

ABSTRAK

Pande Besi Marmin merupakan Usaha Kecil Menengah (UKM) yang memproduksi alat-alat pertanian secara tradisional. Pande Besi Marmin memiliki 26 pekerja dengan penghasilan bersih pertahun sekitar 600 juta rupiah. UKM ini terletak di Dusun Kajar, Desa Karangtengah, Kecamatan Wonosari, Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Lokasi produksi UKM ini terletak di tengah perkampungan masyarakat, sehingga secara langsung maupun tidak langsung akan berpengaruh terhadap masyarakat sekitar maupun masyarakat umum secara luas. Keberadaan UKM Pande Besi Marmin dapat memberikan dampak sosial positif maupun negatif disepanjang siklus hidup produknya. Oleh karena itu perlu dilakukan asesmen kinerja sosial Pande Besi Marmin terhadap *stakeholder* terkait, sehingga dapat diketahui dampak sosial yang ditimbulkannya baik dampak positif maupun negatif, kemudian merumuskan strategi peningkatan kinerja sosial berdasarkan hasil asesmen tersebut.

Asesmen dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode *Social Life Cycle Assessment* (SLCA) yang mengacu pada *Guidelines for Social Life Cycle Assessment of Products and Organizations* yang dikeluarkan oleh *United Nations Environmental Programme* (UNEP) pada tahun 2020. Batasan sistem penelitian ini yaitu *gate to gate*, mulai dari pengadaan bahan baku hingga menghasilkan produk jadi. Terdapat lima *stakeholder* yang teridentifikasi berdasarkan batasan sistem yaitu pekerja, komunitas lokal, masyarakat umum, pelaku rantai nilai, dan konsumen. Masing-masing *stakeholder* memiliki subkategori dampak yang dinilai berdasarkan indikator sosial yang didasarkan pada peraturan perundangan setempat maupun kesepakatan internasional yang berlaku. Analisis akar permasalahan untuk setiap subkategori dampak dilakukan menggunakan metode *Root Cause Analysis* (RCA) sekaligus usulan strategi perbaikannya. Penentuan prioritas perbaikan dilakukan menggunakan metode *Simple Additive Weighting* (SAW).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat enam subkategori dampak bernilai negatif yaitu jam kerja pekerja, kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja, kehidupan yang aman dan sehat bagi komunitas lokal, mempromosikan tanggung jawab sosial, dan kesehatan dan keselamatan konsumen. Hasil penentuan prioritas usulan perbaikan adalah: (1) jam kerja pekerja, (2) kesehatan dan keselamatan kerja, (3) kesehatan dan keselamatan konsumen, (4) kehidupan yang aman dan sehat bagi komunitas lokal, dan (5) mempromosikan tanggung jawab sosial. Secara fundamental, struktural dan tata kelola UKM Pande Besi Marmin menjadi urgensi perbaikan karena dapat memiliki *domino effect* terhadap performansi kinerja sosial UKM tersebut.

Kata kunci: Kinerja Sosial, UKM, Pande Besi, *Social Life Cycle Assessment*

ABSTRACT

Pande Besi Marmin is a Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) that producing traditional agricultural tool. Pande Besi Marmin has 26 workers with an annual net income of around 600 million rupiahs. Pande Besi Marmin is located in Kajar, Karangtengah, Wonosari, Gunungkidul Regency. This SME's production site is located in the middle of a community village, so it will directly or indirectly affect the surrounding community and the general public. The existence of Pande Besi Marmin can have both positive and negative social impacts throughout the product life cycle. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct an assessment of the social performance of Pande Besi Marmin on related stakeholders, so that the positive and negative social impact can be identified, thereby developing a strategy to improve the social performance based on the results of the assessment.

Assessment was carried out using the Social Life Cycle Assessment (SLCA) method, referring to The Guidelines for the Social Life Cycle Assessment of Products and Organizations issued in 2020 by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). Limitations of this study is gate to gate, starting from the supply of raw materials to produce finished products. Five stakeholders were evaluated in this study, namely workers, local communities, society, value chain actors and consumers. Each stakeholder has an impact subcategory assessed based on social indicators based on local regulation and international agreements. Root Cause Analysis (RCA) method is used to analyze the underlying problems in each impact sub-categories and proposed improvement strategies. Repair priority was determined using the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method.

The results of the study show that there are six sub-categories have a negative impacts, which are working hours, worker health and safety, safe and healthy living cost for the local community, promoting social responsibility, consumer health and safety. The results of prioritizing the proporsed improvements are: 1. working hours of employees, 2. worker health and safety, 3. consumer safety and health, 4. safe and healthy living cost for the local community, 5. promoting social responsibility. Basically, there is an urgent need to improve is the structure and governance of Pande Besi Marmin because it would have a domino effect on SME's social performance.

Keywords: Social Impact, SME, Pande Besi, Social Life Cycle Assessment