

INTISARI

Penelitian ini menganalisis implementasi Program Revitalisasi Sosial dan Ekonomi (R3) dalam kebijakan restorasi lahan gambut di Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur, Provinsi Jambi, periode 2018-2024. Program R3 bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat di kawasan gambut melalui diversifikasi mata pencaharian ramah lingkungan sekaligus mendukung pelestarian ekosistem gambut. Metode penelitian yang digunakan bersifat kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi, serta menggunakan kerangka analisis hybrid implementation yang menggabungkan pendekatan top-down dan bottom-up. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan program telah berjalan dengan lancar secara administratif dan penyaluran bantuan paket usaha kepada kelompok masyarakat (Pokmas) dilaksanakan secara konsisten. Namun, dominasi sektor perkebunan kelapa sawit sebagai sumber penghidupan utama masyarakat menjadi penghambat utama keberlanjutan usaha alternatif yang difasilitasi. Sebagian besar bantuan berupa peternakan tidak berlanjut karena rendahnya motivasi, manajemen usaha yang lemah, dan ketidaksesuaian dengan preferensi ekonomi masyarakat. Sementara usaha budidaya kopi dan tanaman hortikultura menunjukkan hasil yang lebih berkelanjutan. Partisipasi masyarakat dalam pemeliharaan infrastruktur pembasahan gambut relatif baik, tetapi konflik kepentingan ekonomi menyebabkan kerusakan fasilitas tersebut. Analisis faktor implementasi mengungkapkan kendala berupa keterbatasan anggaran yang hanya sekitar 14% dari total dana restorasi, cakupan dan beban kerja pendamping yang tinggi, serta komunikasi yang belum optimal. Temuan ini menegaskan perlunya pendekatan yang lebih adaptif dan partisipatif dengan indikator evaluasi berbasis outcome, bukan hanya output administratif, agar program revitalisasi berdampak nyata bagi keberlanjutan ekologis dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Penelitian memberikan rekomendasi penguatan pendampingan, komunikasi, dan revisi tata kelola program untuk meningkatkan efektifitas dan keadilan distribusi manfaat revitalisasi gambut di tingkat lokal.

Kata Kunci : Implementasi Program Revitalisasi Sosial Ekonomi, Kebijakan Restorasi Gambut, Tanjung Jabung Timur, Model Hybrid Implementasi, Keberlanjutan Mata Pencaharian Alternatif

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the implementation of the Social and Economic Revitalization Program (R3) within the peatland restoration policy in East Tanjung Jabung Regency, Jambi Province, for the 2018-2024 period. The R3 program aims to improve the welfare of communities in peatland areas through environmentally friendly livelihood diversification while supporting peat ecosystem conservation. The research method used was qualitative, with data collected through interviews, observation, and documentation. The research used a hybrid implementation analysis framework that combines top-down and bottom-up approaches. The results indicate that program implementation has run smoothly administratively, and the distribution of business assistance packages to community groups (Pokmas) has been consistent. However, the dominance of the oil palm plantation sector as the primary source of community livelihoods is a major obstacle to the sustainability of the facilitated alternative businesses. Most of the assistance, in the form of livestock farming, was discontinued due to low motivation, weak business management, and a mismatch with community economic preferences. Meanwhile, coffee and horticultural cultivation businesses have shown more sustainable results. Community participation in the maintenance of peat rewetting infrastructure is relatively good, but conflicts of economic interest have led to damage to these facilities. An analysis of implementation factors revealed constraints such as a limited budget of only approximately 14% of the total restoration funds, a high scope and workload of facilitators, and suboptimal communication. These findings emphasize the need for a more adaptive and participatory approach with outcome-based evaluation indicators, not just administrative outputs, to ensure the revitalization program has a tangible impact on ecological sustainability and community well-being. The study recommends strengthening facilitation, communication, and revising program governance to increase the effectiveness and fairness of the distribution of peatland revitalization benefits at the local level.

Keywords: *Implementation of the Socio-Economic Revitalization Program, Peat Restoration Policy, East Tanjung Jabung, Hybrid Implementation Model, Sustainability of Alternative Livelihoods*