

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIPS IN SUMBER SARI FOREST FARMER GROUP PESAWARAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The government has an important role in implementing conservation partnerships as an effort to balance sustainable forest utilization. The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of government in implementing the conservation partnership program in KTH Sumber Sari, Pesawaran Regency. The collected data were analyzed descriptively and the measurement of the government's role used a Likert scale. The results showed that the government's role in implementing the conservation partnership was considered to be quite instrumental with an average overall score of 3.22 or 80%. However, there are several aspects that need improvement, especially in involving farmers in the planning process, monitoring and evaluation activities, and responding to constraints faced by farmers. The government is expected to improve collaboration with forest farmers to ensure the implementation of conservation partnerships can run more effectively and sustainably.

Keywords: *role of government; conservation partnership; forest farmer group*

INTRODUCTION

Conservation areas in Indonesia are surrounded by 6,381 villages, with the local population generally dependent on the natural resources in the area (Mufidah *et al.*, 2024). Communities' dependence on forest areas is inevitable as they rely heavily on forest products to fulfill their basic needs (Mariatun *et al.*, 2018). This situation shows that the government must limit community access to conservation areas to maintain their conservation function, while at the same time ensuring the welfare and quality of life of communities both inside and outside conservation areas (Prayitno, 2020). According to Aqilla (2024) social forestry has proven to be an effective tool in empowering local communities and managing forests sustainably. One of the social forestry schemes is forestry partnership, which in conservation forest areas is realized through conservation partnerships (Gunawan and Supriyadi, 2023).

Conservation partnerships are partnerships between the head of the technical implementation unit or the head of the regional technical implementation unit in accordance with the authority with conservation partners in the context of ecosystem restoration, for the completion of built activities in the form of plantations, agriculture, and ponds in nature reserve areas, nature conservation areas, and hunting parks (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2023). Conservation partnerships aim to safeguard nature while providing communities, who are also partners in conservation

efforts, with the space or access needed to conduct legitimate activities in the area (Hartoyo *et al.*, 2020). In addition to resolving tenurial issues, conservation partnerships also help to improve community welfare through the utilization of forest products while maintaining sustainable forest principles (Safitri *et al.*, 2023). According to Wandira *et al.* (2020) partnerships can be a solution to resolve disputes between communities and area license holders.

The government basically has the authority over forest management with the main objective of improving the welfare of the community, especially people living around forest areas (Situmorang *et al.*, 2022). Forest management under the authority of the government or local government is important to monitor the extent of utilization and use of forest areas (Ardyanny *et al.*, 2020). The success of these efforts depends not only on government involvement, but also on active collaboration between other parties. The implementation of conservation partnerships requires the support of all parties, including the government, private sector, communities and farmers as the main actors. Although the partnership actors are on equal footing, support from the government remains the main driver or motivation in the implementation of conservation partnerships (Freitas, 2014).

Botanical Forest Park (Tahura) is a nature conservation area that aims to collect plants and animals naturally or artificially, native or non-native species, utilized for the purposes of research, science, education, cultivation, tourism and recreation (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2015). Wan Abdul Rachman Grand Forest Park (Tahura WAR) located in Register 19, Pesawaran Regency, Lampung Province is one of the Tahura that plays an important role in nature protection and can be utilized in the conservation partnership program. The government seeks conservation partnerships as one of the steps to balance the benefits of forests in terms of ecology, social and economy (Mufidah *et al.*, 2024). Sumber Sari Forest Farmer Group is one of the farmer groups in Tahura Wan Abdul Rachman that is actively involved in the conservation partnership program. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the role of the government in implementing the conservation partnership program in the Sumber Sari Forest Farmers Group.

METHOD

Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted in Sumber Sari Forest Farmer Group (KTH) located in Padang Cermin Village, Pesawaran Regency in October-November 2024. This farmer group is one of several farmer groups that manage land in the Tahura WAR area and is one of the groups actively involved in the conservation partnership program.

Data Collection

Data were collected by distributing questionnaires to members of Sumber Sari Forest Group, observation, and literature study. The selection of respondents was carried out by means of a census where 45 members of KTH Sumber Sari were used as research respondents.

Data Analysis

This research uses a quantitative approach and descriptive analysis method. The data obtained was then measured using a Likert scale with four categories and then scored from 1 to 4, namely: 1 (No role), 2 (Less role), 3 (Moderate role), and 4 (Very role). In assessing the role of farmer groups can be classified as follows:

Highest score = 4

Lowest score = 1

Furthermore, the class interval is calculated using the following formula (Sugiyono, 2017):

$$\text{Class Interval} = \frac{\text{highest score} - \text{lowest score}}{\text{category}}$$

$$\text{Class Interval} = \frac{4-1}{4}$$

$$\text{Class Interval} = 0.75$$

The classification of the assessment of the government's role in implementing conservation partnerships was made by calculating the score range of the class interval as follows:

Score 3.26 - 4 = very role category

Score 2.51 - 3.25 = moderately role category

Score 1.76 - 2.5 = less role category

Score 1 - 1.75 = no role category

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of the respondents studied in this research are based on age, education, and land area. These respondent characteristics are used to describe the initial condition of the respondents studied. A description of the characteristics of respondents based on age can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents based on age

No.	Age (Years)	Number (Person)	Percentage (%)
1.	24-34	2	4
2.	35-45	15	33
3.	46-56	14	31
4.	57-67	10	22
5.	68-78	4	9
Sum		45	100

Source : Primary data, 2024

Based on Table 1, the highest percentage of respondents age was in the 35-45 year group as many as 15 people (33%), 46-56 year group as many as 14 people (31%), 57-67 year group as many as 10 people (22%), 68-78 year group as many as 9 people (10%) and the smallest age percentage was in the 24-34 year group as many as 2 people (4%). According to Daulay *et al.* (2023) the age level of KTHK members will affect their productivity in doing work. The age of workers who are included in the productive age group is the age group 15-64 years (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2014). Based on the results of the questionnaire, the majority of KTH Sumber Sari members are of productive age. Farmers at a productive age are more likely to adopt innovations or new ideas suggested than farmers at a non-productive age (Adalina *et al.*, 2015).

Table 2. Characteristics of respondents based on education

No.	Education	Number (Person)	Percentage (%)
1.	Elementary School	22	49
2.	Junior High School	18	40
3.	Senior High School	5	11
Sum		45	100

Source : Primary data, 2024

The education level of respondents in Table 2 shows that the education of Sumber Sari Forest Group members is mostly at the elementary school level as many as 22 people with a percentage

of 49%, junior high school level as many as 18 people with a percentage of 40%, and high school level as many as 5 people with a percentage of 11%. According to Daulay *et al.* (2023), the higher a person's education, the greater his participation and contribution to the conservation partnership program. The education level of farmers in Sumber Sari Forest Group is relatively low because it is dominated by 49% of elementary school graduates. This is caused by various factors, including the economic situation of respondents who often have low income, limited accessibility, and the lack of educational facilities in the research area. Low education levels will affect farmers' ability to absorb, filter and adopt new advances. According to Alfandi *et al.* (2019), to increase the understanding and involvement of group members, an approach through counseling or mentoring is needed.

Table 3. Characteristics of respondents based on land area

No.	Area (Ha)	Number (Person)	Percentage (%)
1.	<1	6	13
2.	1-2	26	58
3.	>2	13	29
	Sum	45	100

Source : Primary data, 2024

Land ownership in Table 3 shows that most respondents own 1-2 ha of land, 58%. The smallest land holding is 0.3 ha and the largest is 2.3 ha. The size of land owned or managed by farmers has a significant impact on their dependence on cultivated land. According to Winarni *et al.* (2016) the larger the land owned by farmers, the higher the income from crops that are already in production. Farmers with narrow land are more dependent on their crops and more vulnerable to risks, while farmers with larger land have greater economic resilience (Andriani *et al.*, 2024).

B. The Role of the Government in the Implementation of Conservation Partnerships

Based on the results of the questionnaire given to 45 farmer members of KTH Sumber Sari, the majority considered that the government has a large and significant influence in the implementation of conservation partnerships. This is based on the average score of the overall role obtained of 3.22 or 80%. The statements used in measuring the role of government in the implementation of the conservation partnership can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Respondent's responses to the government's role in conservation partnerships

No.	Statement	Respondent's Response				Average Score	Average Percentage (%)
		1	2	3	4		
1.	The government provides clear rules for running conservation partnership programs.	0	0	34	11	3,24	81
2.	The government involves farmers in the planning of conservation partnership programs.	0	1	40	4	3,07	77
3.	The government provides seed assistance to support the implementation of conservation partnership programs.	0	1	34	10	3,20	80

No.	Statement	Respondent's Response				Average Score	Average Percentage (%)
		1	2	3	4		
4.	The government regularly monitors and evaluates the implementation of conservation partnerships.	0	1	37	7	3,13	78
5.	The government provides counseling and assistance for farmers about conservation practices.	0	1	34	10	3,20	80
6.	The government assists farmers in gaining wider market access to sell their crops.	0	1	21	23	3,49	87
7.	The government quickly responds to problems or constraints faced by farmers in the conservation partnership program.	0	0	37	8	3,18	79
Average total						3,22	80

Source : Primary data, 2024

The results showed that the government was considered to have a role in establishing clear policies or regulations to run the conservation partnership program with an average score of 3.24 or 81%. The government has a role as a regulator that sets directions to balance the implementation of development, by issuing regulations to ensure success and order in its implementation (Firdaus, 2020). According to Wulandari (2019) the government has functions related to services and policies, such as developing, regulating, and supervising policies that can be accepted or used. Environmental policies will result in better decisions because people have access to knowledge that can be used in decision-making (Kaskoyo *et al.*, 2017). The conservation partnership program has started since the issuance of Law No. 5 of 1990 and then Director General of KSDAE Regulation No. 6 of 2018 to the latest, namely Permen LHK No. 14 of 2023 concerning the Settlement of Businesses and/or Activities in Natural Reserve Areas, Nature Conservation Areas, and Hunting Parks. The existence of these clear rules serves as a legal umbrella that protects farmers in the event of a dispute in the Tahura WAR area. The majority of respondents believe that the current regulations already support the implementation of the conservation partnership program. The results of this study are in line with Mufidah's research (2024) which shows that government support in terms of regulations is a supporting factor for the success of the conservation partnership program.

In addition to regulations, the involvement of farmers in the planning process is also an important aspect in the success of this program. The government's role in involving farmers in the 6 planning process at KTH Sumber Sari is in the moderately instrumental category with an average score of 3.07 or 77%. However, farmers' involvement in conservation partnership planning can still be improved through two-way communication and more intensive deliberation forums, given that the score obtained is lower than other aspects. Planning for the implementation of an activity begins with deliberations involving all stakeholders to conduct surveys, identification, and investigation in order to determine the direction and policy of the activity (Hamid, 2018). Conservation partnerships are expected to accommodate the interests of the government and farmers as tenants as outlined in the cooperation document. According to Saipurrozi *et al.* (2018) for the partnership to run as expected without any party being disadvantaged, both parties must be involved in the preparation of the cooperation script, including the pattern of cooperation, rules, and sanctions that apply.

The government's role is also seen in the provision of seedling assistance to farmers, which is part of the conservation partnership program facilities. The results showed that the government's role in providing seedling assistance was in the moderately instrumental category with an average score of 3.20 or 80%. The results of interviews conducted with the head of Sumber Sari Farmer Association (KTH Sumber Sari) showed that the government provided seedling assistance, especially through the People Seedling Garden (KBR) activity (Figure 1). The seedling assistance was obtained from the Way Seputih-Sekampung Watershed-Hutan Lindung Management Center (BPDASHL WSS) with a total of 30,000 plants consisting of Areca nut 20,000 stems and Nutmeg 10,000 stems. The purpose of this seedling assistance is to maximize land potential, prevent landslides, and improve the economic welfare of farmers.



Figure 1. People Seedling Garden at KTH Sumber Sari

The conservation partnership program in KTH Sumber Sari has been implemented since 2018 where its implementation must be monitored and evaluated regularly, as outlined in the partnership cooperation agreement document. The government's role in monitoring and evaluating the conservation partnership program in KTH Sumber Sari is in the role category with an average score of 3.13 or 78%. This shows that the government is quite active in carrying out the monitoring function in the implementation of the conservation partnership. Monitoring is a regular, periodic, and systematic assessment process of how well an activity is running (Saputra et al., 2024). The goal is that we will know the current situation and know how to react in the future to achieve our goals. At the end of a project or program, evaluation is a measurement activity that tells us whether or not the activity is appropriate for achieving overall goals and objectives (Saputra et al., 2024). The purpose of evaluation is to determine whether the methods used are appropriate. The government can improve program effectiveness by conducting continuous monitoring and evaluation.

In order to increase the capacity of farmers, the government also plays a role in providing counseling and assistance. The role of the government in providing counseling and mentoring is in the category of quite instrumental with an average score of 3.20 or 80%. The results of interviews conducted with the head of Sumber Sari Farmer Group found that extension and mentoring activities can be carried out 3 times a month (Figure 2). Extension officers will also visit

outside the set schedule if there is an urgent situation, for example when farmers need a solution to a particular problem or situation. The position and performance of farmers as development actors must be strengthened as much as possible through extension and mentoring programs that lead to their independence (Faqih, 2024). According to Rahman *et al.* (2022) the government has a dynamic role by providing counseling, assistance, and direction to build community capacity, forming partnerships and networks, and inviting the community to raise awareness and actively participate in all development processes. Participation mechanisms can only be effective if all stakeholders have the right to access and obtain information about activity plans and ideas that can provide benefits and advantages for stakeholders (Hasnanda *et al.*, 2021). Therefore, the capacity building of Extension Team of Grand Forest Park Wan Abdur Rachman (Tahura WAR) should focus on the utilization of technology, understanding of regulations, and improving communication and coordination skills of all parties to achieve effective implementation of conservation partnerships.



Figure 2. Mentoring Activities by the Extension Team of Tahura WAR

The government also plays a role in helping farmers gain wider market access, which has proven to be an important factor in improving their welfare. The results of the study show that this aspect received an average score of 3.49 or 87%, which falls into the very instrumental category. Based on an interview with the Head of Sumber Sari Forest Group, it is known that the conservation partnership program is a bridge that brings together farmers with entrepreneurs or parties who are potential buyers of agricultural products. Previously, farmers could only sell crops to local collectors at low prices, but through the program there is an opportunity to sell crops directly to entrepreneurs or factories as the main buyers. This result is in line with research conducted by Sudrajat and Yuliana (2024) which shows that good partnerships can help forest farming communities overcome constraints arising from limited access to markets and technology. An open and accessible market allows smallholders to maximize their production potential, increase income from the sale of agricultural products, and strengthen their economic resilience (Tambunan and Yasir, 2023; Sari *et al.*, 2024).

The government also shows a quick response to constraints faced by farmers in the conservation partnership program. The results show that the government is considered to be quite instrumental in responding to farmers' problems or constraints with an average score of 3.18 or 78%. This response is manifested in various policies and regulations issued to ensure farmers' active participation in conservation area management. The government also evaluates Forest Farmer Groups involved in the conservation partnership program to identify problems and enable quick

corrective action. Although the majority of respondents gave good ratings, interviews with group members revealed that they still need more attention, especially in terms of fertilizer assistance, which they have never received until now. This shows that although the government has played an active role, there are still aspects that need to be improved so that the conservation partnership program can run more optimally.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The role of the government in the implementation of conservation partnerships in KTH Sumber Sari has shown a fairly good role. This is reflected in the overall average score which shows a moderate role category with a value of 3.22 or 80%. The government is considered successful in contributing in various aspects, such as providing clear rules, providing seedlings, providing counseling and mentoring, and opening wider market access. However, there are some aspects that need improvement, particularly in involving farmers in the planning process, monitoring and evaluation activities, and responding to constraints faced by farmers. Therefore, the government is expected to continue improving its role through strengthening collaboration with farmers, in order to realize a more optimal and sustainable conservation partnership in the long run.

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