

Technical and Policy Analysis with its Implementation to Promote Conservation Program: A Case Study of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park in West Papua

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Abstract: The tropical forest has been an attention globally as its important role such as conservation program. In Indonesia, many areas have been decided legally as protection forests for decades. However, the evaluation of the enforcement of the conservation management. Therefore, this research took Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park in West Papua as a study case to figure out the implementation of the conservation program. The interview with the central and regional government as well as local people and field observation were applied to collect data concerning policies and the conditions of Gunung Meja as forest protection. The results revealed that The Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park experienced the management of regional and central government that was Manokwari Regency and Natural Resource Conservation Board of Ministry of Environment and Forestry. However, the management of conservation program has not reached the main goal as seen from conditions of Gunung Meja. The area is not utilized as its function as conservation area where the local people still use the part of Gunung Meja as cultivation and logging. The threats were the certain locations that were polluted by garbage and the local houses were built inside the Gunung Meja. The management of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park must control the ecological conditions as indicators of how conservation program is implemented.

Key words: West Papua, conservation program, forest policy, SWOT analysis, natural tourism park, natural resource

INTRODUCTION

The tropical forest has been managed for many years as its function (Carrasco *et al.*, 2014). The conservation program in a tropical forest is as one of the goals of the management of the forest. Therefore, many tropical countries have issued some regulations and put the conservation to protect the tropical forest (Park and Kleinschmit, 2016). The regulation as policy key is applied to control the goal and the management. The countries referred the regulation to the international demand to protect the tropical forest. Thus, national and regional regulations have been designed to promote the conservation program. For example, Indonesia issued the law concerning the forest and biodiversity protection and has the institution to handle the conservation program of tropical forest (Nandini *et al.*, 2016).

Indonesia has been issued the conservation areas especially in the forest that cannot be used to avoid the degradation of the biodiversity and the ecosystem (Margono *et al.*, 2014). The areas consist of forest protection for the ecosystem, wildlife, vegetation and the local people. As a result, the forest protections are legally

designed under the law, so, the government and people must comply with the regulations (Pirard *et al.*, 2016). Furthermore, the management of forest protection should be evaluated and analyzed during the law enforcement and how the goals of conservation program can be obtained (Muzakir and Suparman, 2016). Therefore, here, the research was intended to measure the management of the forest protection by means of policy and ecosystem approach as the indicators of the implementation of conservation program (Sears *et al.*, 2018).

Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park is the area in Manokwari Regency and has been managed by a regional government that was Forestry Board of Manokwari Regency. At the time, the central government that is conservation board for the natural resource under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Thus, the management and the ecosystem of Gunung Meja should be studied to figure out how the goal of conservation program could support the biodiversity and ecosystem. Thus, this research aimed to analyze the policies of Gunung Meja in order to protect this area and compare with the ecological condition of this area to see the impact of the policies and the management.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This research was taken Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park in West Papua as a case study of policy dynamics during its management. Geographically, the area is located between 134°03'17"-134°04'05" E and 0°51'29"-0°52'59" S with the elevation ranging from 17-177 m above sea level. The location is based on a strategic tourism park in the middle of Manokwari city and easily accessed to experience various threats to the existence of the area, increasing utilization of natural resources and conversion of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park.

Here, the policies and regulations strongly related to Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park Management are described as policy analysis in this research. The following describes the laws and regulations relating to the management of nature parks:

Law No. 5/1990 (Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystem): This law consists of 14 Chapters and 45 Articles, load on the protection of life support systems, preservation of diversity of plants and animals and their ecosystems, K rain nature reserve, preservation of plant and animal species, sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems, k preservation of nature, the use of wild plants and species, the role of the people and the handover of affairs and duties of assistance. Articles related to the management of Natural Park, among others:

Article 1; Paragraph 13: Nature conservation area is a region with certain characteristics, both on land and in waters which have the function of protection of life support system, preservation of the diversity of plant and animal species and sustainable utilization of biological natural resources and its ecosystem

Article 5: The conservation of biological natural resources and their ecosystem shall be carried out through the following activities:

- Protection of life support systems
- Preservation of the diversity of plant and animal species and their ecosystems
- Sustainable use of biological natural resources and their ecosystems

Article 30: Nature conservation areas have the function of protecting life support systems, preserving the diversity of plant and animal species as well as the sustainable use of biological natural resources and their ecosystems.

Article 31: Within national parks, forest parks and natural tourism parks may be conducted for research, science, education, cultivation, culture and nature tourism

Article 34; Paragraph 1: Management of national parks, forest parks and nature tourism parks implemented by the Government.

Article 34; Paragraph 2: Within the zone of exploitation of national parks, forest parks and natural tourism parks can be constructed means of tourism based on the management plan

Article 34; Paragraph 3: for tourism and recreation activities, the government may grant the right to exploit the utilization zones of national parks, forest parks and natural tourism parks with the participation of the people.

Law No. 41 Year 1999 (On Forestry): This act consisting of 17 Chapters and 84 Articles governing the status and functions of forests, forest management, forestry planning, forest management, education and development, education and training and forestry counseling, handover of authority, customary law communities, community participation and forestry dispute settlement, investigation, criminal provisions, redress and administrative sanctions. The study related to the management of Natural Park, among others:

P of origin 6: The government set the forest based on the following principal functions: conservation forest, protected forest and production forest.

P of origin 21: Forest management as referred to in Article 10 Paragraph 2 Letter b, covers the following activities:

- Forest governance and forest management planning
- Forest use and use of forest areas
- Forest rehabilitation and reclamation and
- Forest protection and nature conservation

P of origin 24: Forest area utilization can be performed in all forest areas except in the nature reserve forest as well as the core and jungle zones of the national park.

Article 21; Paragraph 1: Forest governance is implemented in the context of more intensive forest area management to obtain more optimal and sustainable benefits. Article 21 Paragraph 2: forest governance includes the division of forest areas in blocks based on the ecosystem, type, function and plan of forest utilization.

Law No. 32 of 2009 (On Environmental Protection and Management): This law consists of 17 Chapters and 127 Articles, covering the protection and management of the environment as a systematic and integrated effort undertaken to preserve environmental functions and prevent the occurrence of pollution and environmental damage including planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision and law enforcement. Articles related to wildlife management are: Article associated with the management of natural tourism parks as follows:

Article 4: Environmental protection and management shall include planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision and law enforcement. Government Regulation No. 36 of 2010 (on Nature Tourism Exploitation in Wildlife Sanctuary, National Park, Forest Park and Nature Park).

This regulation consists of 10 Chapters and 33 Articles for organizing the business of nature tourism in wildlife reserves, national parks, forest parks and nature parks based on management plans. Articles related to the management of Natural Park, among others:

Article 7; Paragraph 1: The business of providing nature tourism services and providing natural tourism facilities.

Article 7; Paragraph 2: The business of providing nature tourism services as referred to in Paragraph 1 Letter a includes: tourism information services, tour guide services, transportation services, travel services and food and beverage services.

Article 7; Paragraph 3: The business of providing natural tourism facilities as referred to in Paragraph 1 Letter b may include travel, accommodation and adventure tourism facilities.

Government Regulation No. 28 of 2011 (On Management of Natural Reserves and Nature Conservation Areas): This Regulation shall consist of 17 Chapters and 127 Articles, the purpose of which is to promote the use of uniqueness, uniqueness, natural beauty and/or the beauty of species or species diversity of wildlife and plant species found in wildlife reserves, national parks and nature parks. Articles related to the management of Natural Park, among others:

Article 4: The nature reserve area (KSA) consists of nature reserves and wildlife reserves. Natural conservation area (KSA) consists of national parks, forest parks and nature parks.

Article 10: Criteria of a region may be designated and designated as a natural tourism park area as referred to in

Article 4 Paragraph 2 Letter c covering has a natural attraction of plants, animals or landscapes, natural phenomena and unique geological formations. Have sufficient area to ensure the preservation of the potential and natural attraction utilized for tourism and nature recreation and environmental conditions in the vicinity support efforts of natural tourism development

Article 13: The operation of KSA and KPA as referred to in Article 12 Paragraph 1 covers the activities of planning, protection, preservation, utilization and evaluation of conformity of functions.

Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 19/Menhut-II/2004 (on Collaborative Management of Nature Reserves and Wildlife Sanctuaries): This regulation shall consist of 6 Chapters and 13 Articles aimed at the realization of a common vision, mission and strategic steps to support, strengthen and improve the management of nature conservation area and nature conservation area in accordance with local physical, social, cultural and aspirational conditions. Articles related to the management of Natural Park, among others:

Collaboration in the framework of the management of nature conservation area and nature conservation area is a process of cooperation undertaken by the parties agreed based on the principles of mutual respect, mutual respect, mutual trust and mutual benefit. The parties referred to in Paragraph 1, among others:

- Central government including Head of UPT KSDA/TN
- Local government
- Local community group
- Individuals both from within and abroad
- Local, national and international NGOs working in the field of biological natural resources conservation
- BUMN, BUMD
- Universities/scientific institutions/educational institutions

Regulation of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation No. P.3/Set-IV/2011 (concerning guidelines for designing the site of natural tourism management in the wildlife reserve, national parks, forest parks and nature parks): This regulation shall consist of 10 Chapters and 31 Articles; the objective of this regulation is to realize the implementation of the design of the management of nature tourism site harmoniously and harmoniously with the natural environment in the wildlife reserve, national park, forest park and natural tourism park: Articles related to the management of Natural Park, among others:

Article 9; Paragraph 1: The design of the natural tourism management site can be done on the landscape of the area which is the integration of the protection/forest/marine/block/zones and utilization zone/zones in national parks, forest parks and nature parks.

Article 9; Paragraph 2: The preparation of the design of the site of the management of natural tourism on the block/zoning zone in national parks, forest parks and natural tourist parks is destined for the business of providing nature tourism services and natural tourism facilities as well as public spaces as a means of supporting nature tourism.

Article 9; Paragraph 3: The design of natural tourism management sites on protected/wild/marine protected areas/blocks in national parks, forest gardens and natural tourism parks are destined for the provision of natural tourism services such as tourism information, guides, transportation and travel and for facilities for the provision of transportation facilities for electric trains and cable cars.

Article 9, Paragraph 4: The design of natural tourism management sites in wildlife reserves is reserved for the business of providing nature tourism services such as tourism information, guides, transportation and travel.

Supporting Regulations/Legislation

Law No. 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning: The purpose of spatial planning is to provide direction in the development plan, so that, it can be done in accordance with the structure and spatial pattern set by the applicable regulations. The articles relating to the management of natural tourism parks are:

Article 61; Liability: Obeying, utilizing space in accordance with the utilization permit, comply with the provisions stipulated in the permit, giving access to areas which the Law declares a public property.

Article 65: Participation, the arrangement of arrangements involving the community, carried out through participation in the utilization and control of space.

Chapter 2 Article 3; Paragraph 1: hunting animals are essentially wild animals that are not protected.

Section 2: In certain cases, the Minister may determine protected animals as hunting animals. Paragraph 3; The hunting animals referred to in Paragraph 1 shall be classified as birds, small animals and large animals.

Chapter 2 Article 6; Paragraph 1: Hunting place consists of hunting park, hunting area, hunting garden.

Chapter 3 Article 9: Hunting tools consist of hunting weapons, wind weapons, traditional hunting tools, other hunting tools.

Law No. 12 of 2008 (Concerning Second Amendment to Law 32 of 2004 on Regional Government): This law mandates that for the implementation of regional government in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945, local governments that regulate and manage their own governmental affairs according to the principle of autonomy and duty of assistance, directed to accelerate the realization of the welfare of society through improvement, empowerment and community participation and enhancement of regional competitiveness by taking into account the principles of democracy, equity, justice, privilege and specificity of a region within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The articles relating to the management of natural tourism parks are:

Article 2; Paragraph 5: The relationship as referred to in Paragraph 4 includes the relationship of authority, finance, public services, utilization of natural resources and other resources

Article 17; Paragraph 1: relations in the field of utilization of natural resources and other resources between the government and regional governments as referred to in Article 2 Paragraph 4 and 5 shall include authority, responsibility, utilization, maintenance, impact control, cultivation and conservation, revenue sharing for the utilization of natural resources and other resources and environmental and spatial harmonization and land rehabilitation.

Data were obtained from an interview with the regional government (Forestry Board of West Papua Province and Manokwari Regency), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (BKSDA) and local people. Moreover, data regarding regulations were acquired from the chronological moment of regulations during the management of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park.

The research applied SWOT analysis to describe the driving factors whether positive and negative impact during the conservation program in Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park. The factors were grouped into strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Identification the driving factors in Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park management: The results showed the factors that determine the management of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park as described in the following paragraphs. Those were a group of internal factors and external factors. Strengths and weakness were as an internal factor regarding the conditions of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park, institutions and social aspects. Then, the descriptions of those factors are:

Strength: Potential biodiversity that includes potential flora, fauna and ecosystem. Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park with a total area of 462, 16 ha has a diversity of flora, fauna and ecosystems that are high enough to support research and development science knowledge and economy.

Potency source power nature that includes potential water, potential results forests, agriculture and plantations, including source power human use support development. Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park is one of the water catchment areas and clean water reserves for the Manokwari community and has supplied at least 10% of clean water for Manokwari Local Company for providing water supply (PDAM). Increasing the population of Manokwari District has affected the increase of life requirement for society including in this case is the need of clean water. In relation to this, the presence of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park with its hydrological function provides a great expectation for the fulfillment of clean water needs, so, the need of the community to maintain and protect the area is very high.

The high dependence of Manokwari community on Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park specially in fulfilling the needs of clean water is a great potential, especially in supporting the preservation and protection of the area. Similarly, the potential of agriculture, plantations cultivated by the community including human resources in and around the region.

Potency tours form Japan monument, cave, forest natural, forest plant, art culture community for development tourism (ecotourism) and education. Japan monument, cave good cave natural as well artificial cave, forest, plant and culture communities around the area to be potency for activities tours that can be developed to support management region.

Center for Natural Resources Conservation of West Papua through Part I Region Manokwari as a government technical agency committed to the management of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park.

Existence values the custom is still held firmly by some tribes around the region this in perspective conservation source power natural, especially, Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park as source of livelihood.

The perception the good society (97, 84%) in effort preservation region forest as a source of livelihood for life especially results in forest and water.

Weakness: The management program related potency source power natural to the region has not been optimized. Management potency region corresponding function region as Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park order support activities tourism, education and research including protection and preservation region still very limited. Activities management potency region especially potency tours as Japan monument, cave, forest natural and forest plants that can manage in a form something package tours corresponding policy government West Papua province are not yet managed. There by the case with a protection program and supervision region.

Block management of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park has not been designed yet. Setup blocks management into recommendations management in the field to moment this not yet done. Remembering importance determination block management as referrals implementation of the management program use directed every activities corresponding block management. Lack of socialization of management programs on the routine related status and function Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park.

Counseling is something activities that must do by a management unit with aim improve understanding of stakeholders (community) towards the program. The management has done by managers (BBKSDA of West Papua) and the parties. Implementation through counseling on directly as well through giving information or announcement through equipment. However, so, an activity the no do on routine, so, allegedly trigger change attitude and perception community to management region.

Condition infrastructure, workers and fund managers who are quantity and quality not yet adequate related operational management compared amount managed areas.

Implementation of TWA management program through system collaboration is not optimal. Collaboration programs are formed an initiative of the party is related protection and management TWA area yet implemented and tend to be spent to the management unit (BBKSDA of West Papua).

Opportunities: The commitment of West Papua Provincial Government and Manokwari Regency in

tourism development. Tourism development in the province of West Papua has begun by developing and building tourism infrastructure in tourist destination areas such as in Pasir Putih Beach. The development effort, West Papua Provincial Government includes Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park as one of a tourism destination. This area has potential in the development of tourism utilization through tour packages including Pasir Putih Beach, Tanjung Bakaro and Mansinam Island.

Regional autonomy policy: The policy of regional autonomy provides an opportunity for local governments, both provincial and district governments in the management of natural resources, especially, forest resources in accordance with local conditions and needs.

Support of the parties (stakeholders) either government (Regency and province) and college high, NGO and community through management collaboration in protection diversity biological (flora, fauna and ecosystem). A growing forest resource for conservation policy.

Threats: The increasing need for land development. Development that confronts the need for land for public facilities, human settlements and potential utilization activities of the area as a threat.

Dependency community high to source power nature. Communities in and around the Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park area has a high dependence on the potential of natural resources in the region. Other extractives and non-timber forest products have helped the economy of the community. Deciding people's dependence on forest resources is the same as deciding community survival. A fact that people around the forest cannot be separated from forest resources.

Accessibility Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park is easy. The location of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park located in the middle of Manokwari city is connected with corridor road from North to South and West. This condition makes access to the forest area is high enough that it can become a threat to the existence of the area through the utilization of natural resources, pollution land. Understanding that different in society about policy government in perspective right custom or customary right.

The regulations of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park and its enforcement of conservation program: Given that the area management program is based on Ministry of Forestry Decree No. 91/Menhut-II/2012 on Forest Area Establishment of Natural Forest Parks of Gunung Meja of

West Manokwari District and East Manokwari, Manokwari District, West Papua Province of 462.16 ha strive for the following policy.

Change of determination decision of the area which more accommodate the interest according to current condition with consideration of area potency in the form of the potency of supporting area management and potential threat related to the existence of area. This condition is the settlement of people who have entered the area (in Kampung Ambon and Fanindi, the name of the local area). Such supporting potentials include tourism potentials such as the Japanese monument, natural forests and plantations (along corridor roads), including potential water (water sources). Potential threats include areas that have been accessed by the community such as the increasingly large number of plantation areas (number and extent), waste disposal sites and settlements.

Preparation of management program based on management block. Management directives based on management blocks appropriate to regional potentials including protection blocks, utilization blocks and buffer blocks. Zoning reference that will be developed in the management and development of Nature Park Gunung Table is as follows.

Block of protection: Areas that are designed as protection blocks are Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park that has not changed due to human or natural activities. Based on Permenhut No. P. 56/Menhut-II/2006 (on National Parks Zoning Guideline) it is known that the core area/protection is an area that has natural condition either biota or physical is still original and not or has not been disturbed by human being absolutely protected, serves for the protection of the representation of diversity natural and distinctive Biology.

The protective block area covers natural forests and springs and natural or artificial caves and shaded areas of >45%. This block starts from the north (arboretum boundary) to the south up to the road to Ayambori (local are) and from the eastern (boundary of the electricity grid) to the west to the boundaries of community gardens (block utilization). The total area of this block is approximately 325,437 ha or 66.36% of the total area. This block is expected to be a potential area to be protected from all forms of activities.

Buffer block (buffer zone): The area that is directed as a buffer zone of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park area is the area that serves to support the existence of the core block and is adjacent to the utilization block. The area of the buffer block consists of the area of activities of the garden/fields and the area of the former garden and

arboretum. The areas of gardens/fields and the former garden are mostly found in the South, Western and Eastern parts of the Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park. The block's directives are 104.42 or 22.59% of the area that extends from the periphery of the block of protection blocks as far as 100-250 m to the utilization block. In addition to the area of gardens and fields of former gardens/fields, the condition of forest cover that is directed as a buffer block is the arboretum. The area is located in the North, Western part and partly along the road to the South and partly in the Southern part of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park. This block is pursued ecologically to support the development of protection blocks with reforestation activities on open lands.

Block of utilization: Referral of the utilization block is a consequence of land use has not yet been made in the Minister of Forestry Decree No. 91/Menhut-II/2012 on Forest Area Establishment of Natural Forest Park of Table Mountain of West Manokwari District and East Manokwari, Manokwari Regency, West Papua Province of 462.16 ha. The management of this block is strived to make room for the community (especially in the region) to be involved as a management unit to develop the existing potential. This block is directed to community land use activities and public facilities development activities. These activities include the corridor road, the location of the electricity grid, the area of telecommunication facilities, the area of tourism potential including the Japan monument and natural and artificial caves that will be developed to support the development of tourism. In addition, to these areas, the garden or former garden is also directed also as part of the utilization block. The utilization should take an adaptive management to ensure the local conservation in the area (Ungirwalu *et al.*, 2017).

The total area of the blend is approximately 51.06 ha or 11.05% of the area that limits the buffer block and extends from the buffer block boundary to the edge of the area. This block is strived to develop activities that support the improvement of the economy of the community by maintaining the area through vegetation growth of open land due to the garden or the former garden.

Based on the potential threats in the management of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park related areas, the role of stakeholders in collaborative management is not expected. The Center for Natural Resources Conservation of West Papua as the authorized government institution and management drivers can further promote the role of the parties in the planned management activities.

The institutional partners of the Center for Natural Resources Conservation of West Papua consist of a

number of government agencies within the government of Manokwari District, West Papua Province, as well as universities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the community. Strived to optimize the function of the forest area of the Gunung Meja as a natural tourism park that is able to manage a number of tourist potential as well as a place to learn and do research for all parties.

The composition of partners consisting of the parties concerned includes BBKSDA of West Papua, Manokwari District Forestry Office, Manokwari District Manpower Office, BAPPEDA (Regional Planning and Developing Board), Department of Forestry and Plantation of West Papua Province, West Papua Provincial Tourism Office, Universities, business entities (BUMD/BUMM) and communities (indigenous peoples). Multidiscipline must be considered to collaborate the proper solution to promote the conservation program (Rafael *et al.*, 2018). Then, specifically for the intended community is the community in 5 total that interact directly with the region.

Activities agriculture (fields): Have been described previously that location a strategic area in the middle city Manokwari that covers 4 areas decay make access to region forest this enough high. It is doing well through street corridor in the middle region as well from fringe region forest this. Condition the visible with the existence of the garden areas or field community in the region part East (especially in the region of Fanindi and Brawijaya). No only in the second region, the activity agriculture or plantation to do by the community in parts West region this, especially in region Ayambori Village.

Based on results observation and interview is known that gardens communities around the region this generally planted types plant agriculture as corn, banana, cassava and vegetables. The damage forest of Gunung Meja effect activity community around region forest this reached 8,9 ha. Utilization land Forest Tourism Park of Gunung Meja in 2002 amounted to 39, 42 ha with intensity 8.6%, covering cultivation 35.32 ha (intensity 7.68%) and former cultivation 0.34 ha (intensity 0.09%). Condition the certain only is something potency related existence region and when no managed on well, then will happen degradation to region Forest this is at times upcoming. No denied that existence welfare community is a priority, however thereby existence region be considered fundamental in management region this is at times upcoming. Growth population increased high, followed needs will land settlement and development be potency proper threat already must managed moment this.

Logging forest: Logging forest is the wrong potential identified as the potential influence related the existence

of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park. Logging forest in Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park in 2002 amounted to logging 0.81 ha (intensity 0.18%). Condition the far different with condition moment this is inclined more good.

Moments this activity logging in Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park already rarely do by the community. Based on results observation and Interview is known that logging wood in Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park already rarely do even in 5 years last. Condition the allegedly because of increasing awareness community and increasingly increasing management program conducted (Nandini *et al.*, 2016). Activities the as monitoring activities or monitoring conducted and activities more inside region this.

Amenities general, settlement and disposal garbage:

Besides utilization region Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park for cultivation and logging, utilization land others is development amenities or means and infrastructure support management. Other uses referred to the covers utilization land related amenities road, network electricity and amenities support others as means telecommunications. Utilization of Gunung Meja in 2002 for network road, electricity and telecommunications 2.95 ha or intensity of 0.64%. It is something potency support development Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park, however, need good judgment, so, no happen big changes to the region.

Form utilization the area that leads to degradation Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park is development settlement community and disposal garbage inside the region. Based on results observation shows that some home communities around Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park especially in the region Fanindi, Brawijaya and Kampung Ambon Atas built past stakes or boundary markers Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Parks hows that houses are in the region.

Results interview show that before in 2006 only encountered one house built past the boundary/limit of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park, however, on in 2013 growing into 4 h. Four home each 1 h in Fanindi, 2 h in Brawijaya and 1 h in Kampung Ambon. It is certain only is something potential to be managed by BBKSDA of West Papua through a collaborative program involving the parties related.

No only development houses more increase, disposal garbage inside Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park to be something a serious threat to region forest this. Based on results observation is known that found 25 locations disposal garbage in the area this. Spread garbage (garbage solid) of the mainly along street corridor in the

region from direction North (housing Lecturer of Unipa) to housing local government (Housing Sarina) with potency increasing a little to direction middle region. There is 30 locations disposal garbage solid at Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park, includes 7 types waste (plastic, paper, metal/steel/aluminum, glass/mica/porcelain, textile, rubber/leather and so forth). Mentioned too that stack garbage solid from 30 stacks the of 2.054 m² (0.2054 ha) or 0.4% of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park with economic value for vegetation damaged or disturbed effect heap garbage as much as 1.8 T on an area of 0.21 ha is amount 73.479.669 IDR.

Level of insecurity utilization regions:

Before reviewing on detailed about attitude and perception community and agency related management Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park, first is known understanding basic attitude and perception. Attitude and perception defined as a gift process meaning or response individual (respondent) to things that are reviewed. Attitude and perception is something depiction stakeholder response to innovations (policies, plans, programs) undertaken. It is important because information about response community related his involvement in the program very much important in support planning management something region. The relationship that attitude and perception positive will affect positively to program implementation, on the contrary attitude and perception negative will affect negatively to the implementation of the management program (Arts and Koning, 2017).

Results interview with respondent's relaxed attitude and his perception in utilization in Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park show that community has knowing function and benefits Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park. Function and benefits region as region conservation especially as a kitchen or the place fulfillment needs life be basic knowledge community about region this. Results analysis show that 60, 00% of respondents stated that agree if utilization offorest do on maximum with consideration potency source power natural and the land is still abundant. Presumption the is delivered by respondents especially those who work as farmers in general access region forest. It shows that statement this located on level vulnerability high.

The statement first different with statement/question second about authority management areas do fully by customs that show that 60, 54% of respondents stated no agree if community manages Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park as customary right. Results of an interview show that respondents who work as farmers generally stated no agree with the statement. Respondents others generally doubtful because tend consider authority management based on autonomy area.

CONCLUSION

The Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park experienced the management of regional and central government that was Manokwari Regency and Natural Resource Conservation Board of Ministry of Environment and Forestry. However, the management of conservation program has not reached the main goal as seen from conditions of Gunung Meja. The area is not utilized as its function as conservation area where the local people still use the part of Gunung Meja as cultivation and logging. The threats were the certain locations that were polluted by garbage and the local houses were built inside the Gunung Meja. The management of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park must control the ecological conditions as indicators of how conservation program is implemented. In the end, the function of the area as protection forest has not fully managed. Therefore, the management of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park requires multistakeholder attention to redesign the regulation and its enforcement. Then, the regular socialization to the local people of the new regulation must be carried out in order to disseminate the information of conservation program during the management of Gunung Meja Natural Tourism Park.

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