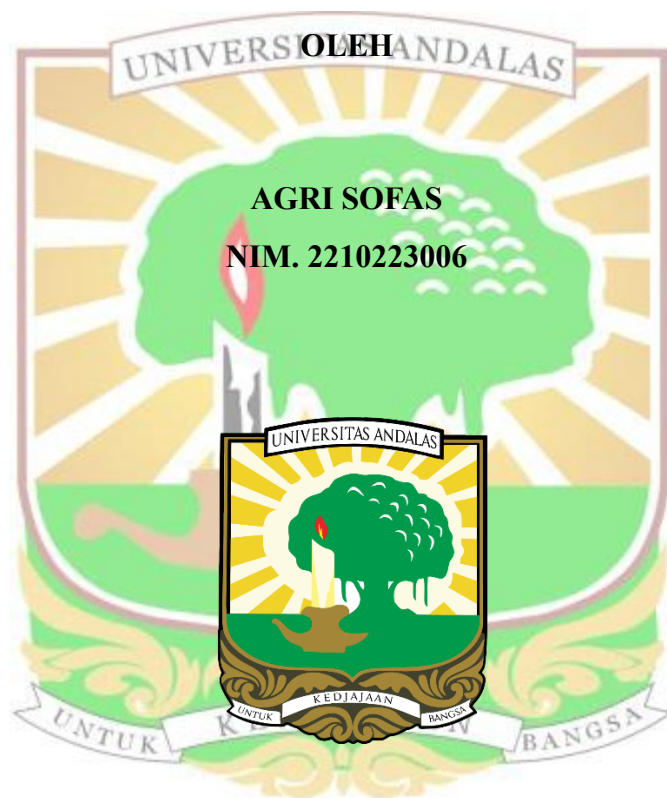


**KESIAPAN PETANI KELAPA SAWIT SWADAYA
MENUJU SERTIFIKASI ISPO
DI KECAMATAN RANAH AMPEK HULU
KABUPATEN PESISIR SELATAN**

SKRIPSI



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KESIAPAN PETANI KELAPA SAWIT SWADAYA MENUJU SERTIFIKASI ISPO DI KECAMATAN RANAH AMPEK HULU KABUPATEN PESISIR SELATAN

Abstrak

Sertifikasi *Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil* (ISPO) menjadi instrumen penting dalam mendorong tata kelola perkebunan kelapa sawit berkelanjutan, termasuk pada petani swadaya. Namun, masih banyak petani yang belum mengetahui, memahami, serta memenuhi berbagai persyaratan ISPO. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan kesiapan petani kelapa sawit swadaya menuju sertifikasi ISPO dan menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi kesiapan tersebut. Metode pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei dengan pendekatan kuantitatif terhadap 84 responden yang dipilih dari 106 petani anggota kelompok tani melalui *proportionate random sampling*. Variabel yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu prinsip dan kriteria ISPO bagi petani Swadaya serta umur petani, tingkat pendidikan formal, pengalaman berusahatani, luas lahan, pengetahuan, dan keyakinan. Kesiapan diukur melalui 37 indikator dalam lima prinsip ISPO dengan skala dikotomis, kemudian kesiapan setiap prinsip dan kesiapan responden dikelompokkan menggunakan nilai median, sedangkan faktor faktor yang memengaruhi kesiapan dianalisis menggunakan regresi logistik biner. Berdasarkan median, sebanyak 51,19% petani berada pada kategori tidak siap dan 48,81% pada kategori siap. Pada tingkat prinsip, proporsi siap tertinggi terdapat pada penerapan transparansi 48,81%, sedangkan seluruh responden tidak siap pada prinsip pengelolaan lingkungan hidup, sumber daya alam, dan keanekaragaman hayati. Regresi logistik menunjukkan bahwa lama pendidikan formal dan keyakinan terhadap ISPO berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kesiapan petani, sedangkan umur, lama berusahatani, luas lahan, dan pengetahuan tidak berpengaruh signifikan. Pendampingan legalitas, dokumen lingkungan, praktik perkebunan yang terdokumentasi, transparansi informasi, serta penguatan keyakinan petani diperlukan untuk meningkatkan kesiapan menuju sertifikasi ISPO.

Kata Kunci : ISPO, kelapa sawit swadaya, kesiapan petani, regresi logistik, sertifikasi

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Abstract

ISPO certification is an important instrument for promoting sustainable palm oil plantation governance, including among independent smallholder farmers. However, many farmers still lack knowledge and understanding of, and have not yet fulfilled, various ISPO requirements. This study aims to describe the readiness of independent smallholder oil palm farmers toward ISPO certification and analyze the factors influencing their readiness. The study employed a survey method with a quantitative approach involving 84 respondents selected from 106 farmers who were members of farmer groups using proportionate random sampling. The variables examined in this study consisted of the ISPO principles and criteria for independent smallholders, as well as farmers' age, formal education level, farming experience, land area, knowledge, and beliefs. Readiness was measured using 37 indicators across five ISPO principles with a dichotomous scale. The readiness for each principle and the overall readiness of respondents were categorized using the median value, while the factors influencing readiness were analyzed using binary logistic regression. Based on the median value, 51.19% of farmers were categorized as not ready, while 48.81% were categorized as ready. At the principle level, the highest proportion of farmers categorized as ready was found in the implementation of transparency, at 48.81%, while all respondents were categorized as not ready under the principle of environmental management, natural resources, and biodiversity. Binary logistic regression results showed that the length of formal education and beliefs regarding ISPO had a significant effect on farmers' readiness, whereas age, farming experience, land area, and knowledge did not have a significant effect. Assistance in obtaining land legality, environmental documents, documented plantation practices, information transparency, and strengthening farmers' beliefs regarding ISPO are needed to improve their readiness toward ISPO certification.

Keywords : ISPO, independent oil palm smallholders, farmer readiness, logistic regression, certification