

## Economic Development of Communities with Sustainable Living Approach in Block A Ex-Million-Hectare Land Project in Mangkatip Village

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### ABSTRACT

This type of research is Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method research, namely planning, observing, implementing and evaluating activities together in empowerment activities. Data collection techniques were collected using questionnaires and interviews from the community. This research shows that a sustainable livelihood development program in the context of community economic development on a rural scale needs to be carried out, as is the case with Mangkatip Village, a village located in the Ex-Peatland Project Area (PLG). The people's economy in Mengkatip Village is still based on agriculture and is highly dependent on natural resources. A community economic development approach with a sustainable livelihood approach can be implemented in household economic development in a Mengkatip village. Developing a household economy based on a sustainable livelihood approach is a responsible way to maintain ecological and social balance. The Million Hectare Land Project is a project that is considered to cause various environmental problems. Not only about the physical environment but also about society and the humanities. To address this, a sustainable approach has been taken. Therefore, planning for economic empowerment through sustainable resource development is very important in areas experiencing environmental degradation.

### INTRODUCTION

Development is determined by what can be done with what you have to improve the quality of life. So, it can be concluded that development is a process of transforming limited potential to create new potential for improving the well-being of a region by considering social, cultural, economic, and physical environmental sustainability (Azizah, 2022).

The importance of sustainable development in the use of the environment is reflected in two main aspects (Mustaqimah & Suhud, 2023). First, wise, innovative management of natural resources can ensure that economic benefits can be achieved in the long term without damaging the environment or damaging

future generations. Second, economic development can be achieved by strengthening the links between local economies, culture, and sustainability, creating a development model that respects traditional values (Rahmadani, Agustina, Khuzaimah, & Cahya, 2023).

In a changing global context and with demands for sustainable economic development, exploiting nature's potential resources can be one solution for improving people's well-being and preserving environmental sustainability (Idrus, Syukur, Mahrus, & Santoso, 2019).

The program designed for the development of the community in Mangkatip Village is a framework of thought based on the fact that society is still

highly dependent on natural (natural) resources for its livelihoods. Such a way of life is very risky for the sustainability of nature, given that the population is increasing while the available natural resources are diminishing due to environmental degradation and damage. It is, therefore, necessary to change the direction of such dependence on livelihoods produced from cultivation according to the community's level of skill and knowledge.

The Mangkatip community is known for persisting in its struggle for a better life. However, as the environment changes, the old way of life must gradually begin to be renewed by adopting environmentally friendly science and technology and adapting to the culture and customs of local communities.

Block A's one-million-hectare Gambut Land Project in Mangkatip Village was a total failure. The reason is that the plants are not suitable for cultivating strawberries. The plants in Kalimantan amount to 4.54 million hectares. Most of the land is formed from the remains of dead and decayed plants and then accumulated in the mud (Izzati & Saputra, 2023). The people in Mangkatip Village's socio-economic conditions have been degraded, particularly on Block A Ex of the Million Hectare Land Project. The prose of exploitation of land causes it. That's how it affects people's lives.

Another cause is that apart from that, community activities utilize forest products either to supply firewood or to look for other forest products indirectly. As in other areas, namely Mimika Regency, Papua, some farmers have converted their land into residential areas and industrial sites. This conversion of land occurs due to population growth in Mimika Regency, which is increasing every year because the increase in people means that the need for land for some residential areas increases, which in turn shifts land use to other uses, and some convert their land into plots (boarding houses), shophouses, kiosks, workshops, fishing spots, bathing tours, and livestock farms. To do this, we need an action to analyze the differences that exist in different groups of society. It is known

that there are five common purposes of the livelihood eye and related activities: the provision of livelihoods, the restoration of lively eyes, the empowerment of liveliness eyes, the diversification of live-loom eyes, and the protection of living eyes.

Each of these goals has its own function, which is to create sustainable living conditions. These processes will alternate and complement each other as a lifetime cycle, especially in the environment of the Peatlands Project. The other problem is that during this time, the people in Mangkatip Village hanged their lives on the ex-Block, an ex-project of Millions of Hectares of Gambut Land, like using such wood (Suriadikarta, 2008).

We want to live in a thriving community where everyone has access to land, water, air, education, healthy food, and job opportunities. Therefore, one important aspect of sustainable economic development is how we use our homes and land. Our homes and the land we occupy can significantly impact the environment and our overall well-being. Unfortunately, these efforts do not always go well because policies and apathy hinder them from society.

Sustainable community economic development can create jobs and encourage economic growth. By investing in local resources and infrastructure, communities can become more self-sufficient and less dependent on external sources of income. This can result in a more stable and resilient local economy and better preparedness for economic downturns.

One of the big challenges to sustainable community economic development in Mangkatip Village is the need for more land and resources. Many communities need more funding and resources to implement sustainable practices and infrastructure. A lack of financial support can lead to access to clean water, health services, education, and other important basic needs for building sustainable communities.

Mangkatip Village is also one of the villages where the community's livelihood is still dependent on land. Many people use

the land for their daily needs, even though, as is known, peatlands have proven to be unsuitable for planting rice. As a result, local residents suffered losses due to damage to natural resources in the area as well as the hydrological impacts of the project.

Based on the explanation of the problem above, researchers are interested in analyzing the economic development of Communities with a Sustainable Living Approach in Block A, an Ex-Million-Hectare Land Project in Mangkatip Village.

### RESEARCH METHODS

The drafting of the program plan has been carried out using methods that optimally include the Mangkatip community. The public also carries out Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Rapid Rural Appraise (RRA) methods and primary and secondary data collection. Both of these ways are expected to reveal the issues society faces daily. It is revealed in the PRA and also Baseline data that the issues faced are bio-physical and socio-economic issues of culture (Adimihardja & Hikmat, 2001).

The programming effort requires a research approach and, simultaneously, action that researchers can implement strategically, systematically, apply, and measure with limited time. This approach should allow people to jointly plan, observe, conduct, and evaluate empowerment activities. PRA is an abbreviation for participatory rural appraisal, also often called participatory action research. It is a research approach that aims not only to research but also to give the community the opportunity to develop itself through participation in every research process and action (Adimihardja & Hikmat, 2001).

RRA, the abbreviation for Rapid Rural Appraisal, is an approach to understanding villages quickly. PAR and RRA not only put young researchers and mentors as researchers alone but also put society as the researcher and key subject of the action research process carried out. Basically, RRA and PAR have the same principle, where PRA focuses on action, and RRA on quick and accurate research (Chambers, 1994). The PAR and RRA concepts can be illustrated in Figure 2 below.



Figure 1. PRA dan RRA Concept (Sources: Chambers, R, 1994)

In the implementation of PAR, there are at least five (5) steps that a young researcher can take as follows:

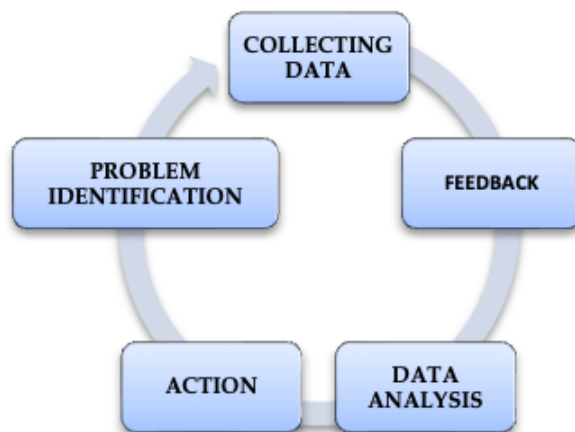


Figure 2. Five steps of PAR/RRA activity  
 Source: Chambers, R. (1994)

The five steps are cycle activities, which means that the PRA/RRA is continuously conducted between the researchers and the community to follow

up on the activities carried out. At each step, the activity can be done using methods and expected outputs (Chambers, 1994).

Table 1. Steps, Effectiveness, Methods, And Outputs in PRA/RRA

No	Activity Step	Activity	Method	Output
1	Problem Identification	- Discussion with the public figure - Discussion with the community	- Interview - Focus Group Discussion - Observatiom	- Problem Priority Note
2	Colecting Data	- Collecting Primary Data - Collecting Secondary Data	- Focus Group Discussion - Observatiom	Data - natural resources - Human resources - Technology resources - Social resources - Economic resources
3	Feedback	Discussing with the public related to the data obtained	- Interview - Focus Group Discussion	Problem log and data obtained
4	Analysis Data	Perform qualitative and quantitative data analysis	- Focus Group Discussion - Qualitative data analysis	Data Analysis Report
5	Action	Doing the agreed activities together	- Activity Together	Action from data analysis and public agreement

Source: (Chambers, 1994)

In accordance with the flow and process of PRA, the first step is to excavate important things from each PRA tool. These important things can be information,

problems, and potential. Guides and recorders direct FGD participants to speak out opinions, experiences, and information related to the discussion. The primary and

secondary data collection was carried out by a team consisting of the Mangkatip public and also accompanied by the BOSF Mawas research team. Specifically, primary data, which is data focused on the socio-economic state of households, used a questionnaire. To validate the questionnaire using SPSS. The validity test was carried out to determine the level of validity of the instrument (questionnaire) used in collecting the data obtained. The questions asked in the questionnaire attempted to reveal what assets the sample households owned, how the assets were managed, and their views on the various matters of the day, namely their strategies and vulnerabilities (Najiti et al, 2005). All of this aims to reveal each household's living resources.

The sample was taken from twenty-two households in twelve neighborhoods in Mangkatip, and they were divided into 72 poor families and 48 non-poor families (Sugiyono, 2019). The sampling technique used was purposive, namely a data collection technique with certain

considerations (Sugiyono, 2012). The criteria used in this research were married, men and women, of productive age, namely 20-60 years. The data collection method used by researchers is a questionnaire. The researchers have been instructed to conduct interviews with the selected respondents and then report to RT, where they are assigned. Next, data analysis is done through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion-taking (Sugiyono, 2019).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Geographical Conditions and Population

Mengkatip Village is part of the Dusun Hilir district of Southern Barito, Central Kalimantan Province. Mengkatip is a defensive area, with most of its territory being a landslide area with a few rivers and large lakes in some places. It covers an area of as little as 385 km<sup>2</sup> (38,500 Ha) and lies on the equator at 10 57 LS and 2033 LS, as well as 114012' -114039' BT. The administrative map is as follows (BPS, 2020).

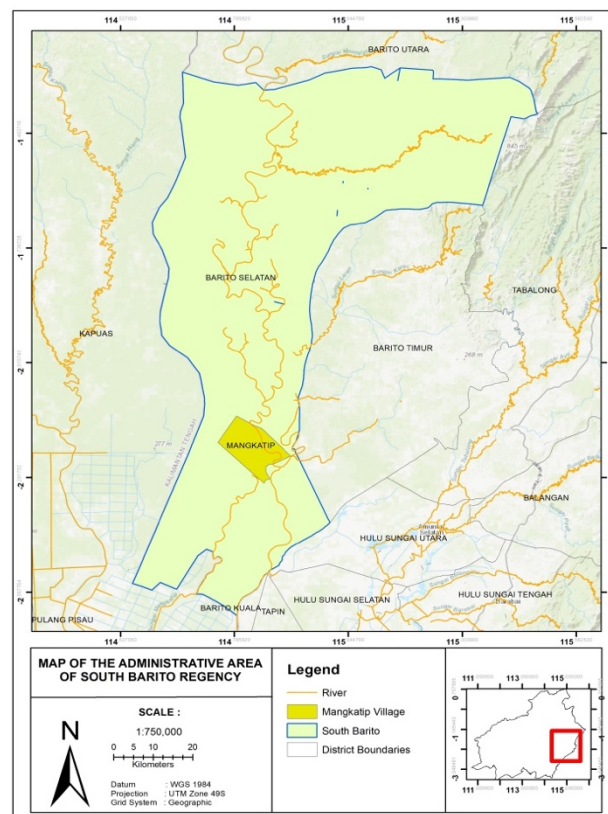


Figure 1. Map Of Mengkatip Village (Source: Statistics of Barito Selatan Regency, 2024)

### **Economic Development of the Society**

The economic empowerment of a society can be said to be successful when it has achieved the goal and focus, which is its primary concern. To identify the focus and purpose of operational economic empowerment of the people, it is necessary to know the indicators of success. So when a community economic empowerment program is underway, all efforts can be concentrated on any aspect of the change target (e.g., poor families) that needs to be optimized.

The success of empowerment is seen not only physically or economically but psychologically and socially, such as having a source of income that can meet the needs of one's own life and family, for example, being able to accommodate basic needs and so on. Village Mangkatip, as a former peatland project region, still retains a less favorable impact on the community's economic development. It depicts society's many problems, as revealed in the PRA and interviews. For that, the policy direction in economic development that the Barseh Governor can take is as follows: The economic capacity of the former peatland project to rise is largely determined by the productivity of the agricultural sector in the broad sense

To strengthen such productivity and in accordance with the potential of the region, the development of the community economy in Mangkatip Village is directed at strengthening a community economy based on agroindustries like rice crops, fish cultivation, and vegetable crops as its main driving motor supported by the superiority of the supporting sector in connection with building the linkages of the production, distribution and public service systems in the form of policies and facilitation of the related Regional Equipment Work Unit. Beside that

Not only that, but it also creates an investment climate that is conducive to capital-raising opportunities in the services and trade sectors. The economy is developed based on the principles of economic democracy which takes care of

the people's interests to guarantee the opportunity to work and work for the whole of the society with the priority of the still weaker groups of society. Encourage the export of local products to support the people's economies in order to maximize the benefits while minimizing the negative effects of the integration process with the dynamics of globalization. The development of SMEs and cooperatives is also directed towards becoming an increasingly ICT-based economic actor and competitive with imported products, in particular in providing goods and services to the needs of the public, thus able to make a significant contribution to structural change and strengthen the domestic economy.

Regarding the use of natural resources and the environment, life has a dual role, namely as the capital of development and, at the same time, as the sustainer of the life system. Environmental services provide pleasure, natural beauty, and clean air for human life. In this regard, the development of natural resources and habitats in Mangkatip Village is directed at developing new income sources that align with environmental sustainability. Nevertheless, renewable natural resources management, which is already in critical condition, is directed at efforts to rehabilitate so that productivity can be rebounded. Non-renewable natural resources management is aimed not to be consumed directly but to be treated as an input for subsequent production processes that can generate optimal added value. Outputs are directed to be used as cumulative capital.

The proceeds or revenues generated by these natural resource groups are directed towards accelerating economic growth by investing in other productive sectors. Increased public participation in the importance of using natural resources and the living environment is carried out through the empowerment of various social and economic institutions at the local level, as well as the recognition of inherent rights over natural resources, including for local governments (Chusnia, 2022).

Thus, the enforcement of fair and firm environmental law, a credible political system in conflict control, a qualified SDM, the expansion of the application of environmental ethics, and an increasingly stable social-cultural assimilation to the extent that the environment can provide comfort and beauty in life. Increasing public awareness to love the living environment is very important, especially for the younger generation, so creating quality human resources that care about natural resources issues and the living environment.

### **Sustainable Maternity Development**

In accordance with the definition of sustainable livelihood measures presented earlier and the efforts of local economic development, in an effort to implement the sustainable living eye approach, it is necessary to manage the biophysical environment and social environment management in particular economic problems of the people (Nasir, 2023).

Biophysical environment management aims to provide ecological balance, and social/economic environmental management is directed toward achieving economic well-being without forgetting ecological equilibrium. The assessment of sustainable livelihoods is demonstrated by the sustainability and sustainability dimensions of the mangrove ecosystem, namely ecological, economic, social, media, and material technology, as well as institutional (Ichwana & Nasution, 2014).

A sustainable livelihood is a form of the community's active role in managing the mangrove ecosystem. The reality is that the community is a human resource that can be used as a fortress of defense in environmental sustainability (Septiana, 2013).

The degradation of natural resources that has occurred in the Mangkatip area, as in other former peatland project areas, will lead us to question how sustainable natural resources should be managed. As an area with the potential for natural resources, especially in the form of land, natural

resources are meant to be preserved to preserve its ecological fusion. Ecological functions can be ensured when living resources in the area are safeguarded sustainably. Preserving the sustainability of the said natural resources should be done not only by the natural resources manager or who manages its existence but should be able to actively involve the entire community so that management can be called partitional or community-based management (Purwanto, 2015).

To promote the participation of the community, natural resources management provides an alternative to living that the community can do, and the livelihoods are meant to be sustainable. For that, what is needed is a plan for the management of biological resources, hydrology (water resources) and also the handling of socio-economic and cultural problems (Hidayat, 2011).

More than that, the existence of biological resources depends heavily on the ecological condition of a region (Nampasnea & Seipalla, 2023). The main agents of such change are usually human activities, both traditional and already commercial economic. Any activity that results in a change in the use of land and resources that exist above or within it will have an extended impact that can slowly alter the ecological state of an area. The existence of hydrological conditions is the key to the preservation of the ecological condition of an area. A change in hydrologic status will bring about a significant change in the general ecological conditions of a region that will affect not only the area but also the wider area. (Lukman, 2018). For that, to maintain the ecological function of the Mangkatip area's natural resources as one of the former peatland projects, it is necessary to carry out integrated management to maintain bio-physical conditions and solve the surrounding communities' socio-economic problems. Geographically, Mengkatip Village is located in the coastal area of the Barito River Basin (DAS) with an area topology that the residents call the Teluk Sungai area, which is one of the oldest sub-

districts in South Barito Regency. According to the majority of residents' jobs, they breed swiftlet nests, farm, and rattan gardening, and there are also fishermen. Most of the area is swamp land and peat land, only a small part of the area is dry plain.

Similarly, the hydrological condition of an area is the primary key that determines the changing ecological conditions of a region. To ensure that the hydrological conditions do not change significantly, which will affect the change of other ecological components, water resource management is a top priority. Mengkatip Village has non-tidal swamp land (lebak). This land has not been utilized because it is flooded. This puddle occurs due to overflowing river water during floods and rainwater. This puddle of water is confined to the land because the land is in the form of a depression, so it cannot release water (obstructed drainage). So, efforts must be made to overcome the amount of standing water on this land that can be used as new agricultural land (Karunia, 2013).

The water management system planned on this land is a comb system, which was taken into consideration based on the topographic conditions of the land at the study location. The planned channel is separated between the drainage and irrigation channels by providing irrigation water from rivers around the land. The results obtained from this final study are the dimensions of drainage channels and irrigation channels. The discharge for drainage channels is 5,920 m<sup>3</sup>/s, and for irrigation channels, it is 3,278 m<sup>3</sup>/s. The drainage channel has a channel bottom slope of 0.0005 with a slope of 1:1 and a channel bottom width of 1.0 m – 5.0 m. The channel base slope for irrigation channels is 0.0002 with a slope of 1:1 and a channel base width of 0.5 m – 4.0 m. In the drainage channel, the door used is an automatic valve door, while for the irrigation channel, the door used is a sliding door for the intake (primary channel) and a beam slot door for the tertiary channel.

The richness of the flora and fauna will depend heavily on the existence of

water resources. Changes in the quality and quantity of the water resources will lead to changes in the fauna and flora or otherwise.

As long as the area is exploited on such a large scale, the wealth of flora and fauna will be severely disrupted (Abdurahman et al., 2021). Therefore, it is necessary to realize that efforts to preserve the wealth of existing flora and fauna are also necessary to maintain an area's ecological function.

### **Policy Direction of Economic Development of Communities with a Sustainable Living Approach**

The social/economic or cultural problems found in the life of the people in Mangkatip and the Ex peatland project area can be identified, that is, the first dependency on natural resources is still high, and the lack of alternative livelihoods of the community, the culture of the dwarf is still dominant, both the construction of the new resources of the day still has not brought promising results, rather impressed failure, third due to the degradation of the resources that occurred in the ex peatland project region, the local people suffered loss and or decrease in the yield of their renewal resources before the activities in the peatland project, the fourth prices of commodities of basic necessities are relatively expensive, while the prices of the products produced by the society have a very fluctuating price as a limited impact on both the market for commodity consumption and for the production of the society (Sukamdi, Octavia, Kurniawan, Dewi, & Rahayu, 2022).

The new approach that can be taken in order to provide greater benefits from the natural resources/land is viewed as properly applying the Sustainable Livelihood approach, which is done by the South Barito District Government and the community in managing the existing natural resources. To develop the economy of the communities in the former peatland project area in general and the Village Mangkatip in particular are covered 5 (five) activities: (1) Provision/Creation of Maternity; (2) Rehabilitation of Maturity; (3)



Empowerment of Masturbation; (4) Diversification of maternity and; (5) Protection of the Eye of Revitalization. The objective of the five (5) types of activities is to increase the amount of assets that can be owned or accessed by the community around.

With increasing assets, then the economic foundation of the community/stairwell becomes stronger and stronger. The strength of the assets possessed will create the resilience of the economy of the people, create attractiveness, and further create competitiveness. Given that the economic conditions and enterprises of the ex-peatland project area can be said to be weak in the sense of property ownership, the urgent effort needed is the effort of Creation and Restoration of Living. The creation and restoration of this living point is very necessary in view of the environmental conditions that have changed greatly from the early environmental condition before the implementation of the peatland project, which has been and is scandalized by the loss of resources of Living or the occurrence of a decrease in output (Fauzi, 2013). By creating and recovering, it is expected that there will be asset fertilization in each household, which is a preliminary indicator of economic improvement in the region concerned.

## CONCLUSION

Economic empowerment planning through sustainable resource development is crucial in a region that has experienced environmental degradation. Empowering the people's economy should be possible by making an inventory of the environmental and economic problems facing a region. South Barito district, especially the former peatland project area, such as Mangkatip Village, with an economy that is still based on agriculture in the broad sense, has a high dependence on the existence of natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable. The exploitation and development of natural resources, especially the utilization and rehabilitation of land and the development of artificial or

cultivated resources, will impact the wealth and diversity of said resources.

Implement a community economic development approach with a sustainable livelihood approach that is up-to-date if it can be implemented in the construction of a household in a village. A policy that can protect and renew existing livelihoods and maintain sustainability and balance between economics and ecology is a worthy method to implement. It is believed that the policy of economic development of the region through the development of household economies based on the approach of sustainable living is a responsible way to maintain the environmental balance, that is, the balance of ecological and socio-economic problems.

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