

MASTER THESIS

**ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK, INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

Way Kambas National Park is bordered by residential areas providing high interaction between the community and the conservation area. The surrounding community could enter the area as well as to utilize the resources in it to meet their daily needs. Consequently, illegal hunting, illegal fishing, and forest fires are also unavoidable. Since recently, ecotourism strategy has been introduced to synergize the interests for the preservation of protected areas and economic needs of communities. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the effects of ecotourism activities on forest conservation and rural development. Two case studies were utilized for this purpose, conducted in Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village. This study further applies a theoretical approach of triple bottom line, which includes economic, social, and environmental sustainability aspects in order to achieve the objective of the study. For the data collection, methods such as Focus Group Discussions, community surveys and literature or document studies related to the ecotourism development in the selected park were applied. The results indicate that there are significant social and economic improvements in Braja Harjosari Village, while in Labuhan Ratu VII Village contrastingly indicates stagnancy. However, the ecological impact in the two observed villages is deemed visible. There has been an increase in public awareness for conservation and preservation of the national park area. In addition, support for the development of ecotourism has been generated from various stakeholders' collaborations. An overarching conclusion of this research is that the implementation of ecotourism in both Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village provides positive impacts in accordance with the conservation and rural development agenda.

Keywords: Braja Harjosari; ecotourism; forest conservation; Labuhan Ratu VII; rural development; Way Kambas National Park.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAB	Collaborative Area Management
CBE	Community-Based Ecotourism
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoI	Government of Indonesia
IDM	<i>Indeks Desa Membangun</i> /Village Development Index
IKE	<i>Indeks Ketahanan Ekonomi</i> /Economy Resilience Index
IKL	<i>Indeks Ketahanan Lingkungan</i> /Environment Resilience Index
IKS	<i>Indeks Ketahanan Sosial</i> / Social Resilience Index
METT	Management Effectiveness Monitoring Tool
MoEF	Ministry of Environmental and Forestry
MoVUAT	Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Areas and Transmigration
TBL	Triple Bottom Line
SRS	Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary
WKNP	Way Kambas National Park

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Establishing protected areas provides an effective way to protect the biodiversity and the supply of ecosystem services. However, these protected areas are often placed in isolated regions with high rate of poverty (Ferraro, Hanauer, & Sims, 2011). In addition, prohibitions imposed on protected areas could create social problems when the local economy suffers. Improper approach to this situation hence leads to local community displacement and unfavorable attitudes to conservation or illegal activities (Petrisor, Petre, & Meita, 2016). In order to synergize interests for preservation of protected areas and economic needs of communities around the areas, strategic approaches are deemed pivotal engaging the two interests, one of them is ecotourism (Stronza, 2007).

According to Abdullah et al. (2020), ecotourism refers to one of the rural poverty eradication strategies, particularly to the communities that live within and adjacent to the forest since they depend on the natural resources, solely provided by the forest. Abdullah et al. (2020) showed a significant economic benefit and additional income to the local households from ecotourism and forestry related activities. Another study on ecotourism development in Sebangau National Park in Indonesia, showed the optimistic view from local community that the income from ecotourism activities can compete with other livelihood sources such as logging, fishing, collecting rattan, etc. Therefore, in the developing countries, ecotourism is considered as a bridge between nature conservation and rural economic development (Meilani, Andayani, Faida, & Maryudi, 2019).

Way Kambas National Park (WKNP), as one of the protected areas in Indonesia, also offers such inevitable interaction between the community and the forest. WKNP located in Lampung Province is widely acknowledged as a habitat for several large mammals and other endemic animals, such as the Sumatran elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*), the Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*), the Sumatran rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatraensis*), bears (*Helarctos malayanus*) and the white-winged duck (*Cairina scutulata*). WKNP area is separated from other forest areas, surrounded by settlements and sea, directly adjacent the 38 buffer villages to this area, which are potential despite presenting a threat to the sustainability of WKNP. In order to protect the site, the forest management is expected to overcome the possible challenge, such as, the lack of border

restrictions, frequently used by the local communities to enter the WKNP areas (Priyono, 2017; Veriasa & Indraswati, 2020; YOSL/OIC-PILI, 2018).

Most of the communities around the WKNP are farmers or planters; only few of them work as fishers. People often enter the forest area and extract the natural resources to fulfil their daily necessities. As a result, illegal hunting, illegal fishing, and forest fires due to land burning, cannot be avoided and pressure the forest (Veriasa & Indraswati, 2020). This conflict was exacerbated by the invasion of elephants that destroyed the settlements and agricultural land of the community (YOSL/OIC-PILI, 2018). To address such issues, since 2018, the Indonesian Ministry of Environmental and Forestry has developed the community empowerment and partnership programs for the communities adjacent to the conservation areas. Several activities were implemented, including establishing a Conservation Villages, providing access to area management, and natural tourism (MoEF, 2018a); one of which is the development of ecotourism activities carried out in Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village . Figure 1 illustrates the map of the WKNP and the research sites.

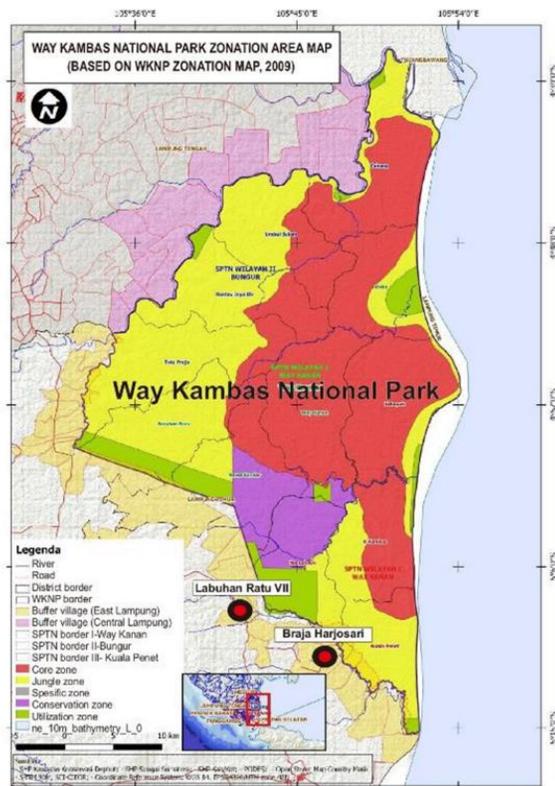


Figure 1. Map of Way Kambas National Park and location of the research sites (YOSL/OIC-PILI (2018), modified by author).

1.1.1. Geographical Focus (Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village)

Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII are located around the Way Kambas National Park in Lampung Province (Braja Harjosari Village, 2021; Labuhan Ratu VII Village, 2021). The geographical details of these two villages located in East Lampung Regency are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Geographical information of Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village

	Braja Harjosari	Labuhan Ratu VII
Province	Lampung	Lampung
Regency	East Lampung	East Lampung
District	Braja Selehah	Labuhan Ratu
Total Area	1075 hectare	1100 hectare
The Boundaries:		
North	Braja Yekti Village	Labuhan Ratu VI Village
East	Way Kambas National Park area Braja Gemilang Village	Way Kambas National Park area
South	Braja Kencana Village	Braja Asri Village Labuhan Ratu Baru Village
West	Braja Indah Village Braja Caka Village	Labuhan Ratu III Labuhan Ratu

Table 1 describes that both villages are directly adjacent to WKNP on the east side. Figure 2 shows the map of the villages. Administratively, Braja Harjosari is located side by side with the jungle zone (represented by yellow color). The boundary between Braja Harjosari Village and the National Park is the Way Penet River, with a width of approximately 10 meters and a depth ranging from 3-5 meters, providing a habitat for estuarine crocodiles. Meanwhile, Labuhan Ratu VII Village is situated adjacent to the utilization zone (marked with green color) in the National Park area. Unlike the Braja Harjosari Village borderline, the boundary between Labuhan Ratu VII and the Park is solely separated by slight (dried/watery) canals with a width about 2-3 meters and a depth of 3-5 meters nearby the settlement and the local community plantation fields. Across this border, the authority of the national park area cooperates with local communities in managing the area, specifically in the utilization zone. One of the performed activities include the breeding and planting for Sumatran rhino feed stock in the Rawa Kidang Restoration by the Forest Farmers Group in Labuhan Ratu VII.

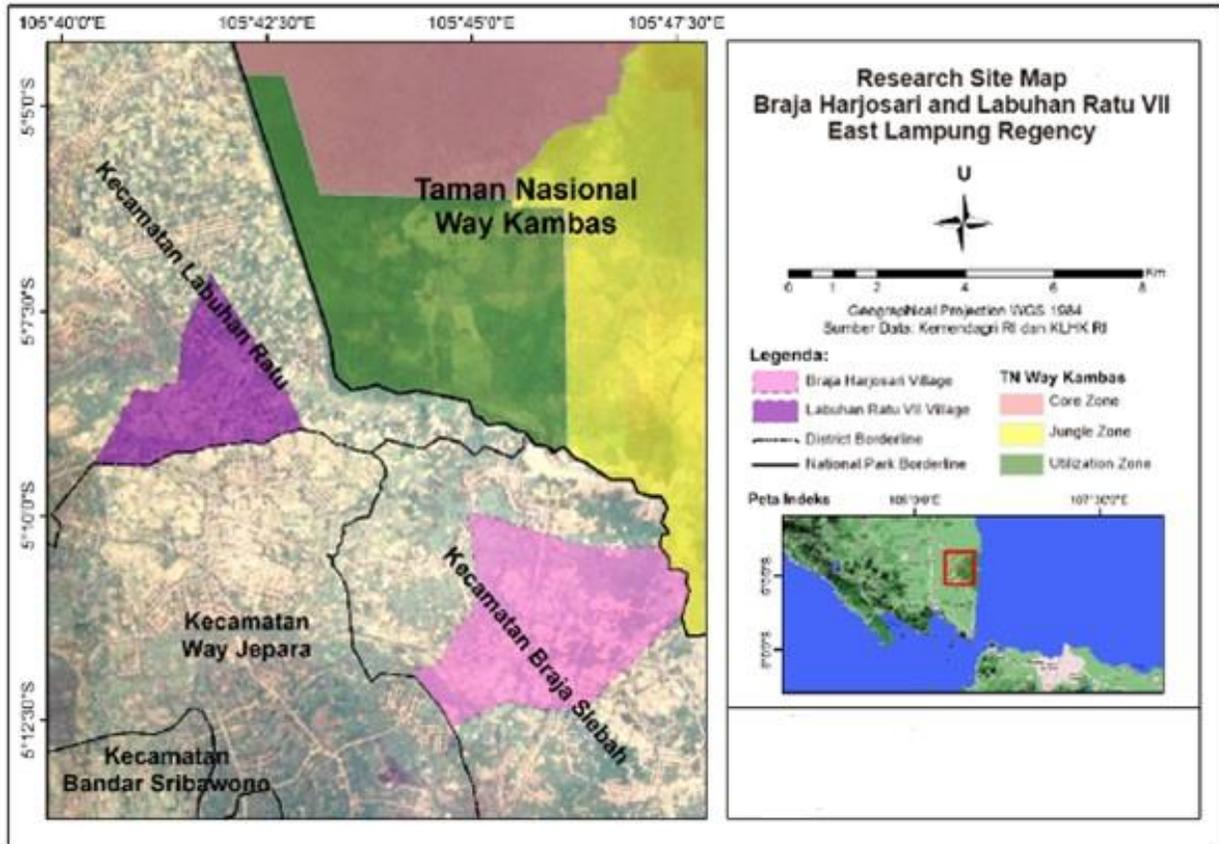


Figure 2. Research site map.
 (Geographical Projection WGS 1984; Ministry of Internal Affairs; and Ministry of Environmental and Forestry).

1.2. Problem Statement

In Way Kambas National Park, ecotourism activities have been established since the early 2000s to enhance the forest conservation and rural development goals (Priyono, 2017; YOSL/OIC-PILI, 2018). Ecotourism provides income to protect national parks and other natural area-based resources, which might not be available from other sources. In addition, ecotourism provides a viable economic alternative for the development of local communities with several other income-generating options (Shedenov, Litvishko, Kazbekov, & Suyunchaliyeva, 2019). Some of the ecotourism activities in Way Kambas National Park are conducted in Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village. These two villages are adjacent to the national park area and have pioneered the development of ecotourism since 2014. The conducted ecotourism activities have

provided economic value; thereby encouraging the communities to develop the potential of their village, which indirectly reduces community dependence on resources in the National Park (Priyono, 2017). However, the conducted development has neglected the sustainability aspects; thus, prioritizing both economic benefits along with ecological and social aspects should be considered. Therefore, ecotourism as one of the conservation strategies is deemed pivotal to balance the needs for conservation and rural development (Abdullah et al., 2020).

1.3. Research Objective

The objectives of this research are: (i) to analyze the effects of ecotourism activities on forest conservation and rural development in Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village by assessing the local community participation and stakeholder collaboration in the ecotourism activities, and; (ii) to develop recommendations to the local governments and the authority of Way Kambas National Park in Lampung Province.

1.4. Research Questions and Approach

Based on the research objective, the main research question this study aims to answer is: *“To what extent ecotourism activities in Way Kambas National Park affect the forest conservation and rural development in and around the Park with the reference to the communities adjacent to the Park area?”*

Sub-research question:

1. What is the current situation with regard to ecotourism in the park in comparison to the past?
2. What are the current approaches/strategies with regard to forest conservation and rural development in the area? How these strategies relate to/or contradict each other?
3. What are the ecotourism activities/practices in and around the Park?
4. What are the effects of ecotourism activities on forest conservation?
5. What are the effects of ecotourism activities on rural development?
6. To what extent stakeholder collaboration supports/affects ecotourism development?

In order to explain and evaluate the implementation of ecotourism development in Way Kambas National Park and its effects on the forest conservation and rural development around the Park, the triple bottom line (TBL) approach was utilized to compare past and current tourism experiences. TBL involves the three dimensions regarding the linkages of sustainable development, which include: economic growth, social progress, and environmental awareness (Tanzil & Beloff, 2006).

1.5. Organization of the Research

This research proposal is organized as follows:

The first chapter provides research background, problem formulation, as well as the knowledge and insights that will be provided in this research to contribute to problem solving.

The second chapter describes literature review, elaborating on forest management of protected areas as well as rural development in Indonesia, ecotourism concept and triple-bottom line approach to ecotourism development.

The third chapter elaborates design of this research including the research framework, research questions, research strategy, methods of collecting data, data and analysis, research ethics and research limitations.

The fourth chapter shows results of explanatory and evaluative analysis of ecotourism activities in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII adjacent to the Way Kambas National Park and assesses the ecotourism effects on forest conservation and rural development. The content is organized as follows: chapter 4.1 discuss respondent background information; chapter 4.2 elaborate ecotourism development and activities to answer sub-question 3; chapter 4.3 describe impacts assessment after ecotourism activities to elaborate sub-question 1; chapter 4.4 discuss stakeholder collaboration in the development of village ecotourism to answer sub-question 6; chapter 4.5 explore impact on forest conservation in the Way Kambas National Park to explain sub-question 2 and 4; and chapter 4.6 shows impact on rural development to answer sub-question 2 and 5.

The fifth chapter (discussion) elaborates upon the results to answer each sub-question and the last sixth chapter includes highlighted findings in an attempt to answer the main research question and provide conclusions, followed by recommendations.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter elaborates the literature review and preliminary research in order to develop the perspective of this research. The first section of this chapter describes the forest management of protected areas, followed by the rural development theory in Indonesia in the second section. The third section describes ecotourism as a new tourism paradigm for sustainable forest management. Finally, the importance of collaborative approach to ecotourism management through community-based ecotourism and triple bottom line approach related to the ecology, economy, and social development, are elaborated in the fourth and fifth sections of this chapter.

2.1. Forest Management of Protected Areas in Indonesia

In 2016, the Ministry of Environmental and Forestry achieved a big leap in the management of conservation areas, encouraged by enactment of a Ministerial Decree number 83 of 2016 concerning social forestry (MoEF, 2016). Social forestry also known as community-based forest management, involving a sustainable forest management system by engaging the local or indigenous communities within state or non-state areas to enhance their economic and environmental benefits and socio-cultural dynamics as well. Communities are thus involved and granted the permission to manage conservation areas that are divided into five schemes, namely (i) conservation partnership, (ii) village forests, (iii) community forests, (iv) community plantation forests, and (v) customary forests. The aforementioned schemes are differentiated based on their inherent characteristics, such as land tenure, duration of contract and permitted activities, affecting its utilization (Rakatama & Pandit, 2020).

Currently, the Government of Indonesia determines social forestry to become the national priority for poverty alleviation and rural development in areas adjacent to forests. Further, such determination is based on the fact that there are around 10.2 million (approximately 37%) people living in poverty around forest areas in Indonesia. Therefore, these schemes are deemed potential in offering opportunities to the local communities, especially to those who live in poverty, to enhance their economic, social, and environmental outcomes (Rakatama & Pandit, 2020).

In order to support these schemes, the Ministry of Environmental and Forestry has stipulated the follow up regulations, which were: (1) Ministerial Decree number 43 of 2017 concerning the community empowerment, including the conservation village development, access granted, partnership facilitation, nature tourism permitted, and constructing tourism guesthouse (MoEF, 2017a); (2) Ministerial Decree number 44 of 2017 concerning conservation partnership, including the institutional enforcement cooperation, area protection cooperation, the preservation of flora and fauna cooperation, ecosystem restoration cooperation, as well as the development of natural tourism, and community empowerment cooperation (MoEF, 2017b).

2.2. Rural Development and Village Development Index in Indonesia

Protected areas become the dominant approach to biodiversity protection and the provision of ecosystem services, dominantly located in remote and peripheral regions where the poor and marginalized communities domiciled, thereby arising the concerns towards the potential for a poverty trap (Ferraro et al., 2011; Stone & Nyaupane, 2016). In recent times, the link between conservation and poverty, as well as the impact of protected areas on the livelihoods of communities adjacent to protected areas has received widespread attention. In some cases, local people might be evicted or displaced upon the establishment of protected areas, or restricted access to resources within protected areas. Hence, protected area could exacerbate local poverty rate around the protected areas, where human consumption is mostly limited (De Sherbinin, 2008).

According to Keller (n.d.), remoteness as well as peripheral region refers to one of the characteristics that generally defined the term of rural areas as less developed area outside the city, associated with agriculture and farming (Atkinson, 2017). Similarly, Adisa (2012), asserted that rural areas have a number of common attributes which include an extraordinary involvement in the primary production (mostly in agriculture) that supplies food and raw materials to the wider community. In many cases, the rural center serves as a nursery for the national population and the preservation of pure national culture, labor, patriotism, and traditions. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of life for rural community, rural development is needed that includes an economic and social efforts in order to encourage the concept of retention, growth, and expansion in areas outside the city (Atkinson, 2017).

In Indonesia, the poverty gap between rural and urban areas remains significant (13.2% and 7%, respectively) (World Bank, 2019). Therefore, the Government of Indonesia set the planning to boost the capacity of rural government, infrastructure and speed up the community engagement by providing a Village Fund financial assistance program since 2014, resulting in poverty reduction and economic growth in the future (GoI, 2014; World Bank, 2019). This rural area development target is contained in the strategic planning of the Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Areas and Transmigration for 2020-2024 through Ministerial Decree number 17 of 2020 with the vision entitled “*To achieve rural areas with collaborative advantage and competitiveness in a sustainable manner in supporting development, and sovereignty, independent and characteristic of Indonesia based on mutual cooperation*” (MoVUAT, 2020b). The Indonesian government has drawn up a budget framework for 2020-2024 that requires around IDR 21,354.17 billion or approximately 12,224.74 million euros (€1≈Rp17,468) to encourage the actualization of developing independent villages. This planning is executed by implementing the strategic targets, through: (1) increasing rural area development status; (2) increasing status of development in rural areas, and (3) reducing poverty in rural areas (MoVUAT, 2020b).

In order to measure the implementation of rural development, the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Areas and Transmigration in 2015 established a Village Development Index (*Indeks Desa Membangun/IDM*). This index provides basic data and information on rural development by determining the status of village progress and independency, as stipulated in the Ministerial Decree number 2 of 2016 (MoVUAT, 2016b).

The IDM comprises a composite index consisting of three components, which include the Social Resilience Index (*Indeks Ketahanan Sosial/IKS*); Economic Resilience Index (*Indeks Ketahanan Ekonomi/IKE*); and Environmental Resilience Index (*Indeks Ketahanan Lingkungan/IKL*). Based on these three components, IDM is formulated by calculating the mean to obtain an index with a value of 0 (zero) to 1 (one). Higher value generated indicates the progress rate of the village, thereby generating the following equation:

$$IDM = \frac{1}{3}(IKS + IKE + IKL)$$

According to this formula, the 5 village status classifications are determined, which include (1) Independent Village; (2) Developed Village; (3) Developing Village; (4) Underdeveloped Village;

and (5) Extremely Underdeveloped Village (MoVUAT, 2016b). The village status classifications are illustrated in the following Table 2.

Table 2. Village status classification by implementing Village Development Index (MoVUAT, 2016b)

Village Status	IDM Score
Independent	>0.8155
Developed	≤ 0.8155 and >0.7072
Developing	≤ 0.7072 and >0.5958
Underdeveloped	≤ 0.5958 and >0.4907
Extremely Underdeveloped	≤ 0.4907

2.3. Sustainable Forest Management and Ecotourism Development

Currently, ecotourism serves as one of the tourism sectors, widely recognized as a form of sustainable tourism, denoting that the implementation of ecotourism could contribute to conservation efforts by supporting the sustainable development (Ross & Wall, 1999; Tsaur, Lin, & Lin, 2006). In the context of tourism as a sustainable development tool according to the World Tourism Code of Ethics (UNWTO, 1999), it was mandated that tourism development must protect the environment to meet the needs of present and future generations in a fair manner and to reduce the use of scarce resources such as water and energy, and to avoid the generation of waste (Ardika, 2018).

According to Ross & Wall (1999), the fundamental functions of ecotourism include the protection of natural areas, the provision of high-quality tourism experiences and the stimulation of local economy through resources for conservation, environmental education, and local empowerment. In this research, ecotourism is defined as environmentally responsible travel and visit to natural areas to appreciate nature (along with its cultural components from the past and present) with minimal disturbance and low visitor impact to the environment while providing socio-economic benefits to local communities (Ross & Wall, 1999).

Ecotourism occurs due to an adjustment in basic assumptions from old mass tourism to environmentally friendly forms of tourism. The old-fashioned type of tourism is often identified with poor hygiene due to littering, acts of destruction of natural resources and the environment,

and the emergence of behavior that deviates from universal norms and values (Asmin, 2017). The paradigm shifting in tourism in Indonesia can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Tourism paradigm shifting in Indonesia (Ardika, 2018)

Old Paradigm	New Paradigm
Tourism is a kind of industry.	Tourism is a human right.
Aims to increase economic growth.	Aim to achieve quality life standards
Focus on the economic aspect, achieving maximum benefits with the smallest expenditure.	Aims to develop the economy, build understanding between nations, peace, prosperity, and adhere to human rights values regardless of race, gender, language, religion.
The benchmarks for success are seen from the number of tourists and tourist expenditure.	The measure of success is also seen from the quality of the interaction between visitors and the receiving community.
Exploitation of natural, human, and economic resources.	Environmental preservation and poverty alleviation in a sustainable manner.

In addition, tourism infrastructure and activities are required to protect ecosystems and biodiversity as well as to conserve the protected plant and animal species. Therefore, it is also necessary to develop nature tourism or ecotourism, by activities that protect and regenerate the functions of nature, along with concerning the communities and local carrying capacity (Ardika, 2018).

As mentioned by Mensah (2017) ecotourism offers a market-based approach comprising the goals for conservation and development efforts. This approach could be implemented by sustainable use of biodiversity within the aim creating opportunities to increase the income and job creation.

2.4. A collaborative approach to ecotourism management through community-based ecotourism

In terms of conservation area management, it is impractical to negate the existence of the community, considering the prominent level of interaction, the understanding and dependence of the community to the area. Therefore, community involvement with a community empowerment approach is particularly important, as the community serves as an asset supporting the actualization of effective area management. The cooperative space for conservation area management provided by the state should be the basis for building partnerships between equal parties under the

framework of sustainable conservation area management and the welfare of community (Santosa & Setyowati, 2020).

Ecotourism discourse has dominated the community-based ecotourism (CBE) narrative in the last two decades (Stone, 2015), presenting a much broader social dimension, emphasizing social cohesion, and increasing the effectiveness of community participation and social integration in environmental protection through local communities (Liu et al., 2014). In most developing countries, collaboration become the key principle in the CBE approach. Collaboration and partnerships among communities, business institutions, non-profit organizations, funding and development agencies have been championed as powerful strategies to be used to achieve the vision and benefits of CBE, impossibly achieved when relying on the independent and rural communities (Stone, 2015).

In Indonesia, most of the population remains dependent on forest resources. Based on the Ministry of Environmental and Forestry, it is reported that more than 25,800 villages from 74,094 villages in Indonesia, or around 34% of the total number of villages, are in and around the forest areas with a total of 6,381 villages adjacent to the conservation areas. Most of the population is also economically dependent on the conservation areas. Collaborative management of conservation areas, performed through the community-based ecotourism development, has been successfully accomplished in Tangkahan-Leuser Mount National Park (Tangkahan Ecotourism Area), followed by other national parks, such as in Seribu Bintang Hill-Ciremai Mount National Park, and Sebangau National Park (MoEF, 2018b).

As mentioned in Santosa & Setyowati (2020), a collaborative approach in managing conservation areas is essential because: (1) Conservation efforts require the capacity and involvement of the community as a whole, not limited to conservation experts, professionals and government officials; (2) Conservation efforts require the attention in linking the interests of biodiversity and culture which provide space for local and indigenous communities to be active and empowered during collaboration; (3) Conservation efforts require the attention towards the principles of equality and justice, both in the sharing of costs and benefits received in protecting biodiversity, management and utilization of natural resources; and (4) Conservation efforts require the respect for the socio-economic rights of the community. Hence, the principle of "do no harm" in implementing conservation is deemed important in preventing a negative impact on the socio-economic welfare

of the people who live in and around the area. Thus, conservation initiatives could be pursued to offer a positive impact on community welfare (Santosa & Setyowati, 2020).

According to Petheram et al. (2004), collaboration refers to a process that constructively involves people in exploring their differences and common goals, as well as finding a vision and developing a plan for management change as agreed by all the concerned parties. Meanwhile, Santosa & Setyowati (2020), defined a collaborative approach as a framework that describes a situation involving a process of negotiation, agreement between one or more social actors regarding the division of roles and responsibilities to manage a certain resource area and ensure an equitable benefit sharing of these resources.

Collaborative area management (CAB) involve a range of approaches comprising several forms of collaborative management between the government and other concerned parties involved (Petheram et al., 2004). Figure 3 describes a range of the collaborative management forms that reflect various levels of leadership, authority, responsibility, control and benefits for government partners and communities.

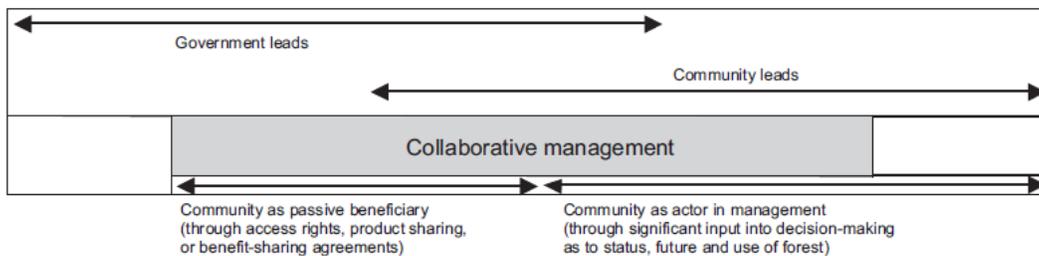


Figure 3. Various forms of collaborative management - involving diverse levels leadership, authority, responsibility, control and benefits for government and community partners (Petheram et al., 2004).

As mentioned in Petheram et al. (2004), multiple stakeholders have made their “power” as a crucial factor in the formation and maintenance of collaborative initiatives, due to the existence of an extraordinarily strong impact that encourages a person to be willing and to actively participate. Power is frequently misrepresented in the context of participatory management, especially by stakeholders who are superior in maintaining profits compared to the inferior group. In the meantime, collaborative partnerships attempt to accommodate more than one interest; however, it is unachievable if there is a gap in power that prevents some stakeholders from accessing resources,

expressing views, or obtaining recognition for their interests. Therefore, to accommodate various interests in collaborative management of the area, a leader or facilitator is required to navigate the solutions and to empower groups whose views are effortlessly controlled by others with greater power. Thus, the leader/facilitator's main function is to harmonize the involved groups' power.

In general, a collaborative approach to forest area management according to Arts & de Koning, (2017) is defined as the use, management and, conservation of the forests by the community. Communities are thus eligible for a full, partial, or non-ownership rights of the forest, and its management is frequently performed in various levels of collaboration with the state through forestry agencies, donor organizations, knowledge institutions and/or companies. Therefore, CBE serves as a tourism practice, significantly controlled and completely commanded by the community by participating in the development and management, with a significant percentage of the benefits is allocated to the community (Stone, 2015).

CBE development has been recognized to positively change people's perceptions in the utilization of natural and cultural resources (Stone, 2015). Mensah (2017), pointed out that CBE represents a double-edged sword in terms of achieving the goals for the conservation of natural resources and the improvement of local communities' welfare. This notion occurs in rural communities, heavily depending on natural resources such as forests, thus opening opportunities for overexploitation, as most of these local communities work as farmers, loggers, mining workers and hunters. These professional roles are solely due to the encouragement of economic activity which can lead to degradation of natural resources. Nevertheless, with a good management system, CBE could provide benefits related to sustainable management and conservation of natural resources by engaging local communities, as well as providing economic benefits.

In addition, CBE serves as a form for the sustainable utilization of natural resources and biodiversity to provide opportunities for nature to recover while providing economic benefits to the community (Mensah, 2017). Thus, by considering the existence of CBE, local communities would potentially benefit from a social structure, supporting the facilitation of local natural resource management as well as achieving sustainable ecotourism by increasing community involvement in the protection and development of ecotourism (Liu et al., 2014).

2.5. Triple Bottom Line Approach

The initial concept of the triple bottom line (TBL) was generated from the application of the sustainable development definition. TBL is directly related to the concept and goal of sustainability and sustainable development. It is a relatively new company performance measurement standard that requires public disclosure of social, economic, and environmental indicators of organizational performance, and a closely related concept to social responsibility (Stoddard, Pollard, & Evans, 2012).

TBL approach is refers to concepts, comprising sustainability, sustainable development and sustainable tourism. This relation is because sustainable tourism and development depicts as tourism activity level that can be maintained for a long time because it can bring net benefits to the social, economic, natural and cultural environment of the occurrence area. At present, the term sustainable tourism (encouraged by the WTO and the United Nations) is generally utilized as a concept, comprising ecotourism, heritage and cultural tourism, and geo-tourism (Stoddard et al., 2012).

In this term, ecotourism is defined as nature-tourism or nature-based tourism presenting a less ecological impact to destination area, engaging activities such as hiking, bicycling, landscape sightseeing, canoeing, etc. (Stoddard et al., 2012). In addition, Buckley (2003), classified the ecotourism in two categories, including: (1) environmental input; and (2) environmental output. The environmental input refers to the primary attraction as the main characteristic or potential factors, for example geographical and cultural, directing tourists to specific destination. This environmental input however excludes the level of service or the provided facilities as part of the tourism package. Meanwhile the environmental output refers the total global net cost or environmental benefits of the tourism. It is an accounting issue that requires identification, quantification and summary of all costs and benefits through all potential mechanisms.

Therefore, currently TBL becomes the most promising approach, that focused on ecotourism output which separately evaluates environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits (Buckley, 2003). In a glance, this approach reflects the three pillars of sustainability concerning social, environmental, and economic benefits (Asker, Boronyak, Carrard, & Paddon, 2010), as illustrated in Figure 4.

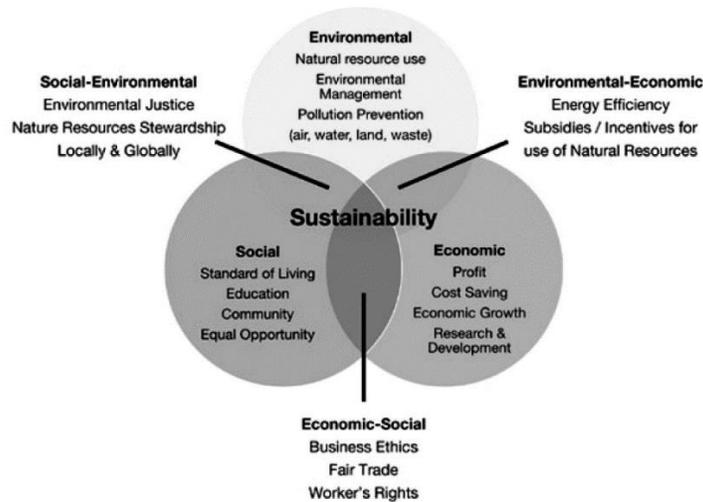


Figure 4. Three pillars of sustainability (Zak, 2015).

As mentioned in Stoddard et al. (2012), the World Tourism Organization (WTO) has developed the 11 core indicators for destinations to measure the impact of sustainable tourism, including site protection, pressure, intensity of use, social impact, development control, waste management, planning process, key ecosystems, and consumer satisfaction degree, local satisfaction and contribution of tourism to the local economy. Dymond (1997) further, divides such WTO indicators into several categories, including: ecological indicators (site protection, pressure, intensity of use, waste management and key ecosystems); social indicators (social impact, local satisfaction); economic indicators (consumer satisfaction and contribution of tourism to the local economy); and planning indicators (development control and planning process).

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH DESIGN

This chapter explains the implemented steps to achieve the research objective. The first step is conducted by elaborating the research perspective and the key concepts of research perspective. Followed by constructing the research framework referring to the research design framework by Verschuren & Doorewaard (2010). The next step is progressed by explaining the research strategy, including research unit, research boundary, and research limitation. Moreover, research material is additionally presented. The final step contains, the data analysis by concluding the methods of collecting data, analyzing data, validating data analysis and research ethics.

3.1. Research Perspective

The research observes the impacts of ecotourism activities that affect forest conservation and the rural development in the selected area. The research objects in this research include the local communities in Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village that implement the ecotourism activities adjacent to the WKNP area. The research involves the participation of local communities in order to analyze the effects. The research perspective is presented in the form of conceptual model and the theories formulating the theoretical framework (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2010). Further, the conceptual model is examined to determine the correlation between the ecotourism that influence the forest conservation in protected area management, as well as the linkages in the rural development by implementing the concept of community-based ecotourism, in which Village Development Index serving as the concept of rural development standard, along with implementing the triple bottom line approach.

3.2. The Key Concepts of the Research Perspective

In order to construct a conceptual model, key concepts and relevant theories of the research perspective are observed, depicted in Table 4.

Table 4. Sources of the research perspective.

Key Concepts	Theories and Approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism • Forest management • Socioeconomic aspects of the rural communities and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based ecotourism • Rural Development • Triple Bottom Line Approach

3.3. Constructing the Research Framework

From the theories and concepts as previously presented, the following research framework is developed and presented through the following flow chart in Figure 5.

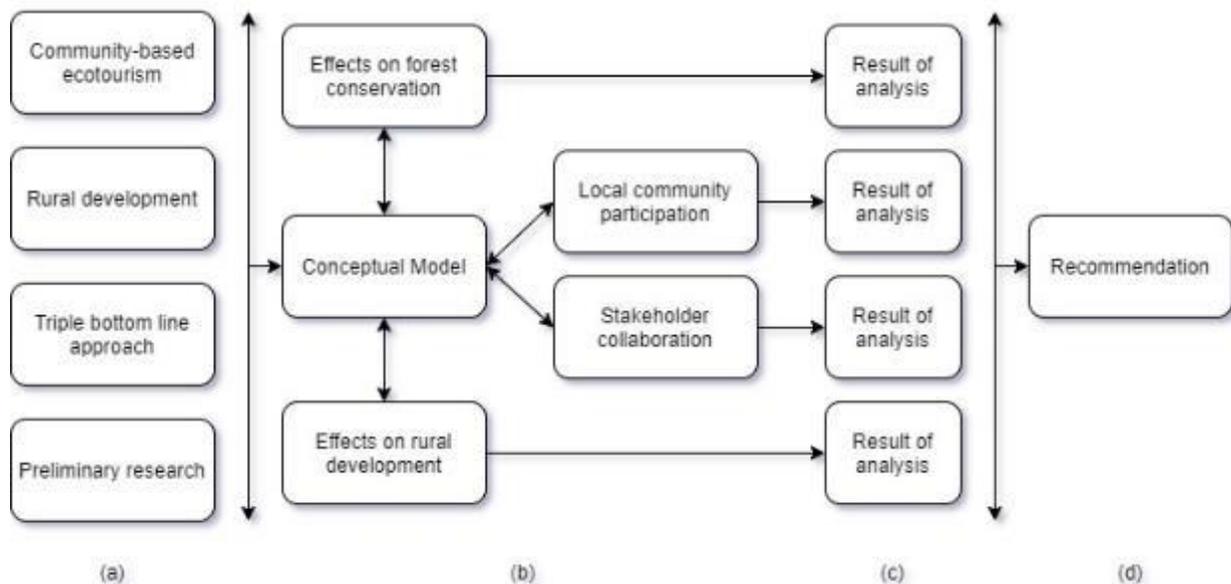


Figure 5. A schematic presentation of research framework.

The performed steps in this research project are conducted by:

- (a) Analyzing the theories of community-based ecotourism, rural development as well as triple bottom line approach.
- (b) Identifying the conceptual model.
- (c) Referring the result as the basis for recommendation.
- (d) Recommending to the authority of Way Kambas National Park and the local government regarding the ecotourism activities improvement.

3.4. Research Strategy

The strategy of this research implements a case study approach, to examine the research objects, including the communities of Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village by employing both qualitative and quantitative methods to generate the required data.

3.4.1. Research Unit

This research employs the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) participants/informants and survey respondents as units of the research to assess the effects of ecotourism activities towards the forest conservation and the rural development in WKNP.

3.4.2. Research Boundary

Research boundaries are determined to ensure that the objectives of this research are achieved within the specified time period. The following boundaries are utilized in this research:

- (a) The focus of this research lies on the development of ecotourism in selected areas as referred to in sections 3.4. and 3.4.1. related to the forest conservation and the rural development perspective along with the involved stakeholders.
- (b) FGD informants are selected based on their contribution and involvements on the village ecotourism, having sufficient understanding regarding ecotourism development, while the survey respondents were randomly selected in each village, Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII.

3.5. Research Material

According to the Verschuren & Doorewaard (2010), research material is implemented to define and operationalize the key concepts of the research objective as well as the research questions. In order to answer the research questions, specific data and information are collected by using several methods such as desk study, observations, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and questionnaires. The FGDs are further applied to obtain an in-depth information and to answer the sub questions on the roles and contributions of the involved stakeholders. Meanwhile, the survey dominantly

emphasizes on the information related to attitudes and perceptions of the ecotourism community and its impact on the forest conservation and the rural development by employing Likert scale.

As a guidance to identify the required data and information, the indicators of the Triple Bottom Line approach are utilized in this study. TBL is selected, reflecting the three pillars of sustainability which includes ecological, social, and economic benefits. TBL focuses on the economic sector which is profit oriented and also the concerns regarding ecological and social sectors. Therefore, this study is expected to determine the impact of village ecotourism in terms of economic, social and environmental aspects emerging in the observed village by applying the predetermined indicators. According to Dymond (1997), such indicators are divided into four generic indicator groups, which cover ecological, social, economic and generic planning, as mentioned in Table 5.

Table 5. Sustainable tourism core indicator (Dymond, 1997)

Generic Indicator Grouping	Core Indicator	Specific Measure
Ecological	Cite protection	Cite protection category based on International Union for the Conservation of the Nature and Natural Resource (IUCN) index.
	Stress	Number of visiting tourists
	Intensity of use	Intensity use per persons or hectares
	Waste management	Sewage percentage from site
	Critical ecosystems	Number of rare/endangered species
Economic	Consumer satisfaction	Tourists' satisfaction level
	Tourism contribution to local economy	Total economic activity proportion
Social	Social impact	Tourist to local ratio
	Local satisfaction	Local satisfaction level.
Planning	Development control	Site formals control over development
	Planning process	Tourist destination region planning existence

However, when considering the relevance of the research questions, not all of these indicators are implemented. They are modified (in Table 6) to meet the research objective focusing on ecology and socio-economic conditions of the communities. The required data and information for this research, such as the accessing methods used, are identified through the set of sub-questions, as can be seen in the following Table 6.

Table 6. The list of data and information required for the research and accessing method.

Research Question	Data/information required to answer the question	Dymond Indicator grouping	Source of data	Data Collection Method
SQ1. What is the current situation with regard to ecotourism in the park in comparison to the past?	Local community dependency to the forest area in WKNP to fulfil their daily needs currently and pre-ecotourism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the item and amount of forest natural resources that are extracted by local community Identify the frequency level of the local community entering the forest area 	Ecological	<u>Primary Data</u> People: informants and respondents	Questioning: FGDs and Questionnaires
			<u>Secondary Data</u> Documents	Desk Study
	Livelihoods proportion change in the local community	Economical	<u>Primary Data</u> People: informants and respondents	Questioning: Questionnaires
			<u>Secondary Data</u> Documents	Content Analysis
	Difference in average income obtained by local people currently and pre-ecotourism	Economical	<u>Primary Data</u> People: informants and respondents	Questioning: Questionnaires
	Changes in infrastructure development that occurred after ecotourism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism support facilities (e.g., attraction arena, homestay, food stall, souvenir shop, etc.) Transportation access 	Social	<u>Primary Data</u> People: informants and respondents	Questioning: FGDs
			<u>Primary Data</u> Reality	Observation
			<u>Secondary Data</u> Documents	Content Analysis
SQ2. What are the current	Strategic management planning of the Way Kambas National Park	Ecological	<u>Secondary Data</u> Documents	Content Analysis

approaches/strategies with regard to forest conservation and rural development in the area? How they relate to/or contradict each other?	Willingness of local communities to commit to protecting national park forest areas	Ecological	<u>Primary Data</u> People: informants and respondents	Questioning: FGDs and Questionnaires
	Knowledge development and skills training that carried out after ecotourism development (e.g., English lesson, entrepreneurship training, tour guide training, etc.)	Social	<u>Primary Data</u> People: informants and respondents	Questioning: FGDs and Questionnaires
SQ3. What are the ecotourism activities/practices in and around the Park?	Identify the ecotourism activities/practices in and around the Park	Planning	<u>Primary Data</u> Reality	Observation
			<u>Secondary Data</u> Documents	Content Analysis
SQ4. What are the effects of ecotourism activities on forest conservation?	WKNP land coverage current and pre-ecotourism	Ecological	<u>Secondary Data</u> <u>Documents</u>	Content Analysis
SQ5. What are the effects of ecotourism activities on rural development?	Village Development Index	Social	<u>Secondary Data</u> Documents	Content Analysis
SQ6. To what extent stakeholder collaboration supports/affects ecotourism development?	Identify stakeholder responsibility involved in ecotourism development	Planning	<u>Primary Data</u> People: informants and respondents	Questioning: FGDs
			<u>Secondary Data</u> Documents and Literatures	Content Analysis and Search Method
	Stakeholder supports/affects to the ecotourism development		<u>Primary Data</u> People: informants and respondents	Questioning: FGDs

3.6. Data Analysis

3.6.1. Methods of Analyzing Data

This research utilizes mixed methods with descriptive characteristics that involve collecting quantitative and qualitative data. Qualitative method is used to analyze the causal relation from the ecotourism activities in term of forest conservation and rural development. Meanwhile quantitative method is used to measure the ecotourism effects on forest conservation and rural development. Therefore, it integrates two methods simultaneously using a concurrent design or generally acknowledged as a convergent parallel mixed method (Creswell, 2009). Methods of data analysis for each collected data and information are elaborated in Table 7.

Table 7. Methods of analyzing data

Research Questions	Data/Information	Methods of Analysis
SQ1. What is the current situation with regard to ecotourism in the park in comparison to the past?	Identified item and amount forest natural resources extracted by local community	<u>Quantitative</u> : identify and analyze changes in community behavior
	Identified the frequency level of the local community entering the forest area	<u>Quantitative</u> : identify and analyze changes in community behavior
	Livelihoods proportion change in the local community	<u>Quantitative</u> : analyze community livelihood proportion
	Difference in average income obtained by local people current and pre- ecotourism	<u>Quantitative</u> : analyze community's direct and indirect economic benefit
	Changes in infrastructure development that occurred after ecotourism.	<u>Qualitative</u> : identify and analyze changes in the infrastructure development
SQ2. What are the current approaches/strategies with regard to forest conservation and rural development in the area? How they relate to/or contradict each other?	Strategic management planning of the Way Kambas National Park	<u>Qualitative</u> : describing the management of the Park
	Willingness of local communities to commit to protecting national park forest areas	<u>Qualitative</u> : analyze the authorities' redistribution and renegotiation that have been occurred
	Knowledge development and skills training carried out after ecotourism development (e.g., English lesson, entrepreneurship training, tour guide training, etc.)	<u>Qualitative</u> : identify the availability of training for community skills development

Research Questions	Data/Information	Methods of Analysis
SQ3. What are the ecotourism activities/practices in and around the Park?	Identify the ecotourism activities/practices in and around the Park	<u>Qualitative</u> : identify and describing the ecotourism activities
SQ4. What are the effects of ecotourism activities on forest conservation?	WKNP land coverage current and pre-ecotourism	<u>Qualitative</u> : analyze the changes in land coverage map
SQ5. What are the effects of ecotourism activities on rural development?	Village Development Index	<u>Quantitative</u> : analyze the degree of rural development by comparing the index for each village.
SQ6. To what extent stakeholder collaboration supports/affects ecotourism development?	Identify stakeholder responsibility involved in ecotourism development	<u>Qualitative</u> : analyze the implementation of stakeholder collaboration in ecotourism development
	Stakeholder supports/affects to ecotourism development	<u>Qualitative</u> : analyze the implementation of stakeholder collaboration in ecotourism development

In order to perform qualitative and quantitative methods, this study used two ways in field data collections, namely FGDs and community survey, as it is mentioned in 3.4.1. FGDs are used to represent qualitative method. In contrast, surveys reflect quantitative method.

Focus Group Discussions

FGDs are conducted two times with one FGD in each village, Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII. FGD participants/informants are selected based on their involvement in ecotourism development activities as stakeholders, having sufficient understanding and providing contribution to the development of such ecotourism activities. List of FGD participants can be seen in Appendix E.

In Braja Harjosari, the FGD was conducted in Savanna Hall, attended by 13 participants consisting of the Village Chief and staffs, Village Tourism Groups members, Youth Organization, homestay owners, riverwalk operators, representatives from Women's Farmer Group, knitting groups and other local communities from Braja Harjosari Village. While in Labuhan Ratu, VII the FGD was conducted in Conservation House and attended by 17 participants including Village Chief and

staffs, Forestry Advisory staff from Way Kambas National Park authority, Village Tourism Groups members, Youth Organization, homestay owners, representatives from Women's Farmer Groups, Forest Farmer Group, and other local communities from Labuhan Ratu VII Village.

The performed FGDs were specifically designed to collect deeper information related to the topic and determine the community's perception towards the ecotourism concept and the accomplished activities. Furthermore, information regarding the conditions of the village before and after ecotourism was gathered as well as the collaboration of stakeholders.

The implementation of the FGDs in the two villages was performed by employing tools such as meta plan paper (a small piece of paper) to document the participant answers, further using flipchart paper as a media to compile the answer (meta plan paper) from participants depending on the group of questions. FGD participants/informants were questioned by the moderator with a series of key questions, in accordance with the list as attached in Appendix C. The results of this FGD illustrated in Appendix B. Furthermore, the results were analyzed by utilizing descriptive analysis.

Surveys

The respondents for survey refer to the households in Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village. The samples are selected through Macorr¹ Sample Calculator platform by utilizing confidence level of 95% and confidence interval of 10%.

Based on monograph data from Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village in 2021, the population of households recorded in the villages include the 1751 people and 1342 people, respectively (Braja Harjosari Village, 2021; Labuhan Ratu VII Village, 2021). By utilizing the calculations and criteria as aforementioned, the sample of respondents taken is 91 respondents for Braja Harjosari and 89 people for Labuhan Ratu VII, with a total of 180 respondents. This is the minimum amount that should met to obtain 95% confidence level and 10% confidence interval. With consideration to increase the confidence degree, the number of respondents is rounded up to 100 people per village, thus the total number of respondents 200 people for two villages. Survey data was collected door-to-door to 200 respondents with a survey form or questionnaire as attached

¹ Macorr. (2021, March 26). Sample Size Calculator. Retrieved from <https://www.macorr.com/sample-size-calculator.htm>

in Appendix D. The process of collecting data for FGD's and survey are presented in Figure 6 below:



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 6. Data collecting process; (a) FGD in Braja Harjosari; (b) FGD in Labuhan Ratu VII; and (c) Survey in Braja Harjosari; and (d) Survey in Labuhan Ratu VII

The main topics in this survey include the characterization of respondents such as gender, age, education level and the proportion of livelihoods and average income. Other information was analyzed using 5 points Likert Scale as part of the survey, such as information related to the frequency and intensity of local people entering the area, including the utilization of forest resources. Other than that, the statements on importance and agreement Likert Scale were used to measure community perception and attitude related to ecotourism activities. The 5 levels Likert Scale criteria of frequency, importance, and agreement are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Response set for Likert scale 5 point

Response set	1	2	3	4	5
Frequency	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
Importance	Not important	Slightly important	Moderately important	Very important	Extremely important
Agreement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree

Furthermore, quantitative data analysis for survey was conducted by utilizing MS Excel to compile the 200 respondent's data, performed by simple calculation analysis and combination technique of the 5 points of Likert scale. Simple calculation analysis is thus required to measure the proportion of respondent characteristics, including gender, age, livelihood, revenue, livestock, and firewood need. The results of the calculation are presented in Tables and Figures in Chapter 4. Meanwhile, Likert scale is a combined measure, determined based on the intensity structure of the questions. Therefore, the Likert scale is acknowledged as a systematic way to score an index (Waryanto & Millafati, 2006). For details of Likert Scale calculation result are illustrated in Appendix A.

3.6.2. Validation of Data Analysis

Various sources of data such as data results from FGDs and surveys, combined with relevant document reviews, are used to ensure the validity of the obtained information. In addition, a combination of multiple research methods is used to investigate the similar concept.

As a result, validation of the data through cross verification from two or more sources are managed and, by obtaining the data through FGDs, surveys and desk studies, as well as data triangulation was applied to avoid a singular perspective in any point.

3.6.3. Research Ethics

According to the Code of Ethics (2019) of the University of Twente, any research involving human participants must adhere to ethical standards. This research intends to collect data by undertaking Focus Group Discussions and Survey. All information gathered are confidential and were processed and stored safely under the responsibility of the researcher. Strict guidelines provided by the Ethics Committee of the University of Twente are followed. The request for ethical approval

was applied and the research was initiated only after the approval by the Ethics Committee. The consent form can be seen in Appendix D.

3.6.4. Research Limitation

The study needs to be considered in the light of different types of limitations, such as time constraints due to program schedule, difficulties to gather FGD informants for a discussion at a specific date/time, and limitations related to the field observations when collecting data due to the temporary closure of village ecotourism activities and closure of the Way Kambas National Park during the COVID-19 pandemic. Other constraints were related to the limited access and availability of data and information from relevant stakeholders due to confidentiality and unpublished/internal only data and information.

In order to explore in more details, the impacts of ecotourism and community perspectives regarding forest conservation and rural development, and to understand specific influencing factors such as policy implementation more comprehensively, further studies are needed.

CHAPTER 4 RESULTS

This chapter presents the results based on the analysis of the collected data of ecotourism effects on forest conservation and rural development in the Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII villages. Firstly, it discusses information about respondents' characteristics and current ecotourism activities in the research sites to answer sub-question 3. Secondly, the effects of ecotourism activities on forest conservation and rural development from ecological, economic, and social perspectives are discussed followed by stakeholder collaboration related to the ecotourism development to elaborate sub-question 1 and 6, respectively. Lastly, current approaches/strategies and the general ecotourism impacts on forest conservation and rural development are elaborated upon to answer sub-question 2, 4 and 5.

4.1. Respondents' Characteristics

According to the survey data from 200 respondents in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII, the gender proportion between males and females are 63% and 37%, respectively. The average age of respondent was between 36-45 years, or approximately 36.5%, followed by 26-35 years (24.5%), 46-55 years (22.5%), and above 55 years (10.5%). The least respondents had been indicated by age class ranging from 17-25 years or about 6% —the respondent characteristics are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Respondent's characteristics in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII

		Braja Harjosari	Labuhan Ratu VII	Total	Percentage
Gender	Male	63	63	126	63%
	Female	37	37	74	37%
	Total	100	100	200	
Age Range	17-25	8	4	12	6%
	26-35	24	25	49	24.5%
	36-45	34	39	73	36.5%
	46-55	26	19	45	22.5%
	above 55	8	13	21	10.5%
	Total	100	100	200	

Based on the respondent profile, the number of productive villagers were dominant. When the community concern for developing their village had increase along with the growing awareness of the environmental conservation, this attempt becomes one of the added values for the conservation and rural development efforts.

4.1.1. Education Levels

This study indicates that approximately more than 75% of respondents have a minimum junior high school or higher education level. Interestingly, Braja Harjosari performed better than Labuhan Ratu VII in terms of higher education completion, with more than half of respondents graduating from senior high school and college. The profile of education levels is presented in Figure 7.

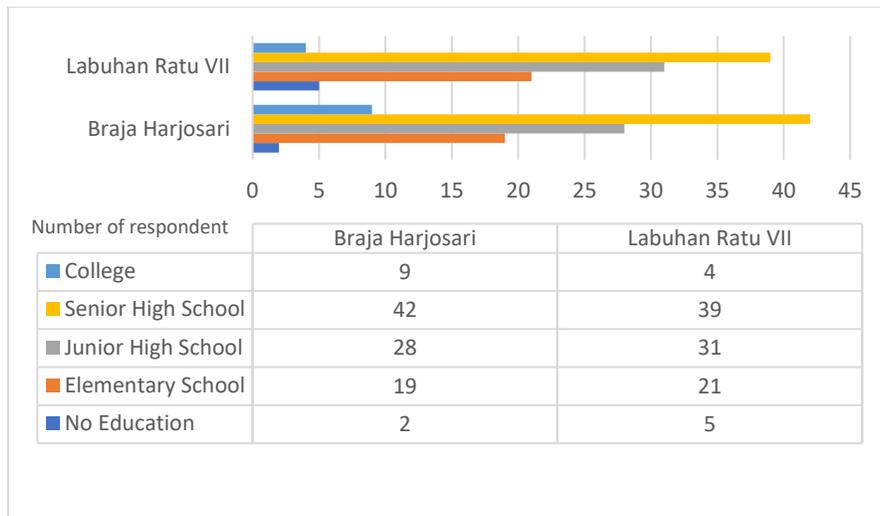


Figure 7. Education level of respondents in Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII

The higher education level could contribute to the success rate of the conservation and rural development efforts undertaken. Respondents with higher education generally have more open knowledge and insights, considering the risks and consequences of actions, and developing skills for their livelihood. Hence, it would be easier for the government, national park authority, or partners, such NGOs, academics, and other organizations, to provide assistance, training, and socialization to the community regarding rural development efforts and economic improvement while concerning to the sustainability of forest areas.

4.1.2. Livestock Ownership

Livestock ownership is utilized as a benchmark for community activity. This benchmark is following the village monograph data indicating that most of the residents of Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII work as farmers; only a few of them have a side activity of raising livestock (Braja Harjosari Village, 2021; Labuhan Ratu VII Village, 2021). Labuhan Ratu VII residents have a greater tendency to raise livestock with a higher population of cattle/buffalo/pig ownership compared to Braja Harjosari. In contrast, the ownership of only sheep(s) is higher in Braja Harjosari due to ethnic and cultural factors. In Labuhan Ratu VII, the Javanese are more dominant, while in Braja Harjosari, there are the two reasonably dominant tribes, namely the Javanese and the Balinese (Braja Harjosari Village, 2021; Labuhan Ratu VII Village, 2021). In Balinese belief, cows are considered as sacred animals and should not be consumed, thus most people from this tribe prefer to keep pig(s) or buffalo(es) instead of cow(s). Therefore, the number of livestock from the cow(s)/buffalo(es)/pig(s) in Braja Harjosari is less than in Labuhan Ratu VII. The livestock ownership data are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Livestock ownerships in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII

		Braja Harjosari	Labuhan Ratu VII	Total	Percentage
Livestock ownership	No livestock	57	50	107	54%
	Only sheep(s)	13	5	18	9%
	Only cow(s)/buffalo(es)/pig(s)	30	42	72	36%
	Sheep(s) and cow/buffalo(es)/pig(s)	0	3	3	2%
	Total	100	100	200	
Number of Livestock	No livestock	57	50	107	54%
	1-3	28	38	66	33%
	4-6	11	10	21	11%
	7-9	2	1	3	2%
	10 or more	2	1	3	2%
	Total	100	100	200	

From the total 93 respondents who own livestock (43 respondents in Braja Harjosari Village and 50 respondents in Labuhan Ratu VII Village), the community finds the livestock feed to meet the daily needs from various sources, with an average demand of 1 bunch of grass per day for one livestock, as shown in Figure 8. In addition, 58% of them only take grass from one source, most of which come from around the houses and resident plantations, with xylose fermentation

techniques, and graze in the savanna. In comparison, others take grass from 2 and 3 kinds of sources for approximately 31% and 11%, respectively.



Figure 8. Local community grass-picking activities in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII

However, 4% of respondents pick the grass from within the forest area, as found in Braja Harjosari. This number does not seem significant and can be categorized as very small to identify the level of community activity to enter and pick grass from within the forest area. This activity is limited conducted by residents, living within a close radius between their homes and the National Park area. The percentage for the number of animal feed sources can be seen in Table 11.

Table 11. Percentage of fodder sources in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII

Source Combination	Source	Braja Harjosari	Labuhan Ratu VII	Total	Percentage
1 Source	Around the house	4	8	12	13%
	From the own yard	7	9	16	17%
	From the other's yard	10	8	18	19%
	From the forest	1	0	1	1%
	Buy	4	0	4	4%
	Fermentation	1	0	1	1%
	Savana	2	0	2	2%
2 Sources	Other's yard + forest	2	0	2	2%
	Around the house + other's yard	6	8	14	15%
	Other's yard + fermentation	1	0	1	1%
	Own yard + buy	1	0	1	1%
	Other's yard + around the canal	0	1	1	1%
	Around the house + own yard	0	10	10	11%
3 Sources	Around the house + buy + fermentation	1	0	1	1%
	Around the house + other's yard + forest	1	0	1	1%
	Own yard + other's yard	2	4	6	6%
	Around the house + Other's yard + buy	0	1	1	1%
	Around the house + own yard + other's yard	0	1	1	1%
	Total	43	50	93	

One interesting finding in Braja Harjosari denotes that 2% of livestock owners directly graze their livestock in the savanna, which is on the edge of the national park area. This herding technique is not present in Labuhan Ratu VII Village due to the different habitats around the village. In Braja Harjosari, weeds are mainly swampy, while in Labuhan Ratu VII, it is a lowland forest.

4.1.3. Firewood Needs

The residents from Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII have a similar pattern regarding the fuel used for daily cooking, combining firewood and gas fuel, approximately 88% in Braja Harjosari and 70% in Labuhan Ratu VII. The rest do not use firewood, solely relying on gas fuel as well as to boil water. This consideration comes from the fact that firewood is cheaper than gas and it is an alternative fuel when gas fuel supply is sometimes challenging to obtain—most of the firewood is brought from around their homes and plantations. Unlike the source of animal feed above, the firewood is almost 100% obtained from the surrounding settlements and resident plantation areas, with an average need of 1 bunch of firewood per day for one household. The percentage table for the firewood sources shown in Table 12.

Table 12. Percentage of firewood sources in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII

Source Combination	Firewood Sources	Braja Harjosari	Labuhan Ratu VII	Total	Percentage
1 Source	Around the house	55	33	88	56%
	From the own yard	0	0	0	0%
	From the other's yard	7	2	9	6%
	Buy	2	2	4	3%
	Furniture industry waste	6	1	7	4%
2 Sources	Around the house + own yard	15	4	19	12%
	Around the house + other's yard	1	20	21	13%
	Around the house + furniture industry waste	1	0	1	1%
	Around the house + buy	1	1	2	1%
3 Sources	Around the house + own yard + buy	0	1	1	1%
	Around the house + own yard + other's yard	0	6	6	4%
	Total	88	70	158	

4.2. Ecotourism Development and Activities

According to the FGDs results (see Appendix B), the local community in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII are already very familiar with the concept of ecotourism. In general, the idea of ecotourism according to the definition they acknowledge can be stated as follows:

“Ecotourism is a tourism activity that prioritizes environmental conservation, accompanied by educational content by empowering village potential, involving community empowerment by engaging local wisdom, culture and religion to improve the local economy and community welfare”.

(Focus Group Discussions, 2021).

In line with this definition, ecotourism is expected to provide benefits to tourists and the surrounding communities. Tourists who visit the area will gain knowledge in environmental education in terms of wildlife and its habitat, waste management, among other relevant aspects which are delivered by local guide. The local guides come from the community who have been previously trained. The society acts as a subject exploring the potential that exists in their area, by developing the local creative economy. These actions become the manifestations for one of the three pillars conservation determined by the National Park, which include utilization, protection and preservation (Rusdianto, 2021). The process of establishing ecotourism and the activities are discussed in the next sub-chapter.

4.2.1. Ecotourism in Braja Harjosari Village

In 2014, the development process of ecotourism activities in Braja Harjosari was initiated by the current Chief of the Village Tourism Group, started when foreign tourists visiting the village for one day trip to visit traditional markets to try various local snacks and visit guava gardens. Furthermore, tourists treated to enjoy a Balinese dance performance involving the local Balinese community. Hence, tourists could be part of the show and free to choose to be as a dancer or a *gamelan*² player.

Furthermore, through networking from Ecolodge, a homestay provider from WKNP frequently invites the tourists to observe the behavior of wild elephants. At that time, all the ecotourism activities were still individually managed. The establishment of the Village Tourism Group was declared in 2015, currently serving as the main actor in the management of ecotourism activities in Braja Harjosari Village (Suhadak, 2021).

² Traditional music instruments

Regarding the Balinese people, one notable thing that characterizes this community lies in the adherence to customs. Long before the initiation of ecotourism, precisely in 2000, the ‘Gong 2000’ dance studio was formed, consisting of dancers and *gamelan* musicians. After the ecotourism activity took place, this studio became one part of the ecotourism package offered (Sukade, 2021).

By 2016, the Village Tourism Group performed a mapping of ecotourism activities by identifying the ongoing activities that they might develop. As a result, they added new activities, such as the nursery of horticultural crops, including fruits and flowers, rice fields and rice cultivation activities. Through these activities, they started to attract the interest from domestic tourists who previously had no visits. During 2016, there were recorded approximately 300 tourists from both domestic and foreign tourists. Furthermore, this visit increased to around 500 tourists in 2017 and 2018, with more various tourist destinations, such as grilled fish culinary, river crossing and wildlife observation (Susandi, 2021).

The hospitality aspect offered by Braja Harjosari is considered to have good hospitality, including cleanliness and comfort and waste management. Twelve homestays are readily to accommodate with a capacity of around 30 tourists. When staying, the cost incurred cost by tourists is only requires €9.00 per night per room, occupied by 1-2 people. The Village Tourism Group determines the homestay service standards to ensure quality service (Candra, 2021).

According to the promotional leaflet, the ecotourism activities offered in Braja Harjosari are as follows:

1. Oyster agrotourism (15 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
2. Cultivation of orchids (15 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
3. Tap rubber trees (15 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
4. Rice planting (23 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
5. Picking dragon fruit (15 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
6. Wildlife observation (6 euros per package).
7. School visits (15 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
8. Visits to the traditional market.
9. Knitting crafts (1.5 euros per person).
10. Riverwalk (23 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
11. Grilled fish culinary (3 euros per serving).

12. Tree adoption (9 euros per package).
13. *Tiwul*³making process (15 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
14. Balinese dance (90 euros per package), and
15. Savanna camping (6 euros per night, includes a tent for two people).

4.2.2. Ecotourism in Labuhan Ratu VII Village

In 2014, with assistance and training from YAPEKA, a non-governmental organization engaged in community empowerment and nature conservation, a Village Tourism Group was formed in Labuhan Ratu VII Village. The member of this group was trained with skills on creating the ecotourism packages, becoming guides, and managing homestays. Furthermore, the Alert-Unila Consortium, a collaborative organization of two NGOs engaged in conservation and community empowerment, established a Conservation House in Margahayu Hamlet, at Labuhan Ratu VII Village from 2014-2015. These mentoring programs were finally completed in 2015. However, the absence of this mentoring program in 2016-2018 affected the existence of this Village Tourism Group, thereby suspending the activities. Furthermore, in 2019 a new program from the Unila-Alert Consortium was initiated, with a mentoring period of 2 years from 2019 to 2021. Mentoring activities included: expansion Conservation House, training on how to ‘sell’ tour packages, and provision of tourism promotion videos (Sunandar, 2021).

In addition, the National Park, through its forestry advisory staff, also provides assistance on synergizing ecotourism with the existing potential within the National Park area, by empowering human resources quality. Labuhan Ratu VII has advantages from its location, relatively very close to the entrance gate of Way Kambas National Park. This feature contributes to the promotion of ecotourism in Labuhan Ratu VII because indirectly, tourists visiting the national park also get information about ecotourism in this village (Sunandar, 2021).

Based on the promotional leaflet, the ecotourism activities offered in Labuhan Ratu VII include the following activities of:

1. Lampung dance (60 euros per package).
2. Brick Edu-tourism (9 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).

³ Traditional snack made from sundried cassava.

3. Tap rubber trees (9 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
4. *Batik*⁴ Edu-tourism (23 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
5. Soymilk processing (15 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
6. Orange fruit agrotourism (12 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
7. Jungle trekking (6 euros per package for a maximum of 10 people).
8. Vegetable and fruit agrotourism (12 euros per package for 10 people).
9. Riverwalk (9 euros per package for a maximum of 3 people).
10. Traditional culinary (2 euros per serving).
11. Homemade tofu industry (1 euro per person).

Apart from the inclusive tour packages in the promotional materials, the ecotourism in Labuhan Ratu VII simultaneously developed other tourist destinations, including:

1. Activities with elephants.
2. Tree adoptions in Rawa Kidang Restoration.

However, since the offered activities are conducted within the National Park area, activities are currently offered for limited groups. In the previous section, Rawa Kidang Restoration is one of the synergies between the National Park and the community, especially in the Margahayu Hamlet, directly adjacent to the forest area located in the utilization zone of WKNP. Labuhan Ratu VII Forest Farmers Group manages this restoration under the supervision from the forestry advisory staff of WKNP authority. The collaboration has developed a rhino feed garden from WKNP authority with Forest Farmers Group to supply food for the Sumatran rhinos, bred in the sanctuary through this restoration. The Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary (SRS) is located in a specific zone within WKNP conservation area.

4.3. Impacts Assessment After Ecotourism Activities with Triple Bottom Line Approach

Development of ecotourism activities in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII has been initiated around seven years ago. However, based on the survey results of public perceptions of the ecotourism activities, it appeared that the two observed villages indicated significant difference. As many as 90% of Braja Harjosari participants have understood that there are ecotourism

⁴ Traditional linen motives, made by special technique using wax with specific coloring treatment.

activities in their village, while in Labuhan Ratu VII, it was only 73%. Interestingly, the respondent's involvement in the ecotourism activities is relatively similar. The comparison of respondent's perception and participation in the ecotourism activities is illustrated in Table 13.

Table 13. Respondent's perception and involvement in ecotourism activities in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII

	Braja Harjosari	Labuhan Ratu VII
Perception on ecotourism activities		
Knowing	90%	73%
Not knowing	10%	27%
Total	100%	100%
Involvement in ecotourism activities		
Yes	40%	40%
No	60%	60%
Total	100%	100%

The ecotourism activities in Braja Harjosari Village might attribute to the perception limited to two hamlets of the eight existing hamlets, which are Sukasari Hamlet and Gunung Agung Hamlet, with various activities. Hamlet is a local government below sub-district level. In addition, ecotourism management occasionally provides mass tourism in the savanna, including motocross competition and self-photography tourism spot; thereby encouraging high level of public knowledge of ecotourism activities in Braja Harjosari. Even though community involvement in ecotourism is only covers around 40%, the various ecotourism activities offered by Braja Harjosari feasibly attract tourists' attention, thus popularizing the ecotourism in Braja Harjosari.

Additionally, the ecotourism activities have proliferated in almost all village areas, particularly in four out of five hamlets in Labuhan Ratu VII. However, during these activities, the community was not relatively involved, represented by less than a half of 100 respondents. The destinations are mainly offered to utilize the previously ongoing traditional industries in the village, such as homemade tofu processing, soymilk, bricks, and *batik*. In addition, this village does not have the significant facilities to accommodate mass tourism. The discourse on the impact of ecotourism implementing a triple bottom line approach, is presented in the next section.

4.3.1. Economic Impacts

According to Dymond, the implemented indicators in this research are utilized to determine the economic impact from ecotourism including changes in the composition of community livelihoods and the income generated from such activity (Dymond, 1997). The results of a survey (200 respondents) indicate that there is a change in the composition of the community's livelihood structure before and after ecotourism activities in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII. The illustration of the livelihood's composition change is depicted in Figure 9.

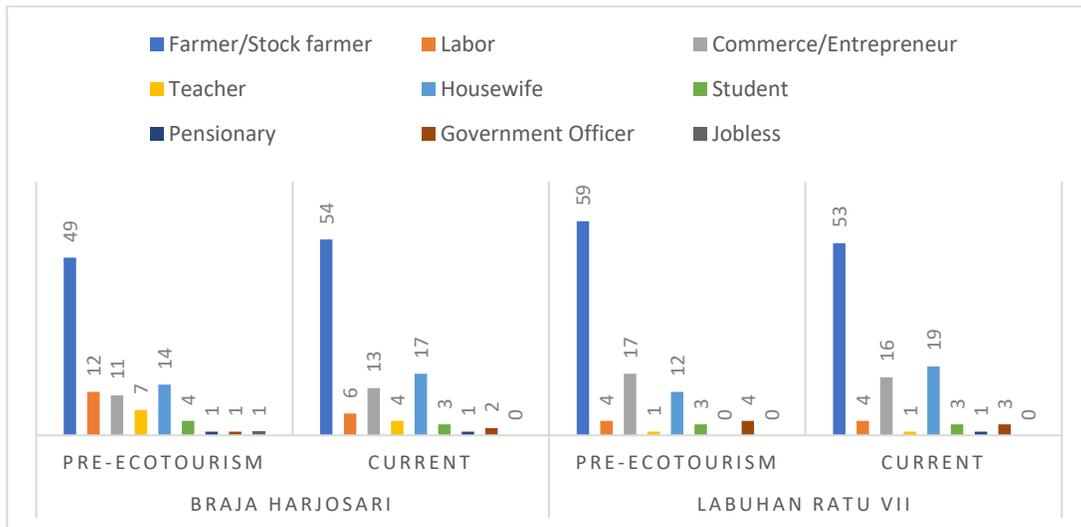


Figure 9. Comparison of livelihood composition pre-ecotourism and current condition in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII.

In Braja Harjosari, changes in livelihoods composition are mostly lower than 5% for commerce/entrepreneur, teacher, government officer, and even housewife. Livelihood that fluctuates at 5% or higher include farmers/stock farmers and laborers. The number of farmers has increased by 5% after ecotourism, while laborers shrank by 6%. The decreasing number of laborers is due to the intensive efforts to develop the local creative economy along with the efforts to become entrepreneurs in ecotourism activities. However, this change is not significant as most of the people are still in their previous profession.

In Labuhan Ratu VII, the change in livelihood similarly indicates insignificance. Differences are higher than 5% along with the decreasing number of farmers and the increasing number in housewives. However, whether the correlation of changes between decrease number of farmers and increase number of housewives is interlinked; further research is required considering that

numerous factors affect ecotourism, as well as other social and economic issues, such as job opportunities, health condition, culture, and social inclusivity regarding negative stigma towards gender.

Furthermore, upon reflecting on the survey result concerning the family revenue, Braja Harjosari indicated that changes in family income were more dynamic than those in Labuhan Ratu VII (Figure 10). Labuhan Ratu VII has almost no difference in family income in the condition between before and after ecotourism. This stagnancy is due to the fact that ecotourism has not involved numerous people, thereby limiting the beneficiaries of ecotourism activities.

In Braja Harjosari, approximately 12% of respondents experienced a wage increase, from below € 57.25 to income range of € 57.25-€ 171.24. This depiction indicates the existence of economic benefits was either directly or indirectly obtained by the community along with the presence of the ecotourism activities. The direct means indicates that the community acts as the ecotourism provider in terms of guides, homestay owners, boat rental owners, culinary sectors, even ecotourism site owners such as rubber tree yards and agrotourism fields. The increase in income that occurs indirectly emerges along with the numerous food stalls and souvenir outlets that have sprung up as a result of the numerous tourists visits. A detailed illustration of this revenue change is shown in the following Figure 10.

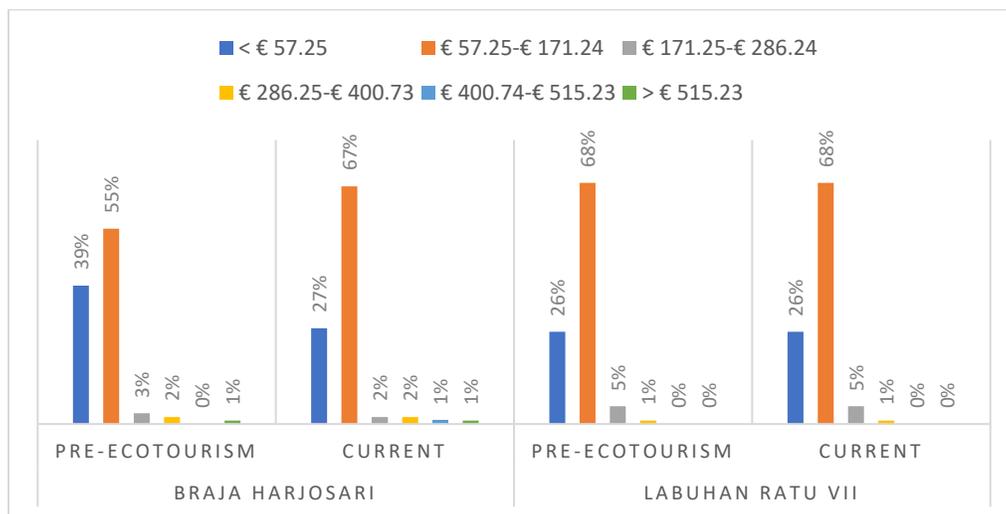


Figure 10. Revenue change in condition before and after ecotourism in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII

4.3.2. Social Impacts

FGDs was conducted to determine/measure social impacts, such as the village current condition compared to prior ecotourism and local community perspective regarding ecotourism. The information was reflected from FGD question list in Appendix C. Based on the FGDs results, the profiles of Braja Harjosari Village and Labuhan Ratu VII Village before the ecotourism activities were similar. The village has not been managed optimally, desolate, village road access was damaged, and no supporting ecotourism infrastructure. Public awareness of the area's conservation has been relatively low, abandoning the national park preservation. Some residents even work as forest encroachers and hunters. In addition, elephant conflicts often occur entering and damaging fields and human settlements. Other than that, the skills of the villagers are still limited, dominantly work as farmers, planters, laborers, and small traders without additional income from other sectors.

Right after the implementation of ecotourism, the transformation of the village profile began. In Braja Harjosari, infrastructure development was intensively started in 2017-2018, such as improvement of access roads, shelters or gazebos construction, hall in the savanna, until the construction of an amphitheater. The village started to be visited by many tourists, public awareness on ecotourism was also increasing. In addition, these tourist visits, especially foreign tourists, raised the willingness of the local community to learn foreign languages.

Furthermore, there was an increase in income generated from the creative economy sector, such as the souvenirs, homestays, guides, and boat rentals. However, this economic improvement has been insignificant. The villagers' main livelihood remains working as a farmer, while the income from ecotourism is a mere sideline.

Meanwhile, in Labuhan Ratu VII, infrastructure improvements have also occurred after ecotourism, in terms of paving village roads, conservation house constructions, and gazebos or shelters. Public awareness on ecological aspects concerning the national park area have additionally increased. Activities involving youth began to emerge, and there was support from the government and the private sector. In addition, there is an increase in the economy sector, especially for ecotourism actors such as guides, homestay owners, and owners of tourist destinations.

In order to support the village ecotourism activities, several mentoring and training activities are conducted by several stakeholders to improve the quality and competency of the local community.

Based on the FGD's results, the following contains a list of stakeholders who contribute to the development of ecotourism in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII, as illustrated in Table 14.

Table 14. List of stakeholders contributing to ecotourism development and their supports

No.	Village	Stakeholder	Support
1.	BJ/LR	WKNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitting the community to conduct activities in or around the conservation area. • Providing the financial assistance for fish farming and ponds.
2.	BJ/LR	Alert-Unila Consortium/ Unila-Alert Consortium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting ecotourism guide training, managing homestays, and assisting in making ecotourism destinations. • Providing the financial assistance. • Providing the documentation equipment assistance. • Providing the marketing assistance, especially for promotional tools.
3.	BJ	Ecolodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the marketing assistance, especially for foreign tourists.
4.	BJ/LR	Village Tourism Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving main actor of the village ecotourism. • Socializing the village ecotourism activities to the community. • Motivating the community to participate in the development of ecotourism.
5.	BJ/LR	Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the ecotourism activities in the community. • Allowing the ecotourism activities in the list of village development plans.
6.	BJ/LR	Department of Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting the ecotourism guide training. • Providing support for ecotourism infrastructure and equipment. • Conducting the comparative study activities.
7.	BJ/LR	Department of Industry and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting the training. • Providing the support for ecotourism infrastructure and equipment.
8.	BJ	PILI-Green Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the knitting group coaching.
9.	BJ	Rajut Savana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the knitting industry for ecotourism souvenirs.
10.	BJ	Kagama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing the xylose fermentation feed to livestock.
11.	BJ/LR	Elephant Response Unit (ERU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting to address the elephant conflicts. • Contributing to ecotourism development.
12.	BJ/LR	Academics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the public awareness regarding ecotourism.

No.	Village	Stakeholder	Support
13.	LR	YAPEKA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting the ecotourism guide training, managing homestays, and assisting in making ecotourism destinations.
14.	LR	H. Samangun Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the financial assistance. • Conducting the training.
15.	BJ/LR	Indonesian Guide Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the guide certification.
16.	BJ/LR	Forest Farmers Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the ecotourism activities in the community.
17.	BJ/LR	Youth organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving the youth in the ecotourism activities.

Note: Braja Harjosari (BJ); Labuhan Ratu VII (LR).

Source: Focus Group Discussion (2021).

According to the data survey, the importance of community resources quality improvement is relevant to the public perception, enhanced by employing the ecotourism guide training, homestay management, and foreign language training. The public perception on the importance of human resources quality improvement is interpreted as ‘very important’, indicated by the calculation results of the Likert scale related to skills and competency of 74% and 75% for Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII, respectively (see Table 3 in Appendix A).

4.3.3. Ecological Impacts

Villagers living close to the conservation area often have high interaction with the Park to meet their daily economic needs. Ecotourism thus could play a role as a balance between these two interests of preserving conservation areas and economic interests for the community (Meilani et al., 2019).

Based on the results of community surveys in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII, there is no significant difference regarding the intensity and frequency of people entering the conservation area before and after the ecotourism activities. This result is based on the Likert scale calculation regarding the frequency of local community's tendency to enter the Park's area before and after ecotourism as attached in Appendix A (see Table 1 in Appendix A). In Braja Harjosari, there is no

visible difference. Both calculations resulting in a similar value, 31%. The constant rate means that most Braja Harjosari village people rarely enter the conservation area. Likewise, in Labuhan Ratu VII, the calculation results show no difference between before and after ecotourism represented by 41%. This constant result means that most of Labuhan Ratu VII residents occasionally enter the conservation area. Therefore, the tendency of Labuhan Ratu VII residents to enter the conservation area is higher than those in Braja Harjosari.

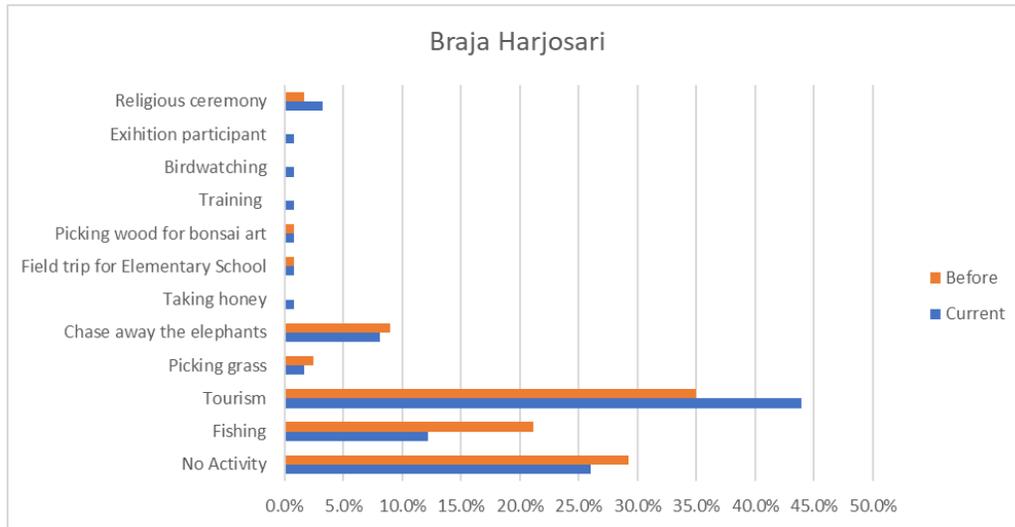
Regarding the frequency rate of use of natural resources from the conservation area, the results of Likert scale calculation in Appendix A (see Table 2 in Appendix A), can be described as follows:

Braja Harjosari, before ecotourism was carried out tended to rarely use the conservation areas, with a Likert scale calculation of 29%. However, after ecotourism this trend increased to 32%. This difference indicates that after ecotourism, the utilization of conservation areas in Braja Harjosari becomes more frequent. Meanwhile, in Labuhan Ratu VII, this utilization trend did not change neither before nor after ecotourism, with a Likert scale calculation range of 44% and 41%. These results of conservation area utilization in Labuhan Ratu VII are interpreted with 'sometimes' (Appendix A).

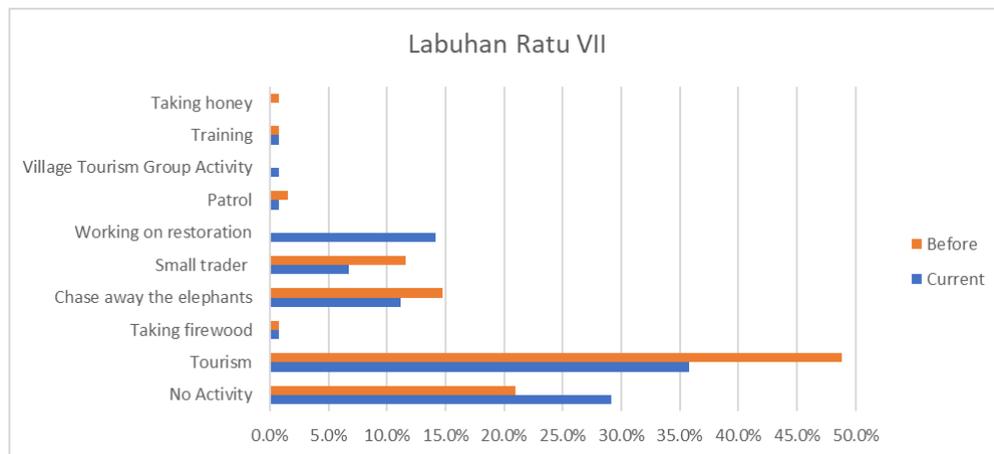
According to the survey data from the following Figure 11, some of the identified activities performed in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII communities in the National Park area include tourism activities, fishing, picking grass, taking firewood, harvesting honey, driving away the elephants including elementary school mentoring and training activities.

In Braja Harjosari (Figure 11a), the most frequently performed activities by respondents are tourism. Prior to the ecotourism development in Braja Harjosari, tourism activities conducted by respondents has reached 35% precisely, whereas after the village ecotourism development it rose prominently to almost 45%. The presented result before the village ecotourism development is possibly due to mass tourism activity managed by the authority of Way Kambas National Park, namely the Elephant Training Center. The result further increases during and after the village ecotourism development by additional activities managed by Village Tourism Group, such as wildlife observation and tree adoption. Other significant changes include fishing, from around 21% before the village ecotourism development to 13% after the village ecotourism development. Similarly, the downward trend was also found in the activities of chasing the elephants away and taking grass within the area. This decrease trend in activities is possibly due to the improvement

of local community understanding and awareness towards the importance of preserving forest areas as discussed in the following Figure 11.



(a)



(b)

Figure 11. Local community activities inside the Park before and after village ecotourism development, (a) in Braja Harjosari; (b) in Labuhan Ratu VII

Meanwhile in Labuhan Ratu VII (Figure 11b), the most popular activities are also tourism activities. However, the trend fell from almost 50% prior to the village ecotourism development to around 35% in current situation after village ecotourism development. Another downward trend was also experienced by small trader in Elephant Training Center and respondents who chasing away the elephant to prevent entering the fields and settlements. Nevertheless, there is a sharp

increase in the activities of the community working in restoration from 0% to approximately 14%, and respondents who did not have any activities inside the Park rose from around 21% to almost 30%.

Both in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII reported a few respondents preferred grass picking, firewood, and honey and fishing inside the conservation areas. However, this amount is relatively small, only conducted to meet daily needs, not for commercial purposes. In average the amount of the extracted natural resources was around one bunch of grass/firewood, a bottle of honey, and 4-6 fish per respondent.

These respondent frequencies to enter the Park and type of respondent activities within the Park are synchronize with community perception in ecological aspect from the results of Likert Scale calculation (see Table 3 in Appendix A). The public perception of the importance of biodiversity conservation and conservation efforts in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII is relatively high. From the Likert Scale calculation in Appendix A, the local community in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII villages tend to conserve biodiversity and protect national park areas, with the result 75% for both villages. In addition, it is also shown by many activities related to conservation efforts with the community participation, such as tree planting, nurseries for rhino feed, wild animal release, and waste awareness movement.

4.4. Stakeholder collaboration in the development of village ecotourism

As already mentioned in sub-chapter 4.2 regarding stakeholders' identification and their roles (see Table 14), the concerned stakeholders are defined into three categories, namely public actor, private actor, and local communities. Public actors including Local/Village Government, Way Kambas National Park Office, Department of Tourism and Department of Industry and Commerce. Private actors for example NGOs such as Alert-Unila/Unila-Alert Consortium, YAPEKA, PILI Green Network, H. Samangun Foundation, Kagama, and Indonesian Guide Association. Lastly, local communities include Village Tourism Group, Farmers Forest Group, Women Farmers Group, Knitting Group, Youth Organization, and also the local community itself in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII.

Stakeholder collaboration provides a significant contribution to the development of village ecotourism. As emerged in Labuhan Ratu VII when there is no assistance, the ecotourism activities are suspended, indicating the uncertainty of the assistance, only in a certain period of time. In general, both in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII, the ecotourism development was supported by each Village Government, while the assistance provided by NGOs has different development targets that support each other, preventing the overlap between NGOs and other stakeholders.

For instance, the Alert-Unila/Unila-Alert Consortium in 2016-2021 is responsible for assisting the development of ecotourism in Braja Harjosari. Contributions were accommodated by Alert-Unila/Unila-Alert Consortium such as by guide training, making tourism package, and making promotional and marketing materials. Between this time, approximately around 2016, the Department of Tourism provided infrastructure improvement for the procurement of halls and shelters/gazebos in the savanna, as well as conducted comparative study to the other village ecotourism sites. Additionally, other contributions were also provided by Department of Industry and Commerce, through the documentation equipment support. Similarly, PILI Green Network was established and assisted the 'Rajut Savana' craft group that consist of mothers and women who have knitting skills. Furthermore, activity for the marketing of products was assisted by the Unila-Alert Consortium as souvenirs suppliers for the ecotourism.

Meanwhile in Labuhan Ratu VII, the initial action was undertaken by YAPEKA that forced the community to establish Village Tourism Group in 2014. This NGO conducted several trainings such as guide training and tourism package training. In 2016, Alert-Unila Consortium has established the Conservation House in Labuhan Ratu VII, completed in 2018. Thus far, the assistance was continued by Unila-Alert Consortium in 2019-2021. During that period, the Department of Tourism and Department of Industry and Commerce also joined to provide the infrastructure and equipment supports. Another iconic management in Labuhan Ratu VII includes Rawa Kidang Restoration managed by 'Rahayu Jaya' Farmers Forest Group, under the supervision of Forestry Advisory staff from Way Kambas National Park Office. The role of National Park Office here is to grant permission for the activities of Rawa Kidang Restoration inside the conservation area, by involving local community and collaboration to manage the forest.

During the stakeholder programs in the villages, there were no specific schedule for all of the stakeholders to meet, specifically for private actors, they are responsible for submitting monthly

work reports to the National Park Authority. From the briefly aforementioned explanation regarding the stakeholder role and contribution in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII, it is assumed that the collaboration between stakeholders does not run continuously. Most of the stakeholders are only based on a period or program, when upon the completion, they seem to have abdicated their responsibilities and left the village/group without any further assistance. To date, there has been no sustainable assistance for the development of the ecotourism activities in the village.

4.5. Impact on forest conservation in the Way Kambas National Park area

The previous part has discussed the development of ecotourism and its activities, along with the economic, social and ecological impacts due to the ecotourism activities, as well as the stakeholder collaboration in the ecotourism development. Therefore, this sub-chapter specifically discusses the impact of the ecotourism development from the perspectives of the forest conservation and management in Way Kambas National Park.

Way Kambas National Park has set the six targets for conserving the natural resources and ecosystems listed in the Strategic Plan of Way Kambas National Park Office for 2020-2024 (WKNP, 2020). The program targets are as follows:

1. Increasing the space for biodiversity protection.
2. Increasing the export value from the use of wild animals and plants.
3. Improving the management of environmental services in protected areas and sustainable use of wild animals and plants.
4. Increasing the space for community business around conservation areas.
5. Increasing the effectiveness of conservation forest management.
6. Increasing the good governance within the Directorate General Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems.

The authority hence could implement ecotourism to embody business space for communities around conservation areas based on these targets. Community involvement in the management of conservation areas, generating the economic benefits could foster a sense of belonging to the forest area and its surroundings while maintaining its sustainability. In this case, Way Kambas National

Park additionally assists the community in the buffer villages around the conservation area by providing access to the management of conservation areas for the surrounding community to increase the village's creative economy (WKNP, 2020).

This community involvement also serves to suppress illegal activities that occur in conservation areas. Although in some cases, this illicit activity is still often encountered. According to the strategic plan document (WKNP, 2020), the problems that currently occur in the Way Kambas National Park area include and are related to:

1. Critical land.

The land cover condition in WKNP has the vegetation character of weeds and shrubs, which is relatively high, covering approximately 40,000 hectares or about 35% of the total area of Way Kambas National Park. Succession processes, both natural and artificial, often fail due to repeated forest fires.

2. Forest fires.

The threat of forest fires in Way Kambas National Park area is relatively high due to the land cover condition and the weather changes.

3. Poaching.

Way Kambas National Park has a diversity of animal species with a relatively high population. The wild animals that are mostly hunted/killed are wild boar and deer. Even endangered, the protected animals are also targeted for hunting, such as elephants, rhinos, and tigers.

4. Animal conflicts.

According to WKNP (2020), animal conflicts with the local community in Way Kambas National Park are dominated by Sumatran elephants that come out and enter the cultivation area around the Park, assumed due to their damaged habitat in the 1980s.

5. Timber theft.

This activity is due to the high demand for wood by the community for various purposes, e.g., building materials. The type of woods that are often stolen are needle wood tree (*Schima waliichii*), *Shorea sp.*, paper bark tree (*Melaleuca leucadendra*), and elephant apple tree (*Dillenia indica*) for building materials, as well as *Oncosperma tigillarum*, a

kind of palm tree that is used as building materials to build a fishing chart. Timber theft in Way Kambas National Park occurred on a small-scale category for firewood.

As an illustration, an aerial photos series of land cover conditions in the National Park from 2010, 2015 and 2020 are presented in Figure 12. The data sources are retrieved from MODIS Terra satellite imagery during the recording period of June (dry season) in 2010, 2015, and 2020. The retrieved image indicates that the land cover condition which was free from clouds has reached more than 95% in the study area.

The color difference indicates the type of vegetation cover recorded at the time of data collection. The dark green color indicates the primary forest land cover. Compared to 2010, there was a significant decrease in intensity in 2015 and 2020. Especially in 2020, the core zone of the National Park area experienced land fragmentation. The orange color reflects the type of small trees and mangroves vegetation. In 2015, there was a significant increase in intensity compared to that in 2010. This presentation was followed by the reduction of light green color which reflected the secondary forest land cover. Meanwhile in 2020, the intensity of small trees and mangroves vegetation decreased, inserted by the secondary forest land cover.

However, if this cover map is overlaid with the national park zonation map, it is apparent that the land cover in the utilization zone has slightly changed. As previously mentioned, the utilization zone indicates the location for the restoration of Rawa Kidang and the location for planting a rhino feed garden, managed by the Forest Farmers Group of Labuhan Ratu VII Village. Similarly, the border area of the national park area with Braja Harjosari Village, indicates an increase in the intensity of primary forest cover.

The illustration of this land cover map seems to correlate with the agreement of the people of Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII villages concerning the community involvement in the management of conservation areas. The respondents strongly agreed that community participation in the management of conservation areas is essential. This management is indicated by the Likert scale calculation of 83% for Braja Harjosari and 84% for Labuhan Ratu VII. In addition, they also strongly agree with the statement 'ecotourism as a way of preserving the area that can provide additional income', as seen from the results of the Likert scale calculation with relatively similar values between Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII, 84% and 83%, respectively (see Table 4 in Appendix A).

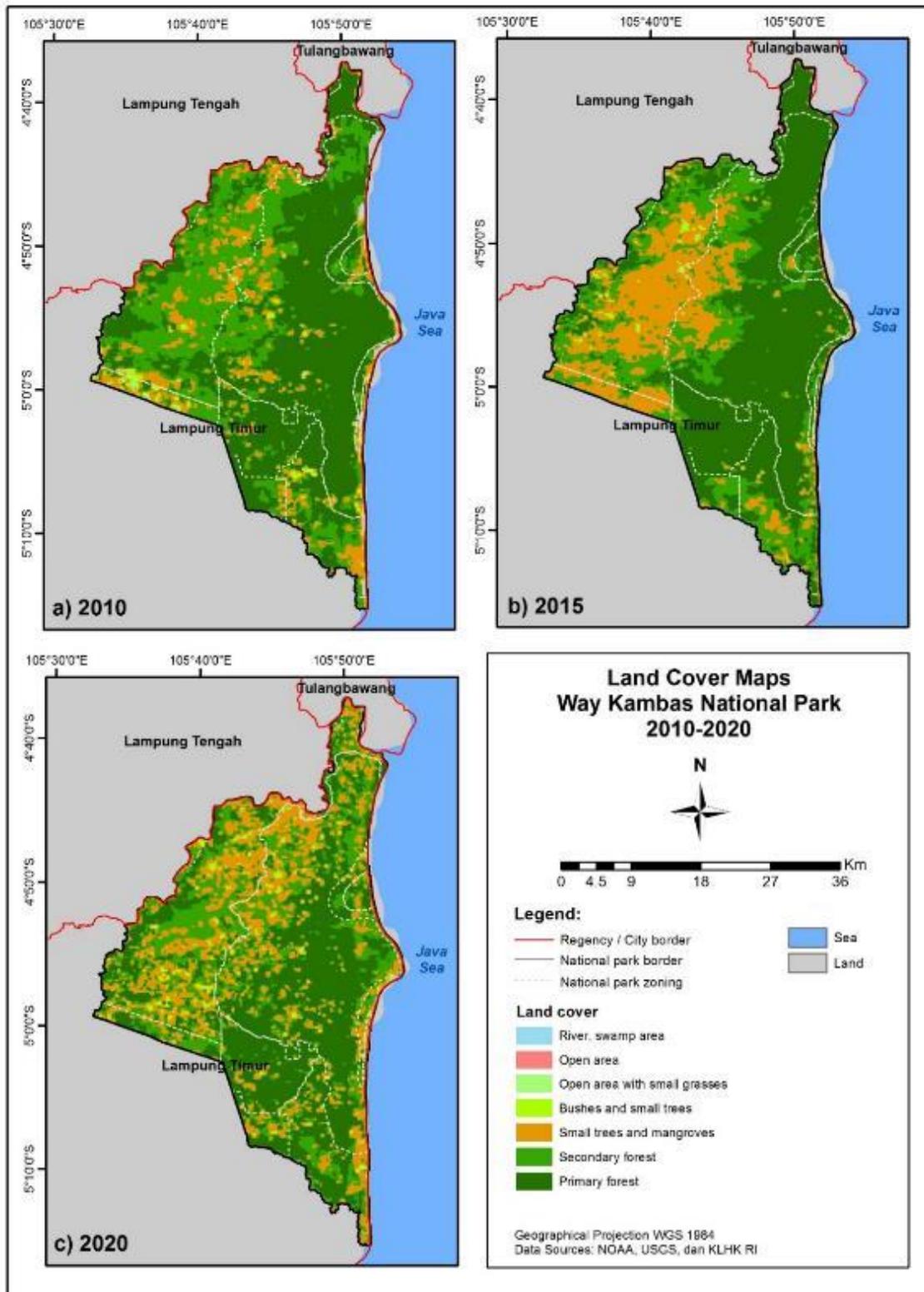


Figure 12. Land cover satellite image of Way Kambas National Park in 2010, 2015 and 2020 (MODIS Terra satellite imagery, 2021)

4.6. Impact on rural development

As a continuation of sub-chapter 4.5. related to the impact of ecotourism on the conservation of National Parks, this section will specifically discuss the impact of ecotourism on rural development based on review of the Strategic Planning from the Ministry of Villages, Underdevelopment Areas and Transmigration.

Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Areas, and Transmigration (MoVUAT) determines the direction of village development, rural areas, transmigration areas and underdeveloped areas in line with the direction of sustainable development, namely Village Sustainable Development Goals (Villages SDGs). Village SDGs can be defined as integrated village development program in order to accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (MoVUAT, 2020b). It is listed in the MoVUAT Strategic Planning 2020-2024 (MoVUAT, 2020b) and General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment in Ministerial Decree Number 21 of 2020 (MoVUAT, 2020c). The targets and objectives listed in the Villages SDGs adopted the global SDGs with some adjustments. There are 18 objectives in the Village SDGs, including:

1. Village without poverty.
2. Village without hunger.
3. Healthy and prosperous village.
4. Qualified village education.
5. Village women involvement.
6. Villages with clean water and sanitation.
7. Clean and renewable energy village.
8. Equitable village economic growth.
9. Village infrastructure and innovation as needed.
10. Village without discrepancy.
11. Safe and comfortable village area.
12. Village with environment awareness on consumption and production.
13. Climate change responsive village.
14. Village with marine ecosystem awareness.
15. Village with terrestrial ecosystem awareness.
16. Village with peace and justice.

17. Partnership for village development.

18. Dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture.

Achieving the Village' SDGs goals is thus a shared responsibility, requiring collaboration from various parties across Ministries/Agencies, comprising all levels of government from provincial, district to village governments, businesses, universities and public. Therefore, as a basis for measuring the achievement of the Village SDGs objectives, MoVUAT sets several policy directions. According to the MoVUAT Strategic Planning 2020-2024 (MoVUAT, 2020b), the policy approach can be listed as follows:

1. Focusing on Sustainable Village Development (Village SDGs).
2. Improving intra and inter-rural connectivity.
3. Improving system capacity, institutions, and excellent human resources in the village.
4. Increasing the investment on potential village products.
5. Developing appropriate technology and digital technology.
6. Enhancing rural development insight sustainable environment.
7. Improving and utilizing social and culture capital for rural development.
8. Improving synergy and collaboration on rural development.

To achieve these policy directions, the government through MoVUAT allocates the village income funding to support rural development, one of them is the Village Fund, sourced from the national budget aimed to fund government administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment within the village scope. The use of the Village Fund is further determined by the Village Government in several priority activities according to the level of need and urgency of each village, regulated by the MoVUAT (MoVUAT, 2020a). Surprisingly, village tourism development has been determined by MoVUAT to be one of the priority activities since 2017 to present (MoVUAT, 2017, 2020a).

An indicator to determine the level of rural development includes Village Development Index, issued by the Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Areas and Transmigration. This index was initially implemented in 2016, having experienced a data gap in 2017, further updated in 2018 until 2020. Based on those documents, the following Figure 13 illustrates a comparison of the values of the Developing Village Index for Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII in 2016 and in 2018 to 2020.

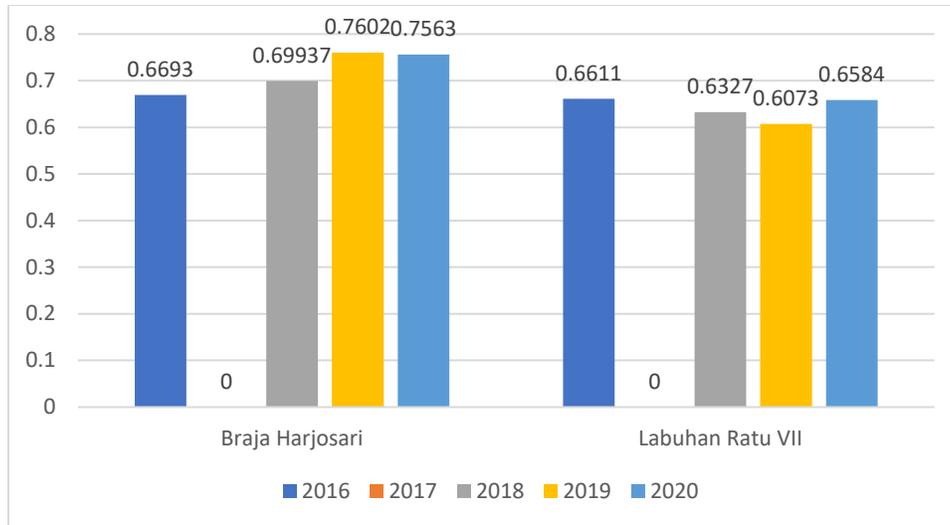


Figure 13. Village Development Index for Braja Harjosari dan Labuhan Ratu VII in 2016, 2018-2020 (MoVUAT, 2016a, 2018, 2019, 2020d)

Based on the Figure 13, in 2016 can be assumed as the initial measurement database for the two villages. The index reached 0.6693 for Braja Harjosari and 0.6611 for Labuhan Ratu VII. This year, village development in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII is quite equal and are categorized as developing villages (see Table 2 in section 2.2 for village categorization based on Village Development Index).

Moving further to 2018, the difference has appeared in which Braja Harjosari index moved up to reach 0.69937, while Labuhan Ratu VII fell at 0.6327. Both villages were still categorized as Developing Village. This difference was even more significant in 2019 when Braja Harjosari shot up to become a Developed Village with an index value of 0.76020. However, Labuhan Ratu VII continued to decline to 0.6073 and is still categorized as a Developing Village. At the end of the year, in 2020, Braja Harjosari remained as a Developed Village with an index of 0.7563. At the same time, Labuhan Ratu VII began to move up at 0.6584, remained holding the title as a Developing Village.

This interpretation follows the information presented at the Braja Harjosari FGD, where 2017-2018 denoted a period of village revival and the golden age of ecotourism in Braja Harjosari village. There are approximately 500 local and foreign tourists visiting to this village that year. This phenomenon is followed by improvement of village infrastructure, such as improving road

access, developing new homestays, and structuring village tourist destinations. Easier road access provides convenience for tourists as well as ease of logistics distribution and other mobility needs. The more tourists come, the more economic benefits the community will get.

In contrast to Labuhan Ratu VII, ecotourism development in this village has not yet felt the impact on the economy and socially of most villagers. According to the Labuhan Ratu VII FGD, the social and economic benefits of ecotourism development, such as training opportunity and revenue improvement, are only obtained by a small number of people who act as ecotourism actors. Therefore, the impact of ecotourism on village development in Labuhan Ratu VII is not significant enough and may even be said to be constant.

4.7. Results Summary

Generally speaking, ecotourism development in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII has positive impacts on forest conservation and rural development. Even though, based on Village Development Index, it was found that the effect on rural development in Braja Harjosari is a better result than in Labuhan Ratu VII. The impacts measurement is categorized in terms of economic, social and environmental impacts which are components of the three pillars of sustainability that are also reflected on the TBL approach. The economic improvement in Braja Harjosari looks very significant with the increase in community income from tour guide activities, homestays, boat rentals, and culinary sectors, as well as with the creation of new jobs from the local creative economy industry sector, while social and environmental changes were also found in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII. The social impact is indicated by an increase in community's abilities and skills, one of which is foreign language skills. In addition, improvements in village infrastructure were also seen. Meanwhile, the ecological impact is more visible with the increase in community knowledge and understanding of the importance for conserving forests and its natural resources. This is due to the introduction of the concept of ecotourism to the community.

CHAPTER 5 DISCUSSION

This chapter provides discussion based on the research results obtained to answer the research sub-questions. Even further, the structure of this section follows the same order than the sub-questions driving this research.

5.1. Current situation with regard to ecotourism in the park in comparison to the past

In order to measure the comparison of the current and prior situations regarding the ecotourism activities, the triple bottom line approach was utilized, consisting of the three main elements, including economic, social and environmental sustainability. The expected impact in this measurement is a balance between the three elements. Ecotourism development does not only focus on economic development and profit, but also considers social conditions of the community and environmental sustainability.

Based on the obtained results from surveys and FGDs, after the ecotourism was implemented in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII, the economic and social changes in Braja Harjosari were more significant than those in Labuhan Ratu VII. In Braja Harjosari, indicates an increase in community income, improvement in village infrastructure to support ecotourism, and improvement in community skills, conducted through training and assistance by institutions or from the National Park authorities. Such achievement is because the management of ecotourism development in Braja Harjosari has been collaborated with several related parties, engaging high community participation. In addition, Braja Harjosari was also able to develop its ecotourism with new destinations/activities and connections with other private actors such as Unila-Alert Consortium and Ecolodge to help promote its tourism both for the market share of domestic and foreign tourists, thereby attracting the attention of tourists.

In Labuhan Ratu VII, the impact of the ecotourism activities has not been widely experienced by the village community. The difference that occurred in community's daily livelihoods and incomes after ecotourism introduction is less significant. It must be admitted that the growth of ecotourism development in Labuhan Ratu VII is not as fast as Braja Harjosari, and even experienced a lack of activities, so that the economic benefits offered by ecotourism have not been able to make a tangible contribution to the community. Hence, there are infrastructure improvements such as village roads, Conservation House constructions and provision of shelters or gazebos around

tourist destinations. However, the implementation of ecotourism in management has not significantly involved local community members. Although it has been assisted by several NGOs or organizations, the internal community itself has not been motivated to participate in developing the ecotourism. This phenomenon occurred when at the early initiation of village ecotourism, the community's perception of ecotourism was like mass tourism in general, which was supported by various tourism supporting infrastructure such as tourist rides, shopping places and food stalls. Based on this perception, the community sees that the village does not have the potential for tourism development, so most people are not willing to participate and feel pessimistic regarding this ecotourism development. Therefore, the perceived benefits of village ecotourism development are only limited to a few actors, such as the guides, homestay owners, and destination site owners. Since, the socio-economic benefits of ecotourism obtained by the people of Labuhan Ratu VII is still not evenly distributed, the real impact on rural development is also not yet visible.

Concerning the ecological impact, currently there is a high level of public awareness for the preservation of conservation areas. This is indicated by high participation in conservation activities by the community, such as in reforestation, wild animal release, and other related activities. For more detailed illustration from FGDs and survey results related to the comparison of the situation before the development of village ecotourism with the current situation are presented in the Table 15 below:

Table 15. Comparison between pre-ecotourism and current situation in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII.

TBL Aspect	Pre-ecotourism	Current situation
BJ Economy	Most of the villagers work as farmers, and no additional income.	There are additional income sources apart from agricultural products, like homestay, dance studio, boat rental, guide, site owners and creative economy sectors.

Social	Village is desolate.	Access from outside the village is increasingly open. Village is getting busier by lots of tourists.
	Damaged road access	Road access improvement.
	Savanna has not been managed, only as grazing land, and no tourism support infrastructures.	There is construction of supporting infrastructure for ecotourism such as shelter, amphitheater, and savanna hall.
	Low human resources quality.	Increase in human resource quality, especially foreign language abilities, tour guide skills, and managerial skills.
Ecology	No visible difference from local community's tendency to enter the Park's area.	No visible difference from local community's tendency to enter the Park's area.
	There is a high frequency of illegal fishing activity and chasing away the elephant herd within the Park.	Illegal fishing and chasing away the elephant herd activity decreased and followed by the increase of tourism activities within the Park.
	Less awareness concerning the ecological aspects.	Public awareness increases, especially for the preservation of conservation areas.
	Frequent animal conflicts happened, especially with elephant.	Animal conflicts are packaged as part of ecotourism, such as wildlife observation.
	The land cover of Park area near the village border has only slightly changed.	The land cover of Park area near the village border has only slightly changed.
LR Economy	Most of the villagers work as farmers, and no additional income.	There are additional income sources from homestay, guide, site

		owners and creative economy sectors. However, this additional income is only limited to ecotourism actors, like homestay owners, tourism guides, tourism and site owners.
Social	Village is desolate.	Access from outside the village is increasingly open.
	Damaged road access.	Road access improvement.
	No tourism support infrastructures.	There is construction of supporting infrastructure for ecotourism such as shelter and Conservation House.
	Low human resources quality.	Increase in human resource quality, especially tour guide skills, and managerial skills.
Ecology	No visible difference from local community's tendency to enter the Park's area.	No visible difference from local community's tendency to enter the Park's area.
	There is a high frequency of chasing away the elephant herd within the Park.	Chasing away the elephant herd activity is decrease and followed by increase of ecotourism activities within the Park, such as trees adoption as well as activities with elephants, and working activities on Rawa Kidang Restoration.
	Low public awareness concerning their own villages and insufficient understanding about ecotourism concepts.	Increased public understanding of conservation area sustainability, as well as ecotourism concepts.

The land cover of Park area near the village border has only slightly changed.	The land cover of the village border has only slightly changed.
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BJ: Braja Harjosari Village; LR: Labuhan Ratu Village.

5.2. Current approaches/strategies regarding the forest conservation and rural development in the area and the strategies, whether related to/or contradict each other

The village government has the autonomy to manage natural resources and the direction of its development with local wisdom⁵. Meaning that people who were previously only the object of development with a top to bottom directory, could now act as the development subjects who could channel their aspirations from the bottom up (MoVUAT, 2021). The community thus could contribute and actively participate in every stage of the program, from activity planning, implementation to evaluation and further development efforts. Therefore, the establishment of Village Tourism Group and Forest Farmers Group as the main actors for the ecotourism development at the village level is in accordance with the tourism development model by community empowerment with the Community Based Tourism concept to support the rural development.

The rural development is defined as an effort to improve the quality of life for the greatest prosperity of the village community. Meanwhile, the community empowerment refers to efforts to develop community independence and welfare by enhancing the knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, and utilizing the resources through the establishment of policies, programs, activities and assistance in accordance with the essence of the problem and priority needs of the rural community (MoVUAT, 2020c). The Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Areas and Transmigration has stipulated Village Sustainable Development Goals as stated through Ministerial Decree Number 21 of 2020 concerning general guidelines on rural development and community empowerment (MoVUAT, 2020c). The village ecotourism development became one

⁵ Local wisdom is an ancestral heritage tradition which contains the policies of life or way of life, such as fundamental principle, life point of view, wellness, and architecture (Farhan & Anwar, 2016).

of the implementations of 8th Village Sustainability Development Goals, as equitable village economic growth, listed in sub-chapter 4.6 (MoVUAT, 2021).

Meanwhile, Way Kambas National Park Office as the conservation area manager, has designed Way Kambas National Park Collaborative Management Plan for 2018-2023 (YOSL/OIC-PILI, 2018). Through this collaborative plan, the Way Kambas National Park area management strategy is divided into two major programs with nine sub-programs, including:

1. Natural Resource and Ecosystem Conservation Program in Way Kambas National Park.
 - Sub-program 1: Resort Based Management.
 - Sub-program 2: Area Protection and Security
 - Sub-program 3: Preservation of Flora and Fauna
 - Sub-program 4: Ecosystem Recovery.
2. Increasing Community Independence and Welfare Program.
 - Sub-program 5: Public awareness.
 - Sub-program 6: Agriculture and forestry-based community development.
 - Sub-program 7: Development of the fostered village model.
 - Sub-program 8: Development of an integrated ecotourism model.
 - Sub-program 9: Conservation partnership.

According to the aforementioned programs and sub-programs, it is obvious that Way Kambas National Park programs not only focus on preservation area, but also include community welfare adjacent to the concerned area. Specifically in the conservation partnership, it is also mentioned that the community empowerment is involved in the management area (MoEF, 2018a).

One of the community participations and empowerments has been indicated from the provision of community authority in managing conservation areas as performed in Labuhan Ratu VII Village by managing Rawa Kidang Restoration. On the one hand, environmental preservation is maintained by restoration. On the other hand, the community also gains benefits as the new opportunity for the ecotourism activities such as the tree adoption. Therefore, community empowerment and participation strategy could significantly contribute to the preservation of conservation areas and also to the rural development.

Based on the presented information above, a synergistic strategy is identified related to the environmental conservation and the rural development by MoVUAT as the person in charge of rural development and WKNP Office as the manager of the conservation area. The implemented approaches by the two agencies aim to increase community involvement in the conservation and the rural development efforts to achieve the community welfare and improve the economy, without neglecting the environmental sustainability.

5.3. The ecotourism activities/practices in and around the Park

Most of the ecotourism activities and destinations are offered by Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII, each presenting different potential. Activities carried out at Braja Harjosari include Oyster agrotourism, cultivation of orchids, tapping rubber trees, rice planting, picking dragon fruit, wildlife observation, school visits, visits to traditional market, knitting crafts, riverwalk, culinary grilled fish, tree adoption, *tiwul*'s making, Balinese dance, and camping in the savanna. Some of the activities mentioned become the special interest tours. In addition, Braja Harjosari also develops mass tourism in the savanna such as annual motocross competitions and self-photography tourism spots.

In Labuhan Ratu VII, the ecotourism activities include Lampung dance, brick edu-tourism, tapping rubber trees, *batik* edu-tourism, soymilk processing, orange fruit agrotourism, jungle trekking, vegetable and fruit agrotourism, riverwalk, traditional culinary, and homemade tofu industry. There are also activities offered with elephants and tree adoption in Rawa Kidang Restoration.

According to FGDs results (Appendix B), these two villages implement the marketing tools that were previously assisted by the Unila-Alert Consortium, such as leaflets, booklets, as well as promotional videos to market the village ecotourism packages and to attract the tourists. In addition, these two tourist villages are also facilitated by Unila-Alert Consortium for the creation of social media accounts such as through Instagram and YouTube. Braja Harjosari Village ecotourism's social media accounts are @wisatadesabrajaharjosari⁶ for Instagram and Pokdarwis

⁶ wisatadesabrajaharjosari [@wisatadesabrajaharjosari]. (n.d.). Posts [Instagram Profile]. Retrieved August 17, 2021, from <https://www.instagram.com/wisatadesabrajaharjosari/>

Braja Harjosari⁷ for YouTube. Meanwhile Labuhan Ratu VII Village ecotourism's social media accounts are @wisatadesalabuhanratu7⁸ and Pokdarwis Labuhan Ratu VII⁹ for Instagram and YouTube, respectively. Through these promotional tools, prospective tourists could contact the village ecotourism manager or contact persons listed in the promotional material and determine what packages they are interested in.

Prospective tourists are also free to determine the length of their stay, for 1 day or 2 days for partial packages, or even 3 days to get the complete packages. Furthermore, these tourists will stay at the available homestays in the village. The appointment of the designated homestay is regulated by Village Tourism Group fulfilling the principle of equity, thereby ensuring an even distribution of income for the homestay owners. In addition, for the purpose of providing food, it is coordinated by the Women Farmers Group, a local group consisting of village women farmers as an effort to empower and to involve village women thereby obtaining the benefits, especially economic, of this ecotourism activity.

Furthermore, during ecotourism activities, tourists will be accompanied by a local guide or an interpreter, having roles for accompanying and leading the group of tourists, as well as providing additional educational insight to the visitors related to the environment, culture, or even history around destination sites. Apart from the interpreter, tourists would obtain more detailed information regarding the tourist spots visited by the spot owner, for instance, information on how to tap rubber properly and correctly, how to pick dragon fruit or oyster, how the process of making *batik*, *tiwul*, soy milk, bricks, and so on. In this activity, tourists would not only see and listen to the explanations given but would also actively become part of the process. Even in dance performances, the tourists could also take part in the show, as they are free to choose as dancer or *gamelan* players.

⁷ Pokdarwis Braja Harjosari. (n.d.). Home [YouTube Channel]. Retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCZTo2IhPdi35ol_ylS3XTzg

⁸ wisatadesalabuhanratu7 [@wisatadesalabuhanratu7]. (n.d.). Posts [Instagram profile]. Retrieved August 17, 2021, from <https://www.instagram.com/wisatadesalabuhanratu7/>

⁹ Pokdarwis Labuhan Ratu VII. (n.d.). Home [YouTube Channel]. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCguvruK52LV1lod9zYnvSHg>

As the involvement of tourists is an inseparable part of a tourist attraction, good hospitality from the local community is deemed important. The valuable experience gained by tourists and the level of satisfaction with tourism services serves as one of the benchmarks for the success of the ecotourism.

5.4. The effects of ecotourism activities on forest conservation

One of the substantial impacts of the ecotourism activities on the forest conservation includes the increased public perception regarding the importance of maintaining conservation areas. According to the survey result, there is a high level of public awareness and concern for the preservation of conservation areas both in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII. Although the perception of the existence of ecotourism is relatively low, the public's understanding is significantly high, indicated by the number of conservation activities, such as reforestation and wild animal release. In Braja Harjosari, the elephant conflict that previously often damaged community settlements and fields, currently is packaged as an attractive ecotourism activity, offered for the lucky tourists who happened to meet the herd of wild elephants.

In Labuhan Ratu VII, people in this village manage a rhino feed garden in Rawa Kidang Restoration, initiated by the collaboration agreement between the forest farmer group, as the representative from community, and the national park authority. To become a member of this group, there are several requirements which include: the prohibition of “do not destroy the forest, do not keep wild animals, and do participate if there are forest fires and elephant invasions to the fields or settlements”. The enforcement of these requirements is expected to indirectly increase public awareness in protecting the forest ecosystems and their contents. Currently the number of group members reaches approximately 56 people.

Upon referring to the results of the land cover map with conservation zonation map at the end of the period in 2020, the intensity of primary forest cover was relatively high around the villages of Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII. This presentation is assumed as one of the effectiveness in the ecotourism development for both villages.

5.5. The effects of ecotourism activities on rural development

The development of tourist villages has been determined to be one of the priority activities supported by Village Funds through MoVUAT since 2017 (see sub-chapter 4.6), on the other hand, according to the FGD results, Village Funds have not been utilized optimally for ecotourism development in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII. In Braja Harjosari; funding for ecotourism development is proposed through the Village Funds in 2021, but currently it is still in the process. While in Labuhan Ratu VII, the village ecotourism agenda is already listed in the village development plans, but until now Village Funds for ecotourism development were not realized.

The development of ecotourism in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII which started since 2014 has an influence on rural development, although the support of the Village Fund for this ecotourism development is not received yet. The impacts on rural development that are most pronounced are the increase in community income and the improvement of village infrastructure, especially as happened in Braja Harjosari. This can be seen from the Figure 13, Village Development Index in sub-chapter 4.6. Based on the Village Development Index, Braja Harjosari in 2016 was categorized as a Developing Village. However, at the end of the year, its status rose as a Developed Village. Developed Village can be defined as Pre-independent Village that has the potential of social, economic and ecological resources, as well as the ability to manage them to improve the welfare of the village community, the quality of human life, and reduce poverty (MoVUAT, 2016b).

However, Labuhan Ratu VII did not show significant changes. The categorization of village status based on Village Development Index did not change throughout the year from 2016-2020, therefore it remains to be categorized as a developing village. In this term, developing village has the potential to become a Developed Village, which has the potential of social, economic, and ecological resources but has not managed them optimally for improving the welfare of the village community, the quality of human life and overcoming poverty (MoVUAT, 2016b). Based on this data, Braja Harjosari shows a greater level of independence in rural development compared to Labuhan Ratu VII.

Furthermore, there is still an opportunity to develop ecotourism further, namely by allocating Village Funds for the improvement and development of ecotourism services. The progress with allocation of the Village Fund so far has been quite good with the inclusion of this village

ecotourism development program in the village development plan. This process requires approval and supervision from the village government. In order to execute Village Funds allocation, it can be seen that there is intense support from the village government for the development of ecotourism in the future, so that ecotourism can benefit all levels of village society.

5.6. Stakeholder collaboration to supports/affects ecotourism development

Based on the results of previous stakeholder identification from Table 14, sub-chapter 4.3.2., the main driving actor of ecotourism in Braja Harjosari is the Village Tourism Group. However, in Labuhan Ratu VII, there are two ecotourism actors, which are the Village Tourism Group which focuses on the ecotourism activities in the village, and the Forest Farmers Group which synergizes the village ecotourism activities with conservation areas by activities in Rawa Kidang Restoration. All of these groups reflect the implementation of Community Based Ecotourism as a part of community involvement and empowerment strategies to support the effective area management.

Community involvement and empowerment strategies have been inseparable from the role of Way Kambas National Park Authority, as a part of public actor, which authorizes the conservation area management with the community, under supervision of the forestry advisory staff. Way Kambas National Park Authority also provides financial assistance for the development of fish farming and ponds for communities residing around the conservation area, as an alternative livelihood to reduce economic dependence on resources from within the forest.

Another public actor, village government, also offers support for the ecotourism activities by synergizing other government agencies, such as the Department of Tourism, as well as the Department of Industry and Trade, which provided assistance in developing the ecotourism infrastructure in terms of the construction of shelters or gazebos and halls, as well as providing training and conducting comparative study to improve the quality of human resources.

On the other hand, the presence of private actors, such as NGOs, like Unila-Alert Consortium, YAPEKA, PILI Green Movement, Ecolodge, H. Samangun Foundation and Elephant Response Unit, also provides significant contribution. These organizations thus provide assistance for the

development of village ecotourism by providing ecotourism guide training, homestay management, training in making packages, and even assisting in making promotional facilities.

Other organizations, including *Rajut Savana*, Youth organization and Farmer's Women Group, are regarded as internal organizations in the village as part of the ecotourism that usually support the technical sector, such as souvenirs production, mobility support and documentation, and food preparation for tourists. As for the information, *Rajut Savana* is a women's knitting group that is empowered to produce ecotourism souvenirs in Braja Harjosari.

However, there has been no sustainable assistance from stakeholders, especially from the private actors. Therefore, it is significantly important to build the qualified managerial skills and independence from the members of the ecotourism actors including Village Tourism Group and Forest Farmers Group to plan the direction and to achieve the goals for the ecotourism development in the village, supported by the Village Government.

CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents conclusions derived from the findings in the previous chapters to answer the main research question, which reads as *“to what extent ecotourism activities in Way Kambas National Park affect the forest conservation and rural development in and around the Park with the reference to the communities adjacent to the Park area?”* Furthermore, it provides recommendations for further research based on limitations and problems that are not covered by this research.

6.1. Conclusions

This study was conducted to analyze the effects of ecotourism on forest conservation and rural development in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII adjacent to the Way Kambas National Park. In general, ecotourism provides opportunity for the community to participate and be involved in the conservation areas preservation and rural development. The presence of village ecotourism shows positive impacts on forest conservation and rural development.

The extent of ecotourism effects was assessed implementing the three sustainability pillars of economic, social and ecological perspective. From economic perspective, ecotourism provides an increase in community's income and offers new job opportunities through the development of a creative economy. From social perspective, there are local community skills enhancement and infrastructure improvement. Meanwhile from ecological perspective, there is significant increase in community knowledge, as well as in community understanding regarding the importance for conserving forests and their natural resources.

The ecotourism development in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII is closely related to the community participation. Communities can actively contribute to this development and provide bottom-up aspirations, as well as planning and determine their ecotourism development goals. However, the community does not necessarily work alone. The development of village ecotourism around the national park certainly involves many stakeholders. Village Tourism Group and Forest Farmers Group as the main actors of village ecotourism support the development of ecotourism and are in collaboration with other stakeholders, such as the authority of the National Park, NGOs, academics, and other organizations like Department of Tourism and Department of Industry and

Commerce. The contribution provided by these stakeholders was not only training and mentoring to improve human resources but also assistance in promoting village ecotourism as well as funding and infrastructure supports. However, this assistance could be more sustainable with intensive support from public actors, while private actors can adjust, until an independent village ecotourism development is achieved.

Moreover, the development of ecotourism in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII is in accordance with the conservation area strategic planning from Way Kambas National Park and rural development and community empowerment strategic planning from Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Areas, and Transmigration. The approaches taken by the two institutions are very synergistic and mutually support each other. However, it would be better if there is further research that discusses the implementation of policies specifically carried out by these two institutions or with other stakeholders related to the development of ecotourism in the village

Finally, this research has important role to provide additional information for evaluating existing ecotourism models to the local communities. Moreover, the documents related to the impact of ecotourism on conservation and rural development around Way Kambas National Park are not yet available. Therefore, this research can also be used as a reference for the authority of Way Kambas National Park and the Ministry of Villages, Underdeveloped Areas and Transmigration for further adoption elsewhere. Further research can be done in terms of deeper examination of the policies implementation and the effectiveness of village fund allocation related to village ecotourism development.

6.2. Recommendations

1. For Village Tourism Groups, Forestry Farmers Groups and Village Government: The development of ecotourism as a manifestation of community involvement in conservation area management is suggested to be continued, by providing and optimizing the allocation of the Village Fund for further development of village ecotourism services. It is hoped that this involvement will widely and evenly reach more people to obtain the benefits of preserving conservation areas and village development.

2. For Village Tourism Groups, Forestry Farmers Groups and Village Government: The ecotourism development strategic plan is deemed potential as a guide for the direction and objective of the ecotourism development, especially for the main actors of ecotourism, including Village Tourism Groups, and other internal village elements, such as the village government or community groups. For external organizations, from the private sector such as NGOs, academics, environmentalists who are willing to contribute or collaborate are expected to adjust the strategic plan for the ecotourism development.
3. For Way Kambas National Park, Ministry of Village, Underdeveloped Areas, and Transmigration, and other private actors: The ecotourism development program that has been initiated, is expected to provide more benefits to the community and ecosystem preservation, thereby requiring sustainable assistance. This assistance could come from the public or private actors, or in the collaboration among the involved actors in accordance with the strategic plan for the village ecotourism development.
4. Village government: Infrastructure development is deemed vital to support ecotourism development, especially the road improvement. Thus, an easy-to-reach road access benefits not only for the ecotourism, but also for the surrounding community, such as access to logistics, transportation of agricultural products, health access, and other mobility needs. Thus, the economic turnover for improving the welfare of the community and the rural development is expected to increase.
5. For future research: There is a need for further research on community participation and empowerment in conservation and rural development. This additional research is needed because many factors and stakeholders affect conservation area management and rural development effectiveness, such as policy implementation or Village Funds effectiveness regarding ecotourism development.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A. Likert Scale Calculation

General information in Likert Scale calculation:

Total respondent in this study	:	200 respondents
Total respondent per village (T)	:	100 respondents
Likert scale used	:	5
Conversion score (C)	:	1 – 5
Minimum score (min)	:	Minimum scale x T = 100
Maximum score (max)	:	Maximum scale x T = 500
Interval	:	T/Likert scale used x 100% = 20%

The score interpretation criteria are based on interval:

0% - 19.99%	:	Never/Not important/Strongly disagree
20% - 39.99%	:	Rarely/Slightly important/Disagree
40% - 59.99%	:	Sometimes/Moderately important/Neutral
60% - 79.99%	:	Often/Very important/Agree
80% - 100%	:	Always/Extremely important/Strongly agree

Likert Scale Calculation Table:

1. Frequency comparison of local community in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII entering the forest area before and after ecotourism.

Likert Scale	Conversion Score (C)	Braja Harjosari				Labuhan Ratu VII			
		Pre-ecotourism		Current		Pre-ecotourism		Current	
		Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S
Never	1	54	54	55	55	27	27	32	32
Rarely	2	41	82	37	74	58	116	49	98
Sometimes	3	4	12	5	15	1	3	1	3
Often	4	0	0	2	8	12	48	16	64
Always	5	1	5	1	5	2	10	2	10
Total Score		100	153	100	157	100	204	100	207
Likert Scale result:			31%		31%		41%		41%
Total Score/Max.score x 100%									

2. Frequency comparison of local community in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII use forest area resources before and after ecotourism.

Likert Scale	Conversion Score (C)	Braja Harjosari				Labuhan Ratu VII			
		Pre-ecotourism		Current		Pre-ecotourism		Current	
		Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S
Never	1	67	67	60	60	27	27	39	39
Rarely	2	23	46	28	56	38	76	31	62
Sometimes	3	9	27	7	21	24	72	16	48
Often	4	1	4	4	16	11	44	14	56
Always	5	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Total Score		100	144	100	158	100	219	100	205
Likert Scale Result:			29%		32%		44%		41%
Total Score/Max.score x 100%									

3. The importance rate of the local community in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII regarding conservation efforts and skills and competency development to support ecotourism.

Likert Scale	Conversion Score (C)	Braja Harjosari				Labuhan Ratu VII			
		Conservation effort		Skills and competencies		Conservation effort		Skills and competencies	
		Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S
Not important	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slightly important	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Moderately important	3	35	105	43	129	33	99	36	108
Very important	4	52	208	39	156	60	240	54	216
Extremely important	5	12	60	17	85	7	35	10	50
Total Score		100	375	100	372	100	374	100	374
Likert Scale Result:			75%		74%		75%		75%
Total Score/Max.score x 100%									

4. The agreement rate of the local community in Braja Harjosari and Labuhan Ratu VII regarding community engagement and ecotourism perception.

Likert Scale	Conversion Score (C)	Braja Harjosari				Labuhan Ratu VII			
		Community Engagement		Ecotourism Perception		Community Engagement		Ecotourism Perception	
		Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S	Score (S)	C x S
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disagree	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Neutral	3	3	9	5	15	5	15	11	33
Agree	4	75	300	69	276	70	280	62	248
Strongly agree	5	21	105	26	130	25	125	26	130
Total Score		100	416	100	421	100	420	100	413
Likert Scale Result:			83%		84%		84%		83%
Total Score/Max.score x 100%									

Appendix B. FGD Summary Results

A. Braja Harjosari

Date and Time : Saturday, 12th June 2021 at 10:00-12:00 AM

Location : Savanna Hall, Braja Harjosari Village

Attendee : 13 participants

Results :

1. Ecotourism defined as tourism that prioritizes conservation and environmental aspects, developed to improve the economy and welfare of local communities from the potential that exists in their respective villages considering the preservation of local wisdom as well as traditions and culture.
2. Ecotourism in Braja Harjosari initiated in 2014. Activities that offered at that time only one day trip include visiting traditional markets, visiting guava gardens, and enjoying Balinese dance performances from 'Gong 2000' dance studio. In 2015, Braja Harjosari Village Tourism Group was established. Later then in 2016, conducted potential ecotourism mapping and developed new tourism destination such as nursery of horticultural crops and rice cultivation activities. In this year, there were 300 foreign tourist visits. Furthermore, in 2017 and 2018, there was an increase in visits to 500 foreign tourists with additional tourist destination such as grilled fish culinary, river crossing and wildlife observation.
3. Braja Harjosari is considered to have good hospitality, including cleanliness and comfort and waste management. There are twelve homestays that ready to accommodate with a capacity of around 30 tourists. The rate per night cost of stay incurred by tourists is only €9.00 per room for 1-2 people. All homestay service standards are determined by Village Tourism Group to ensure quality service.
Currently Braja Harjosari accepts tour packages organizing based on requests from tourists, whether it's a one day trip, two day one night trip or full packages with two day two night trip. The packages offered such as wildlife observation, riverwalk, enjoy Balinese dance, knitting crafts, camping in the savanna, etc. In addition, it is also offer mass tourism, like motocross competition and self-photography.
4. Constraints and challenges faced during the ecotourism development process and implementation of ecotourism include marketing, inadequate documentation and promotion supporting equipment, dispute between group members, less support from village government

at the beginning of ecotourism development, unprofessional human resources, infrastructure constraints such as damaged roads and annual floods.

5. Village conditions and border areas management prior to ecotourism:
 - a. The village savanna is not managed, it is only used for goats grazing.
 - b. There is less awareness from local community concerning the ecological aspects.
 - c. There is elephant conflict, the elephant herd comes out of the national park area and steps into the fields and residential areas.
 - d. There is no tourism support infrastructure, and road access is difficult.
 - e. The village is desolate, not many tourists come, and there is no additional economy and not many food stalls established.
 - f. Most of the local livelihood is farmers.
6. Village conditions and border areas management after ecotourism:
 - a. Increasing foreign tourist visits, thus motivating people to learn foreign languages.
 - b. There are other sources of income apart from agricultural products, such as from the creative economy sector like homestay, dance studio, boat rental, guide, site owners, micro, small and medium enterprises. However, this economic improvement has not been significant for the whole community.
 - c. There are infrastructure improvements in road access and development of supporting infrastructure for ecotourism such as shelters and savanna halls.
 - d. The quality of human resources increases. There is increasing public awareness of tourism and the environment.
 - e. The village is becoming more and more visited by tourists. The village is getting busier and opens access from outside.
 - f. Most of the local livelihood is farmers, while ecotourism is just additional.
 - g. Until now, Village Tourism Group management is still working voluntarily, there is no incentive for its members.
7. Stakeholders and their support:
 - a. WKNP: financial supports to fisheries development.
 - b. Alert-Unila Consortium/Unila-Alert Consortium: training, funding, equipment, marketing.
 - c. Ecolodge: assisting with marketing and connecting with overseas agencies.

- d. Village Tourism Group: main actor.
 - e. Rajut savana: local knitting group.
 - f. PILI: coaching for knitting group.
 - g. Perangkat Desa: support ecotourism development.
 - h. Departement of Tourism, Departement of Industry and Commerce: training, facilities and infrastructure in the savanna, equipment assistance
 - i. Kagama: coaching.
 - j. ERU: overcome elephant conflicts.
 - k. Academics: increase public awareness.
8. Expectations in the future:
- a. The village is getting known, the more tourists are coming.
 - b. Infrastructure improvement, especially road access improvement.
 - c. Have special interest tour package offers such as night safari.
 - d. The whole community will get benefit from the ecotourism development.
 - e. Welfare community, sustainable forest.
 - f. The Village Government increasingly playing a role in the development of ecotourism.
 - g. Financial supports for ecotourism development.
 - h. Tourist villages can become a leading destination at the national and international level.

B. Labuhan Ratu VII

Date and Time : Saturday, 12th June 2021 at 08:00-10:00 PM

Location : Conservation House, Labuhan Ratu VII Village

Attendee : 17 participants

Results :

1. Ecotourism is a tourist trip carried out by the community with social empowerment, having environmental insight by considering social, cultural and economic aspects. In addition, ecotourism can also be useful broadly, not only for certain groups of ecotourism. In addition, there is also an educational aspect. Tourists who come can have a positive impact on the local environment. Ecotourism can also increase people's income and increase economic value.

Ecotourism is also reflected manifestations of one of the conservation three pillars determined by the National Park, namely utilization, besides protection and preservation.

2. Ecotourism in Labuhan Ratu VII initiated in 2014 accompanied by YAPEKA. The community are trained on how to make tour packages, how to guide, and manage homestays. In addition, YAPEKA also assisted in Village Tourism Group establishment, 'Gerbang Way Kambas' Tourism Group. In 2014-2015 there was also assistance from Alert-Unila Consortium to establish the Conservation House in Labuhan Ratu VII Village. In 2016-2018, there was no mentoring programs which causes Village Tourism Group activities to become suspended. Furthermore, mentoring programs were continued in 2019-2021 by Unila-Alert Consortium. Other than that, the community also helped by Forestry Advisory staff from Park's authority to collaborate the potential that exists in the village with WKNP as well as assisting the development of human resources in the village.
3. Labuhan Ratu VII offers several tourism activities, includes Lampung dance, brick edu-tourism, tapping rubber trees, *batik* edu-tourism, jungle trekking, riverwalk, etc. These packages already listed in promotional sheets. The mechanism for choosing the package is depending on tourist request whether it is one day trip, two day one night trip, or full packages in 2 day one night. Other activity that hasn't mentioned in promotional namely trees adoption in Rawa Kidang Restoration.
4. Constraints and challenges faced during the ecotourism development process and implementation of ecotourism include unprofessional human resources, people find it difficult to accept the concept of ecotourism, youth are not much involved in ecotourism activities, Lack of tourism packages marketing and promotion, infrastructure difficulties especially village road, dispute between group members, elephant conflicts, lack of homestay facilities, and low public awareness about understanding living close to the area.
5. Village conditions and border areas management prior to ecotourism:
 - a. There is elephant conflict, the elephant herd comes out of the national park area and step into the fields and residential areas.
 - b. Low public awareness concerning their own villages and no sufficient understanding about ecotourism concepts.
 - c. Do not have good networking with related agencies.

- d. Many people do not care about the national park area, so many people are still encroaching on the forest.
 - e. People's revenue mainly from a few sources, such as farmers, small traders, and laborers.
 - f. Lack of youth activities in the village.
 - g. Do not have experience in receiving guests from abroad.
 - h. Inadequate infrastructure, such as damaged road access and many houses are not permanent.
6. Village conditions and border areas management after ecotourism:
- a. There is attention from the government and private sector.
 - b. Already know about the concept of ecotourism and want to accept it.
 - c. There is an increase from the economic aspect, especially for tourism actors such as guides, owners of tourist sites, homestay owners, and etc.
 - d. Young people are starting to be involved in activities, and the village is more advanced.
 - e. There are road access improvements, and most of the residents' houses are permanent.
 - f. Increased public understanding of conservation area sustainability.
 - g. Already have a relationship with the relevant agencies.
 - h. The community awareness of the benefits of forest sustainability and its contents are raised.
7. Stakeholders and their supports:
- a. Village government: support ecotourism.
 - b. Village Tourism Group: socialize the concept of ecotourism to the community and provide training.
 - c. Tourism Agency: provide supporting facilities and conduct comparative studies.
 - d. NGOs such as Alert-Unila Consortium/Unila-Alert Consortium, YAPEKA, H. Samangun Foundation: training, funding, equipment, marketing.
 - e. Indonesian Guide Association: provide guide certification.
 - f. Youth organization: support ecotourism.
 - g. Forest Farmers Group: supporting ecotourism activities in the community.
 - h. WKNP: financial support and activity permission in the conservation area.
8. Future expectations:
- a. The village is progressing to develop, and the income is increasing.

- b. The village is getting famous and visited by many tourists.
- c. Supporting conservation efforts in conserving WKNP.
- d. Village Tourism Group growing bigger and more solid among its members.
- e. People are getting united.
- f. Welfare community, sustainable forest.
- g. Infrastructure improvements include roads and homestay facilities.
- h. Tourism in Labuhan Ratu VII will grow and get bigger.

Appendix C. Question list of Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion Question List:

1. What is the definition of ecotourism according to your perception? Since when did ecotourism begin to develop? How did the ecotourism process begin?
2. What are the ecotourism activities that have been offered in your village?
3. What were the challenges faced during the process of establishing and implementing ecotourism?
4. What was the situation and condition before the development of ecotourism? in:
 - a. Forest area management in WKNP area in term of community dependency on the forest area?
 - b. The main livelihoods of the community? Are there any side jobs?
 - c. The existing of the village infrastructure, such as public facilities and transportation access?
5. What is the situation and condition after the development of ecotourism? Are there any differences in?
 - a. Forest area management in WKNP area in tern of community dependency on the forest area?
 - b. The main livelihoods of the community? Are there any side jobs?
 - c. The existing of the village infrastructure, such as public facilities and transportation access?
 - d. Development of supporting facilities and infrastructure for ecotourism, such as lodging, attractions, restaurants, souvenir shops, etc.?
6. Who are the stakeholders involved in the development of ecotourism activities and what are their roles and responsibilities?
 - a. Whether all relevant stakeholders are involved?
 - b. How they collaborate?
 - c. Do they meet? How often?
 - d. Do they work together?
 - e. What are their goals?
 - f. Do they have same interests?
7. What support is provided for the development of ecotourism from these stakeholders?
8. What are the future expectations for the ongoing ecotourism?

Appendix D. Questionnaire Form

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Enumerator name : _____
2. Participant code : _____ (Braja Harjosari: **BJ 00x**; Labuhan Ratu VII: **LR 00x**)
3. Hamlet/Neighborhood : _____, Village: _____
4. Gender : Male / Female (*please give circle to the appropriate answer*)
5. Age : _____ years old.
6. Education : _____ (*state the last grade level taken if not graduated*)
7. The number of family members who live in the same house: ____ (exclude the respondent)
8. Current main occupation: _____
Side job (if there's any): _____

9. Average income¹⁰ per month:
(*put cross mark (X) on the appropriate answer*)

<input type="checkbox"/> < Rp 1,000,000 (< € 57.25)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rp 5.000.001-Rp 7.000.000 (€ 286.25-€ 400.73)
<input type="checkbox"/> Rp 1,000,000-Rp 3,000,000 (€ 57.25-€ 171.74)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rp 7.000.001-Rp 9.000.000 (€ 400.73-€ 515.23)
<input type="checkbox"/> Rp 3.000.001-Rp 5.000.000 (€ 171.25-€ 286.24)	<input type="checkbox"/> > Rp 9.000.000 (> € 515.23)
10. Are the respondent work/activities being carried out related to ecotourism?
 Yes No
11. What types of work/activities were carried out prior to ecotourism activities?

¹⁰ €1 ≈ Rp 17,468

12. Average income per month prior to ecotourism activities?

(put cross mark (X) on the appropriate answer)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> < Rp 1,000,000 (< € 57.25) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rp 5.000.001-Rp 7.000.000 (€ 286.25-€ 400.73) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rp 1,000,000-Rp 3,000,000 (€ 57.25-€ 171.74) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rp 7.000.001-Rp 9.000.000 (€ 400.73-€ 515.23) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rp 3.000.001-Rp 5.000.000 (€ 171.25-€ 286.24) | <input type="checkbox"/> > Rp 9.000.000 (> € 515.23) |

13. Livestock ownership:

_____ goat(s); _____ cow(s)/buffalo(es).

From where the grass is obtained to meet feed needs? Approximately how much grass is needed each day? *(put cross mark (X) on the appropriate answer; it is possible to answer more than one)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> around the house | <input type="checkbox"/> buy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> within the Park area | <input type="checkbox"/> other, please mention: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other's yard | _____ |

Quantity: _____ bunch(s).

14. Average monthly firewood use: _____ m³.

From where the firewood is obtained? *(put cross mark (X) on the appropriate answer; it is possible to answer more than one)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> around the house | <input type="checkbox"/> buy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> within the Park area | <input type="checkbox"/> other, please mention: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other's yard | _____ |

15. Estimated distance from the house to the WKNP area: _____ meter/kilometer*

(cross one out).

B. ASSESSMENT OF PERCEPTION AND BEHAVIOR CHANGES IN COMMUNITY WITH THE EXISTENCE OF ECOTOURISM

Put cross mark (X) on the appropriate answer and fill the gaps.

16. Currently, how often is the frequency of entering the WKNP area?

- Never Rarely Sometimes Often Always

17. Prior to the ecotourism activities, how often was the frequency of entering the WKNP area?

- Never Rarely Sometimes Often Always

18. Currently, how often is the frequency of resource use from the WKNP area, for example tourism, fishing, taking firewood, grass for livestock feed, honey, etc.?

- Never Rarely Sometimes Often Always

19. Prior to the ecotourism activities, how often was the frequency of resource use from the WKNP area, for example tourism, fishing, taking firewood, grass for livestock feed, honey, etc.?

- Never Rarely Sometimes Often Always

20. What are the forest product resources for timber and non-timber, for example firewood, grass, honey, etc., that are commonly used and in what quantity (bunch/kg/liter)?

_____, quantity: _____

26. What are your suggestions for the implementation of ecotourism to give maximum impact on the community and forest conservation in the future?

Appendix E. List of Focus Group Discussion Participants and Their Affiliations

1. Braja Harjosari Village.

No.	Name	Affiliations
1.	Suryanto	Village Chief
2.	Suhadak	Chief of Village Tourism Organization
3.	Wayan Sukade	Gunung Agung Hamlet Chief
4.	Waryoko Susandi	Village Government Officer/Youth Organization
5.	I Wayan Toni Candra	Vice Chief of Village Tourism Organization
6.	Imam Mastur	Homestay Owner
7.	Tekat Riyanto	Riverwalk Operator
8.	Zaenal Arifin	Local People
9.	Sri Hayati	Homestay Owner
10.	Samini	Local People
11.	Dwi Ana Sariyah	Artomoro Farm Women Group
12.	Linda Dian Istiani	Rajut Savana Knitting Group
13.	Pariyanto	Homestay Owner

2. Labuhan Ratu VII Village.

No.	Name	Affiliations
1.	Sumarno	Village Chief
2.	Basuki Rahmat	Chief of Village Tourism Organization
3.	Rusdianto	Forestry Advisory Staff
4.	Sukatno	Margahayu Hamlet (Hamlet 5) Chief
5.	Hasan Mas Hadi	Chief of Farmers Forest Group
6.	Sunandar	Vice Chief of Village Tourism Organization
7.	Iis Sundari	Homestay Owner
8.	Dwi Santoso	Hamlet 1 Chief
9.	Arif Supriyadi	Youth Organization
10.	Rohyanto	Local People
11.	A. Zhamroni	Village Tourism Organization
12.	Rustini	Homestay Owner
13.	Kusnul Khotimah	Farm Women Group
14.	Susilowati	Local People
15.	Ahmad Sarifudin	Hamlet 4 Chief
16.	Suyanto	Hamlet 2 Chief
17.	Parjiyo	Local People

Appendix F. Focus Group Discussion Consent Forms

1. Suryanto (Village Chief Braja Harjosari).

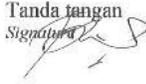
LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

**DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS**
*ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK*

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>SURYANTO</u>
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature




Tanggal: 12-juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: Suryanto
Name of Participant
Alamat:
Address
Tanda tangan
Signature

Tanggal:
Date

2. Suhadak (Chief of Village Tourism Organization-Braja Harjosari).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>Suhadak</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indra Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: reddy19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi:
Name of Participant

Alamat: Braja Harjosari
Address RT 21 RW 8
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 - 6 - 2021
Date

3. I Wayan Sukade (Gunung Agung Hamlet Chief-Braja Harjosari).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>Wayan Sukade</u>
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi:
Name of Participant

Alamat: RT 27 / RW 07 Braja Harjosari
Address

Tanda tangan
Signature



Wayan Sukade
Tanggal:
Date

4. Waryoko Susandi (Village Government Officer/Youth Organization-Braja Harjosari).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>Waryoko Susandi</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya
berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any
question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat
mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask
questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan
dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya
menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama
saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun
orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if
preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of
my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya
berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam
penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further
clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

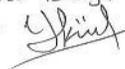
Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: Waryoko Susendi, S.Tr.P.
Name of Participant
Alamat: RT/RW : 028/007 Dusun VII Gunung Agung
Address Desa Braja Harjosati
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

5. I Wayan Toni Candra (Vice Chief of Village Tourism Organization-Braja Harjosari).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>I WAYAN TONI CANDRA</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Reseacher
E-mail: reddy19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: I WAYAN TONI CANDRA
Name of Participant

Alamat: Braja Harjosari
Address

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2020.
Date

6. Imam Mastur (Homestay Owner-Braja Harjosari).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>IMAM MASTUR</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indra Anggraini
Reseacher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi:

Name of Participant

Alamat: IMAM MASTUR

Address

Tanda tangan

Signature

BRAJA HARJOSARI

DUSUN 8-RT32-



Tanggal: 12-06-2021
Date

7. Tekat Riyanto (Riverwalk Operator-Braja Harjosari).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>Tekat Riyanto</u>
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: Tekat Riyanto
Name of Participant
Alamat: Braja harjosari
Address
Tanda tangan: Basu B. RT 33
Signature



Tanggal: 12.06.2021
Date

8. Zaenal Arifin (Local people-Braja Harjosari).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>ZAENAL ARIFIN</u>
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: ZAENAL ARIFIN
Name of Participant
Alamat: J. BRAJA HARJOSARI DUSUN 03/RT/33
Address

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12-juni-2021
Date

9. Sri Hayati (Homestay owner-Braja Harjosari).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>SRI HAYATI</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: reddy19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: SRI HAYATI
Name of Participant
Alamat: ~~HAYATI~~ BRAJA HARJOSARI
Address
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 6-6-2021
Date

10. Samini (Local people-Braja Harjosari).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>SAMINI</u>
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: SAMINI
Name of Participant
Alamat: Braja Harjosari
Address
BUSUN 08
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 JUNI 2021
Date

11. Dwi Ana Sariyah (Artomoro Farm Women Group-Braja Harjosari).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>DWI ANA SARIYAH</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Reseacher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: DWI ANA SARIYAH
Name of Participant
Alamat: Kwt Arto moro
Address Braja Harjosari, Dusun VII, RT 32
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12/6/2021
Date

12. Linda Dian Istiani (Rajut Savana Knitting Group).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>LINDA DIAN ISTIANI</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya
berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any
question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat
mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask
questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan
dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya
menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama
saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun
orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if
preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of
my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya
berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam
penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further
clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: LINDA DIAN ISTIANI
Name of Participant

Alamat: BRAJA HARJOSARI Dusun 08.RT/EW/32
Address

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12-06-2021
Date

13. Pariyanto (Homestay owner-Braja Harjosari).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>PARİYANTO</u>
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: PARİYANTO
Name of Participant
Alamat: Dusun VIII, Harjo Sari
Address
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

14. Sumarno (Village Chief Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>Sumarno</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: Sumarno
Name of Participant

Alamat: Desa Labuhan Ratu VII
Address

kel. Labuhan Ratu Lampung
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal:
Date

15. Basuki Rahmat (Chief of Village Tourism Organization-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>BASUKI RAHMAT</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi:
Name of Participant
Alamat:
Address
Tanda tangan
Signature

BASUKI RAHMAT
LAB. RATU VII


Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

16. Rusdianto (Forestry Advisory Staff-Way Kambas National Park).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>Rusdianto</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

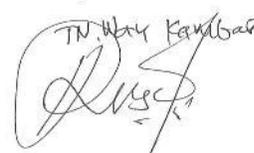
Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi:
Name of Participant
Alamat:
Address
Tanda tangan
Signature

Rusdianto
TN Way Kambas


Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

17. Sukatno (Margahayu Hamlet (Hamlet 5) Chief-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>SUKATNO</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: SUKATNO
Name of Participant
Alamat: Labuhan Ratu 7
Address
Tanda tangan 
Signature

Tanggal: 12.06.21
Date

18. Hasan Mas Hadi (Chief of Farmers Forest Group-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>Hasan mas hadi</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: reddy19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

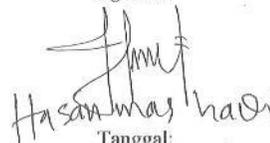
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi:
Name of Participant
Alamat: Labuhan Ratu VII
Address

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12/6-2021
Date

19. Sunandar (Vice Chief of Village Tourism Organization-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>SUNANDAR</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Reseacher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: Sunandar
Name of Participant

Alamat: Dusun Margahayu, Desa Labuhan Ratu 7
Address

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

20. Iis Sundari (Homestay owner-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>IIS SUNDARI</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: IIS SUNDARI
Name of Participant
Alamat: MARGAHAYU
Address

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

21. Dwi Santoso (Hamlet 1 Chief-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, _____, menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: Dwi Santoso
Name of Participant

Alamat:
Address

Dusun 2 RT 001 LAB. RATU F

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

22. Arif Supriyadi (Youth Organization-labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>Arif Supriyadi</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature

Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: Arif Supriyadi
Name of Participant
Alamat: Labuhan Ratu VII
Address
Tanda tangan
Signature

Tanggal: 12-06-2021
Date

23. Rohyanto (Local people-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, _____,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Angraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: ROHYANTO
Name of Participant
Alamat: Pasir Mangrove
Address
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12-6-2021
Date

24. A. Zhamroni (Village Tourism Organization member-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>AHMAD ZHAMRONI</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: A. ZHAMRONI
Name of Participant
Alamat: RT 33/04 DESA LAB. RATU VII
Address
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12-06-2021
Date

25. Rustini (Homestay owner-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>Rustini</u>
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Reseacher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: RUSTINI
Name of Participant
Alamat: Labuhan Ratu VII
Address
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 - Juni 2021
Date

26. Kusnul Khotimah(Farm Women Group-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>KUSNUL KHOTIMAH</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya
berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any
question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat
mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask
questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan
dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya
menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama
saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun
orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if
preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of
my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya
berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam
penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further
clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Reseacher
E-mail: reny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: KUSNUL KHOTIMAH
Name of Participant
Alamat: DUSUN V-LABUHAN RATU VII
Address

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

27. Susilowati (Local people-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>SUSILOWATI</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya
berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any
question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat
mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask
questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan
dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya
menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama
saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun
orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if
preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of
my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya
berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam
penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further
clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Reseacher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

12/6
2

Nama Peserta Diskusi: SUSILOWATI
Name of Participant

Alamat:
Address

Tanda tangan
Signature

MARGANAYU

Tanggal: 12/6 2021
Date



28. Ahmad Sarifudin (Hamlet 4 Chief-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>AHMAD SARIFUDIN</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
<i>I understand that in any report on the result of this research my identity will remain anonymous if preferred to be so. This will be done by not explicitly mentioning my name and disguising any details of my information which may reveal my identity or the identity of people I speak about.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi:
Name of Participant
Alamat: Labuhan Ratu Kecamatan
Address Labuhan Ratu.
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal:
Date

29. Suyanto (Hamlet 2 Chief-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, _____, menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
<i>I understand that even if I agree to participate now, I can withdraw at any time or refuse to answer any question without any consequences of any kind.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya telah mendapatkan informasi terkait maksud dan tujuan penelitian dan saya dapat mengajukan pertanyaan terkait penelitian tersebut.
<i>I have had the purpose and nature of the study explained to me and I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa informasi yang saya sampaikan dalam penelitian ini akan dijaga kerahasiaannya.
<i>I understand that all information I provide for this study will be treated confidentially.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
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| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi: SUYANTO
Name of Participant
Alamat: LABUHAN - RATU VII
Address

Tanda tangan
Signature



(SUYANTO)
Tanggal: 12.06.2021
Date

30. Pariyo (Local people-Labuhan Ratu VII).

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN DISKUSI
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION CONSENT FORM

DAMPAK EKOWISATA TERHADAP KONSERVASI HUTAN DAN
PEMBANGUNAN PERDESAAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL WAY KAMBAS
ECOTOURISM EFFECTS ON FOREST CONSERVATION AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

- | | Ya
Yes | Tidak
No |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Bersama dengan ini, saya, <u>Pariyo</u> ,
menyetujui untuk berpartisipasi dengan sukarela pada penelitian ini.
<i>I, as signed below, voluntary agree to participate in this research study.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa dalam partisipasi ini, saya dapat menarik informasi yang saya berikan sewaktu-waktu atau menolak untuk menjawab tanpa ada konsekuensi apapun.
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| - Saya memahami bahwa identitas saya dalam penelitian ini akan tetap anonim jika saya menginginkannya. Hal ini dilakukan dengan tidak secara eksplisit menyebutkan nama saya dan menyamarkan detail informasi yang dapat mengungkap identitas saya ataupun orang yang saya bicarakan.
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| - Saya memahami bahwa saya memiliki hak untuk mengakses informasi yang saya berikan setelah diskusi.
<i>I understand that I am entitled to access the information I have provided after the discussion.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Saya memahami bahwa saya dapat menghubungi siapapun yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini untuk meminta klarifikasi dan informasi lebih lanjut.
<i>I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the research to seek further clarification and information.</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Peneliti: Renny Indira Anggraini
Researcher
E-mail: renny19001@mail.unpad.ac.id

Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal: 12 Juni 2021
Date

Nama Peserta Diskusi:
Name of Participant
Alamat:
Address
Tanda tangan
Signature



Tanggal:
Date

Appendix G. Field Documentations

1. Focus Group Discussion result in Braja Harjosari.



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

- a. Ecotourism development challenge.
- b. Village situation before ecotourism.
- c. Village situation after ecotourism.
- d. Stakeholder identification.
- e. Future expectation regarding ecotourism.

2. Focus Group Discussion result in Labuhan Ratu VII.



(a)



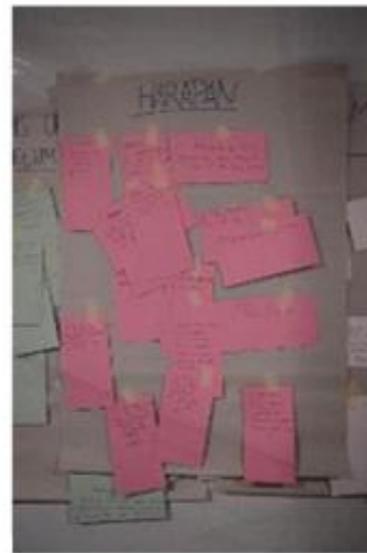
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)

- a. Ecotourism development challenge.
- b. Village situation before ecotourism.
- c. Village situation after ecotourism.
- d. Stakeholder identification.
- e. Future expectation regarding ecotourism.

3. Local community's cassava field which is directly adjacent to the National Park entrance gate in Labuhan Ratu VII.



4. Stakeholder meeting related to the management and conservation of the Way Kambas National Park area at the National Park Office on May 31, 2021. This meeting discussed tree planting plans in commemoration of Environment Day on June 5, 2021



5. Tree planting activity in commemoration of Environment Day in Way Kambas National Park conservation area.



6. The release of long-tailed macaques by local residents in Way Kambas National Park Area.

