ABSTRACT

SAHARIA KASSA. Concept of Co-Management Development to Sustain Lore Lindu National Park. Under Supervision of HADI S. ALIKODRA, BUNASOR SANIM, and SAMBAS BASUNI.

This research aimed to: 1) analyze the stakeholder interests in affecting conflict at Lore Lindu National Park (LLNP); 2) analyze the community participation in management of the park; 3) analyze the co-management principles application in LLNP management; 4) determine key factor for co-management of LLNP; 5) formulate co-management concept for LLNP management. The study was conducted at LLNP, Central Sulawesi Province in the period of November 2006- August 2007. The village sample determined using Stratified Random Sampling, while the 90 local community respondents determined with a Systematic Random Sampling, in which 45 people were sampled each from villages with conservation community agreement (KKM Villages) and without KKM Villages. Whereas others respondents from BTNLL, local cultural leaders, village leaders, regional government, NGO, business man, and researcher/academician determined for each six people using Purposive Sampling. Data were analyzed with stakeholder interests, participative, co-management and prospective analyses. The results of study showed that conflict in area LLNP caused by different interest among stakeholders showed by encroachment, illegal logging, destroyed of pole boundary, and burning of jagawana office. This conflict is related to low income, lack of education and lack of awareness on sustainability of the park. There are different community participation between KKM villages and non-KKM villages in their effort to sustain, secure the park areas, and engage in training/extension for the community because interest of KKM villages to use their customary right has been accommodated by BTNLL. This research also shown that co-management concepts has been well applied by KKM villages, such as stakeholder participation, custom land right recognition, custom punishment applying, territory boundary, clarity of right and responsibility, and consensus in national park management at KKM village, except negotiation has not been fulfill co-management principle. Whereas, there have not been applied co-management concepts at the non-KKM villages, as fulfill co-management principle. The key factors that can determine success of co-management are stakeholder participation, negotiation, and consensus, but its factors have not been applied properly. Finally, target of concept of co-management, i.e. may initiate conflict solving at LLNP, sustainability of the park, and economic increase of the community, can be achieved through guided process and fixed law products.

Keywords: Co-management, conflict, national park, stakeholder.