

Empirical Reflection on the Implementation Effectiveness of Community Empowerment Program in Mount Merbabu National Park

Dewi Gunawati

Abstract: Poverty is the main problem faced by the buffer zone community in Mount Merbabu National Park. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of the implementation of the Conservation Village Model in Mount Merbabu National Park. *Kualitatif Research, Evaluative research method and Comparative study. Data analysis technique used is interactive data. Data source: primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through: a) Interview with the employees of Mount Merbabu National Park, including (Counselor (Extension), Functional Staff, and Forest Police), rehabilitation farmer group incorporated in SPKP of Mount Merbabu National Park. The results of the research: a) The perception of the community is very enthusiastic towards the implementation of the Conservation Village Model, but empirically, initiated community empowerment (BTNGM) lacks benefits that can be felt significantly by people around the national park, Hence, it has not significantly influenced the increase of the welfare of the community. b) It has been established an institutional (SPKP), but it has not functioned as a forum for participatory village planning, c) The lack of extension workers/counselors impacts on less intensive implementation of the MDK program, d) The implemented program is unsustainable. Observing that issue requires the reconstruction of community empowerment productive partnership of Merbabu Mountain Conservation.*

Index Terms: Empirical Reflection, Effectiveness, Community Empowerment, Mount Merbabu National Park.

I. INTRODUCTION

Deforestation and forest degradation occurs in developing country particularly in tropical regions, are significant contributors to two of the most pressing global environmental challenges, namely biodiversity loss and climate change [1][2]. Approximately 75 percent of forest degradation occurs in developing countries, and this is particularly important because of the demographic, economic, and social changes that continue to exert extensive pressures on forest cover (Archard, 2004)

Conservation areas are established by the government in order to preserve ecosystems and biodiversity. The Government of Indonesia has assigned 527 units of land and

sea conservation areas, comprising: (1) mainland conservation area, covering 50 units of national park (TN), 118 Nature Tourism Park (TWA), 22 units of Forest Park (Tahura), 14 units of Buru Park (TB), 248 units of Nature Reserve (CA) and 75 units of wildlife reserves (SM); and (2) marine conservation areas covering 7 units of national parks, 5 units of nature reserves, 2 wildlife reserves, and 14 units of natural tourism parks[3][4].

National parks should be preserved. The management of this Park is very complex as it relates to the community in the buffer zone, where the public interest is the foundation in determining the zone or space in Mount Merbabu National Park. Buffer zone serves to reduce population pressure on the region. Development and management of buffer zones through various activities that empower communities in synergy efforts in the economic, environmental, and cultural aspects of the community.

The background of this study focuses on the main problem faced by the buffer zone community in Mount Merbabu National Park, which is poverty. Referring to the Central Bureau of Statistics 2009 report, the number of poor people was 32.53 million (14.15%), in 2012 the number of poor people was 29.13 million (11.96%). In 2013 was 28, 07 million people (11.37%). From the total population of Indonesia which amounted to 48.8 million people or 12% lived in and around the forest 10.2 million people or 25% of which belong to the category of poor (BPS, 2010: 10). Poverty is the impact of the application of growth-centric development. In practice, the political elite in developing countries often pursue development goals by developing overly ambitious legal reform plans. (Otto et al, 2000: 221). The community of buffer zone of Mount Merbabu National Park is a poor society that has high dependence on conservation area.

This research takes place in buffer villages in Mount Merbabu National Park, especially in Sampetan Village, Boyolali District. The community of buffer zone is a poor society that has high dependence on conservation area. Identification of social culture of Sampetan villagers in buffer zone of Mount Merbabu National Park: 1). The population is very dense, the number of population is 5644 with the number of head of family is 535 HH. Livelihoods in the agricultural sector (72.26%) Trade (6.40%) Services (6.96%) 3) Farmers in rural areas are on a micro scale scale that has a land area smaller than 0.3 hectares per house hold.

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Dewi Gunawati, Pancasila and Civic Education (PPKn) Study Program, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, SebelasMaret University, Jl.Ir.Sutami No.46 A Surakarta, dewigunawatiuns@yahoo.co.id, dewigunawati@staff.uns.ac.id.

Rural economic institutions in supporting the agricultural sector as a driver of the rural economy still need to be improved [5][6].

Approximately 97% of the people around Mount Merbabu National Park use forest resources as animal feed. Approximately 73% utilize firewood and firewood for firewood. People who do not use grass as animal feed, using grass as organic fertilizer for agricultural crops [7]. The need to improve the management of natural and societal resources in communities is becoming increasingly evident to urban planners in the nordic countries. There are five condition for survaival characteristic to all living system. Sustainability in human communities is further influenced by the individuals basic needs and preferences. We define six types of valuable resources that need to be managed properly to maintain sustainability and resilience in any community: natural, individual, social, organisational and economic resources [8].

Most of the people around Mount Merbabu National Park have limited economic, education, health facilities, and access to information. The community also has a high dependence on regional resources. Since the change of nomenclature of forest management of Mount Merbabu by Perum Perhutani, it has given access to land use in the utilization zone through the cultivation of agricultural business undertaken under tree stands aiming at the effectiveness of management towards the sustainability of the region [9][10]. However, although the community is involved in the management of Mount Merbabu National Park, people's dependence is still high on the region.

Efforts are made to overcome the community's dependence on the area through the Implementation community empowerment. Empowerment is a social multi-dimensional process that helps people gain control over their lives. [13][14][15] Empowerment refers to securing access to natural resources and sustainable management[16] Community empowerment aims to enable the self-sufficient community to see the capacity to develop and implement wise arrangements in forest management. Through the implementation of the conservation Village Model which is expected to overcome the problems associated with "continuity" which includes; a) the level of community existence; b) the extinction of artificial ecosystems; and c) insecurity in exploitative and extractive forest product utilization [19][20]. The government-initiated village model of conservation aims to increase economic capacity and capability while reducing conflicts between national parks and communities around the park.

In Indonesia the Conservation Village Model is implemented by approximately 77 (seventy seven) technical implementation units (UPT) of the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA) of the Ministry of Forestry both by the Natural Resources Conservation Center and National Park. There are 133 villages within and out area conservation(Dephut,2009) . conservation village model is a policy initiated by the Ministry of environment and forestry as outlined in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Community empowerment around the conservation area refers to Law no. 41 of 1999 on Forestry, Minister of Forestry Regulation No.P.16 / Menhut-II / 2011 concerning General Guidelines for the National Program for Independent Community Empowerment of Forestry and Government Regulation Number 28 Year 2011 on the Management of

Nature and Nature Conservation Area. In many cases communities are rarely join in conservation area management (Chase et al., 2004) in (Guthiga, 2008). Whereas communities are the determinants of successful conservation area management (Wiggins et al., 2004; Robertson and Lawes. 2005) in the current era, the management of national parks can not be separated from communities living around the conservation area conservation.(Borrini-Feyerabend et al.,2004) In the course of the implementation of the conservation village model policy encountered various obstacles and barriers in the field, there is a gap between policy and policy implementation in the field.The background of the research is imprinted on the problem of the ineffectiveness of the implementation of community empowerment program that has not been able to realize the welfare and independence of the community. The community partnership for self reliance is a novel boundary organization that uses community visions for self –reliance , abased on local and traditional knowledge, to link bottom up with top down adaptation planning. We suggest that similar boundary strategies can improve the communication of adaptation needs and opportunities across scales, empowering local communities to select adaptation choiches that fit their own goals [11][12].

Considering above illustration, the problem formulation in this research is how effective the implementation of conservation village model in Mount Merbabu National Park is. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of the implementation of conservation village model in support of community empowerment in the National Park. Results of the effectiveness of conservation village model implementation as a reconstruction recommendation of responsive community empowerment model based on local community wisdom that supports community empowerment. In the spring of 1981, Tutfts University and the international union for the conservation of nature began teaching the world conservation strategy to environmentalist working at the local level. The fourteen-week course that they offered was the first of a series of initiatives to increase public awareness of the need for local action toward the solution of global environment problem [17][18].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Result research Renoati about community empowerment programs sustainable village in order to meet the regional autonomy in the Sleman Regency that conclusion the model used in the community empowerment for sustainable village in order to meet the regional autonomy in the Sleman Regency is bottom up model that emphasizes the principles of community involvement either at the stage of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. (Renoati, 2001:148-150)

Research results Riyanto related community empowerment around the forest in the protection area of the conclusion that the policy of community empowerment in areas of protection in policy level regulations the Government and the Minister's decision.

Local government policy towards the enhancement of the role of the community in the management of national parks, MeruBetiri National Park was limited in securition and the utilization of the area. (Riyanto, 2003:231)

Result The research of Gunawati related Harmonization protection and management of forests in Global climate change mitigation Efforts (study Program implementation of REDD + in the Meru Betiri National Park National Park, Jember Jawa East) conclusion that the model community empowerment in MeruBetiri National Park National Park in the implementation of the programme community empowerment initiated in the implementation of REDD + programs less impacted significantly to welfare community and program are not sustainable. As for community empowerment model offered was a productive community empowerment model, basis on the community-owned local wisdom [21].

Research Bell that conclusion National park models have evolved in tandem with the emergence of a multi-functional countryside. Sustainable development has been added to the traditional twin aims of conservation and recreation. The Cairngorms national park in Scotland. This paper compares cairngorms and mourne stake holders' views on the principals features of both models: park aims, management structures and planning function [22][23].Result Research Phong: The unique model has long been applied to the management of parks in Vietnam but no explanations has ever been given on how the model was chosen. This study investigates the co-existing management model in the Vietnamese park system using the Phong Nha-Ke Bang National Park as a case study. Research examines the development process of the Vietnamese park system and identifies the factors behind the transformation into the current management model [24][25].

III. METHODOLOGY/MATERIALS

A. Material

Referring to the Decree of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: SK.3623 / Menhut-VII / KUH / 2014 On 6 May 2014 on the Establishment of Mount Merbabu National Forest with an area of 5,820.49 hectares. Community empowerment applied in Mount Merbabu National Park is a model of conservation village which is a model of conservation approach that gives access to certain zone utilization to communities living around the conservation area to be actively involved in conservation area management efforts. The model of access to the utilization of the area from one area to another is determined by agreement with the authorities in the management of the area. Implementation of the conservation village model includes the following requirements (Soemarno.2011) 1) Villages located in or around conservation areas, 2) Communities with dependence on conservation areas, 3) Villages with poor and low-income communities, 4) Villages with potential natural resources can be developed in conservation areas, 5) Villages used as examples for other villages, 6) villages with low educated communities, 7) Form of activities as closely as possible, 8) Form activities as closely as possible related to forestry programs. The location of the conservation village model implementation is Sampetan Village. Sampetan village consists of 30 hamlets, 3 hamlets, 6 citizens

association, and 33 neighborhood association. Two hamlets that directly adjacent to Mount Merbabu National Park are Cemoro Sewu and Ngganduman. Based on the gender, the number of men is 2799 people, the number of women is 2845, total population is 5644 with 535 head of families. Livelihood (Percentage of Livelihoods of Sampetan Village is in agriculture sector (72, 26%), Trade (6.40%), and Services (6.96%). Potential of Villages consist of 5 main sectors: 1. Agriculture: tobacco, corn, chili, vegetables (cabbage, carrots, beans, mustard, eggplant, and squash), empon-empon, ginger, cassava and taro, 2. Plantations: cloves, avocado, coffee, durian, tea, banana, coconut, and jackfruit, 3. Farms: cattle, goats, chickens, barbary ducks, ducks and horses, 4. Forestry: Sengon, mindi, suren, bamboo, mahogany, trembesi, jabon and grass, 5. Environmental services: water, nature tourism (arboretum), religious tourism/ascetic, gembang.

B. Method

The paradigm of constructivism, qualitative research approach, type of descriptive research, evaluative, and comparative. The object of the research is the Mount Merbabu National Park and the subject of the research is the implementation of the Village Conservation Model. The type of evaluative research, examining the effectiveness of the implementation of conservation village model in Mount Merbabu National Park. Comparative study on the implementation of conservation village models in various national parks in Indonesia as well as in other countries. The selection of Sampetan Village, Mount Merbabu National Park, the number of respondents interviewed in this study was determined by selecting people who had knowledge and understanding of the application of conservation village model in Mount Merbabu National Park, which resulted in a total of 20 respondents. Data collection techniques: 1) observation, interview on 1) Policy makers and stakeholders (from Mount Merbabu National Park Office, functional staff, Forest Police, and Forest Ecosystem Controllers); extension worker. 2) Members of the Farmers' Rehabilitation Organization in Sambetan Village. The deduction analysis is used to study the research object. According to Arief Sidharta (Arief, 1999: 167), in solving legal problems, the reasoning of the law of deduction if its reasoning departs from the prevailing rule of law whose truth is known or believed, Furthermore, it ends at a more specific conclusion relating to the specific norms of institutional management park conservation area. Additional data was collected from previous research studies, national park reports, and literature related management of national park in other locations in Indonesia as well as in other countries, in order to support the study. Data analysis method is inductive and deductive method. The technique used for analyzing the data was an interactive data technique comprising three steps: data reduction, display data, and data verification.

IV. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Community empowerment through the implementation of conservation village model in Mount Merbabu National Park is a mezzo approach (Mardikanto, 2013: 163). Empowerment is done to a group of beneficiaries who use the group as a medium of intervention. Education and training, group dynamics, is usually used as a strategy to increase awareness, knowledge, skills, and attitudes in order to have the ability to solve the problems it faces. The group as a medium of intervention. Beneficiaries are social groups that are incorporated in the SPKP (Rural Extension Center for Forestry). Community empowerment carried out in the buffer zone of Merbabu Mountain National Park is done through the application of conservation village model in Gunung Merbabu National Park. The empowerment approach is a mezzo approach done to a group as a medium of intervention and beneficiaries are social groups of society incorporated in the Rural Extension Center for Forestry [26][27]. Various activities in community empowerment through the model of Conservation Village : Socialization on conservation, avocado seed development, livestock business development, institutional strengthening and environmental conservation.

Socialization of conservation aims to 1) .Farming knowledge on the community of the function of conservation areas on the community, 2) Bringing positive changes in social interaction between groups and between villages. 3) fostering positive values in conserving conservation areas that have an impact on the decrease of regional disturbance in the form of wood theft and forest encroachment

The effectiveness of community-based conservation has been under discussion. Though the review The activities in the Conservation Village Model Program include: Development of nursery business, Avocado business development, Livestock development, Institutional strengthening, and environmental preservation[28].

Identify potentials and opportunities of communities in the Mount Merbabu buffer zone include: Opportunities, Policies, Potentials, Obstacles, are as follows: 1) .Policies. The policy that becomes the umbrella of the community empowerment program is the Head of National Park Gunung Merbabu Decree 2) Potential: The water environment services in Gunung Merbabu National Park are 30 (thirty) springs. Water resources from within the area are mostly utilized by the community for household, agricultural and livestock purposes. Appreciation of local resources (valuing local resources), (a). Communities have a good knowledge of the environmental services of water resources and local resources on the types and techniques of horticulture crops and avocado plants. (b). There is already assistance in the form of avocado seedlings, (c) There is already equipment / technology equipment to make avocado chips. 2), Appreciation of local skills (valuing local skills), a). The community has a good knowledge of crop processing, b). The community has knowledge of the economic value of avocado plants (e) The sustainability of forest product productivity in the rehabilitation zone is influenced by certainty price of forest products. In order to maintain the price conduciveness, it is pursued through marketing training of forest products. Through the marketing training of forest products will be obtained benefits that include: i) selling price certainty, ii) increasing the capability of farmers to buy and sell crops.

The perception of the community in buffer zone Mount

Merbabu National Park is very enthusiastic towards the implementation of the Conservation Village Model, but empirically, initiated community empowerment Buffer zone Mount Merbabu National Park lacks benefits that can be felt significantly by people around the national park, because it is not designed based on community basic needs. Hence, it has not significantly influenced the increase of the welfare of the community.

The criterion of effectiveness of Conservation Village Model success based on the following indicators: 1.) The formation of community institutions as a forum for the preparation of participatory village planning, that in the implementation of the Conservation Village Model program implemented since 2011 - now has formed an institutional SPKP but in the institutional empirical level has not functioned as a forum for the preparation of participatory village planning. The institutional function is only as a motivator, mouthpiece of Mount Merbabu National Park which gives positive influence in the form of social aspect to build positive interaction of community members with Center of Mount Merbabu National Park or between groups and between villages. Tanzania which is known for its abundant populations of wildlife in national parks has also developed several projects and institutions to improve people-park relationships. So far however, there is little evidence that community –based programmes have had any significant effect on management strategies, benefit distribution, or alleviating poverty[29] a convoluted institutional history has shaped the present day approach to its management. The processes driving partnership working were understood in terms of government factors with arelatively high degree of control.(Austin & Garrod, 2016:115-124)

2) As the role of escort, Since 2011, considering the lack of extension staff or counselor who serves as a facilitator in Conservation Village Model, the role of extension worker is done by forest police, in 2017, there are two extension staffs, but less intensive in doing counseling so that impact on the implementation of the program less efficient, effective and unsustainable. 3) The benefits or effects of the Conservation Village Model Program include: Outcome, Benefit, and Impact: a) The outcome of Conservation Village Model implementation is education or socialization related to area management and community empowerment. b) Benefit: Providing positive changes in social interaction between groups and between counseling villages given is able to grow knowledge on the community for the function of conservation areas. In general, an increasing acceptance of the need for live hood security, as well as for people living in or near natural conservation areas. Sustainability being important (Satyawan. P, 2018) c). The impact: fosters positive values in conserving conservation areas that impact on decreasing disturbance of areas in the form of wood theft and forest encroachment can be minimized. Citing research conducted by Evrizal (Zuhud, 2007: 56) relating to the attitude of the people around the national park. It has not been pro-conservation is caused by: i) the community does not understand and is not aware of bio-ecological properties of biological resources that are in dire need of human assistance,

ii) unclear ownership rights or legal use rights for the community, this makes the community foolish and counterproductive to conservation actions, iii) religious values and socio-cultural values no longer serve as a stimulus for community attitudes and actions for conservation. Furthermore, (Zuhud, 2010,:12) that the stimulus is closely related to the attitude of society and the attitude of managers is only economic benefit stimulus, which is not simultaneous to be a booster of attitudes and conservation actions in the field. In addition, the attitude of the people who are not pro conservation is due to the government through the published legislation does not reflect the crystallization of attitudes and behavior of tri (three) stimulus conservationists. 4) Conservation Village Model conducted by Center of Mount Merbabu National Park so far has less benefit that can be felt significantly by the people around the national park because it is not designed based on Community Need Assessment of society, so that less impact on the improvement of prosperity.

Community need assessment is an evaluation process of the situation desired by the community to priority status of citizens' needs. Need is the gap between the current situation and the situation that should happen. Assessment of needs to help find real needs in improving the quality of life (Zubaedi,2013). Successful participatory management process could go a long way towards improving sustainable live hoods for local people by building on the physical, human, social, financial and natural capitals already present in the village. Since sustainability of the live hoods of the people living within its borders, continuous involvement of local people in conservation activities can lead to sustainable development (Tomicevic, 2009: 157-162). The potential of Sambetan village in the agricultural sector is the cultivation of avocado, when the harvest produces 15 tons per day, the production is distributed to the collectors, if the collectors are already over product then the avocado is sold halfpenny.

Constraints in the implementation of the MDK program in Mount Merbabu National Park are: 1) Improvisation of Head of Gunung Merbabu National Park in motivating the implementation of conservation village model. 2) Implementation of the ideal MDK should be based on the preparation of activity standards and technical guidance in accordance with the rules of financial mechanisms and reporting. Each activity should contain standards of activities, job standards, reporting standards and accountability . 3) The limitation of human resources as a facilitator or extension in the implementation of conservation village model is the main obstacle of program implementation.

The assistance provided by the Mount Merbabu National Park Office in reality is less empowering the community in the buffer zone. This is due to: a) Assistance provided is not followed up through efforts to establish partnerships with stakeholders related to marketing of products, thus, affecting the stagnancy of community efforts. b) Community empowerment program conducted are the less productive, because it has not been able to produce the value of productivity that can empower that creates independence. The impact of unproductive empowerment is the lack of community initiative and innovation in forest management, so people become passive towards empowerment activities. 5) Program sustainability. It covers the following indicators: a) the activity is not sustainable after the activity ends. b) the

input of activities (facilities, equipment, labor, technology) has not been able to support the sustainability of activities. c) the implementing agency does not guarantee the need for cost and human resources for the sustainability of activities. d) lack of political support after the activity ends.

Factors to be considered in the improvement of the implementation of the Conservation Village Model in Sembilang National Park include: (Soemarno, 2011) 1) Weak group solidarity . Indicators are characterized by a) low levels of community participation in group decision making, b) collective action in the management of natural resources, c) lack of community capacity in conflict resolution, d)the lack of group planning in MDK management, e) low group ability in joint asset management.

Monitoring as an instrument to quantify human and wildlife activities has been increasingly recognized as fundamental towards efficient biodiversity conservation strategies. Monitoring in African tropical national parks often fails to address conservation issues. Knowledge production, decision making, and action must be integrated in a common framework. The social drivers of expertise are the key components of a successful evidence-based policy. An increase in social engineering is needed among partners, services and hierarchical levels of parks [30][31][32].

Conservation Village Model programs should be evaluated on an ongoing basis, evaluations are carried out to: (Anonymous, 2012) detects the occurrence of differences in the implementation of activities and plans, 2) As a learning and feedback implementation activities, identify the advantages and disadvantages of a program that has been implemented, identify the obstacles faced in the implementation of the program and, predict the prospects that can be achieved so that the material findings or studies as a basis for future sustainability of program priorities 3) Provide solutions and problems faced 4) as inherent supervision, 5) Assurance of accountability implementation for implementation of activities. The sustainability of the program will help the community to be active and focused on empowerment activities, so it will contribute to improving the welfare of communities in the park's buffer zones.

Citing the concept of empowerment according to Sarah Hlupekile Longwe, that development cannot be defined only in terms of increasing access to resources and improving the level of well-being, but also concerning the process by which the benefits are derived. Actual empowerment involves target groups, either as beneficiaries or beneficiaries of development programs, as well as active actors who are able to recognize and solve their own problems. Community empowerment according to Longwe includes three things: (Astuti: 2000: 17): (1) capacity building means building community capacity, including knowledge, skills, awareness, commitment, persistence and motivation. (2) Cultural change is a cultural change that takes sides to the community. (3) Structural adjustment is a structural policy change that is in favor of the community or interpreted as meaningful. as a structural adjustment in favor of the community. The above substance analysis includes the following:

a) capacity building or building community capacity, directed towards the achievement of community welfare through a productive empowerment program. Building the capacity of the community through: i) strengthening of human resources, through strengthening community institutions to have independence. Hence, it will improve the quality of community resources so as to be able to participate through groups and institutional access.ii) Improvement of community capacity to manage and utilize forest resources optimally and ensuring environmental conservation, iii) Development of partnerships with related institutions to support community empowerment.

Identification of potential and opportunities of communities in local institutional buffer zones: (a) The community has a good knowledge of the types and techniques of horticulture and avocado crops (b) There is already assistance in the form of avocado seedlings, there is already equipment infrastructure / technology to make avocado chips. Communities have a good knowledge of crop processing, (c) Communities have knowledge about the economic value of avocado plants, (d) The existence of collective agreements between forest and government communities in the development of productive enterprises, (f) There is not yet developed jack fruit industry, (g) There has been no training on forest product marketing. The sustainability of forest product productivity in the rehabilitation zone is influenced by the certainty of the selling price of forest products. In an effort to maintain the price conduciveness, it is pursued through marketing training of forest products. Through the marketing training of forest products, it will be obtained benefits that include: i) selling price certainty, ii) increasing the capability of farmers to buy and sell crops. Based on the above illustration, the assumptions that affect the reconstruction of community empowerment of productive partnerships in communities in the buffer zones of Mount Merbabu National Park are based on the following considerations: a) Community can develop the ability to deal with the problems they face, b) Society wants change and can be changed, c) Everyone should actively participate in the effort to eliminate, adjust and control changes that occur in society. Strategies undertaken in MeruBetiri National Park through a strategy for the considering policy options that promote shared interest and minimize anticipated objectives from actors concerning the harvest of medical plant in MBNP. It concludes that the utilization of medicinal plants in MBNP, along with protection of natural resources, should be an integral part of the parks conservation [35][36][37].

V. CONCLUSION

Empirical reflection on the implementation effectiveness of community empowerment through Conservation Village Model in Merbabu Mountain National Park is less effective in its implementation based on indicator: 1) Roles and functions of the Institution, 2) Program utilization, 3) Intensity and function of counterparts, 4) Program sustainability. Community empowerment been carried out so far is lacks of benefits that can be felt significantly by the buffer zone communities around the national park. People around the national park dream a social changing from poor living conditions to prosperity. Observing that issue requires the reconstruction of community empowerment Productive Partnership of Merbabu Mountain Conservation which

aimsto:i) Creating unique products ii) Achieving forest rehabilitation and security, iii) Improving of community economy and iv) Improving of community empowerment.

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