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**Evaluasi Keberlanjutan Pengelolaan Bambu Berbasis Masyarakat : Studi Kasus Lahan Kelompok Tani Hutan
Bambu Lestari, Kabupaten Sleman**
Ahadia Alfiana Dewi, Prof. Dr. Ir. Ronggo Sadono, IPM
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EVALUASI KEBERLANJUTAN PENGELOLAAN BAMBU BERBASIS MASYARAKAT : STUDI KASUS LAHAN KELOMPOK TANI HUTAN BAMBU LESTARI, KABUPATEN SLEMAN

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INTISARI

Bambu merupakan salah satu hasil hutan bukan kayu unggulan nasional yang memiliki nilai ekologi, sosial, dan ekonomi tinggi, namun pengelolaannya di berbagai daerah, termasuk di Kelompok Tani Hutan (KTH) Bambu Lestari, Dusun Bulaksalak, Kabupaten Sleman, masih menghadapi tantangan keberlanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis indeks keberlanjutan pengelolaan bambu berbasis masyarakat pada dimensi ekologi, ekonomi, sosial budaya, teknologi dan infrastruktur, serta hukum dan kelembagaan, sekaligus mengidentifikasi atribut sensitif yang berperan sebagai faktor pengungkit (*leverage*).

Penelitian dilakukan di lahan KTH Bambu Lestari, Dusun Bulaksalak, Desa Wukirsari, Kecamatan Cangkringan, Kabupaten Sleman dengan total luas lahan 6,15 ha, menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan *metode Multidimensional Scaling* (MDS) melalui adaptasi *Rapid Appraisal* yang disebut *RAPBamboo*. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan anggota dan pengelola KTH, observasi lapangan, serta dokumentasi visual. Data dianalisis menggunakan MDS untuk menghasilkan indeks keberlanjutan (0–100) dan analisis *leverage* untuk menentukan atribut sensitif pada setiap dimensi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan indeks keberlanjutan multidimensi sebesar (43,40) yang termasuk kategori kurang berkelanjutan. Dimensi ekologi berstatus berkelanjutan (77,32), dimensi sosial budaya (66,19) dan hukum kelembagaan (55,28) cukup berkelanjutan, dimensi teknologi dan infrastruktur (39,87) kurang berkelanjutan, sedangkan dimensi ekonomi (21,98) tidak berkelanjutan. Analisis *leverage* menunjukkan bahwa atribut sensitif pada setiap dimensi meliputi pola pemanenan, kemudahan pemasaran, ketergantungan masyarakat terhadap bambu, akses infrastruktur, dan keaktifan kelembagaan kelompok. Oleh karena itu, peningkatan keberlanjutan pengelolaan bambu di KTH Bambu Lestari perlu diprioritaskan pada dimensi ekonomi, teknologi dan infrastruktur, serta hukum dan kelembagaan.

Kata Kunci: Multidimensional Scaling, RAPBamboo, leverage analysis, indeks keberlanjutan, pengelolaan bambu berbasis masyarakat

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ASSESSING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY-BASED BAMBOO MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE BAMBU LESTARI FOREST FARMER GROUP IN SLEMAN REGENCY, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Bamboo is one of Indonesia's leading non-timber forest products with high ecological, social, and economic value. However, its management in various regions, including the Bambu Lestari Forest Farmer Group (KTH) in Bulaksalak Hamlet, Sleman Regency, still faces sustainability challenges. This study aimed to assess the sustainability index of community-based bamboo management across the ecological, economic, socio-cultural, technological and infrastructure, and legal and institutional dimensions, as well as to identify sensitive attributes that act as leverage factors.

The study was conducted in the Bambu Lestari Forest Farmer Group, Bulaksalak Hamlet, Wukirsari Village, Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency, covering a total bamboo area of 6.15 ha. A quantitative approach was employed using Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) through the RAPBamboo approach. Primary data were collected through interviews with farmer group members and managers, field observations, and visual documentation. The data were analyzed using MDS to generate sustainability indices (0–100), followed by leverage analysis to identify sensitive attributes in each dimension.

The results showed that the overall sustainability index was 43.40, indicating a less sustainable status. The ecological dimension was classified as sustainable (77.32), while the socio-cultural (66.19) and legal and institutional (55.28) dimensions were moderately sustainable. The technological and infrastructure dimension (39.87) was less sustainable, whereas the economic dimension (21.98) was unsustainable. Leverage analysis identified harvesting practices, market accessibility, community dependence on bamboo, infrastructure accessibility, and institutional participation as the key sensitive attributes. Therefore, efforts to improve the sustainability of bamboo management in the Bambu Lestari Forest Farmer Group should prioritize the economic, technological and infrastructure, and legal and institutional dimensions.

Keywords: Multidimensional Scaling; RAPBamboo; leverage analysis; sustainability assessment, community-based bamboo management

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