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The party's role on the management of Nabire nature tourism park in Kimi Bay District of Nabire Regency

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Abstract

This research study was to determine the parties, roles, interests and influence of the parties and the collaboration relationship of the parties in the management of Nabire TWA in Kimi Bay District, Nabire Regency. Based on the results of the study, it was known that there were 21 parties in the management of Nabire TWA based on entities as government and community including BBKSDA Papua, KSDA Region II Nabire Division, Head of Air Mandidi Village, Head of Kimi Bay District, Nabire Regency Culture, Youth, Sports and Tourism Office, DLH, DPUPR, Nabire Regency Education Office, BAPPEDA, Dispenda, BPN/ATR, USWIM, Customary Rights Owners, Traditional Leaders, Women Leaders, Youth Leaders, HIPETA NGOs, Tourist Attraction Owners, Visitors and Communities Around TWA.

The role of the parties to the level of influence and importance based on grouping in the quadrant assessment, namely as a group of key players consisting of the Papua BBKSDA, Nabire Region II KSDA Division and Customary Rights Owners. The context setter group, namely the Nabire Regency Environment Office, the Nabire Regency PUPR Office, the Head of Air Mandidi Village, the Head of Kimi Bay District, traditional leaders, youth leaders, leaders, women and community leaders. The subject group, namely the Nabire Regency Culture, Youth, Sports and Tourism Office, Nabire Regency Dispenda, USWIM, HIPETA NGO, Communities Around TWA and Tourist Attraction Owners. The crowd group, namely the Nabire Regency Education Office, BPN / ATR and visitors. The highest value of the level of influence and importance in the management of TWA was 22 (twenty-two) by BBKSDA Papua and the Nabire Region II KSDA Division as the controlling authority in the implementation and decision making of Nabire TWA management. Furthermore, the lowest value of the level of influence and importance of 5 (five) was the visitors. The visitors benefit from TWA Nabire. Although the level of importance and influence was low and not directly involved in management, visitors could be educated about the management of TWA which was different from other tourist attractions. Knowledge about the existence of conservation areas that still maintain the existence of surrounding natural resources. Cooperative relationships based on interaction, continuity, synergy, strength by key players had a value of 4.3 with the highest value. Furthermore, the subject group had a value of rights, responsibilities and benefits of 3, the context setter group had a value of 2.9 and finally the crowd group had a value of rights, responsibilities and benefits of 1.7 which indicated that the value of rights, responsibilities and benefits of the parties would be lower as the level of influence and interest in the management of Nabire TWA decreases.

Keywords: Parties; Roles; Interests; Influence; Relationships; TWA; Nabire

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1. Introduction

The involvement of the parties greatly influenced the final result of what was planned in the activity. According to Freeman ([1], [2]), the definition of parties or stakeholders was a person or group that affects and was affected by a corporate goal. Parties play an important role in solving problems, had the ability to manage conflicts, empower the community, and form coalitions in the community [3].

Conservation area management was not easy, because it must be based on every reference that had occurred based on ongoing conditions. According to [4], many conservation area management problems result from the preparation of plans that had not referred to most of the references that actually must be done at all times. Furthermore, it was said that institutions rationally influenced the effectiveness value of the area in addition to budgeted cost support and better management personalities. The activeness of the Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation Institution in synergy with other parties was highly expected to be able to organize a Natural Tourism Park area, so that it could be maintained from various threats that occur every day.

One of the management of Nature Tourism Parks which growing was the utilization of environmental services as a way to avoid changes in area damage, namely involving the community to manage, then natural resources were expected to be maintained. Problems faced in the management of conservation areas were always related to community activities in fulfilling their needs [5]. Therefore, environmental services management would be a good alternative to support the livelihoods of people living in the area and utilize environmental services as a source of income and economic improvement [6].

One of the conservation areas with the status of Nature Tourism Park within the scope of BBKSDA Papua was TWA Nab ire which was located in Air Mandidi Village, Kimi Bay District, Nab ire Regency, Central Papua Province. This area was established based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number 782 / Menhut-II / 2012 dated December 27, 2012, Nab ire Nature Tourism Park was located in the coastal area, which was administratively located in Kimi Bay District with an area of ± 82,873 Ha. Based on data from BBKSDA Papua through Region II Nab ire that the establishment of Nab ire Nature Tourism Park because it had the uniqueness of white sand with the beauty of coral reefs as a place to live several species of fish. Furthermore, as a habitat for bird-life and types of orchids along the coastline and accompanied by mangrove areas that were used as a buffer against coastal abrasion [7].

This conservation area was faced with the dynamics of area utilization which resulted in a shift in the potential of the area both groups of birds, orchids, coral reefs and mangroves. [7] suggested that the community around TWA utilizes mangrove areas as a place to look for crabs, shellfish, fish and energy materials (firewood) and Christmas decoration materials. Likewise, the use of part of the land for Moringa plants, betel nut as a business prospect commodity in improving the economy including environmental services through the development of the natural and attractive tourism potential of TWA Nab ire Beach. However, there were also tourism managers who did not follow the provisions of area utilization, so that the area was opened with the fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure to support beach recreation. The development of Nab ire TWA required good management in order to attract visitors, so as to improve the economy of the tourism business community.

Nab ire Nature Tourism Park had an important function for the community and environmental conditions. Community-based ecotourism management would not be carried out properly if parties with various interests were not fully involved, even cooperating optimally [8]. Nab ire Nature Tourism Park really needed great attention from all interested parties through the synergy of community empowerment programs in addition to protection and preservation programs. There were a number of parties who had contributed to the management of this area, but information related to the role of the parties and other aspects in the management of Nab ire TWA had not yet known. On the other hand, reality showed that ideal management efforts had not yet been realized, as the vulnerability of Nab ire TWA sustainability could be seen from the lack of management, the lack of initial data as information material for the community about the existence of Nab ire Natural Tourism Park and the potential of natural resources in it. Some of these issues need to be followed up which lead to structuring the participation of the parties and the implementation of networking of the parties to conservation activities in Nab ire TWA and the lack of participation of the parties in being able to improve community-based management of Nab ire TWA towards conservation and tourism functions. The purpose of this study was to determine the parties, the interests and influence of the parties and the collaboration relationship between the parties in the management of Nab ire Wildlife Park in Kimi Bay District, Nab ire Regency.

2. Material and methods

2.1. Place and Time

This research was conducted in Nab ire Nature Tourism Park in Kimi Bay District, Nab ire Regency for 3 months (March to May 2024).

2.2. Methods and Techniques

The method used in this research was descriptive method with interview technique. According to [9] that descriptive research through a qualitative approach was used to determine the variable value of one or more variables that were interrelated and influence each other. Furthermore, semi-structured and open-ended in-depth interview techniques lead to a series of questions given by researchers to respondents that allowed new questions in the flow of the previous discussion to be explored and developed in order to obtain as much information as possible. Field observation techniques were carried out directly and indirectly related to the parties, their respective roles and cooperative relationships in the management of Nab ire TWA.

2.3. Data Collection

The data collected consisted of primary data and secondary data through observation, interviews and literature studies. Primary data was obtained from interviews with all parties, both government and non-government. Observation techniques through systematic observation and recording.

2.4. Data Processing and Analysis

The analysis used was divided into 2 (two) referring to [10] which were applied in the implementation of the role of each party and integrated collaboration carried out in Nab ire TWA management activities (protection, preservation and utilization). The analysis of the parties was the stage of determining the decision making that would be achieved in managing the TWA, where the steps of data processing and analysis were as follows:

2.4.1. Identify the parties

Identification of the parties was carried out to find out the parties who had a role in managing the Nab ire TWA area in protection and utilization activities, both government and non-government (community).

2.4.2. Role of the Parties

It was necessary for the parties who play a role to find out what had been done in implementing involvement in the management of TWA Nab ire which agreed with the applicable decisions. As a basis for studying the roles of the parties, according to [11] took a 4 R analysis approach, namely Rights, Responsibilities, Revenues and Relationships.

Rights (rights), including the rights owned by the parties in decision making, policy formulation and implementation of the management of Nature Tourism Parks

Responsibilities (responsibilities), consisting of authority, and obligations and other duties of the parties related to the implementation of the management of the Nature Tourism Park

Revenues (Benefits), were the benefits or profits obtained by the parties, either directly or indirectly as a result of implementing the management of TWA Nab ire

Relationship, a continuous interaction between two or more parties, both positive and negative. Positive form if there was no conflict, while negative if one party was harmed so that it resulted in conflict.

2.4.3. Level of Influence and Interest of the Parties

Seeing the involvement of each party and the implementation of multi-stakeholder integrated collaboration in supporting the management and preservation of TWA Nab ire by taking an inventory of the parties, both people, groups and institutions who also influenced and impact through participation and cooperation both from a positive side or negative. Next, they were grouped according to influence and level of importance using the following tabulation:

Table 1 Calculation of measures for assessing the interests and influence of the parties

Score	Value	Criteria	Interest
5	21-25	Very High	Very supportive of management implementation
4	16-20	High	Supported management implementation
3	11-15	High enough	Enough to influence management implementation
2	6-10	Not high enough	Lack of support for management implementation
1	0-5	Low	Did not support management implementation
			Influence
5	21-25	Very High	Very influential on management implementation
4	16-20	High	Influenced management implementation
3	11-15	High enough	Enough to influence management implementation
2	6-10	Not high enough	Less influenced on management implementation
1	0-5	Low	Did not affect management implementation

Furthermore, the results in the table above based on the degree of influence and interest would be included in the quadrant illustrating the position and role of the parties in implementing cooperation in managing TWA Nab ire as presented in the table. According to [12] quadrant division, as follows:

Key Players

The party who had legal authority when making decisions and had a high interest and influence on management implementation. It was a group that acts as a driving force as the main actor in management.

Supporter (Context setter)

Influential parties, but who had little interest, were at risk of management implementation.

Subject (Subjects)

Parties who had low influence but high interest in management. Even though they had high interests, their capacity was low, so this party could become influential if they formed associations with other parties.

Other Followers (Crowd)

Parties with low interest and low influence on the desired resulted in management and as consideration for joint participation in producing decisions.

2.4.4. Relations (Collaboration) between Parties

The final step in the analysis of the parties was to analyze the level of relationship between the parties. In relation to the roles of the parties, the relationship between parties would include an assessment of the interaction (cooperation) between two or more people, both positively and negatively. In measuring relationships between parties by providing an assessment of interaction, continuity, synergy, strength and conflict.

Table 2 Analysis of relationships in the implementation of multi-stakeholder integration collaboration (relationship)

Value	Relationship	Interaction	Continuity	Synergy	Strengthen	Conflict
5	Very good	Yes	Continued	Yes	Strong	No
4	Good	Yes	Continued	Yes	Enough	No
3	Pretty good	Yes	Continued	No	Weak	No
2	Not good	Yes	No	No	Weak	No
1	No connection	Yes	No	No	Weak	No
0	Not identified	-	-	-	-	-
-1	Potential for conflict	Yes	No	No	Weak	Yes
-2	Conflicts usually/frequently occur	Yes	No	No	Weak	Yes

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Parties

Based on the results of surveys and interviews, it was known that as many as 21 parties participated in the management of TWA Nab ire, including the Central Government, Regional Government, NGOs, communities and universities. The respective parties were BBKSDA Papua, KSDA Region II Nab ire Division, Head of Air Mandidi Village, Head of Teluk Kimi District, Nab ire Regency Culture, Youth, Sports and Tourism Service, DLH, DPUPR, Nab ire Regency Education Office, BAPPEDA, Dispenda , BPN/ATR, USWIM, Customary Rights Owners, Traditional Leaders, Women's Leaders, Youth Leaders, HIPETA NGOs, Tourist Attraction Owners, Visitors and Communities Around TWA.

The participation of these parties was based on management activities carried out including protection (supervision and monitoring), preservation (forest and land rehabilitation) and utilization of area potential (land use and tourist destinations).

3.2. Role of the Parties

The parties in managing TWA Nab ire had different roles in managing the TWA Nab ire area. This role included protection, preservation and utilization of the potential of the Nab ire TWA area. Implementation of the protection program in question included protecting the area against deforestation and utilization of other resources, both wildlife and land. The preservation program included forest and land rehabilitation activities through seeding, planting and maintaining plants. Furthermore, the utilization program focused more on developing tourist destinations, both beaches and forests, through farmer groups and other forms of community.

Based on the results of the analysis, it was known that the roles of the parties regarding the level of influence and interest were based on groupings in the quadrant assessment, namely as a group of key players consisting of the BBKSDA Papua, KSDA Region II Nab ire Sector and Customary Rights Owners. The context setter group, namely the Nab ire Regency Environmental Service, Nab ire Regency PUPR Service, Head of Air Mandidi Village, Head of Teluk Kimi District, Traditional Leaders, Youth Leaders, Figures, Women and Community Figures. The subject groups, namely the Nab ire Regency Culture, Youth, Sports and Tourism Office, Nab ire Regency Dispenda, USWIM, NGO HIPETA, Communities around TWA and Tourist Attraction Owners. Crowd groups, namely the Nab ire Regency Education Office, BPN/ATR and visitors.

All parties in the management of TWA Nab ire contributed to the protection, preservation and utilization of TWA Nab ire directly and were closely related or indirectly and were not related to the management of TWA Nab ire. The number of parties in TWA management showed that there were roles and interests that may differ between the parties and one of them was the local community, in this case the owner of a tourist attraction. According to [13], [14] local communities had greater dependence and interest in the use of natural resources around them, so that communities were influenced by conservation management activities. According to [15], people were looking for alternative income sources that could meet their daily needs easily and quickly, such as looking for fish, shellfish, shrimp, including turtle eggs and other natural resources that could be used to support their lives.

3.3. Level of Influence (interest) and Interests (influences) of the Parties

The highest score for the level of influence and interest in TWA management was 22 (twenty two) by BBKSDA Papua and KSDA Region II Nab ire Sector as the controlling authority in implementing and making decisions on managing TWA Nab ire. Furthermore, the lowest value for the level of influence and importance of 5 (five) was the visitors. Visitors benefit from TWA Nab ire. Even though the level of interest and influence was low and they were not directly involved in management, visitors could be educated about the management of TWA which was different from other tourist attractions. Knowledge about the existence of conservation areas that maintain the existence of surrounding natural resources.

Table 3 Quantitative level of interest and influence of the parties

No	The Parties	Influences	Interest
1	BBKSDA Papua	22	22
2	Nab ire Region II Natural Resources Conservation Sector	22	22
3	Head of Air Mandidi Village	16	14
4	Head of Teluk Kimi District	11	9
5	Department of Culture, Youth Tourism and Sports District Nab ire	11	15
6	Nab ire Regency Environmental Service	13	11
7	Dinas PUPR Kab. Nab ire	14	7
8	Nab ire Regency Education Office	6	6
9	BAPPEDA Kab. Nab ire	6	6
10	Dispenda Kab. Nab ire	7	11
11	National Land Agency /ATR	6	5
12	Universitas Satya Wiyata Mandala	7	11
13	Owner of Customary Rights	17	17
14	Public Figure	12	8
15	Traditional Figure	13	8
16	Woman Figure	11	6
17	Youth Figure	11	8
18	LSM HIPETA	14	17
19	Tourist Place Owner	15	16
20	Visitors	5	5
21	Communities Around TWA	9	11

In the key players group, the highest scores for the level of influence and interest in TWA management were 22 (twenty two) respectively by BBKSDA Papua and KSDA Region II Nab ire Sector as the holders of controlling authority in the implementation and decision making of Nab ire TWA management. Next, it was the Owner of Customary Rights with a value of 17 in the level of influence and interest. Management of the Nab ire Nature Tourism Park (TWA), the Papua Natural Resources Conservation Center (BBKSDA Papua) and the Nab ire Region II Natural Resources Conservation Sector as the Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) which had the main responsibility for activities to protect and utilize the Nab ire TWA through ecotourism and its preservation. Apart from that, BBKSDA and KSDA Region II were also policy makers in TWA management. Customary Rights Owners and Traditional Leaders also played an important role in TWA management, because they played a role in granting Customary Land Release Letters to owners of Nature Tourism locations in TWA Nab ire. The results of interviews with beach tourism business owners at TWA Nab ire showed that they had utilized the Customary Land Release Certificate issued by the Customary Rights owner through Traditional

Leaders as a tourism business location. Several beach owners had even tried to propose a land certificate to BPN/ATR, and two of them had succeeded in obtaining it. However, there were six beach owners who were unable to continue proposing to make land certificates because the proposed land was in the TWA Nab ire Nature Tourism Park area which had been detected by the One Data Application System between the Ministry of Forestry, BPN/ATR, and the Ministry of DUKCAPIL. Management of Beach Tourism in the TWA Nab ire Nature Tourism Park was promising because of the uniqueness and attractiveness of the surrounding tourist attractions. Customary Rights Owners and Traditional Leaders also played an important role in resolving internal conflicts between beach tourism managers at TWA Nab ire, especially related to boundaries between beach owners.

In the subject group, HIPETA NGO had the highest level of influence and importance. The level of influence with a value of 14 (fourteen) was quite high and the level of importance was 17 (seventeen). The level of interest of the HIPETA NGO was above the level of influence. As an institution involved as an environmental observer and nature preserver, the HIPETA NGO could be counted as a key actor in future collaborations. Its existence was very influential, because it had 275 (two hundred and seventy five) assisted groups, consisting of forest farmers, fishermen, fisheries and livestock. The HIPETA NGO must also be well structured as an organization. The lowest parties in the subject group were Dispenda and USWIM with an influence value of 7 (seven) each and an interest level of 11 (eleven) each. The Nab ire Regency Tourism and Culture Office had an important role in managing natural resources, especially in the tourism and cultural sectors in Nab ire Regency. According to the results of an interview with the Head of the Nab ire Regency Tourism Office, the government had carried out an inventory of a number of natural and cultural tourist attractions in Nab ire Regency, although tourism management in Nab ire Regency had existed and developed over the last four decades, only one tourist attraction had received priority for intensive management because was considered an asset of the Nab ire Regency Tourism and Culture Office which was not within the TWA area. Management of natural tourism, especially TWA in Nab ire Regency, was currently still carried out independently by the community, and had not received development assistance before being regulated in the latest regulations from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. Natural tourism management in the Nab ire TWA area was still carried out independently by the community, and no development assistance had been provided to beach tourism managers before the latest regulations from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Creative Economy were socialized. According to the Tourism Department's work plan, after socializing the latest regulations from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Creative Economy, it would continue with the registration or tourism business registration stage by managers of natural tourism objects and cultural tourism objects to the Tourism Department in order to obtain an object management registration number. Until now, the Tourism Office had not provided assistance to tourist attraction managers because they followed technical regulations which stipulate that recipients of assistance must have an official land certificate issued by BPN/ATR. This meant that the Nab ire TWA area had not received assistance from the Tourism Office because it had not met the specified criteria.

In the context setter group, the one with the highest score was the Head of Air Mandidi Village with an influence score of 16 (sixteen) and an importance score of 14 (fourteen), while the one with the lowest score was a female figure with a score of 11 (eleven) on influence level and 6 (11) on the level of importance. DPUPR had an important role in building and maintaining existing infrastructure in TWA, such as roads, supporting facilities, and so on. The Nab ire Regency Environmental Service had an important role in managing the Nab ire TWA Nature Tourism Park (TWA). This service was responsible for monitoring and evaluating the environmental impacts caused by activities around TWA. Apart from that, the Environmental Service could also provide recommendations and suggestions regarding nature conservation and conservation efforts at TWA Nab ire. The PUPR Service had a role in building and maintaining infrastructure around TWA Nab ire, such as roads, bridges and other supporting facilities. They were responsible for creating good accessibility to TWA, making it easier for visitors and officers to manage and maintain TWA sustainability. The village head had a role as a local figure who supports the Nab ire TWA management activities at the village or village level. They could become a liaison between local communities and related parties in efforts to preserve nature and develop tourism in TWA. The village head could also facilitate community participation in TWA conservation and management activities. Traditional leaders had an important role in maintaining local wisdom and environmental sustainability around TWA Nab ire. They could provide direction and guidance based on traditional values and traditions in nature conservation efforts. The involvement of Traditional Leaders could also strengthen the relationship between humans and nature and maintain the balance of the ecosystem in TWA. Youth leaders had a role as agents of change and innovation in the management of TWA Nab ire. They could be a driving force in carrying out conservation activities, research, environmental education and sustainable tourism development at TWA. The involvement of youth leaders could also bring new enthusiasm and positive energy in preserving nature. Women figures had an important role in managing TWA Nab ire, especially in terms of social and cultural sustainability. They could provide different perspectives and local wisdom values in nature conservation efforts. The involvement of women leaders could also strengthen gender roles in TWA management and encourage women's active participation in conservation and tourism activities. Through the involvement of the various parties above as context setters in the

management of the TWA Nab ire Nature Tourism Park, it was hoped that strong synergy and collaboration could be created in an effort to preserve nature, strengthen local culture, and improve the welfare of the community around TWA.

The crowd group had a level of influence and interest starting from the Education Department with an influence value of 6 (six) and an interest of 6 (six) and the lowest was Visitors with an influence value of 5 (five) and an interest of 5 (five). District Education Department. Nab ire had an important role in managing the Nab ire Nature Tourism Park (TWA), especially in terms of environmental education. With the involvement of the Education Department, it was hoped that environmental education programs could be carried out for the community and students regarding the importance of preserving nature and ecosystems at TWA Nab ire. This could increase public awareness of the importance of preserving nature and could help in TWA conservation efforts. The involvement of BPN/ATR in managing the TWA Nab ire Nature Tourism Park was important in terms of regulating and monitoring land ownership status around the TWA. BPN/ATR could assist in resolving land problems that could affect the continuity of TWA management. Apart from that, BPN/ATR could also provided information regarding the boundaries of the TWA area and land use rights around the TWA. With the involvement of BPN/ATR, it was hoped that legal certainty regarding land ownership could be created and could support nature conservation efforts in TWA Nab ire. Visitors benefit from TWA Nab ire. Even though the level of interest and influence was low and they were not directly involved in management, visitors could be educated about the management of TWA which was different from other tourist attractions. Knowledge about the existence of conservation areas that maintained the existence of surrounding natural resources. The response from respondents was that most of them preferred a natural atmosphere like they had never encountered in other tourist attractions. So the concern was also to provide knowledge to business owners to maintain natural conditions as they really were as areas that were protected and strive to be sustainable and balanced.

The involvement of the three parties above in managing TWA Nab ire was very important to create synergy between various sectors in efforts to preserve nature and develop sustainable tourism. With good cooperation between related parties, it was hoped that TWA Nab ire could be managed well and provide maximum benefits for the environment and surrounding communities. In the realization of cooperation, the success of policy implementation was determined by the functioning of good institutions in accordance with the rights, responsibilities and desired benefits [11].

The results of the analysis showed that all parties had rights, responsibilities and benefits in managing TWA Nab ire. The key players had a score of 4.3 as the highest score. Next, the subject group had a value of rights, responsibilities and benefits of 3, the context setter group had a value of 2.9 and finally the crowd group had a value of rights, responsibilities and benefits of 1.7. The results of this assessment showed that the value of the rights, responsibilities and benefits of the parties would be lower along with the lower level of influence and interest in the management of TWA Nab ire. The values of rights, responsibilities and benefits mutually influence the roles of the parties. The higher the value, the better the influence on the management of TWA Nab ire. Results of analysis of the relationship between the influence and interests of the parties on the management of the Nab ire TWA through area protection, preservation and utilization activities.

The distribution pattern of the relationship between the influence and interests of the parties regarding the management of TWA Nab ire showed that there was a connection between the influences that the parties had on its management. Highly involved parties had close relationships with other parties, while some parties had more limited relationships.

3.4. Relations of the Parties in the Management of TWA Nab ire

Interaction, continuity, synergy, strength by key players had a score of 4.3 with the highest score. Furthermore, the subject group had a value of rights, responsibilities and benefits of 3, the context setter group had a value of 2.9 and finally the crowd group had a value of rights, responsibilities and benefits of 1.7 which showed that the value of the rights, responsibilities and benefits of the parties would getting lower along with the lower level of influence and interest in the management of TWA Nab ire.

The highest score of 5 (five) was very high in terms of interaction, continuity, synergy and strength between BBKSDA Papua and the Regional KSDA Wil. II Nab ire as a role in managing TWA Nab ire. The KSDA Region II Nab ire sector was an extension of BBKSDA Papua. Interaction relationships were carried out mainly in protection activities (area supervision and monitoring), preservation (forest and land rehabilitation) and community empowerment (tourism potential management). The relationship was continuous, however, if there was a work program to be implemented, but the monitoring process was weak, the community plays a greater role in the Nab ire TWA area. The relationship between the two was very synergistic in efforts to protect and utilize it. Its strength was strong, one of which was

through regulations, permits, financial support. However, personally, human resources were limited in number, thus affecting optimal program implementation. The relationship between tourist attraction owners and visitors was also said to be very highly interactive and strongly interconnected, because they need each other in the development and utilization of TWA Nab ire ecotourism. This showed a continuous and synergistic relationship, so it requires attention from the government and community support. The relationship between the village head and the owner of customary rights was also very high. In terms of interaction and synergy, the two were closely and strongly connected, especially when conflict occurred in TWA management. Continuously carried out only when needed to collaborate. The two of them work together in every work program of the Natural Resources Conservation Center, as a form of knowledge about efforts to conserve natural resources and the TWA ecosystem and environmental awareness, willingness to collaborate and openness to change.

The value of -1 (min one) was that the potential for conflict occurs in the relationship between BPN/ATR and customary rights owners, tourist attraction owners and communities around TWA. An interaction relationship exists when the community wanted to process the issuance of a certificate that could not be issued by law. This often given rise to conflict. Likewise, among the Region II KSDA Sector, the impact of central government regulations regarding the placement of the TWA area was considered to be inconsistent with the existence of customary rights, where the community had already lived before it was designated as an area which results in the ownership certificates not being able to be issued by the people living around the TWA, especially tourist attraction owner.

One example of involvement between parties, such as the relationship between DPUPR and TWA Nab ire, could be interpreted as DPUPR being responsible for providing adequate infrastructure to support tourism and conservation activities at TWA. Management of TWA Nab ire could also had an impact on increasing the accessibility and comfort of TWA visitors. By providing good and well-maintained infrastructure, it was hoped that it could improve visitors' tourism experience and support nature conservation efforts at TWA Nab ire. The relationship between DPUPR and TWA Nab ire showed the importance of cooperation between related agencies in managing natural tourism areas, so that they could provide optimal benefits for the community and the surrounding environment. Apart from that, there were also parties such as the Nab ire Regency Environmental Service and the District Dispenda. Nab ire had more limited relationships with other parties, this was due to the more specific focus of their duties and responsibilities.

The relationship between parties was based on their entity, where if the government collaborates with the government, there would be potential for mutual complementation and cooperation. The KSDA Center was an institution that had the authority to prepare and draft regulations, work programs related to management starting from planning, protection, supervision/ monitoring, coaching and utilization of natural resources in TWA. There was no conflict in it as a form of mutual support in cooperation. It's just that most cooperation takes place when there was an interest to synergy with each other when there was a work program from BBKSDA Papua through the KSDA Region II Sector as an extension of the central government which involves related parties in the management of TWA Nab ire. This results in insufficient ongoing attention which had an impact on the management of the protection and utilization activities of TWA Nab ire. Furthermore, the government's cooperative relationship with the community had the potential for conflict, for example the issuance of certificates by BPN/ATR which could not be issued, even though in reality the certificate was one of the conditions for obtaining assistance, both funds and infrastructure for ecotourism development by the District Culture, Youth, Sports and Tourism Office. Nab ire. The potential for conflict also occurred when government worked programs that were socialized by the government were not in accordance with what the community expects, considering that in TWA management there were structured stages carried out with appropriate technical considerations, but when it was held there was no agreement between the parties in public. This polemic made it difficult for the government to carry out activities, so that the Nab ire TWA could only be monitored by the government, but no more intensive management activities had been carried out. Potential conflict also occurred between people and society, but it could be overcome by figures in society who had roles and were respected in their respective circles. This showed that the pattern of cooperation must continue to be implemented, considering the lack of synergistic management between government and government, government and society and society and society.

4. Conclusion

There were 21 parties in the management of TWA Nab ire based on government and community entities including BBKSDA Papua, KSDA Region II Nab ire Division, Head of Air Mandidi Village, Head of Teluk Kimi District, Culture, Youth, Sports and Tourism Service of Nab ire Regency, DLH, DPUPR, Nab ire Regency Education Office, BAPPEDA, Dispenda, BPN/ATR, USWIM, Customary Rights Owners, Traditional Leaders, Women's Leaders, Youth Leaders, HIPETA NGOs, Tourist Attraction Owners, Visitors and Communities Around TWA.

The role of the parties regarding the level of influence and interest based on the grouping in the quadrant assessment, namely as a group of key players consisting of the BBKSDA Papua, KSDA Region II Nab ire Sector and Customary Rights Owners. The context setter group, namely the Nab ire Regency Environmental Service, Nab ire Regency PUPR Service, Head of Air Mandidi Village, Head of Teluk Kimi District, Traditional Leaders, Youth Leaders, Figures, Women and Community Figures. The subject groups, namely the Nab ire Regency Culture, Youth, Sports and Tourism Office, Nab ire Regency Dispenda, USWIM, NGO HIPETA, Communities around TWA and Tourist Attraction Owners. Crowd groups, namely the Nab ire Regency Education Office, BPN/ATR and visitors.

The highest score for the level of influence and interest in the management of TWA was 22 (twenty two) by BBKSDA Papua and the KSDA Region II Nab ire Sector as the holder of controlling authority in the implementation and decision making of the management of TWA Nab ire, then the lowest score of 5 (five) was the visitors. Visitors benefit from TWA Nab ire even though the level of interest and influence was low and were not directly involved in management, but visitors could be educated about the management of TWA which was different from other tourist attractions. Knowledge about the existence of conservation areas that maintained the existence of surrounding natural resources.

Collaborative relationships based on interaction, continuity, synergy, strength by key players had a score of 4.3 with the highest score. Furthermore, the subject group had a value of rights, responsibilities and benefits of 3, the context setter group had a value of 2.9 and finally the crowd group had a value of rights, responsibilities and benefits of 1.7 which showed that the value of the rights, responsibilities and benefits of the parties would getting lower along with the lower level of influence and interest in the management of TWA Nab ire.

Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

Statement of informed consent

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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