

Collaborative of Mount Tumpa Forest Park (Tahura) Conservation Area HV People in Manado City using IT Management Based

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ABSTRACT

Mature this management collaboration (collaborative management) in a area conservation Forest considered suitable and capable for reduce various conflict problems that arise. Type research used is qualitative Study descriptive qualitative, descriptive that is something formula driving problem study for explore or take pictures situation social will researched in a manner thorough, broad and deep. Data collected with technique interviews and observations. Study conducted for Describe, analyze and interpret management collaboration of the Gunung Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) Tumpa HV People in Manado. Nope exist involvement and benefits regularly directly felt by the community is indicator that the management done during this not yet suitable by meaning, purpose, principle as well as meaning conservation source power nature live As impact from centralized management and only emphasize one principle protection already bring impact against area in the form of damage environment in the area Forest Park Conservation (TAHURA) Gunung Tumpa HV People. Required change paradigm management, namely collaboration collaboration Management of the Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) Gunung Tumpa HV People must conducted in a manner participatory through actual and factual involvement to role community and related stakeholders other as partner work government. With refers to existing regulations and policies, agencies technical must transparent in give freedom for Public for To do Conservation Area Management especially in Utilization Blocks.

Keywords: Collaborative Cooperation, IT-based, Grand Forest Park, Public Partnership

INTRODUCTION

Regional autonomy in Indonesia is currently encouraging the government to promote collaborative management in conservation areas. This new initiative aims to strengthen the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in conservation area management, to gain full support from local communities, and also to ensure effective management performance. The management structure through the collaboration concept is designed according to the characteristics of the location, and generally involves the government, local governments, communities and the private sector that play an active role to complement and complement each other. Today, collaborative management in a conservation area is considered appropriate and capable of reducing various conflict problems that arise. This is mainly due to the increasing involvement and active role of stakeholders who generally have different authorities, roles and functions, as well as responsibilities.

The Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia has advised all conservation areas in Indonesia to find partners and carry out management through the concept of collaboration. In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems, in article 1 point (15) it is stated that Forest Parks are regional autonomy in Indonesia, currently encouraging the government to promote collaborative management in conservation areas. This new initiative aims to strengthen the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in conservation area management, to gain full support from local communities, and also to ensure effective management performance. The management structure through the concept of collaboration is designed according to the characteristics of the location, and generally involves the government, local government, communities and the private sector who play an active role in complementing and filling each other. Nowadays collaborative management in a conservation area is considered appropriate and able to reduce various conflicts and problems that arise. This is mainly due to the increasing involvement and active role of stakeholders who generally have different authorities, roles and functions, and responsibilities. The Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia has recommended to all conservation areas in Indonesia to find partners and manage them through the concept of collaboration. In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems, in article 1 point (15) it is stated that a Grand Forest Park is a nature conservation area for the purpose of collecting natural or artificial plants and/or animals, species original and or non-original, which is used for the purposes of research, science, education, supporting cultivation, culture, tourism, and recreation. In chapter VIII concerning the Utilization of Wild Plant and Animal Species, article 36 paragraph (1) states that the utilization of wild plant and animal species can be carried out in the form of: a. Assessment, research and development; b. captivity; c. Hunting; d. Trading; e. demonstration; f. Exchange; g. Cultivation of medicinal plants; h. Maintenance for fun. As for chapter IX on people's participation, article 37 paragraph (1) states that people's participation in the conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems is directed and driven by the government through various activities that are efficient and effective.

Meanwhile, in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2022 concerning Pioneering for the Development of Environmental Generation, in chapter IV concerning Collaboration and Partnership, article 16 paragraph (1) states

that the implementation of environmental generation development can be carried out in collaboration and partnership with: a. . Relevant government agencies; b. Business world; c. Other related parties. In paragraph (2), collaboration and partnership as referred to in paragraph (1), are set forth in the form of cooperation. The paragraph (4) reads the cooperation as referred to in paragraph (2) in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. What is meant by the development of environmental generation here is an effort to grow and improve knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviors to care and be cultured in the environment with the main characteristics of sustainability, sustainability and a creative entrepreneurial spirit. In line with the regulations above, in the series of the Stockholm + 50 International meeting held in Stockholm, Sweden on 2 and 3 June 2022, Indonesian Minister of Environment and Forestry Siti Nurbaya stated that Indonesia emphasized the importance of solidarity and collaboration of all parties in carrying out environmental actions, for example the role of youth as Indonesia's main collaborators is paramount.

Management through a collaborative concept or "Collaborative Management" in the form of a Public Partnership (Public Partnership) or in the form of a Public Private Partnership (Government, Public and Private Partnership), is a necessity in order to reduce or eliminate conflict and accommodate various aspirations or desires of various parties. to participate in sharing the role of benefits and responsibilities in the management of conservation areas. Furthermore, the success of the collaboration will be largely determined by the commitment and agreement of all interested parties to realize the sustainability of living natural resources and their ecosystems for the welfare of the community. Issues related to threats in relation to conservation area management: There are community activities in the TAHURA area for blocks designated for conservation which can have a negative impact on the conservation function, which actually can be carried out in utilization blocks. There is still a low level of public awareness to participate in preserving the environment.

Furthermore, collaborative management in conservation areas is considered to be still not optimal, so it is necessary to conduct an evaluation in order to improve the quality of management in conservation areas. Where TAHURA Gunung Tumpa HV Worang as a conservation area in the form of a nature conservation area managed by the UPTD under the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province is stipulated by a Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: SK.2364/Menhut-VII/KUH/2015 dated May 28, 2015 covering an area of 208.81 hectares. Where the area is divided into 6 forest area management blocks, namely the Protection block; Utilization block; Collection block; Rehabilitation block; the Religion, Culture and History block; and Traditional blocks. Of the 6 blocks, 4 blocks are areas designated for conservation, where the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province is responsible for protecting from activities that can have a negative impact on the preservation of existing habitats. However, the other 2 blocks are areas that can be used together with other parties, especially the local community and/or government in a collaborative way (partnership), with the aim of bringing mutual benefits collaboratively. Namely increasing community welfare on the one hand, and on the other hand increasing public awareness and participation to help protect the existence of TAHURA Gunung Tumpa HV Worang.

However, in reality, based on the data available at the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province and the existing conditions in TAHURA Gunung Tumpa HV Worang to date, there is a dysfunction in the management of the existing area. Where the existing land in the 2 block areas, namely the Utilization block and the Religion, Culture and History block, has not been

utilized or utilized by the surrounding community in the form of collaboration. But on the other hand, a problem arises because in the area designated as a conservation area, especially the Protection block and the Collection block, encroachment and land use actions occur without permission by the community by gardening, which is actually prohibited from being carried out in these blocks. In this case, more intensive cooperation is needed in the management of TAHURA Gunung Tumpa HV Worang through a collaborative concept, especially by involving the surrounding community as stakeholders. Among others, through an MoU or agreement between stakeholders and the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province, which contains the authority, roles and functions, responsibilities, level/form of involvement, and level/form of participation of each stakeholder. The Great Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) of Mount Tumpa HV Worang is one of the conservation areas in North Sulawesi Province. The existence of this conservation area is also not free from problems as described above, so that its management needs to be studied scientifically. In this regard, the authors intend to conduct research to evaluate the level of effectiveness of regional management performance through collaborative management. between stakeholders in the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA).

Problem Focus, Based on the problem in the background of the problem, the focus of the problem in this research is on how to manage the collaborative management of the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Community Forest Park (TAHURA) conservation area in Manado City. This research aims to: Describe, analyze and interpret the collaborative management of the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) in Manado.

METHOD

Research Type

In this study, the type that will be used is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive type aims so that the results of the research conducted can provide factual and accurate description of the object to be studied. Study descriptive is intended for careful measurement of social phenomena certain, through development draft and collect fact, but no testing the hypothesis (Singarimbun and Effendi, 1982). According to Hadi (2005), qualitative research pays attention to social reality, because it is the target of social research. Meanwhile, the nature of social research is a process of activity that aims to understand the empirical world of society people carefully based on the facts. Still according to Hadi (2005), qualitative research does not prove whether the theory built on the elsewhere is evident in the field where the researcher conducts the research. Which conducted researcher in approach qualitative is build theory which based on data where he to do study.

According to Miles and Taylor, in Basrowi Sukidin (2002), qualitative methods trying to uncover the various uniqueness contained in individuals, groups, society and/or organization in daily life as a whole, detail, in and could accounted for answer in a manner scientific.

Location, Scope and Focus of Research

Research sites

The location chosen as the object of research is the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA). Province North Sulawesi. Election location based to; location the located relatively no far from center government, provincial and district/city government and can be reached in a relatively short time not long (about 2.5 hours) and continue on foot for about 30 minutes. Based on data and information, there are community activities that carry out illegal encroachment activities in the form of cultivation / farming/gardening activities logging wood in a manner illegal, harvesting of flora and hunting of fauna (animals) without permission. Activity was carried out in the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) which carries out a conservation function and should get protection.

Room Scope Study

The scope of research conducted in the Conservation Area of the Great Forest Park (TAHURA) of Mount Tumpa HV Worang is policy government in management which During this conducted. A number of matters related to the existence and sustainability of the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) in Province North Sulawesi which is the scope of research, include:

- 1) The problem of damage and the existing condition of the Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) Mount Tumpa HV Worang.
- 2) Government policies and activities in the Taman Hutan Raya Conservation Area (TAHURA) Gunung Tumpa HV Worang.
- 3) Activity society which there is at Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) Gunung Tumpa HV Worang and surroundings.
- 4) Community involvement and stakeholder cooperation has been carried out in the management of the Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) of Gunung Tumpa HV Worang.
- 5) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), the form and type of collaborative collaboration in the Management of the Forestry Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) Gunung Tumpa HV Worang.
- 6) Finance and stakeholder expectations against Collaborative cooperation in management Area Conservation Park Hutan Raya (TAHURA) Gunung Tumpa HV Worang.
- 7) Rights and Obligations (Stakeholder Involvement and Participation in management of TAHURA Gunung Tumpa Conservation Area HV Worang).
- 8) Stakeholder identification and the role of members in the Collaborative Cooperation for the Management of the Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) Gunung Tumpa HV Worang.

Population and Sample

Population is a set of similar elements or uninersum. Elements of this kind include humans, animals, plants, objects, events and etc. The sample in qualitative research is different from the sample carried out in non-qualitative research. Qualitative research does not have a random sample, soused is sampling using *non- technique random sampling*, in Thing this researcher uses technique sample purpose (*purposive sampling*).

Purposive Sampling is used in this study to achieve the objectives certain, so that the selection of a group of subjects is based on the characteristics or certain which looked at have stuck adrift close with characteristic features population which already is known previously.

Determination this based on information which precede (*previous knowledge*) about circumstances population. Study only retrieves multiple key groups (*key area or key groups*), Hadi (2005).

The samples used as respondents were taken from internal technical agencies, namely the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province, UPT TAHURA Management, Forestry Police (POLHUT) TAHURA, the related sub-district government, Bunaken District in Manado City and Wori District in North Minahasa Regency, the existing urban village. in Bunaken Subdistrict, namely Molas, Meras, Pandu, Tongkaina Villages; villages in Wori District, namely Tiwoho Village and Wori Village, Academics from 2 different institutions, NGOs from 2 different institutions, business actors in Manado City and North Minahasa Regency, as well as forest encroachers who were found in the field and willing to be interviewed.

Data Types and Sources

Type source data which will collect form data primary and data secondary. Data Primary that is data which direct collected from source main, while secondary data is data collected through the hands of other people. Secondary data has been arranged (codified) in documents (Hadi, 2005). As source collection data is an agency which related with problem environmental damage in the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA), and community/community leaders around. agency related which will made source data in study this is which there is in government province nor in government districts, districts and village.

The main data sources in qualitative research are words and action, the rest is data addition like document and etc. Words and the actions of those observed or interviewed are sources of data main (Moleong, 2002). In addition to the main data sources in the form of words and action, source data other is source data written, photos and statistical data. Types of data derived from written sources include: sources of scientific books and magazines, sources from archives and documents from agency related.

There are 2 (two) types of photos that can be used as data sources, viz photos produced by other people (documentation) and photos produced by researcher himself. Now photos are more widely used as a tool for necessity study qualitative because could worn in various necessity. Photo produce descriptive data that is quite valuable and is often used for examines subjective aspects and the results are often analyzed inductively (Moleong, 2002).

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection technique is the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of research is to get data. Without If you know the data collection techniques, the researcher will not get the data which Fulfill standard data which set (Sugiyono, 2005). Identification respondent in study this as presented in the table 1.

Table 1. Identification of Research Resources/Respondents

No.	Source person	quantity. (person)
1	Service Regional Forestry North Sulawesi Province	2

2	UPT. Management of TAHURA Gunung Tumpa HV Worang	2
3	Forestry Police (POLHUT) TAHURA HV Worang	2
4	Bunaken District Government, Manado City	2
5	Wori District Government, North Minahasa Regency	2
6	Molas Village Officials, Bunaken District, Manado City	1
7	Meras Village Officials, Bunaken District, Manado City	1
8	Tongkaina Village Officials, Bunaken District, Manado City	1
9	Pandu Village Officials, Bunaken District, Manado City	1
9	Tiwoho Village Officials, Wori District, Kab. North Minahasa	1
10	Wori Village Officials, Wori District, North Minahasa Regency	1
11	Molas Village Community, Kec. Bunaken, Manado City	1
12	Meras Village Community, Kec. Bunaken, Manado City	1
13	Tongkaina Village Community, Kec. Bunaken, Manado City	1
14	Community of Pandu Village, Bunaken District, Manado City	1
15	Tiwoho Village Community, Wori District, Kab. North Minahasa	1
16	Wori Village Community, Kec. Wori, North Minahasa Regency	1
17	Businessmen	2
18	NGO	2
19	Academics	2
20	Encroachers/Visitors of the TAHURA Conservation Area	2
Amount		30

Source: Researcher Operational Analysis, 2022.

Taking data in study This is done using technique asfollowing:

a. Interview

Interview conducted in a manner deep (*in depth interview*) with para respondent or parties which competent with problem study with guided on *interview guide* (guidelines interview) and adjust to the development of information that occurs during the interview/research. Respondents or informants are as in the table of informants. In studies impact social, Interview with use guidelines question used for collect data from para figure Public or tutor village (Hadi, 2005). Questions are made openly and flexibly according to developments occur During process Interview in order to absorb information about perceptions, mindsets, opinions and interpretations of research problems. The interview can be considered complete if the information obtained during the interview it's enough. As said by Moleong (2002), when information is perceived already enough Fulfill destination study or already occur repetition information, so submission question or netting information could terminate.

b. Observation

Observation is observation and recording with systematic about observed symptoms. By making observations, researchers hope to be able to experience or at least witness firsthand the process or event that is going. As stated by Moleong (2002), the observation technique also allows you to see and observe yourself, then record your behavior and incident as which occur on circumstances actually. In study this observation conducted on the existing condition of the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA), illegal encroachment activities, the activities of the Forestry Police (POLHUT) and UPT officers. TAHURA managers, as well as local community activities near the Conservation Area. Observations of

Conservation Areas are also carried out to see location which experience damage and location which still not yet experienced damage.

In this study, the observations made were open observations. Observation in a manner open is known by subject, whereas on the contrary para subject with volunteer give opportunity to observer for observe incident which occur, and they realize that there is person which observe Thing which conducted by they (Moleong, 2002).

c. Notes Field

Study qualitative depend on observation or Interview in collection data field. On moment is at in field, researcher make notes, after until or go home in house notes field the new arranged more clearly. Field notes are kept very concise and with scribbles as necessary contains the main words, phrases, main points of the content of the conversation or observations can be in the form of drawings, sketches, diagrams and others. Field notes are required in social research considering the limitations of one's memory as a researcher. As according to Moleong (2002), the process is carried out every time it is completed stage observation or Interview, no can neglected because will mixed with information other and memory somebody that nature limited.

Data Analysis Techniques

In qualitative research, the data obtained comes from various sources so it will have a high variation of data. Conditions like this cause in study qualitative not yet there is technique and pattern which clear for analysis data. Data which obtained from field from various sources then analyzed qualitatively. By paying attention to opinions, thoughts, perceptions and interpretation of parties related to research problems. According to Faisal (2001), analysis qualitative focus on appointment meaning, description, clarification and placement of data in context. These data are often delineated in form words from on numbers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Description of the Research Object

Location, Area and Area Boundaries

The Conservation Area of the Great Forest Park (TAHURA) of Mount Tumpa HV Worang is located in 2 (two) areas, namely the City of Manado with an area of ± 151.83 Ha at coordinates 01°33'49.56" North Latitude – 124°50'34.67" East Longitude, and the area of North Minahasa Regency with an area of 56.98 Ha at coordinates 01°34'14.43" North Latitude - 124°50'26.06" East Longitude. The altitude of this area reaches 627 meters above sea level (asl).

Accessibility

The Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) of Mount Tumpa HV Worang can be reached by road with relatively good conditions from several directions. For accessibility to the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA), if it is reached from the Sam

Ratulangi International Airport area, it can be reached by traveling a distance of 21 km with a travel time of 40 minutes if using a motorized vehicle at standard speed

An overview of accessibility with the embarkation point calculated from the Zero Point area which is located at the intersection of four City Center '45 areas in Manado City, is presented in the following figure:

Forest Park Conservation Management (TAHURA)

a. Institutional

Based on Constitution Number: 5 Year 1990 about Conservation Biological Resources and their Ecosystems, authority in management area conservation is at in hand Government Center, in Thing this is The Ministry of Forestry through the Implementing Units in the regions, both Balai Conservation Source Power Natural and Hall Park National.

In accordance with Law Number: 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, government in a manner general share forest Becomes 3 classification based on functions, namely the function of the production area, the function of the protected area and the Conservation area. Conservation areas consist of nature reserves and nature conservation area. The Gunung Tumpa Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) is a nature reserve area managed by the North Sulawesi Natural Resources Conservation Center. Reserve Natural is area asylum natural which because circumstances nature have the peculiarities of plants, animals and their ecosystems or certain ecosystems that need to be protected and development in progress in a manner experience. In Regulation Government Number: 68 Year 1998 said that, Government on duty manage area Reserve Natural and area Asylum Wildlife. Based on Letter Decision Minister Forestry Number: 6187/Kpts-II/2002 dated June 10, 2002 regarding the Organization and Work Procedures of the Sumber Conservation Center Daya Alam, that the conservation area belongs to the Gunung Tumpa Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) with authority management still is at in authority Government Center (Department Forestry) in Thing this is Hall Conservation Source Power Natural North Sulawesi.

Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Park is a conservation forest area in the form of a Nature Conservation Area managed by the UPTD under the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province. Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Park has been established by Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: SK.2364/Menhut-VII/KUH/2015 dated 28 May 2015 covering an area of 208.81 Ha (Two Hundred Eight Point Eighty One Hectare). Gunung Tumpa Forest Park HV Worang is led by 1 (one) Head of Service Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) and 1 (one) Head of Administrative Sub-Section Officer and 2 (two) Section Heads namely Head of Forest Planning and Utilization Section and Head of Protection Section Natural Resources Conservation and Community Empowerment with 31 ASN employees.

Discussion

The problem of damage and existing conditions in the Conservation Area of the Gunung Tumpa Forest Park (TAHURA) HV Worang

According to the source Mr. AA, the existing condition of the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Conservation Area (TAHURA) at this time, some are still natural in the form of

primary dryland forest, secondary dryland forest, shrubs, but there are also areas that have become settlements, dryland agriculture, and dry land agriculture mixed with bush. Meanwhile, according to sources, Mr. BB, the management of the Gunung Tumpa Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) is currently facing problems in the form of illegal encroachment, both in areas included in the conservation block and in other blocks. Forest encroachment activities take the form of hunting animals and flora without a permit, cutting trees without a permit, as well as in the form of illegal cultivation/plantation/agriculture activities carried out by a number of unscrupulous members of the community without permission from the manager. Based on Mr. CC's narrative, although not all areas are damaged due to forest encroachment, nevertheless they are part of the ecosystem. From the results of field observations conducted by researchers accompanied by Mr. EE and Mr. FF, it was found that 1 (one) Board Nameplate was included in the conservation area of the Great Forest Park Conservation Area TAHURA.

According to the informant Mr. CC, which is categorized as damage forests in conservation areas are happening change physique, nature physique, or his life, which cause forest the disturbed or no could rolein accordance with function. Meanwhile, according to the informant Mr. DD, some indicator happening damage area The Conservation Areas of the Gunung Tumpa Forest Park (TAHURA) are:

- a. It's broken stretch natural which occur in around and in in area Forest Park Conservation (TAHURA).
- b. The rivers that cross the Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) Gunung Tumpa HV Worang and the surrounding villages/villages, the water startscloudy and flow river which is already there no clear again.
- c. There are holes or pond ex livestock activities used for gardening.
- d. Starting to see signs of the formation of an overlay sand in in area Conservation Area Forest Park (TAHURA) Mount Tumpa due to remnants of human activities.

According to the source, Mr. AB, damage Gunung Tumpa Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) no only occur as consequence logging, forest encroachment and farming/gardening activities, but there are also some locations damage caused by forest fires. According to the resource person, Mr. YY, a lot twig and bush bush which dry is factor supporting the process of forest fires, in addition to other factors, namely: activity man and existence fire. According to the informant Mr KK, another activity that caused damage to the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Conservation Area (TAHURA) was forest clearing.

Based on the results of interviews with sources, Mr. LL, MM, NN, OO, PP, QQ, and RR, they agreed that in the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) there had been repeated tree-cutting activities. According to the informant Mr. II and Mr. JJ, maybe activity logging in Gunung Tumpa Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) is notcause direct damage by destroying existing vegetation. Related to this, the resource person Mr. The law provides the following information: *"Nowadays more and more are found former logging but the condition of the forest is still relatively good and there are stillseveral animals and flora in the TAHURA conservation area."*

According to the source Mr. TT, benefits such as natural beauty and very cool air felt before in the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA), though materially no economic value was felt at that time. Mr. GG who works as an officer at the TAHURA Management UPT. He said that:

“In the past, the Gunung Tumpa Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) arrived here, the forest still very dense, shady and cool. But, now this is the situation, it is getting hotter and arid even though we are still in the forest.” Elsewhere, interviews were conducted with Mr. DD, who works as an officer at UPT. Manager of TAHURA Mount Tumpa HV Worang. Results work from the harvest of wild fields now less and less, whereas cost operational high, because officials are increasingly monitoring forest burning activities to clear fields.

Government Policies and Activities in the Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) Mount Tumpa HV Worang

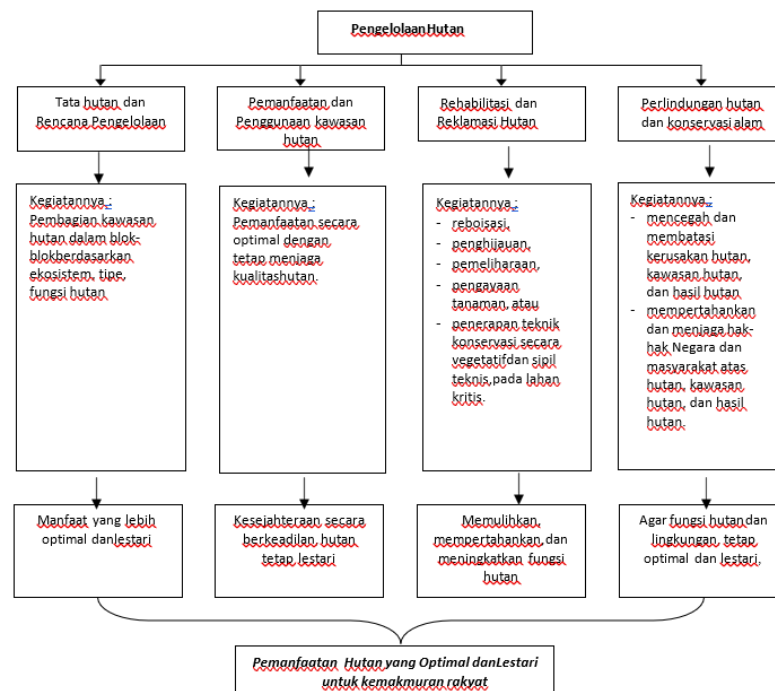
As the provisions in force up to now, the authority of management of conservation areas is still in the hands of the central government, namely Department Forestry. Conservation efforts are carried out with the aim of seeking the realization of sustainability source power natural biological as well as balance the ecosystem so that can better support efforts to improve community welfare and quality human life.

According to the informant Mr. AA, management activities Forests in the Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) of Mount Tumpa HV Worang in principle include the following forms of activity:

- 1) System forest and composing plan management forest,
- 2) Utilization forest and use area forest,
- 3) Rehabilitation and reclamation forest, and
- 4) Protection forest and conservation natural.

The form of forest management activities has been regulated and determined and also every activity have destination which already set. On picture below shows model management forest which conducted in Indonesia. See figure 1.

Figure 1. Activity In Management Forest



Source: Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 Year 1999

Conservation source power natural biological is management source power natural biological which utilization conducted in a manner wise for ensure continuity supplies with permanent maintain and increase quality diversity and value. In implementation, conservation-based escape ability and utilization source power natural biological and the ecosystem in a manner compatible and balanced. Management area conservation managed based on something plan management. For conservation area management plans The Gunung Tumpa Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) in the future, based on the results of interviews, is planned to be conducted activity evaluation function. From results research like this, the resource person also hopes that there will be information and input on how to solve problems that occur in the field.

Community activities in the TAHURA Conservation Area of Mount Tumpa HV Worang and its surroundings

According to the source Mr. YY, there are a number of activities or community activities within the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA). Some are short term (less than 1 month), medium term (between 1 month to 1 year), and some are long term (more than 1 year). In addition, there are those that are planned and there are also those that are impromptu.

For short-term community activities of less than 1 month, resource person YY gave examples of: hunting fauna (animals), collecting various types of flora, and logging trees. For the medium term, between 1 month to 1 year, namely field clearing activities (gardening/farming). Meanwhile, for long term activities (more than 1 year), is building a house.

Community involvement and stakeholder cooperation in the management of the TAHURA Conservation Area Gunung Tumpa HV Worang

Management Tumpayang Mountain Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) conducted by government still *centralized/top-down*, not much involvement of the community and agencies other related. Existence man with all activity considered is potency threats that can create pressure on the existence of an area conservation. For botanical reasons, the determination of the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) is aimed at: for protect forest along diversity type biological good flora and fauna which there is in it. The Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province has held several activities by inviting the community and other stakeholders, in an effort to build cooperation for the purpose of protecting the TAHURA Conservation Area of Mount Tumpa HV Worang.

Recognized by Mr. BB, so far, the community has been less involved or inclined ignored in activity management area. Even though their existence is part of the biological elements that cannot be separated as a management component of the Forest Park Conservation (TAHURA). It has been attempted to garner involvement community in the management of Forest Park Conservation (TAHURA), but not in Step activity which strategic. Not yet there is involvement and *participation* in the decisive level direction and policy in Management of Conservation Areas.

Meanwhile, according to sources, Mr. CC, attempt conservation which already do by Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province in skeleton management area The Great Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) of Mount Tumpa between other:

- 1) Identification and inventory potency area.
- 2) Installation Board Name "Sign Entering Area Conservation Forest Forest Conservation Park (TAHURA) Gunung Tumpa HV Worang".
- 3) Reconstruction Sign Limit (Pal limit).
- 4) Patrol/Raids which done periodic.

According to the informant Mr. II, regarding cooperation in the management of the TAHURA Conservation Area, a joint meeting was held in the past with office and figure Public local To do revitalization efforts law custom which apply in the area. Effort which was initiated by the government received support and enthusiasm from traditional actors, culturalists and the surrounding community. In its implementation, this event was attended by several officials and community leaders local. The revitalization of customary law is carried out by considering the conditions in moment that, that application law positive not the only way. About obedience Public on moment in the past on the provisions for the protection of the Gunung Tumpa Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) HV Worang, the resource person, Mr. NN stated that: *"Not only for building houses or buildings, but for wood Even the small size is enough to just make a flagpole take wood which there is in in area The Gunung Tumpa Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA). formerly society no brave"*.

MoU, the form and type of collaboration in the Management of the Conservation Area of the Great Forest Park (TAHURA) Gunung Tumpa HV Worang

According to the informant Mr. AA, although it has held several coordination meetings, socializations and calls for cooperation, but so far there has been no mutual agreement in the form of a collaborative cooperation agreement document related to the management of the

Mount Tumpa HV Worang Conservation Area. However, he stated that basically one of the policies that the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province must take in carrying out its duties and functions, especially in this case is related to the management of the Gunung Tumpa HV-High Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA). Worang, is in the form of community involvement and empowerment as well as other stakeholders.

However, both interviewees acknowledged that the MoU concept for collaborative management of the TAHURA Conservation Area so that relevant stakeholders can sit down, think and work together as a unit is not an impossible thing. Resource persons Mr. AA says: *“Making the MoU for this collaboration is not as easy as saying it, and after it is finished, implementing it will certainly be more difficult than making it. But we believe, if this can be realized, it will be a big leap forward in achieving the progress that all parties have wanted. Therefore, the seriousness and commitment of all related parties is the main key to the success of realizing this plan”*.

a. Form of cooperation:

- 1) Is a partnership, where each stakeholder involved acts as *a partner* or work partner for the other party.
- 2) The Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province as a technical agency that has the authority as stipulated in the legislation, with the UPT. TAHURA Managers and the Forestry Police (POLHUT) will act as the driving force for cooperation.
- 3) Other stakeholders will become active and potential partners, who will support and contribute to the implementation of the cooperation, according to their respective capacities and abilities. Although they do not expect benefits for themselves, each stakeholder has rights and benefits from this collaboration.
- 4) The local community around TAHURA, as the largest stakeholder, will be the core partner of this collaboration. The greatest benefit from this collaborative collaboration will be directed to the interests and welfare of the community, in addition to the preservation of the purpose and function of TAHURA itself.

b. The types of cooperation proposed are adapted to the characteristics and capabilities of each stakeholder. That is:

- 1) From the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province:
- 2) From the UPT Management of TAHURA:
- 3) From the Forestry Police (POLHUT):
- 4) From the Bunaken and Wori District Governments:
- 5) From the concerned Village/Village Government:
- 6) From the college/academic side:
- 7) From the NGO
- 8) From the side of the Business World/Business Actors (including investors, BUMN/BUMD)
- 9) From the community around the area:

Although this collaboration is based on social and humanitarian goals, from the alternative types of cooperation proposed, it can be seen that economic aspects and value for money cannot be separated. While the purpose of each community empowerment activity, in the end will also be

assessed by the ability of the community to increase their income (*income*), in order to finance the needs of their families.

Stakeholder finance and expectations for Collaborative Cooperation in the management of the TAHURA Conservation Area.

As explained in the previous section, this collaboration is a collaboration based on social, humanitarian and environmental values. However, the underlying root of the problem, the processes and steps required, and the goals of this collaboration are also related to the economic aspect, in this case measured in money. However, it should be emphasized that in this context money is not the dominant factor. Where this cooperation is not solely to make money or economic benefits. But more to nature conservation and community service.

For this reason, the financial aspect does not have to be strictly regulated in this collaborative collaboration concept. Where the budget or costs required by each stakeholder in this collaboration, should be left to the ability or innovation of each party as the initiator of activities. Because that is also one of the reasons for the increasing need for this collaboration. That is, with the involvement of all relevant parties, the standard cost that is normally required for the implementation of a proposed activity will be much reduced because it is assisted by the assistance/contribution of other stakeholders, although not in the form of money.

Stakeholder identification and their role in the Collaborative Cooperation in the Management of TAHURA Gunung Tumpa Conservation Area HV Worang

Based on results interview with resource Mr. GG, one of the important parties and must be involved in collaborative management of Conservation Areas is an element of the local government, namely the sub-district and kelurahan/village. However, he emphasized that until moment this Duty and authority what kind of management has never been given to elements of local government, especially sub-district and sub-district/village governments. If indeed local governments are involved in the management, they generally state enthusiastically that they are ready to implement and succeed the agreed collaboration. With existence coordination, expected assumption that responsibility management is only in the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province, it can be eliminated.

According to sources, Mr. QQ, who works as an employee at the Pandu Village Government, said that forest encroachment activities in the Gunung Tumpa Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) had already been included in the administrative area where they work. But the violations and damages that have been done to at that time it also seemed abandoned. Possibly the reason is also the same as now, as he said:

"That's the authority of the provincial or central forestry services, we don't need to interfere or violate their affairs." Furthermore, the QQ resource person added? *Unless we in the village are actively involved with clear rights and obligations in the collaborative collaboration as intended, then of course the village apparatus and the community in it will stand at the forefront as the spearhead in efforts to protect the area."* In line with that, RR's resource person stated: *"The government and the village community must be the main part in collaborative collaboration, any collaboration or any activities related to the conservation, management and utilization of Conservation Areas"*.

According to the source, Mr. YY, this kind of perception is a logical impression emerged as a result of the lack of good coordination or cooperation between the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province, especially the manager of the Mount Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Conservation Conservation Area (TAHURA) with local governments, communities and stakeholders in effort management Forest Park Conservation (TAHURA).

Interpretation of Research Results

In qualitative research, the researcher is the research instrument itself. Based on the results of the research and discussion, the researcher interprets the results of the research as follows:

Maintenance authority management Tumpa HV Worang Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) is implemented by the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province. In conservation efforts, 3 (three) things Becomes principal conservation must synergy and implemented inmanagement Forest Park Conservation (TAHURA). Third principle the is: a) protection system buffer life, b) preservation diversity type plants and animals and their ecosystems and c) sustainable use resource natural biological and the ecosystem. In addition to the definition and objectives and principles of conservation, conservation efforts interpreted 2 (two) things, namely in addition to having an economic meaning, it also has a meaning ecology. By no direct, Public around Gunung Tumpa Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) feels that existence area the has given function environment such as: coolness and fresh air. However, the potential diversity source power natural which so big the not yet managed optimally and ideally, so that it has not been able to provide economic benefits for the welfare of the surrounding community on a reciprocal basis. Even though the use can conduct no must with cut down wood, will but with utilise non-timber forest products that are permanently in the area guard sustainability and no disturb life wild in in area.

As a result of unilateral and unbalanced management, the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Forest Park Conservation Area has been experience damage, changes in condition and loss of quality. Slike damage span natural, reduced population of flora and fauna species, and changes in the quality of river flow in it. Based on results observation in field supported with the report of the UPTD TAHURA officer, provides an overview and information that the findings of former logging are increasingly widespread and sporadic in distribution. D i area used logging is still found many vegetation, because para perpetrator only takes certain types of trees that are commercial and have a relatively large diameter (50 cm up). Damage or changes in conditions in the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA), are generally caused by illegal forest encroachment. Namely in the form of illegal logging, forest clearing for illegal cultivation/plantation activities, hunting of certain animals, both protected and unprotected categories, as well as taking a number of flora, especially for the function of herbs, ornamental plants, and food/culinary ingredients.

The collaborative agreement for the management of Conservation Areas between stakeholders contains the following:

- 1) The purpose and target of collaboration is in the preservation of the function of the Taman Hutan Raya Conservation Area (TAHURA) of Gunung Tumpa HV Worang, as well as in improving the well-being of the community around the area.
- 2) Laws and regulations that must be followed together.
- 3) The rights and obligations of each stakeholder.

- 4) Work culture in implementing collaboration in the management of Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA).
- 5) Prohibitions and sanctions, as well as types of activities that can and cannot be done by each stakeholder.
- 6) Work Plan, covering Action Plan, Innovation and Contribution/Role of each party.
- 7) Control/supervision, coordination and evaluation system.
- 8) The financial aspect is in the form of sources of financing and other resources needed for smooth cooperation.

All participants in this study, both resource persons from government agencies and informants from the community, strengthened the conclusion of the need for collaborative collaboration in the management of the TAHURA Conservation Area. Where the results of the identification of the main stakeholders that must be involved in the collaboration agreement include:

- 1) The Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province as a government agency in charge of the Forestry Police Officer (POLHUT) and the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) for the Management of the Gunung Tumpa TAHURA Conservation Area HV Worang.
- 2) The Bunaken District Government in Manado City whose administrative area is directly adjacent to the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA).
- 3) The Village Governments in the Bunaken Subdistrict, Manado City, include: Molas Village, Meras Village, Tongkaina Village and Pandu Village.
- 4) Wori District Government in North Minahasa Regency whose administrative area is directly adjacent to the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA).
- 5) Village Governments in the Wori District, North Minahasa Regency, include: Tiwoho Village and Wori Village.
- 6) Academics/Universities, especially Manado State University (UNIMA), Manado Sam Ratulangi University (UNSRAT), and the Tourism Academy.
- 7) Dunias Business, both Corporate and BUMN/BUMD. For business actors, especially those based in the area around the Conservation Area as well as those who have concerns and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs in the field of conservation and environmental sustainability. Meanwhile, BUMN/BUMD such as BNI 46, Bank Mandiri, BRI and BSG (Bank SULUT Go), or other financing institutions.
- 8) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), both located around the Conservation Area, as well as those engaged in environmental conservation/preservation and community empowerment. Like the NGO Watutumo. WWC NGO, MAPALA.
- 9) The community, community leaders, and the Kampung Tua Council (MTK) in the Tiwoho Village, Wori Village, Molas Village, Meras Village, Tongkaina Village and Pandu Village.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the following conclusions are obtained: The existing condition of the Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Grand Forest Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) covering an area of 208.81 ha is threatened with a decline in quality and function as a result of the activities of

the occurrence of a number of damages. Where the damage is generally caused by human activities in the form of illegal encroachment. carried out without regard to aspects of sustainability. Some are carried out by the people around the area. Among other things, damage consequence cultivation/agriculture activities, hunting for certain flora and fauna, logging activities which conducted by Public. In the context of the effectiveness and efficiency of conservation implementation, the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province and its subordinate work units carry out a number of policies and activities aimed at protecting system buffer life, preservation diversity type plants and animals and their ecosystems, as well as sustainable use resource natural biological and the ecosystem. The institution realizes that in the management it is necessary to cooperate with the involvement of relevant stakeholders, including the community around the area. Activities carried out by the community within the Conservation Area generally take the form of illegal encroachment activities without permits, traveling, or simply taking shortcuts within the area. Encroachment activities are carried out in the short term (less than 1 month), such as collecting flora and hunting fauna (animals). Some are in the medium term (1-12 months) such as cultivation/wild plantations. And some are in the long term (more than 1 year), namely making illegal settlements in the area. Nope exist involvement and benefits regularly directly which felt by community is an indicator that the management that has been done so far not yet in accordance with the understanding, purpose, principles and meaning of resource conservation the force of nature. As an impact of centralized management and only emphasize one principal protection already bring impact against areas in the form of environmental damage in the Forestry Park Conservation Area (TAHURA) Mount Tumpa HV Worang. For that, in the future there needs to be community involvement and stakeholder cooperation in the management of the TAHURA Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Conservation Area. Until now there has been no cooperation agreement in the cooperation document, as well as the model and type of collaboration collaboration has not been formulated in a concrete and accommodating manner. However, to realize a real collaborative collaboration, the rights and obligations as well as other agreements need to be discussed and agreed upon by all relevant stakeholders, in the form of MoU, MoA documents and derivatives of other similar cooperation texts. Financial aspects and material benefits are not the main objectives of the collaborative management of TAHURA. The main objective is social, humanitarian and environmental, which concerns the preservation of the conservation function and improving the welfare of the community around the area. However, for the success of the collaborative collaboration agenda, the financial aspect needs to be discussed and planned properly. The rights and obligations of partners involved in the collaborative management of the TAHURA Conservation Area need to be formulated carefully together. These aspects need to be included in the text of the cooperation agreement. The results of identification of stakeholders in the TAHURA Gunung Tumpa HV Worang Collaborative Management Collaboration include: the Regional Forestry Service of North Sulawesi Province and UPT. Managers of TAHURA and POLHUT under them; Bunaken District, Manado City and Wori District, North Minahasa Regency, Molas Sub-District, Meras Sub-District, Tongkaina Sub-District, and Pandu Sub-District in the Bunaken Sub-District; Tiwoho Village and Wori Village in Wori District; universities in the form of UNSRAT and UNIMA; NGOs in Manado City and North Minahasa Regency; Business World including BUMN/BUMD; and the people living in the kelurahan/village.

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