifying the needs of service providers and the needs of the community (Zhang [5]). Context evaluation is at the planning level, including analysis of problems related to the program environment or objective conditions to be implemented. Context evaluation will help policy makers plan decisions, determine program needs and formulate program objectives. Context evaluation contains an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of certain objects, the relevance and relevance of the program. Context evaluation is also the most basic stage which has a mission to provide a rationale / basis for determining goals.

b. Input Evaluation

Input evaluation helps regulate decisions, determine available sources, what alternatives are taken, what plans and strategies are to achieve goals, how to work procedures to achieve them. According to (Tayibnapis [6]), Input evaluation, structuring decision. This evaluation helps regulate decisions, determine the available resources, what alternatives are taken, what plans and strategies to achieve needs. What is the working procedure to achieve it. Meanwhile, according to (Sukardi [7]), input evaluation provides information about the selected inputs, points of strength and weakness, strategies, and designs to realize goals. The main focus of the assessment at this level is to

determine the available resources, the alternative strategies needed, and the best planning to meet the needs.

c. Process Evaluation

Process evaluation includes the collection of assessment data that has been determined and applied in program implementation practices. Basically, process evaluation is directed to find out how far the plans have been implemented in the program and what components need to be improved. According to (Tayibnapis [6]), process evaluation, to serve implementing decision. Process evaluation to help implement decisions. To what extent has the plan been implemented? What should be revised? Once these questions are answered, procedures can be monitored, controlled, and improved.

d. Product Evaluation

According to (Tayibnapis [6]), product evaluation is to help make further decisions, both regarding the results that have been achieved and what to do after the program is running. Product evaluation is directed at things that show changes that occur in raw inputs. Product evaluation is the final stage of a series of program evaluations, it can be said that product evaluation is an assessment carried out to measure success in achieving the goals that have been set. The resulting data will determine whether the program is continued, modified or terminated.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the evaluation research on the use of non-timber forest products (Pine sap and Damar) on community empowerment in Mount Halimun Salak National Park with the CIPP model are as follows:

Context Evaluation

Based on the results of interviews and analysis of documents that became the background for the use of non-timber forest products, pine resin and resin in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park area, there was a social upheaval, especially in the tapper community, who had long depended on the activities of tapping pine resin and resin during the transitional period of Balai management. Mount Halimun Salak National Park. At that time, tapping activities in the area were prohibited because they were not in accordance with conservation principles. Based on this, in 2013 the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office initiated a partnership to provide access to local communities in the utilization of non-timber forest products in the form of pine resin and resin by referring to Government Regulation Number 28 of 2011 concerning Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature conservation area. The Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office and community groups in carrying out the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products have agreed to establish cooperation as outlined in the Cooperation Agreement (PKS) with the scope of providing access to community empowerment-based non-timber forest product utilization activities, this is in accordance with Law No. 5 of 1990, where the participation of the people in the conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems

is directed and mobilized by the government through various activities that are efficient and effective. Philosophically, the existence of the Mount Halimun Salak National Park area has 3 (three) benefits, namely: (1) ecological benefits, which means preserving biodiversity and its ecosystem; (2) economic benefits, which means being able to support local economic growth and being able to create job opportunities; and (3) social benefits, which means being able to improve people's welfare in a fair and equitable manner.

Utilization of non-timber forest products in the traditional zone of the Mount Halimun Salak National Park aims to facilitate the community in the utilization of non-timber forest products in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park area in accordance with applicable laws and regulations on the principle of sustainability, in order to improve the community's economic level and increase awareness and community participation in the conservation of natural resources and forest ecosystems in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park. During the interview, it was known that the parties stated that the implementation of the use of Non-Timber Forest Products in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park after the issuance of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation and the Director General of KSDAE was better than before, because it refers to clear rules and aims to improve the economic level of the community while still paying attention to the sustainability of the area. According to (Sulistyo, Basuni, Satria, & Hidayat [8]), the term traditional use should be understood that local communities are given the authority to utilize resources in traditional zones by using rules in accordance with the ecological knowledge they have or better known as traditional ecological knowledge.

The results of the research on this aspect indicate that the implementation of the program is in accordance with the indicators, namely the program can be better after the issuance of the Permen and Perdirjen KSDAE containing efforts to improve the economic level of the community and maintain the sustainability of the Mount Halimun Salak National Park area which has been internalized to the parties, especially field assistant officers. and the working community who generally know and understand the objectives of the program, so that it is stated that the context aspect of the program is included in the Good category.

Input Evaluation

Utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products in Mount Halimun Salak National Park is a form of conservation partnership in the context of community empowerment which aims to realize community independence and welfare in order to strengthen the management and function of conservation areas and preserve biodiversity. According to (Ife & Tesoriero [9]), empowerment is preparing community in the form of resources, opportunities, knowledge, and expertise to increase the capacity of the community in determining their future, as well as participating and influencing life in the community itself. Empowerment contains the meaning of the educational process in improving the quality of individuals, groups, or communities so that they are empowered, have competitiveness, and are able to live independent. Until now,

the Gunung Halimun Salak National Park Office has made efforts to increase the capacity of human resources, both to the community and to resort and section assistant officers through comparative studies on the management of Non-Timber Forest Products, socialization and technical guidance on the implementation of wiretapping, although until now the capacity of human resources has been limited. is still not evenly distributed and has not been implemented periodically.

In addition to efforts to increase the capacity of human resources, in order to achieve the goals set by the Mount Halimun Salak National Park, the National Park Authority has a policy that pays attention to the values of justice, equality, and openness, namely providing access to the use of Non-Timber Forest Products to every community who has a history of using non-timber forest products. utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products in the area and bound through a cooperation agreement mechanism that is prepared and known jointly. Another effort that has been made by the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Center to achieve the program's objectives is to develop a strategy. Strategy is a group of decisions, about what goals will be pursued, the actions needed, and how to use resources to achieve these goals (Jones & Baird [10]). Meanwhile, according to Winardi [11], strategy as a plan or a kind of direction for a certain course of action within an organization is a guideline or group of guidelines for dealing with certain situations. As a plan, a strategy has two essential characteristics, namely that it is prepared before a certain course of action is carried out and developed consciously with a specific purpose. Often strategies are stated explicitly, in documents known as plans, but there are times when strategies are not stated formally.

The strategy that has been prepared by the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Agency to achieve the goal of Utilizing Non-Timber Forest Products in the form of pine resin and Damar on community empowerment in Mount Halimun Salak National Park, among others: 1) Conducting institutional and technical capacity building as well as socialization of laws and regulations and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) related to the management of Non-Timber Forest Products in Mount Halimun Salak National Park. 2) Collecting data on potential non-timber forest products and their utilization by involving academics/experts during data analysis. 3) Monitoring and evaluation while the program is running. Monitoring is carried out every semester (every six months), and evaluation is carried out at the end of the year. 4) Development of alternative economics other than the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products, so as to reduce public pressure on the Mount Halimun Salak National Park area.

Furthermore, in implementing the policy, the implementers are directed by program guidelines and benchmarks (Jones & Baird [10]), and in carrying out the program, the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office has adequate guidelines to support program implementation. Technical guidelines/SOPs for program implementation are prepared by involving stakeholders, such as representatives of the community using Non-Timber Forest Products,

academics/practitioners in the field of sustainable latex utilization, the Inspectorate General and the Directorate of Conservation Areas while still referring to higher laws and regulations, such as the Law , Government Regulations, Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulations, Regulations of the Director General of KSDAE and master plan documents for community empowerment in the buffer villages of Mount Halimun Salak National Park. The SOP for program implementation is contained in the document on Procedures for Utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products in the Traditional Zone of Mount Halimun Salak National Park, which outlines: 1) Duties and authorities of the parties involved, 2) Procedures for applying for cooperation in the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products, 3) Technical utilization of non-wood forest products, pine resin and resin/Kopal. Another important factor as a supporter of the program is a clear organizational structure, an organizational structure is needed in operating the program so that the implementing staff can be formed from competent and quality human resources (Jones & Baird [10]).

The organizational structure is essentially a way to organize the elements in the organization as well as possible, in order to achieve various goals that have been set (Kusdi, [12]). It is important in the implementation of the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park, because this program involves the role of the parties in its implementation, so as to minimize the occurrence of confusion in the obligations and responsibilities of each implementer. Based on the research results, the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Center has specifically formed an organization that is responsible for implementing the program, namely the Balai and Section working groups, with tasks and functions that have been detailed in the Decree of the Head of the Center. Based on the evaluation results, the Input aspect of the program is included in the Enough category.

Process Evaluation

Based on the research results, the process aspect of the program is included in the Enough category. This is the result of an assessment of several indicators, including: a. Management of the program after the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of LHK and the Regulation of the Director General of KSDAE The concept of Empowerment begins with strengthening social capital in the community or group which includes strengthening social capital, obeying rules and networks, strong social capital so that it will be easy for us to direct and regulate society and easily transfer knowledge to the community. This concept implies that the concept of community empowerment is the transfer of power through strengthening group social capital to make groups productive to achieve social welfare, because empowerment is the ability to do something or the ability to act in the form of reason, effort or effort to restore or to improve abilities. a community to be able to act in accordance with their dignity in carrying out their rights and responsibilities he answered as a member of the community (Damanik & Si [13])

Based on the research, the implementation of the use of Non-Timber Forest Products in community empowerment

in Mount Halimun Salak National Park went better after the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry and the Regulation of the Director General of KSDAE because until now the community was involved from the beginning and understood the program's objectives, activities in the context of capacity building of program implementers (socialization, assistance, technical guidance) the existence of assistance and supervision, the parties have carried out their rights and obligations as stipulated in the RKT.

Conformity of Program Implementation with Planning

A program that runs well is a program that is in accordance with the plan, because implementation is an activity, action, action, or mechanism of a system. The expression mechanism implies that implementation is not just an activity, but an activity that is planned and carried out in earnest based on a certain norm reference to achieve the objectives of Ripley & Franklin [14]. Until the first semester of 2020, the implementation of the program went according to plan, activities that are part of the scope as stated in the Cooperation Agreement (PKS) document are generally stated in the Program Implementation Plan (RPP) and Annual Work Plan (RKT) have been carried out in order to fulfill the obligations as stated in the PKS document, namely forest security patrol activities and forest plant nursery activities for ecosystem restoration activities.

Strategy of Guidance and Mentoring Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment

Life and Forestry number P.43/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/6/2017, community empowerment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through policy stipulation, programs, activities, and assistance in accordance with the essence of the problem and the priority needs of the community. One of the efforts made in the context of community empowerment is to increase community capacity, through training, mentoring and/or counseling activities which in its implementation can involve local governments (related SKPD/UPTD), universities, NGOs and partners.

Community capacity building activities in the context of utilizing non-timber forest products, pine resin and pine resin that have been carried out by the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office, include technical training on wiretapping to the community which was carried out at the beginning of the program implementation as well as guidance and assistance during program implementation by the community. Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office, which is represented by resort assistant officers and section work groups. The active role of field facilitators will determine the success of the program, especially in terms of education, information dissemination, facilitation, consultation, coaching and monitoring and evaluation. However, from the results

From the research, it is known that there are still many obstacles in coaching and mentoring activities, because new activities are carried out by internal parties with uneven capacity for mentoring and limited capacity in several

coaching and mentoring activities, such as technical implementation of business development, market networks, and other activities that require special knowledge and skills. d. Implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation Monitoring is a process of activities

supervision of policy implementation which includes the link between implementation and its results, while program evaluation is an activity intended to determine how high the success rate of planned activities is (Suharsimi, [15]). Monitoring of the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office on the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products, pine resin and resin is carried out per semester or twice a year, while the evaluation is carried out once at the end of the year. Until the first semester, the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office has carried out monitoring of the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products which was attended by the parties involved, including the Section Head, the Sukabumi Section of the Working Group on the Utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products, the Head of the Resort, group assistant officers, representatives community groups and rubber buyers. In this monitoring activity, various problems and field constraints faced by each were discussed-each party in implementing the program steps to further formulate solutions to solve these problems together. However, until now monitoring activities have only been carried out by the internal Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office, not involving multi-stakeholder roles in accordance with the planning document.

Factors Inhibiting Program Success

An obstacle is an obstacle, obstacle or a situation that is not desired or liked by its presence, hinders a person's development, causes difficulties for oneself and others and wants or needs to be removed (Poerwadarminta [16]). Obstacles faced in the process of implementing the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park, among others, the unequal capacity of assistant officers, both in terms of technical extension skills, ability to solve problems as well as in terms of institutional strengthening. The uneven ability of the assistant officers affects the lack of strong group institutions, what often happens is that there is still weak coordination and communication between group members so that in some activities each member runs independently and group members who have important information or things do not share with other members. Another factor that hinders the implementation of the program is that group assistance is only carried out by national park officials, not involving other parties, especially related agencies from the Sukabumi Regency Government. So far, the obstacle that has the most potential to hinder community empowerment programs in Mount Halimun Salak National Park is the difficulty of developing productive economic businesses run by community groups. The group's difficulty in developing its business is caused by the lack of capital, the lack of group capacity in business development innovation, the difficulty of establishing a business network in marketing products and the lack of support from the parties.

Management of conservation areas needs multi-stakeholder support, supported by consistent and adaptive policies starting from central, provincial, district, sub-district, village, down to the site level, with consistent and well-targeted assistance from Non-Governmental Organizations, academics, activists, and management work units. Weak and ineffective cross-ministerial, cross-sectoral support, participation of the private sector, community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, non-governmental organizations, environmental activists, academics and researchers have led to various problems in conservation areas that cannot be completely resolved and the potential that has been explored has not been explored. can be used sustainably to encourage the growth and development of the local economy for the welfare of the local community.

Factors that support the success of the program

Supporting factors are very necessary for the sustainability of a program, there are several factors that support the implementation of the use of Non-Timber Forest Products in the Mount Halimun Salak National Park area, Section PTNW III Sukabumi, among others, the program is run collaboratively between the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Center and the community. starting from planning, the process of field preparation to the implementation of wiretapping in the field. In the planning process, in addition to the Mount Halimun Salak National Park Office, community groups also involved academics, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry inspectorate general and the private sector. In the program implementation process, each community group is accompanied by a companion from the resort staff. To ensure the program runs according to plan, the section holds periodic monitoring meetings every six months which is attended by community groups, assistant officers and section work groups.

Product Evaluation

Community empowerment is an effort to increase the capabilities and potentials of the community, so that the community can realize their identity, dignity and worth to the maximum to survive and develop themselves independently in the economic, social, religious and cultural fields (Widjaja, [17]). The concept of community empowerment refers to a strategy to build a community by optimizing all existing capabilities and resources in the community as the main force (Kartasmita [18]). The results showed that after the issuance of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation and Director General of KSDAE, awareness and participation of non-timber forest product users in conservation activities of the Mount Halimun Salak National Park has increased, although it is only limited to fulfilling obligations as stated in the RKT document until the first semester, such as patrols, nurseries and planting. However, this can be an initial capital for community groups to reduce dependence on forests. The Non-Timber Forest Products Program, which currently carries out three forms of activity, namely participatory forest security, area restoration and economic improvement is targeted to achieve sustainable forests for prosperous communities. The results of the evaluation of the product aspects of the program are included in the Good category.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the use of non-timber forest products (pine resin and resin) in community empowerment. Evaluation Research in Gunung National Park Halimun Salak can be concluded as follows: Evaluation of Context category Good; Based on the research, the context aspect is in accordance with the indicators, namely the Program can run better after the issuance of Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number P.43/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/6/2017 and Regulation of the Director General of KSDAE Number: P.6/KSDAE/SET/Kum.1/6/2018. Evaluation of Enough category Inputs; Based on the research, in general, the input aspects are in accordance with the indicators, namely having developed policies and strategies for implementing the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products that are in line with central policies and required by the field, have developed adequate implementation guidelines/technical instructions/SOPs to support program implementation and have establish specifically an organization that is responsible for the implementation of the program. However, there are still things that need improvement in the future, namely the need to increase the capacity of human resources (accompaniment officers and community groups), especially in terms of institutional strengthening and group economic business development as well as business development training and training in the field of KSDAE. Evaluation of the Enough category of Process; Based on the research, in general, the process aspect is in accordance with the indicators, namely a). Better program management after the issuance of the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry and the Regulation of the Director General of KSDAE b). Until the first semester of 2020 the implementation of the program was running according to plan, the activities that were part of the scope as stated in the Cooperation Agreement (PKS) document were generally stated in the Program Implementation Plan (RPP) and Annual Work Plan (RKT) had been implemented. in the context of fulfilling obligations as stated in the PKS document (forest security patrol activities and forest plant nursery activities for ecosystem restoration). However, there are still some things that still need improvement in the future, namely the need to consider the existence of coaching, mentoring, monitoring and evaluation activities by involving parties, such as the village government, relevant agencies from the local government and/or non-governmental organizations. Product evaluation in Good category; Based on the research, in general, the product aspect is in accordance with the indicators, namely all members of the farmer group as one of the implementing parties for the use of non-timber forest products, pine resin and resin, have realized the importance of forest sustainability and the activity plans listed in the RKT document up to the first semester can be implemented. , namely participatory security patrol activities, nurseries and institutional strengthening. Research results on the use of non-timber forest products (pine resin and resin) in community empowerment. Evaluation research in Mount Halimun Salak National Park shows that the overall program implementation is in the Enough category. The

program can be continued but needs some improvement in several aspects.

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