

Forest Conservation Partnership in Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park

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Abstract. Forest conservation partnerships are efforts to mitigate these threats by involving communities in conservation and empowerment activities. This study aimed to evaluate the implementation of conservation partnerships in Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park. This study uses mixed methods based on evaluative research using a logic model. Qualitative data collection techniques were used in step 1). In-depth interviews; 2) observations; and 3) secondary data collection. In the quantitative approach, data collection techniques were carried out using a questionnaire with a Likert scale for 12 members of KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama. The results showed that conservation efforts between the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park manager and KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama were effective. The Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Manager has benefited from this partnership, including the existence of mutually beneficial cooperation between the manager and the community around the forest to preserve the forest and utilize the results in accordance with the cooperation agreement. KTH Maju Bersama, the party granted access rights to non-timber forest products and acts as an agent of change in conservation activities. This research recommends that in implementing sustainable forest conservation partnerships, partnerships should consider alternative livelihoods for communities around the national park to prevent them from irresponsible actions against the national park ecosystem.

Keywords: community base forest management; community empowerment; forestry; partnership; national park

1 Introduction

Communities and national park managers often have different interests in the management and utilization of national park areas[1]–[3]. Communities often carry out activities that threaten forest sustainability, and conservation activities often hamper community activities in fulfilling their daily needs[4]. To anticipate conflicts of interest between communities around national parks and national park management[5], [6], the Ministry of Environment and Forestry implemented a Conservation Partnership program. The Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Regulation No. 6/2018 regulating

conservation partnerships is a win-win solution that balances conservation interests and ensures the lives and welfare of communities in and around conservation areas[7].

The implementation of the conservation partnership program experiences various dynamics and benefits the community around the national park area, which can be reviewed from the results of research published by previous researchers. The partnership program in Batimurung Bulusaraung National Park used a community empowerment strategy[8]. There is an increase in community knowledge and understanding of the importance of conservation partnership programs in their village[9]. The conservation partnership program is in accordance with the wishes of the community and meets the expectations and needs of the community[10].

Prasetia's research [11] results show that the conservation forest village community institution (LMDHK) group is dynamic in implementing conservation partnerships. The ownership of communication media by group members can facilitate message reception. Conservation partnership facilitators do not optimize the use of communication media[12] to deliver information about the conservation partnership program to the group. In the partnership-based management scheme of Gunung Ceremai National Park (TNGC), the social capital sub-elements that are at the very weak and weak levels, as well as the social capital elements that are most influential in the formation of social capital in each village, must be the main considerations for improving social capital and preparing the conservation partnership program to be carried out in each village[13], [14].

The results of the evaluation of the conservation partnership program implemented in the TNBBS forest area through the Context, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP) evaluation approach can be concluded to be less effective and optimal. Although not yet effective and optimal, a conservation partnership can change the community paradigm in supporting conservation area governance[15].

There are several factors that encourage communities to participate in conservation partnerships: 1) community awareness of the importance of forests so that they have the will to preserve and protect them[16], and 2) increased income, steady employment, access to assistance, and funding from third parties. The partnership programme reduced illegal activities and land fires[17]. On the other hand, the conservation partnership concept accelerated the process of resolving tenurial conflicts in Papua[18].

Based on the results of this research, there has been no publication evaluating the conservation partnership program in Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park using the Logic Model. Therefore, it would be interesting to conduct research on the evaluation of conservation partnerships in Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park using the logic model.

2 Methods

The type of research was evaluative research using a mixed-method approach. The data evaluation model in this study is the Logic Model developed by the University of Wisconsin Extension, where the logic model evaluation components consist of *inputs*, *outputs*, and *outcomes-impact*[19]. The W. K. Kellogg Foundation defines the logic model as a series of steps to measure a program that has been running, whether successful or not, and is also used to assess the achievement of a development program[20]. According to Bickman, a logic model is a reliable, easy-to-understand evaluation model for solving identified problems. The logic model can provide a convincing picture of the program's expected performance[21].

Frechtling argues that the logic model underlies the theory of change from intervention to outcomes and policies.

The conservation partnership program evaluated is a conservation partnership program managed by the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (BBTNGGP) in the Traditional Zone in the Cinakimun Block of the PTN Tapos Resort, PTN Region VI Tapos Section, and PTN Region III Bogor. The research was conducted from March to June 2024, and included the stages of plan preparation, preparation, data collection, data analysis, and report preparation.

A qualitative approach is used. The informants were determined based on considerations and criteria. *purposive sampling* aims to evaluate the Conservation Partnership Program in Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park by interviewing parties who are familiar with the research being studied. Informants in this study included officials and employees of the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (BBTNGGP) in the Traditional Zone in the Cinakimun Block of the PTN Tapos Resort, PTN Region VI Tapos Section of PTN Region III Bogor, namely: 1) Head of Section PTN Region VI Tapos, 2) Head of Resort PTN Tapos, 3) TNGGP Planner Working Group, 4) Forestry Extension Worker, 5) Implementation Staff, and 6) Members of the KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama.

Qualitative data collection techniques were used in step 1). In-depth interviews (interview guide), 2) Observation and 3) Secondary data collection. In the quantitative approach, data collection techniques were carried out using a questionnaire administered to 12 members of the KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama out of 19 members. KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama has 19 male members. However, the respondents of this evaluation were only 12 people with characteristics (Table 1), with an average age of 40 years, and all members were in the mid-adult age category (100%).

Table 1 Characteristics of KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama Members

Characteristic	Amount	%
Age		
Early adulthood (18-30)	0	0,00
Mid-adulthood (30- 60)	12	100
Maturity >60	0	0
Average = 40 Years		
Education		
Primary school	6	50,00
Junior High School	3	25,00
Senior High School	2	16,67
Higher Education	1	8,33
Number of family members		
≤ 2	3	25,00

>2-5	6	50,00
> 6	3	25,00

Regarding the level of education, 50% of the members of the Ciaul Maju Bersama KTH only finished elementary school, 25% junior high school, 16.67% senior high school, and only one KTH member had a bachelor's degree (S1). Meanwhile, when viewed from the number of family members, 25% have less than 2 family members, 50% have >2-5 family members and 25% have more than 6 family members.

Quantitative evaluation indicators were determined as follows. The research instrument used a Likert scale with a total of 18 questions with a choice of very effective = score 5, effective = score 4, quite effective = score 3, less effective = score 2, and ineffective = score 1 so that from 12 respondents the maximum score obtained was $18 \text{ (questions)} \times 5 \text{ (maximum score)} \times 12 \text{ (respondents)}$ so that the maximum score = 1080.

Qualitative data processing and analysis techniques use an interactive analysis model [22], this model includes three main activities: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. The quantitative data analysis technique used in this study is a descriptive statistical analysis technique.

3 Results and Discussions

3.1 Profile of the Conservation Partnership Program in Gede Pangrango National Park

Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park is managed by the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Center (BBTNGGP)[23], a Technical Implementation Unit under the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry[24]. The national park is a conservation area that has been implemented through a series of area conservation activities[25]. In particular, the national park area has three main functions: 1) protection of the life support system, which means that the national park must be able to guarantee the maintenance of the ecological processes of the TNGGP area as a life support for the continuity of development and the welfare of the surrounding community; 2) preservation of biodiversity, which means that the national park must ensure the maintenance of the diversity of genetic resources and types of ecosystems so that they can support development, science, and technology; and 3) sustainable utilization, which means controlling the ways of utilizing biological natural resources to ensure their sustainability[26].

Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Center for PTN Region III Bogor has 20 buffer villages: Wangun Jaya, Nangerang, Wates Jaya, Benda, Srogol, Pasir Buncir, Tangkil, Lemah Duhur, Cinagara, Pancawati, Citapen, Cileungsi, Bojong Murni, Sukaresmi, Cibedug, Sukagalih, Kuta, Citeko, Cibeureum, and Tugu Selatan. The demographic characteristics of the buffer village community in the work area of PTN Region III Bogor consists of a variety of professions, generally dominated by the type of highland agricultural community, where the main source of income structure is the management of the agricultural sector. The structure of income outside the agricultural sector has a limited volume, so the level of community dependence on the availability of arable land is very high. The limited variety of livelihood sources in the buffer zone is partly influenced by the community's lack of ability and skills. Their farming skills are hereditary and the development of other skills is limited.



Figure 1. Location of KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama

The existence and role of TNGGP buffer villages is important and strategic for the management of TNGGP areas. The buffer zone is the outermost fortress for the sustainability of a conservation area. The buffer village functions as a transition zone, biological buffer, natural resource, culture, and local wisdom. However, in its management, TNGGP buffer villages face various challenges such as community dependence, conflicts of interest, limited resources, and lack of awareness. Therefore, solutions such as alternative economic development, increased education and community participation, institutional strengthening, and multi-stakeholder cooperation are needed. Optimal buffer village management is not only beneficial for the sustainability of TNGGP but also for the welfare of buffer village communities. Sustainable buffer village management can be realized through cooperation and commitment from all parties to achieve common goals. This effort was carried out through a conservation partnership program between the National Park manager and the Forest Farmer Group.

In January 2021, KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama was formed according to the Decree of the Cibedug Village Head Number: 01/4/1/Kpts/2021, dated January 4, 2021. In November 2021, KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama submitted an application for Conservation Partnership Cooperation in the context of community empowerment in the form of providing access to NTFPHK collection in the form of tapping pine resin in the traditional zone of Cinakimun Block, Resort PTN Tapos, and Balai Besar TNGGP to meet their daily needs through letter Number: 04/CMB/XI/2021 in November 2021. Furthermore, in April 2022, Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Hall granted access to NTFP utilization to KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama, according to the cooperation agreement Number: PKS.05/BBTNGGP/TU.1/4/2022, Number: 05/C/HHBK/4/2022 Dated April 28, 2022, Regarding Granting Access to Non-Timber Forest Products Collection in the Cinakimun Block Traditional Zone at PTN Tapos Resort, PTN Region VI Tapos Section, PTN Region III Bogor Division, Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (TNGGP)

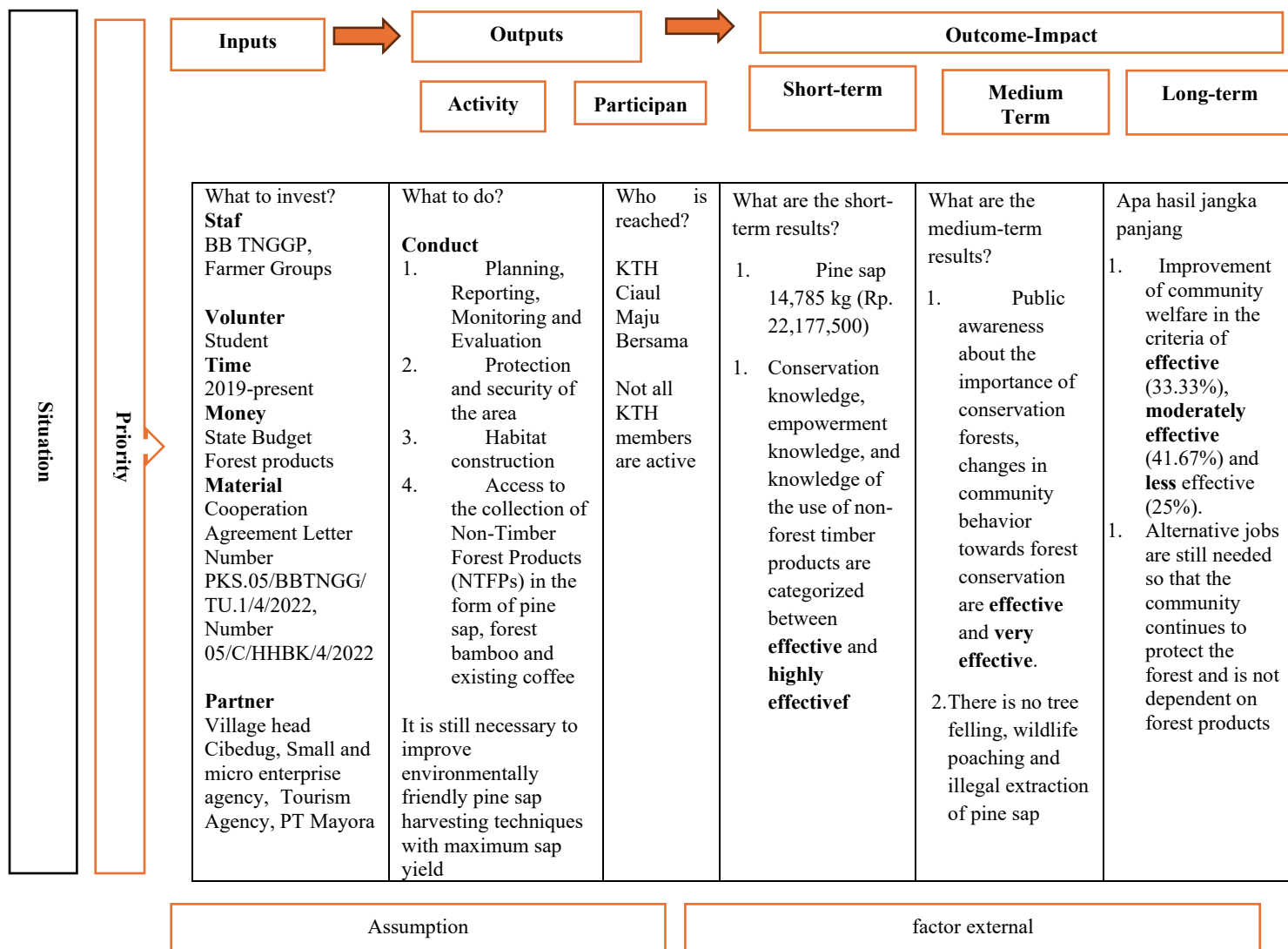


Figure 2 Logic of Forest Conservation Partnership Model in Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park

3.2 Inputs Indicator

The input indicator analyzes the sources required to run the conservation partnership programme. These sources include

1. Human Resources

The manager of the conservation partnership program consists of two partnering parties, namely the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Management, namely the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Office, Tapos, PTN Region III Bogor Section PTN Region VI, and

Resort PTN Tapos with partners, namely KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama. The Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Office, Tapos, PTN Region III Bogor Section PTN Region VI Resort PTN Tapos is in charge of partnership program activities in the Cinakimun Block Traditional Zone. In this case, it has responsibilities related to providing socialization and information about the conservation partnership program as well as supervision, coaching, and supervision activities. Officers who carry out this activity include Section Heads, Resort Heads, Planners, and forestry extension workers. Meanwhile, KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama consists of a head and its members.

2. Volunteers

Volunteers in this conservation partnership program consisted of the people of Ciaul Hamlet, students of IPB University, and UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, who contributed even though they did not receive direct rewards in the form of honorarium/income.

3. Time

The conservation partnership program began in 2019 for the first period, and on April 28, 2022, an extension was made for the second period. To date, the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Office granted access to NTFP utilization to KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama, according to the cooperation agreement Number:PKS.05/BBTNGGP/TU.1/4/2022, Number: 05/C/HHBK/4/2022 Dated April 28, 2022, Regarding Granting Access to Non-Timber Forest Products Collection in the Cinakimun Block Traditional Zone at PTN Tapos Resort, PTN Region VI Tapos Section, PTN Region III Bogor Division, Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (TNGGP). The conservation partnership program is evaluated annually to determine the progress of the partnership.

4. Financing

The main financing for the conservation partnership program comes from the DIPA APBN of the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Office, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Other financing comes from the conservation partnership between TNGGP and KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama.

5. Materials/Legal basis

The implementation of the conservation partnership program is a cooperation agreement Number: PKS.05/BBTNGGP/TU.1/4/2022, Number: 05/C/HHBK/4/2022 Dated April 28, 2022, Regarding Granting Access to Collection of Non-Timber Forest Products in the Traditional Zone of the Cinakimun Block at PTN Tapos Resort, PTN Region VI Tapos Section, PTN Region III Bogor Division, Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (TNGGP).

6. Partners

The partnering party is the partnering party, namely the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Management, namely the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Center, Tapos, PTN Region III Bogor Section PTN Region VI Resort PTN Tapos with partners, namely KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama. However, various other parties may become partners of these two

parties to run the program. These parties include the Head of Cibedug Village, the UMKM Office, the Tourism Office, PT Mayora.

7. Area of cooperation

The area of cooperation with the Ciaul Maju Bersama Forest Farmer Group (KTH) was given access to the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products in a cooperation area of 16.66 ha (Sixteen Koma Six Hectares) in the Cinakimun Block Traditional Zone. In the input indicators in the form of human resources, costs, time, legal basis, volunteers, and partners are adequate for implementing a conservation partnership between the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Center and Ciaul Maju Bersama Forest Farmer Group (KTH).

3.3 Outputs Indicator

In the output indicator, researchers analyzed the activities and participants that were part of program implementation, also known as program interventions or treatments. The activities include the following:

Activities

There are various activities carried out in the conservation partnership program in Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park, these activities include:

1. Planning, Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Activities carried out included socialization of cooperation agreements and preparation of group governance agreements carried out at the Tapos PTN Resort Office with the attendance of KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama members. A group governance agreement was prepared at the PTN Tapos Resort Office with the attendance of the KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama members. Preparation and submission of semi-annual reports based on the results of harvesting for each semester. The Annual Evaluation Meeting is held after the end of RKT I, which will be held at the PTN Bogor Field Office.

2. Area Protection and Security

a. Making Signs and Marking Boundary Pal

Planting of signs and marking of boundary pals were carried out on July 17-19, 2022. Carried out by members of KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama, together with TNGGP officers at PTN Tapos Resort. This boundary marking is expected to mark the traditional and rehabilitation zones of the Cinakimun Block.

b. Routine patrol

Routine patrols were carried out 2 times, including activities carried out on: 1) Patrol on July 16, 2022. Patrols were carried out on July 16, 2022, in the Kojas Sand Block. Patrols were placed on the area boundary line. Technical activities in the field include the following.

- Checking for the presence of pals
- Cleaning Pal Locations
- Filling a tally sheet

c. Socialization/Facilitation Meeting Related to Forest Protection and Security

The socialization/facilitation of meetings related to forest protection and security was held at the secretariat of KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama with IPB student participants. In addition, participants received information related to the manufacture of KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama products, such as probiotics (Banana Heart Juice), Trichoderma (positive bacteria for plant roots), and Sonari Worm Cultivation. The Forest Farmers Group and TNGGP Officers provided information and practice in the two internship practice groups.

d. Supervision/Coordination in the context of Forest Control and Security

Supervision was performed by checking the location of the Cinakimun Block NTFP PKS on July 30, 2022. In field supervision, the Head of the PTN III Bogor and the Head of the PTN VI Tapos Division checked for the existence of traditional zone boundary marks managed by KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama. In practice, boundary markers are installed on the boundaries of traditional and rehabilitation zones. In addition, the leadership provided direction and emphasized the objectives and scope of cooperation in the context of community empowerment by providing access to the collection of Non-Timber Forest Products in the Cinakimun Block Traditional Zone at PTN Tapos Resort.

e. Maintenance of Forest Security Information Network/Security Operations

The maintenance of the forest security information network is carried out in coordination with related agencies to establish communication between parties.

3. Habitat Development

a. Nursery Establishment

The method used in the implementation of activities through nurseries at Tapos Resort, KTH land location, among others: 1) purchase of nursery materials and equipment, 2) nursery construction, 3) non-operational goods expenditure in the form of collecting seeds/seedlings, 4) non-operational goods expenditure in the form of filling planting media, and 5) non-operational goods expenditure in the form of filling plant seedlings.

4. Access to Non-Timber Forest Product Collection

a. Potential inventory

Potential inventory is made from the results of the Cinakimun Anveg Count activities from the data of the Conservation Technical Division at the Balai, and is made into a standard assessment/verification document for conservation partnership applications related to granting access to traditional utilization in the Cinakimun Zone/Block.

b. Recording NTFP results

NTFP yields are recorded every harvest month and weighed as witnessed by officers and KTH members.

c. Preparation of group administration

Training on Community Empowerment governance is referred to in paragraph (1), including training on the formation of community groups, institutional development of community groups, strengthening of community institutions, management and technical activities of Community Empowerment, activity reporting, financial management, and/or marketing. Regular KTH meetings are held every month after harvest, and the cash harvest results are discussed for sustainability programs. Some of the harvest results that have been used as

programs or activities include: 1) group business development in the form of livestock, 2) group business development in the form of tourism infrastructure, and 3) social assistance for underprivileged people in the form of education costs.

d. **Training and Counseling for Forest Farmer Groups**

Training and counseling in the field of conservation includes an introduction to conservation related to the utilization of the area, the potential of KSA/KPA natural resources in a sustainable manner, and the preparation of participatory plans by the community. Training on a productive economy that supports conservation in the form of an introduction to economic activities in accordance with conservation principles and has the potential to increase the income and welfare of the community. Training and counseling for KTH was carried out in the form of a Comparative Study of Potato Cultivation, Making Organic Liquid Fertilizer, Making Trichoderma Mushrooms, and Making Plant Growth Promoting Rizobacteria) in Batu Belang Village, Sukaluyu Village, Pangalengan District, Bandung Regency. The purpose of this comparative study was to gain insight into community empowerment through potato commodity cultivation for the Ciaul Maju Bersama KTH group. The aim is to add insight into the form of: 1) the potato cultivation process, 2) the process of land cultivation, and 3) the process of making organic fertilizers, insecticides, and fungicides. The implementation was carried out in Batu Belah Village, Sukaluyu Village, Pangalengan District, Bandung Regency, on November 1–2, 2022.

Partnership facilitation

Providing access to Non-Timber Forest Products to KTH Ciaul Maju with the following objectives:

1. Strengthening regional governance and supporting the protection, preservation, and sustainable utilization of TNGGP biodiversity
2. Increasing the independence and welfare of the local community through access to the collection of Non-Timber Forest Products in the Cinakimun Block TNGGP Traditional Zone.

In general, the implementation of conservation partnership cooperation in the form of providing access to NTFP collection in the form of pine resin between the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Center (BBTNGGP) and Ciaul Maju Bersama Forest Farmer Group (KTH) can run smoothly. However, there were several technical obstacles.

1. The implementation of pine resin collection can only be carried out in the 3rd month (June 2022) after the signing of the cooperation due to harvesting standards.
3. In November 2022, there was no harvest because of weather factors or the flowering season.

The pine resin harvesting technique provided by the Gede Pangrango National Park Center does not produce the maximum pine resin.

Participant

The Ciaul Maju Bersama Forest Farmer Group (KTH) has 19 members, but only six people are active members; other members still participate in derivative activities or sustainable programs.

3.4 Outcomes-Impact Indicator

In the outcomes-impact indicator, researchers analyzed matters related to program objectives

1. Short-term

In the short-term objectives, the success of the conservation partnership between the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Office and the Ciaul Maju Bersama Forest Farmers Group can be seen in various aspects measured, namely conservation knowledge, empowerment knowledge, and knowledge of the utilization of non-forest timber products. Regarding conservation knowledge, 33.33% were categorized as very effective and 66.67% were categorized as effective. Regarding empowerment knowledge, 25% were categorized as very effective, and 75% as effective. In the knowledge aspect of the utilization of non-forest wood products, 8.33% were categorized as very effective and 83.33% were categorized as effective.

In the three aspects of short-term goals, no respondent stated that it was sufficient, insufficient, or ineffective. The community gained knowledge about conservation, empowerment, and utilization of non-timber forest products from Balai Besar Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park and from various partners involved. The achievement of the short-term goals of the conservation partnership can be seen from the results of the pine resin harvest conducted by KTH Ciaul Maju Bersama. From the results of this conservation partnership, the Ciaul Maju Bersama Forest Farmer Group (KTH) was able to harvest 14,785 kg of pine resin or the equivalent of Rp 22,177,500. The results of the study are in line with the results of Maharani Safitri et al (2023) research on the motivation for community participation in partnership programs, including increased income, permanent employment, access to assistance, and funding from third parties[17].

2. Medium Term

The achievement of the medium-term objectives of the forest conservation partnership is seen from the aspects of community awareness of the importance of conservation forests and changes in community behavior towards forest conservation. Regarding public awareness of the importance of conservation forests, the categories of very effective (41.67%) and effective (58.33%) were included. There were the respondents stated that it was sufficient, insufficient, or ineffective. Through conservation extension activities, the local community realized the importance of preserving the forest and maintaining the balance of nature. Damage to nature threatens life.

Changes in community behavior towards forest conservation were categorized as effective (58.33%), moderately effective (16.67%), and less effective (25%). Since the existence of a conservation partnership, there has been a change in behavior towards forest conservation, although the change in behavior has not been optimal. There are no more cases of illegal logging, pine resin collection, and wildlife poaching, especially in the Cikanimum Block. The surrounding community also cares if there are activities that directly damage the environment reported to the Gede Pangrango National Park Center. The results of this study are in line with the research of Okthalamo et al. (2022) that the conservation partnership programme has not been effective and optimal but has been able to change the community paradigm in supporting conservation area governance [15]. There is an increase in public knowledge and understanding of the importance of conservation partnership programs [9].

3. Long Term

In the long-term achievement of the conservation partnership between the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Center and the Ciaul Maju Bersama Forest Farmer Group (KTH), there has been an increase in community welfare. With regard to improving community welfare, there has not been an increase in welfare and it is included in the criteria for effective (33.33%), moderately effective (41.67%), and less effective (25%). The lack of prosperity of the community around Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park is not only caused by the conservation partnership program but also by the condition of the community itself. Conservation partnerships provide legal access to pine resin collection and generate income for forest farmer groups. However, in terms of income, it is insufficient to fulfill daily needs.

Community empowerment in nature is expected to open new job alternatives for communities around the forest, so that the work carried out by the surrounding community does not interfere with the preservation of the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (TNGGP) conservation area, and even the surrounding community can help preserve the forest.

In general, using as many as 18 questions from 12 respondents, the evaluation of this forest conservation partnership obtained a score of 952 out of a maximum score of 1080. When viewed from the evaluation criteria, 952 were included in the criteria between effective and very effective. The input and output aspects are categorized as very effective, but the outcome is categorized as effective, whereas the impact of the conservation partnership program is categorized as moderately effective.

The results of the research are in line with the concept of Conservation Partnership is a win-win solution in order to balance the interests of conservation and ensure the lives and welfare of the community [7] which is carried out by helping productive economic businesses, building business networks by involving related parties, and optimizing the use of forest resources [8]. Awards from the local government will greatly motivate the community to participate in the conservation partnerships [10].

4. Conclusion

The conservation partnership program between the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (BBTNGGP) and the Ciaul Maju Forest Farmers Group (KTH) can be carried out effectively. The Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park Center (BBTNGGP) benefits from preserving the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park ecosystem. Communities around the forest are not a threat to forest sustainability, but can contribute to protecting and preserving the forest. The utilization of forest products by the surrounding community is the only forest product that can be utilized in accordance with the cooperation agreement. The Ciaul Maju Forest Farmer Group (KTH), which is the party given access to the utilization of non-timber forest products, can be an agent of change in conservation activities, so that public awareness of the importance of protecting the forest emerges.

Involvement of the Ciaul Maju Forest Farmer Group (KTH) in the stages/activities of 1) Planning, Reporting, Monitoring, and Evaluation; 2) Protection and security of the area; 3) Habitat development; and 4) Access to the collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in the form of pine resin, forest bamboo, and existing coffee still faces challenges and obstacles so that the forest conservation partnership still needs improvement so that it benefits both parties.

Practical implications of this article for the improvement of conservation partnership programmes 1) Planning, Reporting, Monitoring, and Evaluation: A planning, reporting, monitoring, and evaluation system is needed that is easily understood and implemented by both parties. The Ciaul Maju Forest Farmer Group (KTH) does not feel burdened by a complicated administration, while the Gede Pangrango National Park Center receives reports that can be accounted for financially. 2) Protection and security of the area still require joint activities to protect and secure the area. 3) Habitat development has not yet involved the Ciaul Maju Forest Farmer Group (KTH), so conservation partnerships in habitat development still need to be improved. 4) Access to collection of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), granting access to the collection of non-timber forest products at certain times and in certain areas, is only limited to affirmation policies, while efforts are needed so that the livelihoods of communities around the forest do not interfere with the forest ecosystem.

On the theoretical implications, the logic model approach contributes to understanding how partnerships can contribute to conservation goals and community well-being, and can be used to evaluate programmes and activities in a comprehensive yet easy-to-understand approach.

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