

Analysis of the Level of Welfare and Factors Influencing the Welfare of the Community Around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve Area and Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve Area, Jambi Province

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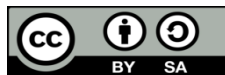
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Abstract:

Introduction: Communities around the Durian Luncuk I and II Nature Reserves in Jambi Province are highly dependent on forest resources, but still face welfare problems such as low income, education, and basic facilities. **Purpose:** This study aims to analyze the level of welfare, identify factors that influence welfare, and formulate strategies to improve the welfare of communities around nature reserve areas. **Method:** The method used is a quantitative approach through a questionnaire survey of 111 respondents and multiple linear regression analysis, as well as a qualitative approach through a SWOT analysis of 21 key informants and supporters. **Results and Discussion:** The level of community welfare varies from moderate to low. The factors that most influence welfare are household income, land area, number of productive workers, and education level. The proposed strategy includes strengthening community capacity and synergy with related agencies. **Conclusion:** The welfare of communities around nature reserves still needs to be improved through strategies that take into account local socio-economic conditions, so that they are in line with environmental conservation goals.

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Introduction

Forests are a natural resource that is closely related to humans and is one of the sources of fulfilling community needs. Forests have various benefits for life, namely: in the form of direct benefits that are felt and indirect benefits. Forest benefits are obtained if the forest is guaranteed to exist so that it can function optimally (Damiti, Pakaya, Prasetyo, Baderan, & Utina, 2025). Disturbances to forest areas generally occur due to human activities, such as illegal logging, livestock grazing, agricultural land expansion, road construction, and residential expansion (Fitriandhini & Putra, 2022).

Jambi Province has a forest area of approximately 2,179,440 hectares consisting of Nature Reserve functions of 7,598.94 ha, National Parks of 608,630 ha, Grand Forest Parks of 36,660 ha, Nature Tourism Forests of 430 ha, Protected Forests of 191,130 ha, Limited Production Forests of 340,700 ha, and Permanent Production Forests of 971,490 ha. A nature reserve is a KSA (Nature Reserve) that, due to its natural conditions, possesses unique plant species and/or plant diversity, along with natural phenomena and ecosystems that require protection and preservation efforts to ensure its existence and development can proceed naturally (RPJP for Durian Luncuk Nature Reserve I and II, 2016).

The impact of the welfare of forest village communities on their forests encompasses various aspects of life, including economic dependence, new areas for protein needs, agricultural and plantation areas, building materials, and other functions related to traditional social institutions within the community (Ilfa, Supratman, Junus, & Samsu, 2020); (Putri, 2024). The existence of communities living around forests who have direct or indirect access to forest areas and utilize forest resources is a reality that cannot be ignored. This condition will certainly have both positive and negative impacts on forest sustainability. The failure of forest management that has occurred so far is not caused solely by technical factors, but also by social factors (Febrianti, 2021)

Village communities surrounding forests are part of the global community, inseparable from ongoing cultural dynamics (Kristin et al., 2018) at (Wicaksono, Rahmadwiati, & Apriyanto, 2020). Community welfare is a crucial indicator in assessing the success of development and natural resource management. In Indonesia, many regions depend on forest resources, and local community welfare is often closely linked to forest management and access to natural resources (Haryani & Rijanti, 2019) at (Zubaydah, Afifuddin, & Albar Tanjung, 2022). This welfare encompasses several aspects, including economic, educational, health, and social aspects. Sustainable forest management can improve the quality of life and also maintain environmental sustainability (Sari, Linda, Damayanti, & Pramasha, 2024).

Jambi Province has 915 villages surrounding and within forest areas, with 152,030 people living below the poverty line. Poverty is essentially the inability to meet a certain standard of living. Analysis of poverty line trends between March 2022 and March 2023 illustrates the poverty level in Jambi Province over the past year. During the period from March 2022 to March 2023, the poverty line in Jambi increased, both in urban and rural areas. Overall, the poverty line increased from IDR 545,870 per capita per month in March 2022 to IDR 599,688 per capita per month in March 2023 (a 9.86 percent increase). Meanwhile, the poverty line increased by 9.98 percent in urban areas and 9.71 percent in rural areas. The poverty line varies between districts/cities, indicating that poverty standards differ between regions. Jambi City is the district/city with the highest poverty

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line, at IDR 757,014, while West Tanjung Jabung Regency has the lowest, at IDR 575,337 (as of 2024).

Factors interrelated with poverty include income level, access to education, and access to goods and services. The majority of rural communities rely heavily on the agricultural sector (Eka Wanda Saputri, 2020). In addition to living below the poverty line, communities living near forests generally have low levels of education (Suyanto and Specificiyah, 2006; Dewi, 2017). Low levels of education will impact their understanding or ability to absorb training provided by the government as a capacity-building effort. Highly educated farmers generally possess strong competencies in planning agricultural activities (Manyamsari and Mujiburrahmad, 2014).

Education reflects a person's level of knowledge, insight, mindset, and behavior. Currently, a person's length of education is an indicator of their prosperity (Rosyani et al., 2018). This, among other reasons, underlies those providing assistance, which tend to focus on capacity-building within the community, with advanced farmers being highly educated. Ultimately, knowledge gaps arise among farmers within a region, and even within a single farmer group. This indirectly impacts the tendency for social inequality to emerge. Advanced farmers are increasingly prosperous, while poor farmers receive fewer and fewer benefits from the programs and assistance provided.

Method

The method used is a quantitative approach through a questionnaire survey of 111 respondents and multiple linear regression analysis, as well as a qualitative approach through a SWOT analysis of 21 key informants and supporters. This research will be conducted in February - April 2025 around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve Area, Guruh Baru Village, Mandiangin Timur District, Sarolangun Regency, Jambi Province and around the Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve Area, Jangga Baru Village, Bathin XXIV District, Batanghari Regency, Jambi Province.

Results and Discussion

Level of Community Welfare around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve and Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve

The indicators in question consist of; (1) Income, (2) Expenditure, (3) Education Level, (4) Condition of Residence (5) Home Ownership Status and (6) Housing Facilities.

Tabel 1

Household Income Level Indicators per Month in Guruh Baru Village

Income (Month)	Number of respondents (People)	Percentage (%)	Level of Welfare
< Rp. 5.000.000	5	9.4	Low
Rp. 5.000.000 – Rp. 10.000.000	20	37.7	Currently
> Rp.10.000.000	28	52.9	Currently
Total	53	100%	

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Table 2
Household Income Level Indicators per Month in Jangga Baru Village

Income (Month)	Number of respondents (People)	Percentage (%)	Level of Welfare
< Rp. 5.000.000	0	0	Low
Rp. 5.000.000 – Rp. 10.000.000	12	20.7	Medium
> Rp.10.000.000	46	79.3	High
Total	58	100%	

The income level of the community around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve and Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve is relatively high. The majority of the people of Guruh Baru and Jangga Baru Villages work as rubber and palm oil farmers, in addition to earning income as farmers, many people have side jobs.

Table 3
Indicators of Household Expenditure Level per Month in Guruh Baru Village

Income (Month)	Number of respondents (People)	Percentage (%)	Level of Welfare
< Rp. 1.000.000	0	0	Low
Rp. 1.000.000 – Rp. 5.000.000	47	88.7	Hight
> Rp.5.000.000	6	11.3	low
Total	53	100%	

Table 4
Household Expenditure Level Indicators per Month in Jangga Baru Village

Income (Month)	Number of respondents (People)	Percentage (%)	Level of Welfare
< Rp. 1.000.000	0	0	Low
Rp. 1.000.000 – Rp. 5.000.000	41	70.7	Medium
> Rp.5.000.000	17	29.3	High
Total	58	100%	

Based on the results of the author's interviews with the people of Guruh Baru Village and Jangga Baru Village, it was found that the people around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve and the Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve who were selected as respondents were 53 people and 58 people in general had expenditures ranging from Rp. 1,000,000 - Rp. 5,000,000, or in the middle category. The majority of Guruh Baru Village residents completed elementary school (SD) with 21 respondents (39.6%), and Jangga Baru Village residents completed high school (SMA) with 27 respondents (46.5%).

Table 5
Indicators of Respondents' Education Level in Guruh Baru Village

Education	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)	Level of Welfare
ES	21	39.6	Low
JHS	19	35.9	Medium
SHS	13	24.5	High
D3	0	0	High
S1	0	0	High
Total	53	100%	

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Table 6
Indicators of Respondents' Education Level in Jangga Baru Village

Education	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)	Level of Welfare
ES	17	29.3	Low
JHS	8	13.8	Medium
SHS	27	46.5	High
D3	1	1.7	High
S1	5	8.7	High
Total	58	100%	

The table above shows that Guruh Baru Village is very limited in terms of education level, because many only graduated from Elementary School (SD), so it can be said that the quality of the community in mastering knowledge and skills is only considered sufficient so that the level of welfare is classified as low, while Jangga Baru Village shows that the majority of respondents have completed twelve years of education and above, so that the level of welfare is classified as moderate.

Table 7
Indicators of Residential Conditions of Respondents in Guruh Baru Village

Condition of Residence	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)	Level of Welfare
Permanent	1	1.9	Hight
Semi-Permanent	52	98.1	Currently
Non-Permanent	0	0	Low
Total	53	100%	

Table 8
Indicators of Residential Conditions of Respondents in Jangga Baru Village

Condition of Residence	Number of Respondents (People)	Jangga Baru Village (%)	Level of Welfare
Permanent	1	1.7	Hight
Semi-Permanent	57	98.3	Currently
Non-Permanent	0	0	Low
Total	58	100%	

The level of welfare based on the residential conditions of the people of Guruh Baru Village and Jangga Baru Village in this case is evaluated based on the form of the house building which is divided into 3 (three) categories of houses, namely permanent, semi-permanent and non-permanent houses.

Table 9
Indicators of House Ownership Status of Respondents in Guruh Baru Village

Home Ownership Status	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)	Level of Welfare
My own house	44	83	High
House for rent	0	0	Medium
Old People's House	9	17	Low
Total	53	100%	

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Table 10

Home Ownership Status Indicators of Respondents in Jangga Baru Village

Home Ownership Status	Number of Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)	Level of Welfare
My own house	42	72.4	High
House for rent	0	0	Medium
Old People's House	16	27.6	Low
Total	58	100%	

All residents in Guruh Baru Village and Jangga Baru Village have housing facilities that are categorized as complete. The assessment is based on, among other things, the fuel used for cooking, which is entirely gas, then the size of the yard owned, the type of air conditioning, the type of vehicle owned (almost all residents have motorbikes), the source of clean water used, drinking water facilities, how to obtain drinking water and water sources.

Factors Affecting Community Welfare in the Areas Around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve and the Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve in Jambi Province

In-depth analysis is needed to understand the factors that contribute to community welfare, so that the policies implemented can be more targeted and sustainable.

Table 11

Descriptive Statistical Analysis of Research Variables

Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Standard Deviation	Variance
Y	110.000.000	250.550.000	179.734.954.95	28.441.319.554	808.908.657.952.499
X ₁	0	6.5	4.027	1.4691	2.158
X ₂	1	5	2.31	0.998	0.996
X ₃	0	1500000	386486.49	465048.675	216.270.270.270.270
X ₄	0	3	0.68	1.009	1.018
X ₅	1	8	3.99	1.424	2.027
X ₆	6	19	11.76	4.271	18.240

Based on Table 11, descriptive statistical data shows the characteristics of each The data above illustrates that although some people have sufficient land and labor assets, income variation and inequality in access to assistance and training are major challenges to improving welfare. Based on the analysis using SPSS, multiple regression output was obtained, showing the relationship between the dependent and independent variables in the study. The results of the multiple regression analysis are as follows:

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Table 12
Coefficients of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Variables

	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
		B	Std. Error	Beta
1	(Constant)	135.415.105.528	5.527.529.367	
	Area of Community Plantation Land	5.599.954.446	1.091.817.661	0.289
	Number of Household Productive Labor Force	3.645.076.446	1.828.233.003	0.128
	Amount of Assistance from Community Empowerment	26.758	3.430	0.438
	Frequency of Community Receiving Training/Counseling from BKSDA	2.690.371.277	1.188.215.798	0.095
	Number of Family Dependents	-2.887.666.299	1.130.926.974	-0.145
	Length of Formal Education	879.235.002	411.807.616	0.132

Table 13
Simultaneous Test Results (F-Test)

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	79766160961127712	6	13294360160187952	150.059	
	Residual	9213791413647010	104	88594148208144.330		0.000
	Total	88979952374774720	110			

Based on Table 13, the results of the F test with the help of calculations from the SPSS program, it can be seen that in this statistical F test, the F count value is $150.059 > F \text{ table } (2.10)$ or the p-value is $0.000 < 0.05$. So, it can be concluded that the variables of Community Plantation Land Area, Amount of Assistance from Community Empowerment, Frequency of Community Receiving Training/Counseling from BKSDA, Number of Productive Household Workers, and Number of Family Dependents have a significant effect on the Community Welfare variable.

Table 12
Partial Test Results (t-Test)

	Model	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	24.498	0.000
	Community Plantation Area	5.129	0.000
	Number of Productive Household Workers	1.994	0.049
	Amount of Assistance from Community Empowerment	7.801	0.000
	Frequency of Community Receiving Training/Extension from BKSDA	2.264	0.026
	Number of Family Dependents	-2.553	0.012
	Duration of Formal Education	2.135	0.035

To see the magnitude of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variables as a whole, you can see the following model summary table:

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Table 13
Results of Determination Coefficient

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.947	0.896	0.890	9412446.452

Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis to explain the factors that influence community welfare (household income) around the Luncuk I Durian Nature Reserve and Luncuk II Durian Nature Reserve in Jambi Province, the following is an explanation of the influence of each factor on welfare:

1. The Influence of the Area of Community Plantation Land on Household Income: The size of community plantation land has a positive effect on household income. This means that the larger the plantation land owned by the community, the greater the potential income. Larger land allows communities to cultivate more agricultural commodities, increase harvest volume, and expand business scale, which ultimately has a direct impact on increasing income. The yield from cultivating smaller land is not commensurate with the capital invested by farmers, so it will indirectly affect the income obtained to meet daily needs (Rosyani et al., 2018). These results are in line with research by Mohammad Wahed (2018) that the influence of land area on the income of rice farmers in Pasuruan Regency has a significant effect.
2. The Influence of the Number of Productive Household Laborers on Household Income: The number of productive workers in a household has a positive impact on household income. The more family members who are of productive age and working, the greater the contribution of income to the household. This is due to the increase in human resources who can engage in various economic activities such as working on plantations, trading, or starting independent businesses, which directly increases family income.
3. The Impact of Community Empowerment Assistance on Household Income: Community empowerment program assistance has a positive impact on household income because it serves as a stimulus to increase the community's economic capacity. The assistance provided, whether in the form of business capital, production tools, agricultural seeds, or skills training, can open new business opportunities or expand existing economic activities. This has a direct impact on the productivity and results of community businesses, thereby increasing household income. In addition, with support from government and private institutions in the form of empowerment, communities also become more confident in optimally managing their resources. These results are in line with research by Hanna Ceria Lumban Gaol (2024) that there is an influence between empowerment programs and community income levels. The Community Empowerment Program is an effort to improve community welfare through various activities, such as increasing community initiative and independence, improving the environment and housing, developing village economic enterprises, developing village financial institutions, and activities that can increase community capabilities.
4. The Influence of the Frequency of Community Receiving Training/Counseling from BKSDA on Household Income: Regular training and outreach can improve community knowledge and skills, particularly in sustainable natural resource management, more efficient agricultural techniques, and livelihood diversification. These findings align with research by Alamsyah (2021) that found that training and

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outreach programs, such as the Conservation Village Model (MDK) program, have positive implications for community well-being in Kunyi Village and have added value to the community's economy (Alamsyah, Nuddin, & Ambar, 2021)

5. The Impact of the Number of Family Dependents on Household Income: A high number of dependents in the family tends to negatively impact household income due to the increasing burden of consumption and routine expenses borne by the head of the family. These results align with research by Ni Luh Ayu Utaminingsih (2022) that found a partial effect of the number of family members on family income, indicating that the number of family members is directly proportional to family welfare. As the number of family members increases, the level of family welfare also increases (Utaminingsih & Suwendra, 2022)
6. The Effect of Length of Formal Education on Household Income of the Community: Education provides the knowledge, skills, and insights needed to enter the formal job market, run a business more efficiently, and access broader economic resources. These findings align with research by Muhammad Robi (2020) that states that education provides individuals with knowledge, skills, and the instillation of national character values integrated into a subject (Nurwahyudi, 2020)

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SWOT Analysis Results

Table 14

SWOT Matrix Strategy to Improve Community Welfare Around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve and Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve in Jambi Province

EFAS	IFAS	<i>Strenghts (S)</i>	<i>Weaknesses (W)</i>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local wisdom in conservation management 2. Legality of farmer groups 3. The existence of unique and rare natural resource potential as a development of science and education 4. There are endemic flora and fauna species (bulian tree habitat) 5. The existence of adequate quantity and quality of Forest Farmer Group (KTH) human resources 6. Surrounded by bulian tree cultivation areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited human resource capacity of farmer groups 2. There is no plan to develop a Nature Reserve 3. The potential for business development is still limited 4. Innovation in conservation management is not optimal 5. The level of public awareness is still low 6. Limited capital 7. Encroachment, land clearing and hunting of wild animals 8. Public knowledge of nature reserves and regulations is still low 9. Population growth is increasing 10. Expansion of agricultural land and plantations in the Nature Reserve area

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<p><i>Opportunities (O)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great conservation potential 2. There is budget support from the government (Nature Reserves and Community Empowerment) 3. There is support from related parties for efforts to manage Nature Reserves 4. Active community outreach assistance 5. Research development 6. Education development 7. Utilization of technology 8. Cooperation with partnerships 	<p>Strategi SO:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing local wisdom-based conservation through budget support and work partners. 2. Utilizing the potential of endemic flora and fauna for research and education. 3. Increasing the capacity of KTH human resources through active extension programs. 4. Encouraging the use of technology in the management of rare natural resources. 	<p>Strategi WO:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase public literacy about the importance of conservation. 2. Strengthen partnerships with research and education institutions. 3. Develop conservation-based business plans through mentoring. 4. Access technology support for innovation in area management.
<p><i>Threats (T)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bulian trees have high economic value and are being targeted by outsiders 2. Fires in the Nature Reserve area 3. Climate change and natural disasters (floods, landslides, earthquakes) 	<p>Strategi ST :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilizing the legality of farmer groups to protect bulian trees from exploitation. 2. Optimizing KTH human resources for fire mitigation systems. 3. Managing education-based conservation for climate change adaptation. 4. Encouraging supervision of cultivation areas around nature reserves. 	<p>Strategi WT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase public awareness through disaster and conservation-based education. 2. Develop a management plan to suppress illegal land expansion. 3. Gradually strengthen the capacity of human resources and capital of farmer groups. 4. Prevent wildlife hunting through patrols and conservation campaigns.

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Table 15

Internal Factor Matrix Strategy to Improve Community Welfare Around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve and Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve in Jambi Province

No.	Information	Weight	Rating	Score (B × R)
Strength				
1	Local wisdom in conservation management	0.06	2.10	0.13
2	Legality of farmer groups	0.05	1.95	0.10
3	The existence of unique and rare natural resource potential as a development of science and education	0.07	1.95	0.13
4	There are endemic flora and fauna species (bulian tree habitat)	0.06	1.90	0.12
5	There is adequate quantity and quality of Forest Farmer Group (KTH) human resources	0.05	0.95	0.05
6	Surrounded by bulian tree cultivation areas	0.03	0.13	0.02
Total Strength				0.54
Weakness				
1	Limited human resource capacity of farmer groups	0.05	0.76	0.04
2	No Nature Reserve development plan yet	0.06	1.05	0.07
3	Potential for business development is limited	0.07	0.81	0.06
4	Innovation in conservation management is limited	0.06	0.86	0.05
5	Low level of public awareness	0.06	0.95	0.05
6	Limited capital	0.07	0.81	0.06
7	Encroachment. land clearing and hunting of wildlife	0.08	0.13	0.05
8	Low public knowledge of nature reserves and regulations	0.08	0.54	0.14
9	Population growth is increasing	0.08	1.67	0.13
10	Expansion of agricultural land and plantations in the Nature Reserve area	0.08	0.54	0.14
Total Weakness				0.77
Total Internal Strategy (Strengths-Weaknesses)		1.00		-0.23

Based on Table 15 in the Internal Strategy Factor Matrix, the analysis of strengths and weaknesses in order to improve the welfare of the community around the Durian Luncuk I and II Nature Reserves shows that this area has a number of potentials that can be developed sustainably. The local wisdom factor in conservation management and the potential of unique and rare natural resources each obtained the highest score of 0.13, indicating that both aspects play an important role in supporting the development of education and preservation of the area. In addition, the existence of endemic flora and fauna such as the bulian tree is also a separate attraction with a score of 0.12. The legality of farmer groups and the availability of sufficient KTH human resources are also supporting strengths, although the value is not yet too significant. The total strength score of 0.54 indicates a positive foundation that can be maximized through the right strategy, especially in conservation management based on local wisdom and environmental education. However, the analysis of weaknesses shows more dominant challenges in the management of conservation areas and community empowerment. The highest weakness

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score of 0.14 is obtained from the low level of community knowledge of nature reserves and regulations, as well as the threat of agricultural and plantation expansion in the area.

Table 16

External Factor Matrix Strategy to Improve Community Welfare Around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve and Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve in Jambi Province

No.	Description	Weight (B)	Rating (R)	Score (B × R)
1	High conservation potential	0.10	2.00	0.20
2	Support from relevant stakeholders for nature reserve management efforts	0.11	1.90	0.21
3	Support from relevant stakeholders for nature reserve management efforts	0.12	2.10	0.24
4	Active community extension/mentoring	0.09	2.10	0.19
5	Research development	0.11	2.29	0.26
6	Education development	0.10	1.90	0.19
7	Use of technology	0.11	1.81	0.19
8	Partnership collaboration	0.12	2.29	0.26
Total Opportunities		1.00	1.75	
Weakness				
No.	Description	Weight (B)	Rating (R)	Score (B × R)
1	High-value Bulian trees targeted by outsiders	0.07	1.19	0.08
2	Forest reserve fire	0.04	0.62	0.02
3	Climate change and natural disasters (floods, landslides, earthquakes)	0.04	0.13	0.02
Total Weakness		0.15	0.13	

Based on Table 16 External Factor Matrix Analysis, the management of the Durian Luncuk I and II Nature Reserves in Jambi Province shows enormous potential to improve the welfare of the surrounding community through the utilization of various strategic opportunities. The most prominent external factors are cooperation with partnerships and research development, each with the highest score of 0.26. Both play an important role in supporting conservation activities while opening up space for innovation and increasing community capacity in a sustainable manner. In addition, the support from related parties for area management efforts (0.24 and 0.21), the use of technology (0.19), and the development of active education and outreach (each 0.19) further strengthen the opportunities to integrate conservation with education, research, and community empowerment activities.

However, the available opportunities must be balanced with anticipation of various threats that can disrupt the success of area management. The main threats include the high economic value of bulian trees (0.08) which are at risk of being exploited illegally, as well as the potential for area fires (0.02) and the impacts of climate change such as floods and landslides (0.02). Although the total threat value is relatively small compared to the opportunity value (0.13 vs 1.75), these factors still require serious attention so as not to interfere with the conservation efforts that have been designed. With a total external strategy score of 1.62, it can be concluded that the Durian Luncuk I and II Nature Reserve areas have great opportunities to be managed sustainably, as long as they are accompanied

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by mitigation measures against environmental threats and increased community and stakeholder involvement in the entire management process.

Conclusion

Based on the 2019 Central Statistics Agency indicators, it can be concluded that the level of community welfare around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve and Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve in Jambi Province, namely Guruh Baru Village and Jangga Baru Village, is in the moderate category. Factors that influence community welfare as seen from the household income of the community around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve and Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve in Jambi Province, from the most influential are the area of community plantation land, the number of productive household workers, the number of family dependents, the frequency of the community receiving training/counseling from BKSDA, the length of formal education, and the amount of assistance from community empowerment. Based on the results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis, it shows that all factors have an influence on community welfare of 89% and the remaining 11% is influenced by other variables not included in this study. The most influential factor on community welfare is measured by household income.

The results of the SWOT analysis show that there are 16 strategies to improve the welfare of the community around the Durian Luncuk I Nature Reserve and the Durian Luncuk II Nature Reserve in Jambi Province in quadrant III. With an IFAS value of -0.23 and an EFAS value of 1.62, the most appropriate strategy is the Turn-around strategy, which is a strategy that aims to improve internal weaknesses while utilizing existing external opportunities, so that it has great potential to improve the welfare of the community which was originally in the moderate category to high.

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