

Implementation Of Community Based Forest Management For Conservation Partners In Conservation Of Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary Forest

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Abstract: Forests are the body organ of the earth, where a variety of flora, fauna, mineral resources, and other wealth can be taken from forests that are indispensable to human life. However, the use of forest resources massively destroys forests and consequently alters their functioning. The forest area in Indonesia is 125,797.052 ha with the implementation of deforestation until December 2021, which is 90.233.159 ha with a total number of decrees of forestation of 2.157 SK. There has been a significant increase in the extent of forestation in the period of the last 10 years to a total of 72% of the total area of Indonesian forest area, while the results of the forest monitoring of Indonesia in 2022 show that the total forested land area of the entire mainland of Indonesia is 96,0 million hectares, or 51.2% of the total land area. From the case that the parties have a chance to misuse or even de-function the land. The situation adds to the author's enthusiasm and interest in identifying any kinds of exploitation and development of Dangku Marga Asylum Forest related to community cohesion, as well as identifying how the implementation of Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) will maintain the sustainability of Dungku Margasatwa Forest. The research was carried out in the area of the Dangku Wildlife Asylum Forest in the Keluang district in Dawas Village, the Tungkal Jaya district, and Tungkal District in Sido Mulyo Village. The study was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach to describe the conditions to be observed in the field in a more specific, transparent, and in-depth manner. The results of the study indicated that the implementation of community-based forest management in the Dangku Wildlife Refuge Area was categorised as "fairly effective" by identifying some unoptimal assessment indicators.

Keywords: Community-Based Forest Management, Conservation, and Use of Wildlife Refuge Forests

INTRODUCTION

According to new University of Maryland data provided by Global Forest Watch, 12.2 million hectares of tropical forests will be lost by 2020, including 4.2 million hectares of primary forest or forests similar to the Netherlands with carbon storage and processing. Biodiversity Carbon dioxide emissions from the loss of natural forests (2.64 Gt CO₂) are equivalent to the annual emissions of 570 million cars, or twice the number of cars on US highways. In 2020, the deforestation rate of primary forest was 12% higher than the previous year, marking the second consecutive year that deforestation has worsened due to the loss of

primary forest. In recent years, the amount of deforestation in Indonesia's primary forests has decreased. Global Forest Watch released data showing that Indonesia's forest cover decreased by just 270,000 hectares (ha) in 2020, compared to 323,600 hectares previously. However, India's forest is still ranked 10th in the world last year. Brazil is the country whose primary forest cover will decrease in 2020, down to 1.7 million hectares. Next is the Democratic Republic of Congo, which lost 491,000 hectares of primary forest. Under Indonesia, Peru lost 166,000 hectares. Since then, the loss of 100,000 hectares of forest has been recorded in Cameroon. Laos lost 89,7000 hectares of virgin forest, and Malaysia lost 73,000 hectares of virgin forest. At the same time, Mexico recorded the loss of 68.4 thousand hectares of primary forest. Among them, the forest area is 88.4 million hectares, or 92.5 hectares of forest area.

Indonesia's forest area has been declining for four years in a row, and Indonesia is one of the few countries to do so. The rate of decline of plantation forests can be seen in a table taken from the World Resources Institute (2020) on its official website. Sugardiman, who works as the Director General of Forest Planning and Environmental Management (PKTL), said: "The forest area in Indonesia is up to 125,797,052 hectares, which is equivalent to 72% of the total forest area with the implementation of this provision. The results of Indonesia's forest monitoring in 2022 shows that the forested area in the whole country of Indonesia will be 96.0 million hectares or 51.2% of the total area. (<https://www.globalforestwatch.org>)

Community-based forest management programs have become a common strategy in policy development and implementation stages and in pilot projects in many developing countries (Resosudarmo et al., 2014; Rasolofoson et al., 2015, 2016). Similar to previous studies related to CBFM, Ali Widyanto published "Factors influencing farmers' decisions in community-based forest management programs" in Indonesian Forestry Research Journal Volume 6, Issue 1 (2019). I am writing this article in Kph Ciamis, West Java. There, the results of their collaborative forest research are strong predictors of forest users' participation in collaborative forest management. However, land inequality has been shown to reduce participation in the management and use of community forests. Next, Kurniawati Ilmi explained in her study titled Empowerment of Communities around Pariyan Wildlife Sanctuary Reserve Forest in Gunung Kidul District that from the community and government perspective, the success rate of community empowerment is very high. Did. The factors that determine the success of community empowerment are the community's dependence on the forest, human resources, the community empowerment process, and the success of the project. Vol. 3(1): 77-96 (2019) "Mainstreaming community-based forest management in West Sumatra: Social forestry discussion, support, and implementation" includes subsidy approaches that need to be

overcome We discuss ways to consider issues. management rights to secure management areas, participatory institutional development processes, synchronization of state government policies to overcome forest degradation and deforestation, and initiation of activities to strengthen solidarity and local ownership.

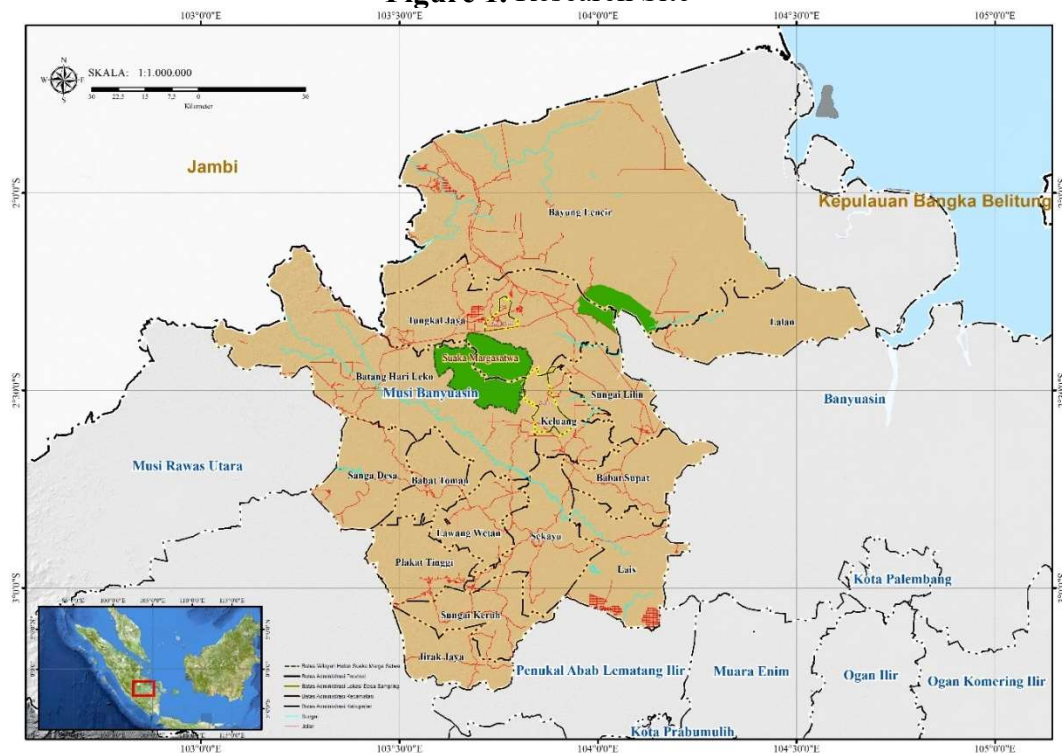
Based on the results of some previous studies and the regulations discussed above, the authors conclude that the management of the Dangku Wildlife Reserve provides an opportunity for communities that have already cleared land in the Danku to implement community-based forest management. I tried to research research on.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Time and place of research

The research time, which includes the process of planning, implementing and reporting research results, is carried out for 2 months starting from October 2023 to December 2023. This research was carried out in the forest area of the dangku wildlife sanctuary research location in Keluang District in Dawas Village, Tungkal Jaya District and District in Pangkalan Tungkal Village. The location of this study can be seen in figure 1.

Figure 1. Research Site



Source: BKSDA South Sumatra

B. Research Design

The purpose of this study is to describe the conditions/objectives so that the data collected can be descriptive of the internal and external environment of the Dangku wild forest area. Therefore, researchers can use social programs to obtain information related to forest management and development policies. The method to determine the type of use and implementation of the PHBM project by the community is to use research methods. The data were processed and a qualitative descriptive analysis was carried out to obtain data on the impact of development on the Dangku Wildlife Reserve forest. This research focuses on field research to determine the nature of development and activities in the forested area of Dangku Wildlife Reserve.

C. Determation of Informants

According to Moleong (2016: 132), informants are people who serve to provide information about the situation and conditions of the research context. In order to preserve the depth of the presented material and the accuracy of the obtained information, the selection of informants is very important, considering that the information was obtained and developed from them in the subsequent process. The data includes people living in each study site. The reason for this is that it is assumed that the informant is aware of and follows the development of the conditions and problems of the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary.

Table 1. Informants By Sampling Point

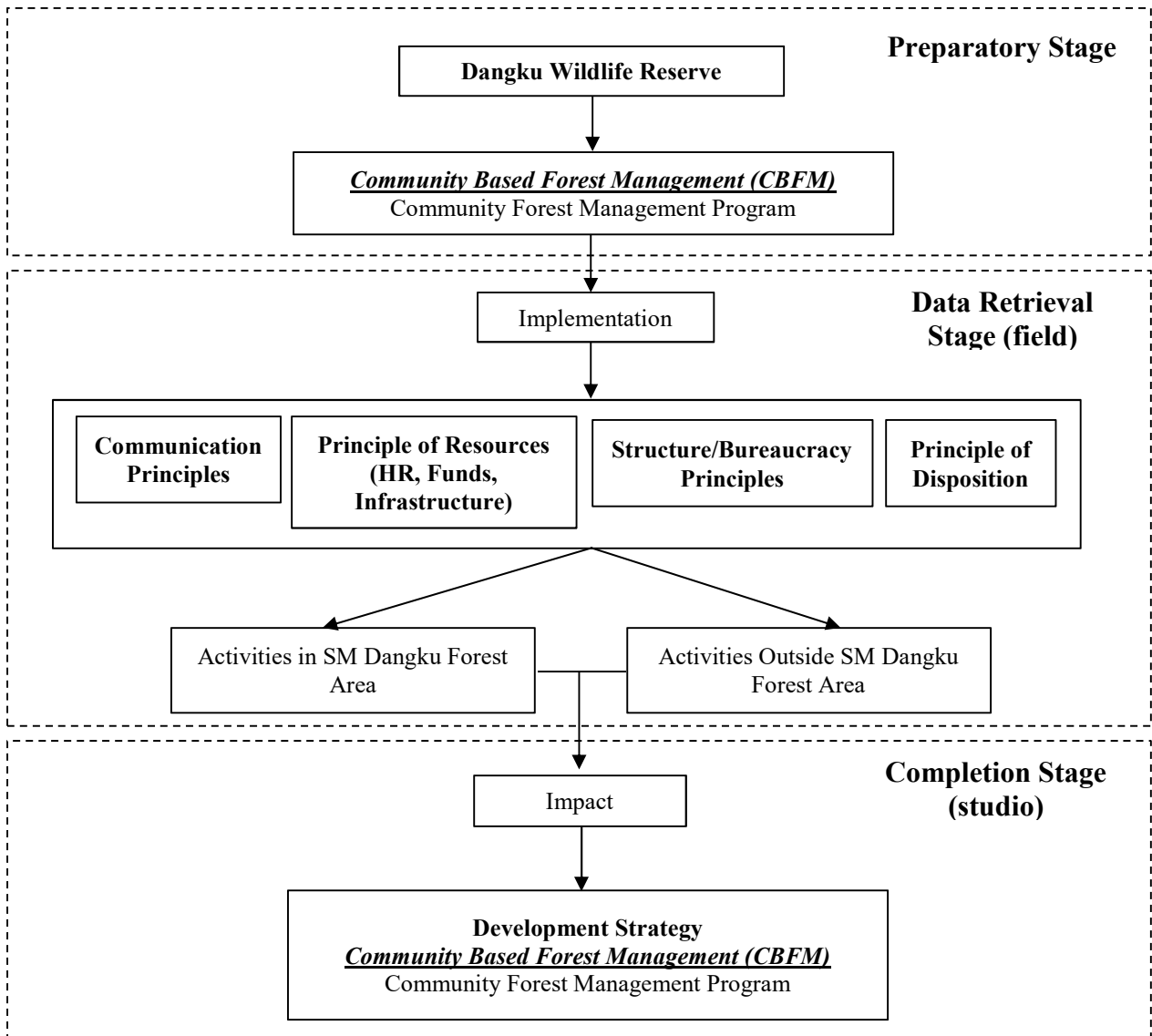
Key informants		
No	Informant	Sum
1	SM Dangku Forest Manager (BKSDA)	2 Persons
2	Village Government Apparatus	2 Persons
3	Chairman of the Conservation Forest Farmer Group	3 Persons
Additional Informants		
No	Informant	Sum
4	Member of Conservation Forest Farmer Group	3 Persons

To obtain this information, selected informants were government officials believed to have a role in the management of the Dangku Wildlife Mulga Forest area, including the Natural Resources Conservation Center, the government agency for the Danku Wildlife Site; It is. Clan Reserve Forest and Nature Reserve Forest Agriculture Group.

D. Data Analysis

The analysis used in this study is qualitative descriptive, a method of describing and interpreting the meaning of the information collected by monitoring and recording all aspects of the study at the time, in order to obtain more information and understanding. Situation pictures (Shidiq & Choiri, 2019). The data analysis method used is Milles and Huberman's interactive analysis model. According to Milles and Hubberman in Sugiyono

(2011: 246), the process of analyzing data is collaborative and continues until the data are complete. All information obtained from the data visualization phase is combined into a robust and easy-to-understand format, and final conclusions are drawn.



Research Phase

Data collection techniques that will be used to obtain primary data and secondary data are carried out through several stages.

Preparatory Stage

The preparation stage is carried out before collecting data in the field. This stage is intended to facilitate researchers when conducting data collection and collection surveys, with the following preparation activities:

- (a) Literature studies, including literature searches, scientific journals, previous research results, books, and thematic maps.
- (b) Preparation of useful tools and materials to support field activities, analysis processes and

report preparation.

- (c) The management of research and administrative permits is carried out to obtain official permission to conduct research from agencies related to research purposes.
- (d) Secondary data collection is carried out to support data analysis and support in preparing reports. These data include maps of the forest area of the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary, libraries, and studies and reports related to research objectives.
- (e) Observation or initial monitoring of the research area by looking at the condition and situation of the research area, the location of the Dangku Wildlife Reserve Forest and looking for potential areas that are legally used as the implementation of the CBFM program.

Data Retrieval Stage (field)

This stage is in the form of collecting primary data related to the object of study in the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary Forest. Abiotic, biotic, and cultural components are identified in order to determine what environmental damage factors have occurred and the causes of damage related to development in the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary Forest. Stages that need to be considered, namely:

- (a) Primary data collection on the types of area utilization activities by the community in the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary Forest.
- (b) Conducting macro searches is then continued in micro detail if signs of environmental damage are found such as signs of erosion, vegetation damage, and waste problems.
- (c) Documenting every incident that encounters signs of environmental damage.
- (d) Identify environmental services in economic functions and ecological functions.
- (e) Record and record the results of interviews from various parties.

Completion Stage (studio)

The completion stage begins with data analysis, to process the data that has been obtained in order to answer the research objectives that have been prepared. The results of the analysis are then discussed qualitatively following the objectives of the research to explain aspects related to the research phenomenon. The data analysis stages are as follows:

- (a) Conduct management and assessment of environmental services of the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary Forest on ecological functions and economic functions.
- (b) Analysis of community-based environmental management strategies and policies for the preservation of the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary Forest.

Operational Limitations

To avoid errors in the meaning of terms, it is necessary to create operational limits in

the form of all definitions used. The definition used is as follows.

(a) Environment

The environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect nature itself, the survival of life, and the welfare of humans and other living things (Law Number 32 of 2009).

(b) Ecosystem

Ecosystem is an order of environmental elements that is a comprehensive unity and influences each other in forming environmental balance, stability, and productivity (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Chapter I, Article 1, Paragraph 5).

(c) Wildlife Forest

Forest Wildlife Reserve is defined as: Nature reserve areas that have characteristics without diversity and / or types of animals that for their survival can be built on their habitat. In Law No.5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Resources and Ecosystems.

(d) Community

Communities are people who live together, produce culture, and have a direct relationship with forest areas and are involved in utilizing the potential of natural resources (Tejokusumo, 2014).

(e) Community Based

Community-based is an effort to empower the community to be able to identify, analyze and take the initiative to solve problems that occur in an area based on the characteristics of natural resources and human resources in the region (Kusumaningrum, 2018).

(f) Utilization

Utilization is the activity of taking a product or service to meet the needs of living things (Kusumaningrum, 2018).

(g) Management Implementation

Based on Law Number 5 of 1990, Chapter I Article 5, the strategy of conservation of natural resources and ecosystems includes protection, preservation, and utilization activities. The management strategy is an alternative management of the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary Forest area.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

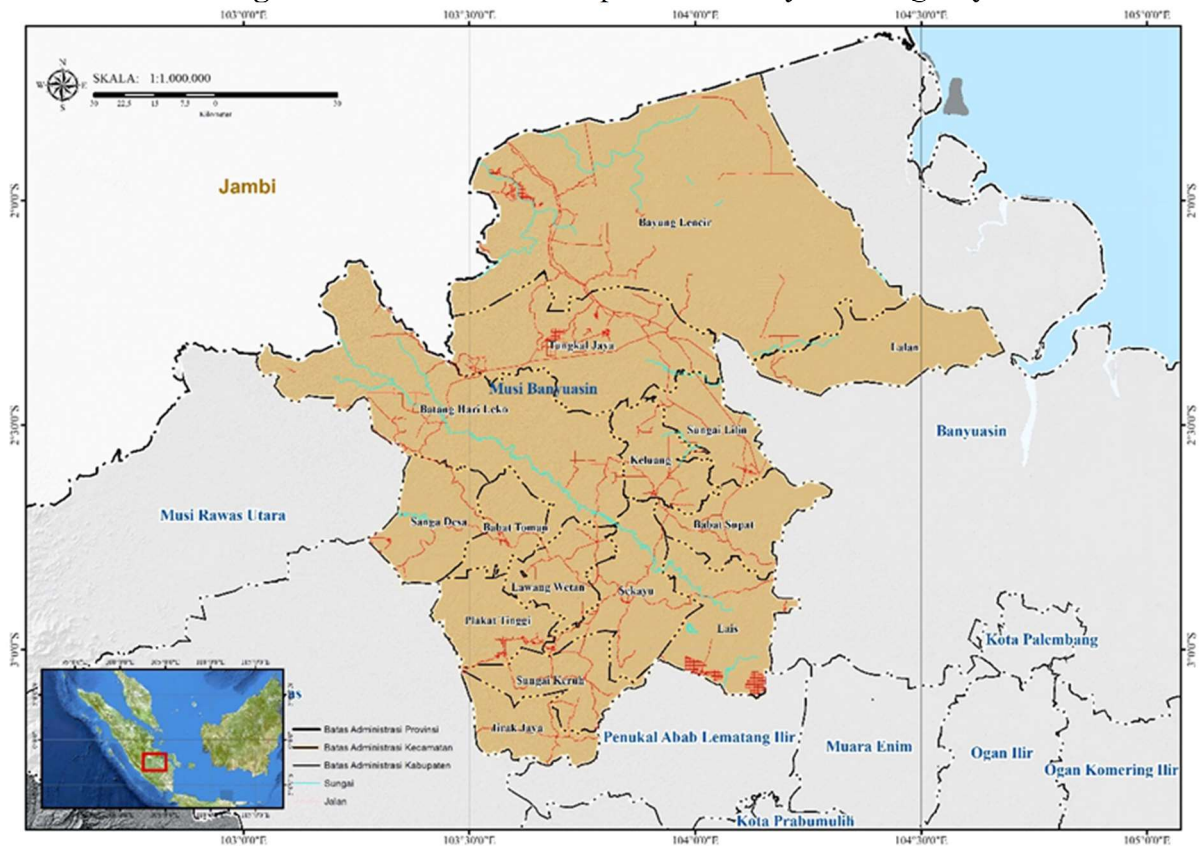
Musi Banyuasin Regency is located in South Sumatra Province with the capital Sekayu District. The geographical condition of Musi Banyuasin Regency is located between 103° -

104°45' E and 1.3° - 4° S with an area of 14,265.96 km² or about 15% of the area of South Sumatra Province. Musi Banyuasin Regency has administrative boundaries, namely:

- North : Jambi Province
- East : Banyuasin Regency
- South : Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir District
- West : Musi Rawas Utara Regency

Musi Banyuasin Regency is dominated by swamps and large and small rivers such as Musi River, Banyuasin River, and others.

Figure 2. Administration Map of Musi Banyuasin Regency



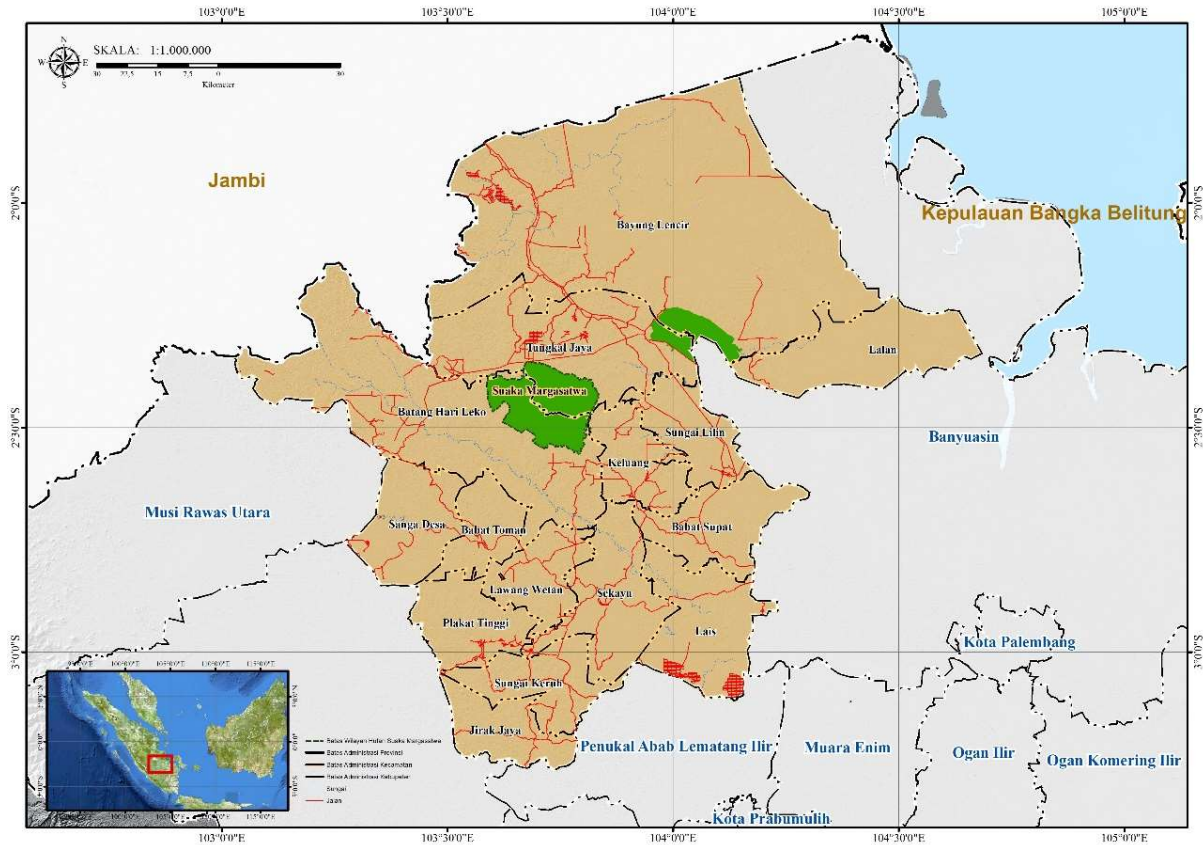
Source: BKSDA South Sumatra

A. Overview of Dangku Wildlife Reserve

In 1982, Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary was redesignated with the same area of 29,080 ha by Ministry of Agriculture Order Number: 925/Kpts/Um/12/1982 dated December 27, 1982. Furthermore, pursuant to the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture dated April 8, 1983: 276/Um/4/1983, the Dangku Forest Area was redesignated as a wildlife sanctuary with an area of 70,274 hectares. From 1985 to 1986, Dangku Forest Reserve became a final boundary structure with an area of 70,240 hectares, and in 1986, by Minister of Forestry Decree No. 410/Kpts-, Danku Game Reserve was renamed a nature reserve. 11/1986 dated

December 29, 1986, area 70,240 hectares. In 1990, it was completed by the Decree of the Minister of Forestry dated 17 December 1990: 755 / Kpts-11 / 1990, with an area of 70,274 hectares. On May 6, 1991, the Minister of Forestry redesignated the area as a hunting reserve by virtue of Decree No.: 245 / Kpts-11 / 1991. Its area continues to shrink to 31,752 hectares. 38,488 hectares with rubber plantations, fields and settlements A.2 and A.5.

Figure 3. Map of Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary Forest



Source: BKSDA South Sumatra

B. Conservation Forest Farmer Group (KTHK) Advances Together

The Maju Bersama Cooperative Activity Area of Farmers Forest Conservation Group (KTHK) is located in the rehabilitation block of SM Dangku area on the river. Map of the working area of the protection area 1 with an area of 54 hectares and. KTHK Maju Bersama already has a cooperation agreement with the South Sumatra Natural Resource Conservation Center number: PKS.871/K.12/TU /KSA/6/2020 for partnership in resource conservation as part of ecosystem restoration in Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary (SM) .), Musi Banyusin region.

C. Sido Mulyo Conservation Forest Farmer Group (KTHK)

DW/C/2019 dated 17 October 2019 and cooperation between South Sumatra Natural Resources Conservation Center and Chairman of Sidomulyo Forest Farmers Group, Dawas

Village, Keluang District, Musi Banyuasin Regency Number: PKS./ 788/ K. .12/TU/KSA /09/2021 and number: 03/SDM/IX/2021 to strengthen the partnership function of nature conservation in the framework of ecosystem restoration in the Dangku Wild Nature Conservation Block Restoration Block Resort Conservation Area I Conservation Area Part I Middle Conservation South. KTHL Sidomulyo is a group of conservation forest farmers with 51 members living in SM Dangku area. Cooperative activity area in SM Dangku area rehabilitation block, working area of reserve I.

D. Jranggang Hijau Lestari Conservation Forest Farmer Group (KTHK)

Jranggang Hijau Lestari Forestry Farmers Cooperative (KTHK) is located in a conservation block in Conservation Area II in Conservation Area I and a separate block in SM Dangku district with an area of 146.61 hectares. located in Sidomulyo, Tungkal Jaya District, Musi Banyuasin Regency village. The establishment of Gapoktanhut Jranggang Hijau Lestari was decided by Decree No. 352/157/SM-XII/2020 announced by the Head of Sidomulyo Village, Tungkal Jaya District, Musi Banyuasin Regency on November 20 2020 which established the Gkrang Forest Jranggang Hijau Lestari. for the Association of Farmers' Associations (Gapoktanhut), South Sumatra Conservation Center and Association of Forest Farmers' Associations, Sidomulyo Village, Tungkal Jaya District, Musi Banyuasin Regency, Jranggang Hijau Lestari Sidomulyo, K.12/TU /KSA/09/2021 and No.: 08/GJHL/SM/ IX/2021, For Strengthening the Role of Conservation Partnerships in the Framework of Dangku Wildlife Ecosystem Recovery, Settlement Area Equipment, Equipment Store, Equipment Area 2, Equipment Area Hall 1 South Sumatra KSDA.

RESULT

1. The types of utilization and development of the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary Forest are related to community involvement

a. Grazing

The community around the Mangunan Protection Forest uses the area for grazing

activities. Grass that is used from the area is used to meet the needs of animal feed such as cows and goats.



Figure 4. Grazing used by the community in SM Dangku Area

b. Agriculture and plantations

Agricultural and plantation activities are carried out by communities who are members of the Conservation Forest Farmer Group (KTHK) in the Dangku wildlife sanctuary area. The majority of people in the forest area of the dangku wildlife sanctuary are livelihoods as farmers, agricultural commodities and plantations are planted, namely: rubber plantations, orange groves, citronella, durian, jengkol, areca nut, and cassava.



Figure 5. Agricultural commodities and plantations of the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary

c. Animal feed business

People in the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary Forest Area carry out the business of processing poison yam, the processed products are sold for the consumption needs of livestock. The efforts made by the community can provide economic opportunities for people in the forest area of the dangku wildlife sanctuary.



Figure 1 Processing of Poisoned Yams by the community in SM Dangku Area

2. Application of the model and role of Community Based Forest Management in maintaining the preservation of the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary Forest

Evaluation of *the Community Based Forest Management (CBFM)* program of the Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary, Musi Banyuasin Regency. The implementation principles consist of Communication Principles, Resource Principles (HR, Funds, Infrastructure), Bureaucratic Structure Principles. These principles are then used to evaluate the *Community Based Forest Management (CBFM)* program that has been implemented in the Dangku Wildlife Reserve Forest.

a. Communication Principles

Wilbur Schramm, a renowned communication expert, writes in his book "Communication Studies in the United States." A statement that communication is successful when the message conveyed by the communicator matches the frame of reference, which is the collective experience and meaning conveyed. BKSDA has carried out the following communication activities in the protected forest partnership. Examples include direct dialogue in mutual aid activities, encouraging participation in discussions and conferences, creating understanding through education and directly clarifying negative issues that arise, and efforts to involve the opposition.

All stakeholders, including farmer groups, village heads, BKSDA, and NGOs, actively participated in the coordination and implementation of the conservation partnership program in SM Dangku, South Sumatra. The program involved socialization of policies, such as forest protection and prohibition of activities like burning forests and clearing new land, and required support from government, non-government, private sector, and community actors. Principles of resources (HR, Funds, Facilities and Infrastructure)

Human beings form an inseparable partnership with the forest. (2006) argue that community participation is necessary because it not only provides useful information to

decision makers but also can reduce the likelihood of decisions being rejected. The aim is to reduce disagreements between governments and communities in the management of protected areas.

Implementation of the partnership program at SM Dangku resort BKSDA is funded by various sources, including APBN funds, member cash funds, and corporate social responsibility. The facilities provided by the resort include agricultural facilities and economic stimulus facilities, and BKSDA conducts training for conservation partnership groups.



Figure 7. BKSDA socialization to KTHK

Fire Care Society (MPA)

As an effort to anticipate the occurrence of forest and land fires in the forest area of the Dangku wildlife sanctuary, BKSDA SM Dangku held fire fighting training as an implementation of the Fire Care Community Program (MPA) with the aim of increasing community capacity in the context of controlling forest and land fires.



Figure 8. People Extinguishing Fire at SM Dangku Site

Polhut Partner Community (MMP)

MMP is a community group around the forest that assists Polhut in the implementation of forest protection under the coordination, guidance and supervision of the Pembina agency.

Chili Planting Training

Chili cultivation training aims to improve the knowledge, attitudes and skills of farmers in cultivating environmentally friendly chili plants by utilizing biological agents and biological pesticides. Chili cultivation includes seeding, fertilizing, watering, weeding, damping control, harvesting and post-harvest.

Tree Planting Training

BKSDA South Sumatra conducted nursery training for communities around the conservation areas of Padang Sugihan Wildlife Reserve, Isau-Isau Wildlife Reserve, Dangku Wildlife Reserve, and Bentayan Wildlife Reserve. Training activities are carried out in villages directly adjacent to conservation areas. The purpose of this activity is to improve community skills in an effort to support the greening of buffer areas.

3. Structure/Bureaucracy Principles

In sustainable development, one of the main concerns of forest management is the need to focus on environmental management. Development is a process that occurs consciously and sustainably through the use of natural resources to achieve certain goals, affecting all aspects of human life.

The technical vegetation measurement at the SM Dangku resort BKSDA has not been carried out jointly with the conservation partnership group, but it is hoped that the rehabilitation program focused on the SM Dangku Forest can restore the forest's function.



Figure 9. Economic activities of the community in SM Dangku Area

SUPPORTING FACTORS

1. Internal supporting factors

It is believed that this will enable the Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) in the forest reserves to be more advanced and better understood by the communities outside of Musi Banyuasin Regency.

2. External supporting factors

External factors supporting the management of the Dangku Wildlife Reserve in Musi Banyuasin Regency come from groups that have a stake in the survival and progress of the Dangku Wildlife Reserve in Musi Banyuasin Regency. These groups are instrumental in the successful implementation of Community Forestry Management (CBFM) forest management in the Dangku Wildlife Reserve.

INHIBITING FACTORS

1. Internal Inhibiting Factors

Internal failures have arisen from the management of Danku Wildlife Reserve in Musi Banyuasin District. Such disorders in general.

2. External Inhibiting Factors

These problems stem from the limited cooperation of some surrounding communities in implementing the management of Dangku Wildlife Sanctuary. Problems can arise from external factors that come from human species outside the Billiards Wildlife Sanctuary. People still don't care about the conservation management being done by the forest department in Danggu Wildlife Sanctuary.

DISCUSSION

The discussion in this study outlines the results of the overall evaluation analysis in evaluating the management of Danku Wildlife Reserve in Musi Banyuasin District using the criteria of Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) principles. I'm explaining. Researchers carried out an evaluation related to the evaluation of Danku Wildlife Reserve in Musi-Banyuasin District, based on community-based forest management (CBFM) principles. The purpose of the stages that are executed is to enable the programs in the CBFM to run properly later.

Introduction stage involves socializing about conservation partnerships to both internal and external parties, with the aim of strengthening the understanding of Community Shared Forest Management. Additionally, the preparation of social preconditions includes activities such as multistakeholder dialogue, institutional formation, and communication forums at various levels.

The public consultation, organized by BKSDA and KTHK, NGOs and local governments, aims to raise awareness about forest management. The conference was established to promote the improvement and development process of environmental protection

cooperation to meet the needs of managers, farmer groups and stakeholders. Based on the assessment and understanding of the stakeholders of the charity cooperation plan, in addition to SM Bank's regional managers and charity partners (regions), other stakeholders will also participate in its implementation. Local governments and KTHK will be involved in assisting in the implementation of the plan, from planning the implementation of the project, such as team building, identifying areas of cooperation, jointly developing action maps, until the implementation of the project.

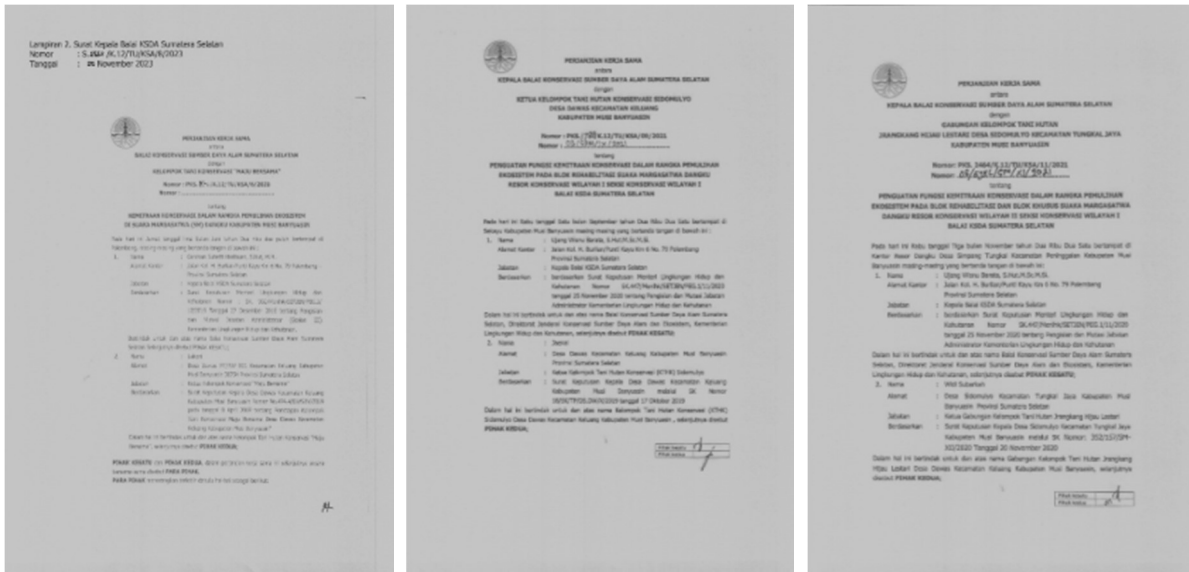


Figure 10. Employment Agreement Letter

Currently, the local government is working hard to support the development and management of charitable organizations in the SM Dangku area. This is due to a careful collaboration agreement at the level of the SM Dangku District Manager and community organizations, which serves as a basis/manual for allocating tasks and responsibilities among stakeholders. The resource sharing plan does not mean the allocation of money or money, but the division of responsibilities in maintaining and supporting the administration of SM Dangku District cannot be separated. Away from the surrounding public, the community is 24 hours a day and directly connected to the SM Dangku area. Regarding the relevant assessment of the implementation of the SM Dangku contract protection plan, based on the above two points, the established and established contract agreement is being used as the basis of the project to strengthen the division of responsibilities among stakeholders implement.

Cooperation agreement between BKSDA SM Dangku and KTHK aims to improve the welfare of the community and maintain forest sustainability, and that a strategic plan is being prepared for the implementation of the Community Based Forest Management Program in the SM Dangku area.

The basis for the implementation of the conservation partnership program has been regulated in the Director General of KSDAE number 6 of 2018, which has regulated in detail the stages of program implementation. The stages of implementing the conservation partnership program in SM Dangku are described in the scheme below:

1. Monitoring, evaluation of reporting.

Monitoring is carried out in the context of mentoring, escorting and observing the implementation of CBFM. Monitoring is carried out continuously by all levels of Perum Perhutani, KTHK, and interested parties at least once every 3 (three) months. The evaluation was carried out by BKSDA officers together with KTHK with the aim of knowing the achievements of CBFM that had been implemented in one year. While reporting is intended to document and recommend progress made from the results of monitoring and evaluation.

2. Impact of Conservation Partnership Program in SM Dangku Area

The ecological status of a conservation partnership area is assessed based on factors such as potential occurrence of flora and fauna, land cover, and level of disturbance/hazard analyzed within the past five years or the period before and after implementation. of the Conservation Partnership Program. The presence of flora and fauna and ecological conditions (land cover) in the conservation partnership area have not changed significantly, but this is an effect of the implementation of the program. Indirectly, the exploitation activities carried out by the community do not affect the existence of potential flora, fauna and ecosystems within the community. Changes in the social and economic situation of the community can be seen not only in rubber, sweet potato production and community income, but also in the public perception of the management of the SM Dunk forest area. The sustainability of the SM Dangku forest area and the mode of use of natural resources that prioritizes sustainability aspects will be the basis for the implementation of the conservation partnership program agreed to by the parties.

3. Partnership Program Effectiveness

Considering the evaluation results of the CBFM program implemented in SM Dangku region, it was found that the CBFM program was not fully implemented effectively and optimally. Participant participation and support in CBFM programs as an expression of community management has not been fully achieved and the powers and responsibilities of local governments and other institutions/authorities are not regulated in conservation partnership rules/technical guidelines. yeah. The existing technical rules of conservation partnerships still have some weaknesses and cannot be implemented under the conditions of different types of conservation forests.

Measuring the effectiveness of the implementation of the Nature Conservation Partnership Program in the SM Danku Forest Area will be carried out on the basis of performance and results developed based on the ideal and normative concept of the implementation of the Nature Conservation Partnership Program. As with this study, the evaluated program effectiveness describes the implementation process and programs so that they can serve as input and recommendations to SM Dunk Regional Management in improving the implementation of future conservation partnership programs. The objective is to determine the fidelity of the purpose of.

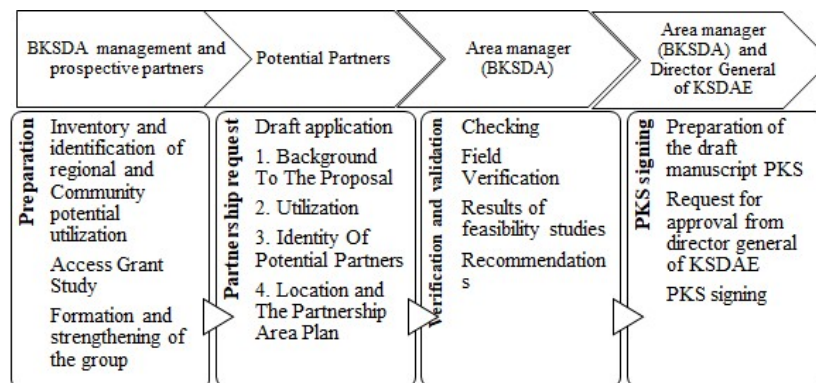


Figure 2.Schematic of the Stages of implementation of the conservation partnership program

Based on the achievement of the effectiveness indicators of the collaboration program implemented in the forest area of SM Danggu, 10 points were selected, namely: 1) the coordination carried out before the implementation of the collaboration program, 2) the measurement of the partnership. policy, its role in the implementation of the collaboration program; 3) Opportunity to implement collaboration projects, adequate facilities, 4) Training for groups of forest farmers, 5) Non-vegetation measurement and cooperative groups, 6) Collaboration projects, 7) The presence of forest conservation farmers' organizations. . forest conservation farmer All signs are due to the existence of the Forest Conservation Agriculture Group, but the implementation is not very good and in some cases some signs have not been fully implemented. As the evaluation criteria are not fully met, the effectiveness of the SM Dang Forest Conservation Partnership Project can be evaluated as "very effective".

CONCLUSION

Other indicators of failure include coordinating KTHK's policies and responsibilities due to limited staff at BKSDA SM Dangku and supporting the implementation of CBFM programs, training and capacity building of KTHK and surrounding communities to improve

administration. Areas used as CBFM programs where organizations can measure vegetation, i.e. BKSDA with expert involvement, may not be involved with KTHK, important tree planting is neglected in favor of planting trees as it is economically very advantageous without knowledge of KTHK a community about policy/law. This is due to the lack of well-implemented environmental cooperation programs, such as those in many areas that utilize community groups, which are supposed to be partners with environmentalists to implement environmental cooperation agreements, provide strength and support. Cooperation between people. The story of nature's resurgence.

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