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**IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM
IN GIVING ACCESS TO COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT AT NATURAL TOURISM PARK
OF PELAIHARI, SOUTH KALIMANTAN**

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the implementation of the Conservation Partnership program at Natural Tourism of Pelaihari (Taman Wisata Alam/ TWA Pelaihari) along with the factors that influence its success. The method used in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach described in descriptive form, by describing the preparation of Conservation Partnership program planning obtained from the results of observations, interviews, literature studies, documentation, and FGD (*Focus Group Discussion*). The data analysis used is descriptive analysis. The research results show that the stages of the Conservation Partnership program process at TWA Pelaihari consist of 4 stages, namely: (1) preparation, (2) making the group proposed activity plans, (3) assessment and approval, and (4) formulation and signing of an agreement. Implementation of the Conservation Partnership program at TWA Pelaihari consists of (1) institutional strengthening, (2) providing access, (3) area conservation, and (4) monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. Factors influencing the implementation of the Conservation Partnership program consist of (1) human resource (HR) factors, (2) natural factors, (3) dependency factors, (4) skills factors, and (5) group competition factors. The Conservation Partnership is structured based on a participatory conservation planning process involving elements of the community, village government, and the South Kalimantan BKSDA where the strategies formulated support the success of the Conservation Partnership program.

KEY WORDS

Implementation, conservation partnership, TWA Pelaihari.

The forestry sector provides a variety of goods and services to humanity. Since ancient times, people have depended on forest products for their livelihood, both wood and non-timber forest products (Fekadu, et al, 2021). Forest areas including conservation forests can have ecological, economic, and social value (Liu, et al., 2023; Mendako, et al., 2022; Kalogiannidis, 2022). An important ecological function of forests is to protect water. The ecological value of forest areas is also described in the ability to balance economic activities and energy conservation that the forest ecosystem through the aggregation of renewable energy and energy resource storage. This balance is very important in the current environment of climate change (Beregniak, et al., 2023). Managed forests can provide high socio-economic impacts such as increasing national economic growth and creating jobs (Bhatt, et al., 2021). This increase in economic value is not only obtained from timber and non-timber forest products but can also be obtained from environmental services (tourism) and energy source reserves (Fentesa, et al. 2019). People also use forests as a source of medicines to cure various diseases (Paudel & Paudel, 2021).

Forest utilization interest is a source of conflict between parties (Hariri, et al., 2022). Conflicts occur between stakeholders, including between departments and institutions of government, between central and regional governments, between regional communities and



government, and between regional communities and companies holding concessions/permits granted by the government. Indigenous people use forest land as reserve land for future generations in the future (Yoserizal and Yesi, 2018). The government takes a role in forest management to secure and increase the benefits of forest resources so that it can be felt sustainably. The forms of intervention can be a participatory forest management and monitoring system, as well as guaranteeing community access and rights to these resources (Mantey & Teye, 2021). Communities are positioned as subjects or main actors in various models of area management, utilization of non-timber forest products (NTFP), water environmental services, area patrols, area guarding, area restoration, fire control, animal cultivation and breeding, animal conflict management, hunting prevention and animal trade (Wiratno, 2018). This community involvement can prevent more severe deforestation and increase the conservation value of an area (Gao, et al, 2020 & Adusumilli, 2019).

Nature Tourism Park (Taman Wisata Alam/ TWA) of Pelaihari Tanah Laut is a conservation forest area that has ecological and conservation value as well as providing aesthetic and scientific benefits for education and research. The facts on the ground are known that the people living around the TWA Pelaihari area are very dependent on the integrity and sustainability of the area. Illegal logging and grazing activities pose a threat to the preservation of the function of this area. Damage to various potential natural resources in the TWA Pelaihari area will harm the survival of the surrounding community. Efforts to save potential forest resources have been carried out by establishing the TWA Pelaihari conservation forest area based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: SK.5153/Menhut-VII/KUH/2014 dated on July 16, 2014 with an area of 1401,27 ha. The TWA Pelaihari area is located in Batakan Village, Panyipatan District, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan Province. Community involvement in the management of conservation forest areas in Indonesia is regulated by the Conservation Partnership program. Regulation of the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation No. P.6/KSDAE/SET/Kum.1/6/2018 explains the Technical Guidelines for Conservation Partnerships in Natural Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas in line with the working principles of the Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems (Ditjen KSDAE) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry through Ten New Ways to Manage Conservation Areas in Indonesia, one of which is Communities as Subjects. Rochaedi *et al.* (2021) stated that the aim of implementing the Conservation Partnership program is to reduce conflicts over forest land use in conservation areas.

The Conservation Partnership Program in the TWA Pelaihari area has been implemented since 2020. The concept of implementing Conservation Partnerships is divided into 2 (two), namely: a) Conservation Partnerships in the context of community empowerment and b) Conservation Partnerships in the context of ecosystem restoration. The implementation of the Conservation Partnership concept at TWA Pelaihari is based on the results of verification carried out that implementing the concept of community empowerment in the form of activities, namely: a). granting access; and b). cooperation between conservation area managers and local communities, with a period of five years with extension. The implementation of the Conservation Partnership must be monitored and evaluated.

The Conservation Partnership Scheme is an approach to empowering the community by providing access to sustainable use of the potential of the TWA Pelaihari area, especially in traditional blocks. The Conservation Partnership is expected to be a solution to the tenure conflict that occurred between the South Kalimantan BKSDA and the people of Batakan Village, Panyipatan District, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan Province. In implementing the Conservation Partnership program, it is hoped that the community will have management access to traditional blocks for a certain period given by the party, in this case, the South Kalimantan BKSDA. This research aims to analyze the implementation of the Conservation Partnership Program in TWA Pelaihari, to analyze the factors that influence the implementation of the Conservation Partnership Program in TWA Pelaihari, and to prepare a plan for the Conservation Partnership Program in TWA Pelaihari.



METHODS OF RESEARCH

This research was carried out in the area which is located in Batakan Village, Panyipatan District, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan Province (Figure 1). The time required for this research is approximately 3 (three) months from February to April 2023.

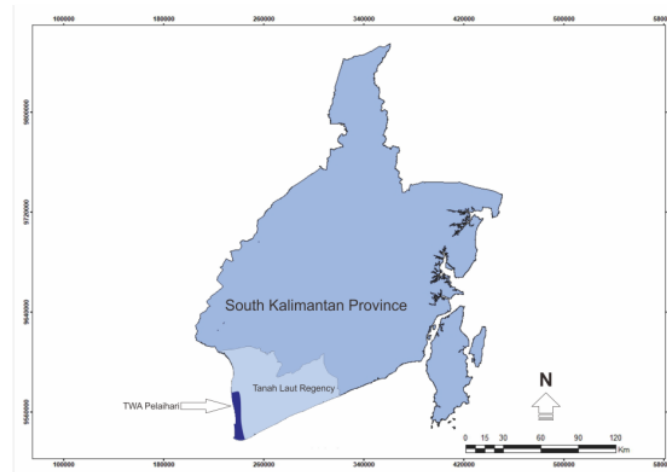


Figure 1 – Map of research location

The method used in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach described in descriptive form, by describing the stages of the process of building a Conservation Partnership, implementing the achievements of the Conservation Partnership program, and preparing plans for the Conservation Partnership program obtained from the results of observations, interviews, literature studies, documentation, and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). The number of respondents interviewed was 15 people consisting of 8 people from the Sustainable Farmers Group, 5 people from South Kalimantan BKSDA employees, and 2 people from the Batakan Village government.

Data was analyzed descriptively and qualitatively. Descriptive analysis is a process of describing the research area which is carried out based on facts submitted by respondents and compared with the results of direct observations in the field (Bayeh & Tanga, 2020). This research described how the Conservation Partnership program was implemented and the factors that influenced the program Conservation Partnership at TWA Pelaihari. After collecting data, it was analyzed using descriptive analysis methods to explain phenomena that occurred which are related to the problem to be studied, in the form of management of conservation areas, people's understanding of forests, as well as problems and expected solutions (Shrestha, et al, 2022)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the Conservation Partnership program is based on the Conservation Partnership program which has been established by the technical guidelines prepared by the Directorate General of KSDAE, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The process stages were carried out in building an agreement resulting in a Conservation Partnership agreement adapting the process stages stipulated in Director General Regulation No.P.6/KSDAE/SET/Kum.1/6/2018, with various technical considerations (Massiri, 2019). The process of implementing the Conservation Partnership program was carried out in 4 stages, namely preparation, proposal of activity plans, assessment and



approval, and formulation and signing. The stages of the process of building conservation partnerships according to Massiri (2019) are presented in Figure 2 as follows:

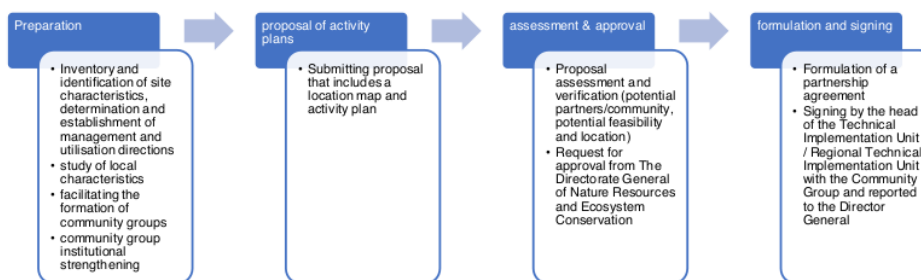


Figure 2 – Stages of the Process of Building Conservation Partnerships (Source: Director General Regulation No.P.6/KSDAE/SET/Kum.1/6/2018 & Massiri, 2019)

The Conservation Partnership Group which is the object of research is the Batakan Village Sustainable Farmers Group which was formed and legalized in 2019 by the South Kalimantan BKSDA and the Batakan Village government with the Decree of the Batakan Village Head Number: 1474/117/PEM— DES/2019 dated on June 18, 2019. This Sustainable Farmers Group had received a recommendation in the Conservation Partnership cooperation program between the South Kalimantan BKSDA and the Batakan Village Sustainable Farmers Group to provide management access at TWA Pelaihari based on the Letter from the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Number: S.813/KSDAE /KK/KSA.1/9/2020 dated on September 28, 2020 and cooperation agreement between the Head of the South Kalimantan BKSDA and the Batakan Village Sustainable Farmers Group, Panyipatan District, Tanah Laut Regency Number: PKS.5440/BKSDKALSEL-1.5/2020 and Number: 12/KLP-KTH/DS-BATAKAN/10/2020 dated on November 24, 2020.

The Sustainable Farmers Group has 33 members and has access to manage an area of ± 35 ha in the TWA Pelaihari traditional block, by the Letter from the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Number S.813/KSDAE/KK/KSA.1/9/2020. The management rights referred to include granting access for the collection of MTPS for types of forest honey, mushrooms, and medicinal plants, utilization of aquatic resources for the types of haruan fish (gabus), Papuyu fish (betok), sepat fish, and catfish, planting and maintenance activities for perennial plants (galam, acacia, rengas, and alaban) and MPTS plants (durian, petai, rambutan, coconut, jengkol and mango). The term of this forest management cooperation is 5 (five) years.

The preparatory stages that have been carried out are inventory and identification of characteristics of potential Conservation Partnership locations, assessment of location characteristics, formation of community groups, and strengthening group institutions. In the inventory and identification of location characteristics activities, an inventory of potential non-timber forest products (MTPS) was carried out. The activity of assessing location characteristics was carried out by reviewing precondition aspects consisting of the background of the area and the legality of area determination, reviewing aspects of the subject (potential partners), reviewing aspects of the objectives of the collaboration, reviewing aspects of the scope of the collaboration and reviewing aspects of location and area. Group formation activities were carried out in 2018 and approved by the Batakan Village government with a Decree of the Head of Batakan Village Number: 1474 /117/PEM— DES/2019 dated on June 18, 2019 about strengthening institutions through group assistance activities from proposing, preparing proposals, and administrative assistance. It is important to consider the support and involvement of local communities in conservation efforts.



Locations that have strong support from local communities are more likely to be successful in the long term. (White et al, 2023, Dawson, et al., 2021).

At the stage of proposing activity plans based on the results of interviews, proposals for potential partnership locations covering an area of 35 ha and activity plans for proposing proposals for approval of prospective Conservation Partnerships were carried out. The location of the prospective Conservation Partnership is proposed to be in the traditional block of the TWA Pelahari and is implemented with the Conservation Partnership concept in the context of community empowerment by Director General Regulation No. P.6/KSDAE/SET/Kum.1/6/2018. According to Normagiat, et al (2021), a traditional block is an area that meets the criteria as a protection block or utilization block that has been used for the traditional interests of the community for generations.

The assessment and approval stage are based on the results of the interview, namely assessing and verifying the Conservation Partnership application and submitting the application by the Directorate General of KSDAE Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Assessment and verification activities were done by carrying out assessments and verifications that had been submitted for: 1) precondition assessment aspects consisting of area background and legality of area determination, 2) subject (potential partner) assessment aspects, 3) cooperation objective assessment aspects, 4) assessing the scope of cooperation aspects and 5) assessing location and area aspects. Submission of the application by the Directorate General of KSDAE of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is based on the results of the assessment and verification of the Conservation Partnership application which has been approved by the Head of the South Kalimantan BKSDA where approval of the Conservation Partnership application has been approved through the Letter of the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Number: S.813/ KSDAE/KK/KSA.1/9/2020 dated 28 September 2020.

At the formulation and signing stage, based on the results of the interview, the results obtained were: activities for formulating a cooperation agreement (PKS) and signing the PKS between community groups and the Head of the South Kalimantan BKSDA. PKS formulation activities were carried out by holding meetings to formulate the contents of the PKS which were prepared and mutually agreed between the Sustainable Farmers Group and the South Kalimantan BKSDA. The PKS signing stage is the final stage in the legality of the Conservation Partnership program where the agreed PKS formulation is signed between the Chair of the Batakan Village Sustainable Farmers Group and the Head of the South Kalimantan BKSDA in the presence of several witnesses. The results of the signing of the PKS are contained in the cooperation agreement between the Head of the South Kalimantan BKSDA and the Chair of the Sustainable Farmers Group, Batakan Village, Panyipatan District, Tanah Laut Regency with Number: PKS.5440/BKSDKALSEL-1.5/2020 and Number: 12/KLP-KTH/DS-BATAKAN/10 /2020 dated on November 24, 2020.



Figure 3 – Collaboration between parties



The implementation of the Conservation Partnership program is based on the realization of the Conservation Partnership program implementation plan (RPP) which had been prepared by the Sustainable Farmers Group from 2020 to 2023. To find out the implementation of the Conservation Partnership program is based on activities that had been carried out which consist of 4 (four) elements, namely: a) strengthening institutions and human resource capacity, b) providing access, c) area conservation and monitoring, and d) evaluation and reporting.

Strengthening the capacity of local economic institutions through community empowerment is one model of increasing community participation in activities designed with an emphasis on the learning process and empowering the community through local economic institutions to support the community's economy. The local economic institutions above contain the meaning of social ties built on social networks as added value from social capital with a focus on interaction on community development (White et al, 2023, Hiratsuka, et al, 2019). Strengthening the institutional capacity of the conservation partnership group of the Sustainable Farmers Group is by providing administrative support, namely: preparing group proposals, strengthening village regulations, in this case, the creation of a memorandum of conservation agreement (NKK) between the South Kalimantan BKSDA and the Batakan Village Government, training to improve human resources for the conservation partnership group, group mentoring, preparation of work plans for years I to V in the program implementation plan (RPP) and annual work plan (RKT), and providing productive economic assistance to the Conservation Partnership group.

To increase the capacity of the TWA Pelaihari conservation partnership group, the South Kalimantan BKSDA was holding training on cultivating kelulut honey and honey bees in 2022. The training was held at the Permata Sejati Honey Group, Tanah Laut Regency to provide the TWA Pelaihari conservation partnership group with theoretical and practical insight regarding the cultivation of kelulut honey and bee honey to increase the human resource capacity of group members.

Providing access to the Conservation Partnership program based on the results of interviews, it was found that several activities were carried out, namely: the use of non-timber forest products had not been implemented, inventory mapping and potential locations for cooperation had been carried out by implementing an inventory of potential locations that have the potential to utilize MPTS in the form of cultivating honey, mushrooms, and medicinal plants at Conservation Partnership locations and periodic monitoring of MTPS collection had not been carried out. In the element of providing access, 2 (two) activities had not been realized due to the high level of Sustainable Farming Groups carrying out agricultural cultivation in the Pelaihari TWA area, such as: planting rice, chillies, bananas, watermelons, pumpkins, and corn where these activities were still the group's livelihood to support their daily lives and still had not developed and utilized the existing MTPS potential.

According to Okthalamo *et.al.* (2022), the participation and support of the parties for the Conservation Partnership program as an embodiment of collaborative management have not been fully achieved, the authority and responsibilities of regional governments and other institutions/agencies have not been regulated in the Conservation Partnership rules/technical guidelines. The technical rules for the Conservation Partnership that have been established still have several weaknesses and cannot be implemented in conditions of conservation forests of various typologies. These conditions will ultimately give rise to various policies taken by area managers regarding program implementation in each conservation forest area. Companies can be involved by providing financial assistance as a form of social responsibility (Linder, et al., 2023.)

Placing the community as a subject in conservation area management has benefits in improving conservation area management. New ways of managing conservation areas can reduce tenure conflicts that occur between conservation area managers and communities around the area. Changing the community's mindset is also crucial that the approach of conservation area managers is no longer to arrest perpetrators who commit Forestry Crimes (TIPIHUT) but rather to early prevention, socialization, counseling, persuasive approaches, and guidance to the community, will establish a closeness between officers, in this case, the



Forestry Police as conservation area forest guards with communities around the conservation area and can create a sense of community ownership of the conservation area (Wiratno, 2018).

The Batakan Village community uses the Pelaihari TWA area as a source of livelihood consisting of 4 (four) groups, namely: woodcutter group, cultivator group, cattle herder group, and tourism service group. Law enforcement against logging groups was carried out starting in 2012 and sparked a prolonged conflict in the Pelaihari TWA area, where there was a rejection of the existence of the South Kalimantan Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) in Pelaihari TWA which was carried out by the people of Batakan Village by burning down the Batakan Resort office and looting cottage owned by the South Kalimantan BKSDA. In 2018, the South Kalimantan BKSDA approached key figures in the Batakan Village community and it was agreed that the cultivator group would be facilitated and given access to the use of cultivation within the area based on the Regulation of the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Number: P.6/KSDAE/SET/Kum.1/6/2018 through the Conservation Partnership mechanism. Tourist service groups were assisted through community empowerment, while cattle herding and logging groups have still expressed their rejection of the South Kalimantan BKSDA.

Regarding the area conservation element in the TWA Pelaihari Conservation Partnership program, based on the results of interviews, it was obtained that several activities carried out, namely: participatory patrols, outreach to the community, restoration of the ecosystem in the TWA Pelaihari area, and creation of a nursery. Participatory patrol activities are always carried out every month for a period of 1 (month) involving the Sustainable Farmers Group together with TWA Pelaihari Resort officers in the context of forest security patrol activities. Community outreach activities related to Conservation Partnerships and conservation areas are carried out once a year, also ecosystem restoration activities in the Pelaihari TWA area were carried out from 2020 to 2022 by doing intensive planting at a distance of 5 x 5 meters with plant types, namely: Galam, trembesi, eucalyptus, coconut, and gamal.



Figure 4 – Ecosystem Restoration Plants in the Pelaihari TWA Area



Figure 5 – Conservation Partnership Site Nursery



Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting in the Sustainable Farmers Group Conservation Partnership program based on the results of interviews is carried out every year by carrying out activities, namely: monitoring and evaluating the Conservation Partnership group and reporting on the progress of the Conservation Partnership group. Monitoring and evaluation activities of the Conservation Partnership group are carried out once a year with the aim of monitoring and evaluating the Conservation Partnership program that has been carried out consisting of activities namely: monitoring and evaluating activities carried out from planning and realization of both budgets and activities and evaluating activities that have been carried out, exploring problems, and solutions consisting of what has been done and suggestions for follow-up actions that should be made. The results of the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the Conservation Partnership program are further recommendations for the sustainability of the Conservation Partnership program where the results of monitoring and evaluation were carried out from 2020 to 2022. The Sustainable Farmers Group is still given recommendations to continue the Conservation Partnership program every year.

According to Okthalamo et.al. (2022), the evaluation of the impact of the Conservation Partnership program was carried out through an approach of analyzing conditions before and comparing them with conditions after the implementation of the Conservation Partnership program. The focus conditions of observation are the ecological conditions of the Conservation Partnership area and the socio-economic conditions of the community. The ecological condition of the Conservation Partnership area is seen based on the presence of potential flora and fauna, land cover, and the level of disturbance/vulnerability analyzed over the last 5 (five) years or the period before and after the implementation of the Conservation Partnership program.

By understanding the factors that can predict conservation awareness, policies to increase forest protection and limit deforestation in Social Forestry areas can be better targeted (Chandra, et al, 2021). Based on the results of interviews with the South Kalimantan BKSDA and the Sustainable Farmers Group, the results showed that the factors influencing the implementation of the Conservation Partnership program consisted of a) human resource (HR) factors, b) natural factors, c) dependency factors, d) skills factors and e) group competition factors.

The Human Resources (HR) factor, the lack of HR capacity of the Sustainable Farmers Group in strengthening the Conservation Partnership group's institutions carried out in terms of administrative preparation where all group administrative matters from the preparation of work plans, proposals, and correspondence were still guided and directed by forestry instructors and assistants from South Kalimantan BKSDA. Apart from that, it caused a lack of human resources for the Sustainable Farmers Group due to their low level of education, not being able to read and write and even most of them not graduating from elementary school. To anticipate this, the South Kalimantan BKSDA is running the Reading Movement (GERBACA) program which is conducted every Friday to help people read and write. Community empowerment activities are very important in supporting the success of forestry programs (Ramadhani et al, 2023 Walle and Nayak, 2022).

Natural factors, the occurrence of high and low tides, influenced the ecosystem restoration plants carried out, where the influence of the tides and seawater caused flooding of the location where the ecosystem restoration was carried out, causing some of the ecosystem restoration plants to die. This can be anticipated by carrying out thorough intensification of plant replanting. Apart from natural factors, regional disturbance factors in the form of pig pests, wild cattle grazing, tree felling, and forest fires were factors that disrupted the sustainability of Conservation Partnership plants and ecosystem restoration plants. To minimize these factors, socialization is needed for Sustainable Farming Groups so that they do not cut down trees carelessly and burn forests. Making banners warning against illegal grazing, cutting down trees, and burning forests in the Pelaihari TWA area is also needed.

Skills factor, there are several elements of activities that had not been carried out, namely the element of providing access to activities utilizing MTPS and monitoring the



collection of MTPS. It is because the Sustainable Farmers Group is still cultivating crops such as: planting rice, chillies, bananas, watermelons, pumpkins, and corn. where these activities are still the main livelihood of the group for the livelihood of group members. This is also due to the lack of skills of the group members in developing the potential of MTPS in the form of honey bees, mushrooms, and medicinal plants. Thus, to achieve the implementation of the conservation partnership program, there is a need for intensive honey bee cultivation training, mushroom cultivation training, and the development of medicinal plants into herbs.

Dependency factor, the Sustainable Farmers Group was still dependent on the productive economic assistance of community groups facilitated by the South Kalimantan BKSDA, which caused a lack of group independence and initiative in implementing the Conservation Partnership program. In terms of increasing the productive economy, it is highly hoped that apart from the South Kalimantan BKSDA there will also be other parties who can assist in providing assistance, both business capital and facilities and infrastructure to support the Conservation Partnership program. Attention from the government and non-government organizations can increase the success of the program (Walle and Nayak, 2022).

Group competition factor, there are new groups that are trying to compete with the Sustainable Farmers Group which wants to also embrace the South Kalimantan BKSDA to be included in the Conservation Partnership program. The new group that is becoming a competitor is a group that is not a traditional cultivation group but a group that has just opened land in the Pelaihari TWA area to obtain legality from the South Kalimantan BKSDA to carry out activities in the Pelaihari TWA area. So, the presence of these competitors could raise concerns that the Sustainable Farmers Group will not be paid attention to by the South Kalimantan BKSDA in the future.

Involving the active role of the community in determining resource conditions through this approach aims to provide understanding and awareness to the community about resource trends. Criteria for trends in changes in forest resources can be: 1) increase, 2) constant, 3) decrease, and 4) drastically decrease (Massiri, 2019). Resources that tend to remain good and are considered important for the community will then be discussed with the community whether they will be prioritized to gain access to commercial use or not. Meanwhile, resources that tend to decrease in potential or are called resources that are experiencing threats/disruption require an assessment of protection or preservation efforts (Massiri, 2019).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion from this research is that the stages of the Conservation Partnership program process at TWA Pelaihari consist of 4 (four) process stages, namely: (a) preparation process, (b) activity plan proposal process, (c) assessment and approval process, and (d) formulation process and signatory. Implementation of the Conservation Partnership program is based on activities that have been carried out which consist of 4 (four) elements, namely: (a) strengthening institutions and human resource capacity, (b) providing access, (c) area conservation and monitoring, and (d) evaluation and reporting. Factors influencing the implementation of the Conservation Partnership program consist of (a) human resource (HR) factors, (b) natural factors, (c) dependency factors, (d) skills factors, and e) group competition factors. Preparation of a Program Implementation Plan (RPP) for 5 (five) years taking into account the formulation of strategies that have been prepared, consists of forest guarding/forest security patrols with the community, tree planting involving the community, empowering the community in managing the TWA Pelaihari on the *Batakan Cemara Asri Beach* (new other names performance of TWA Pelaihari), management of beach tourism by the South Kalimantan BKSDA.

To build community trust and concerns regarding the sustainability of the Conservation Partnership program, it is suggested that the South Kalimantan BKSDA provide solutions, and develop several alternative policies and strategies if the Conservation Partnership program is not continued, then with this alternative, community groups can be



accommodated in community empowerment programs or programs. other. To support funding for the Conservation Partnership program, it is necessary to collaborate with other partners so that budgeting constraints do not become obstacles in implementing the Conservation Partnership program and there are still traditional farmers who are active in the Pelaihari TWA area who need to be accommodated in the South Kalimantan BKSDA Conservation Partnership program.

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