

## RINGKASAN

Sektor pertanian memiliki peran strategis dalam mendukung ketahanan pangan nasional, di mana perempuan berperan signifikan melalui pengelolaan pangan untuk mewujudkan kemandirian pangan keluarga. Pemberdayaan perempuan dalam sektor pertanian pada praktiknya tidak berjalan secara individual, melainkan melalui wadah kolektif yang terorganisasi. Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT) menjadi wadah strategis bagi pemberdayaan perempuan di bidang pertanian, namun KWT di Kecamatan Kalimanah Kabupaten Purbalingga masih menghadapi kendala berupa keterbatasan kapasitas manajerial, tekanan urbanisasi serta berkurangnya lahan produktif di tingkat rumah tangga. Kondisi ini menegaskan perlunya strategi penguatan kelembagaan agar KWT dapat berperan optimal dalam mendukung kemandirian pangan keluarga.

Penelitian ini bertujuan memetakan kelembagaan KWT serta merumuskan strategi penguatan yang relevan. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi langsung, FGD, dan studi dokumen. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*, dengan memilih tiga KWT yang mewakili kondisi berbeda: KWT Aglonema (kategori sukses), KWT Sri Lestari (kategori berkembang), dan KWT Melati (kategori menurun). Analisis data menggunakan kerangka SWOT yang dipadukan dengan teori kelembagaan Richard Scott, meliputi pilar regulatif, normatif, dan kognitif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kondisi kelembagaan KWT di Kecamatan Kalimanah beragam. KWT dengan kelembagaan yang kuat ditandai oleh kepemimpinan yang efektif, struktur organisasi yang berjalan, partisipasi anggota yang tinggi, serta dukungan eksternal yang memadai. Sebaliknya, KWT dengan kelembagaan yang lemah cenderung mengalami penurunan partisipasi anggota, lemahnya aturan internal, dan berkurangnya kegiatan produktif. Secara internal, kekuatan utama KWT terletak pada solidaritas anggota yang tinggi dan semangat kebersamaan anggota. Sementara, kelemahannya mencakup keterbatasan kapasitas manajerial, inovasi program, serta fluktuasi partisipasi sebagian anggota. Dari sisi eksternal, peluang terlihat melalui dukungan kebijakan pemerintah, akses terhadap pelatihan dan pendampingan, serta potensi pengembangan pertanian perkotaan. Disisi lain, ancaman meliputi perubahan struktur sosial ekonomi masyarakat pada lingkungan sosial diluar kelembagaan KWT, ketidakstabilan harga pangan, dan ketergantungan pada program bantuan.

Berdasarkan kondisi tersebut, strategi penguatan kelembagaan KWT diarahkan pada peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, penguatan sistem organisasi dan kemitraan, diversifikasi kegiatan dan produk pangan berbasis pekarangan, serta optimalisasi peran penyuluh dan dukungan program pemerintah. Dalam perspektif teori kelembagaan Richard Scott, strategi penguatan tersebut perlu dilaksanakan secara terpadu dengan memperkuat pilar regulatif melalui dukungan kebijakan yang berkelanjutan, pilar normatif melalui peningkatan partisipasi, solidaritas, dan komitmen anggota, serta pilar kognitif melalui peningkatan pengetahuan dan pemahaman anggota terhadap peran KWT dalam kemandirian pangan keluarga. Penguatan kelembagaan yang berkelanjutan diharapkan mampu menjadikan KWT sebagai kelembagaan lokal yang mandiri, adaptif, dan berkontribusi nyata dalam mendukung kemandirian pangan keluarga.

**Kata kunci:** Kelompok Wanita Tani, kelembagaan, strategi penguatan, SWOT, kemandirian pangan keluarga.

## SUMMARY

The agricultural sector plays a strategic role in supporting national food security, with women playing a significant role through food management to achieve family food independence. In practice, women's empowerment in the agricultural sector does not occur individually, but rather through organized collective forums. The Women Farmers Group (KWT) is a strategic forum for women's empowerment in agriculture, but the KWT in Kalimanah District, Purbalingga Regency, still faces obstacles in the form of limited managerial capacity, the pressure of urbanization, and a reduction in productive land at the household level. This condition emphasizes the need for institutional strengthening strategies so that KWT can play an optimal role in supporting family food self-sufficiency.

This study aims to map the KWT institution and formulate relevant strengthening strategies. The research method uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, direct observation, FGD, and document study. Sampling was conducted using purposive sampling, selecting three KWTs representing different conditions: KWT Aglonema (successful category), KWT Sri Lestari (developing category), and KWT Melati (declining category). Data analysis used a SWOT framework combined with Richard Scott's institutional theory, covering regulatory, normative, and cognitive pillars.

The results of the study show that the institutional conditions of WFA in Kalimanah Subdistrict vary. WFAs with strong institutions are characterized by effective leadership, a functioning organizational structure, high member participation, and adequate external support. Conversely, WFAs with weak institutions tend to experience a decline in member participation, weak internal rules, and a reduction in productive activities. Internally, the main strength of KWT lies in the high solidarity and spirit of togetherness among its members. Meanwhile, its weaknesses include limited managerial capacity, program innovation, and fluctuations in the participation of some members. Externally, opportunities are seen in government policy support, access to training and mentoring, and the potential for urban agricultural development. On the other hand, threats include changes in the socioeconomic structure of communities outside the KWT institutional environment, food price instability, and dependence on aid programs.

Based on these conditions, the KWT institutional strengthening strategy is directed at increasing human resource capacity, strengthening organizational and partnership systems, diversifying yard-based food activities and products, and optimizing the role of extension workers and government program support. In Richard Scott's institutional theory perspective, this strengthening strategy needs to be implemented in an integrated manner by strengthening the regulatory pillar through sustainable policy support, the normative pillar through increased participation, solidarity, and commitment of members, and the cognitive pillar through increasing members' knowledge and understanding of the role of KWT in family food self-sufficiency. Sustainable institutional strengthening is expected to enable KWT to become an independent, adaptive local institution that contributes significantly to supporting family food self-sufficiency.

**Keywords:** Women Farmers Group, institutionalization, strengthening strategies, SWOT, family food self-sufficiency.