



***REGENERATIVE TOURISM IN THE COMMON POLL RESOURCES (CPRS): CONSERVATION
VILLAGE MODEL (MKK) CISANGKU-MALASARI VILLAGE OF GUNUNG HALIMUN SALAK
NATIONAL PARK (TNHGS)***

***(WISATA REGENERATIF DALAM KAWASAN COMMON POLL RESOURCES (CPRS): MODEL
DESA KONSERVASI (MKK) DESA CISANGKU-MALASARI TAMAN NASIONAL GUNUNG
HALIMUN SALAK (TNHGS)***

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Abstract

Cisangku-Malasari Village can be framed as an ecotourist destination whose activities represent regenerative tourism. The Cisangku-Malasari Village community in the TNHGS area is a community that has lived and depended on surrounding forest nature for generations. According to the perspective of public economics, the Cisangku-Malasari area as part of the TNHGS is a common pool resource (CPR). The Cisangku-Malasari community has formed MKK (Model Conservation Village) or DMO (Destination Management Organization) which runs a tourism regeneration program. This research is to analysis of the utilization of common pool resources (CPR) in tourism and determine successes and failures of regenerative tourism agenda The objective of this research is to identify rejuvenation activities of nature and local culture. This research is a descriptive analysis. This research uses the literature study method by studying and comparing the contents of a book research results from a scientific article or journal, news, and reports related to the theory of common pool resources and regenerative tourism. This research confirms that regenerative tourism in Cisangku-Malasari Village is far from successful despite being a good program. Even some indicators of regenerative tourism in the CPR location are still not reaching the minimum prerequisites.

Keywords: *Regenerative Tourism, Mount Halimun Salak National Park (TNHGN), Conservation Village Model (MKK), Common Poll Resources (CPR)*

INTRODUCTION

Cisangku-Malasari Village, located in Nanggung Sub-district, Bogor Regency, is one of several villages within the Mount Halimun-Salak National Park (TNHGN). This village has also been designated as an educational tourism village as well as developed and managed based on the community (CBT) and has. Cisangku-Malasari Village has a regenerative tourism program, namely the Conservation Village Model (MKK) program which is characterized by systematic, programmatic and continuous environmental improvement and natural resources renewal. The regenerative tourism program offers: 1). A unique and different travel experience for tourists based on the principles of environmental quality and sustainability. 2). The community with its cultural attributes in TNHGS promotes environmentally friendly tourism and focuses only on special interest tourism. 3). Cisangku-Malasari residents are involved in building and developing tourist villages in the Halimun mountain range in the principle of collaborative management (Co-Management) and empowerment of local communities (Community Base Tourism-CBT). In accordance with PP 50 of 2011, the 2016 TNGHS site design has been established as follows:

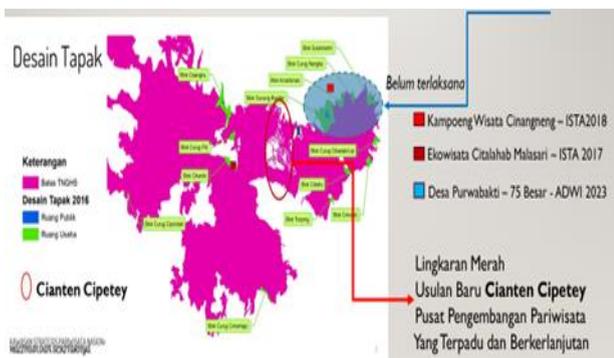


Figure 1: Design of the Malasari TNHGS tourist destination site

Source : Teguh, 2022

The research was conducted in Malasari Village, Nanggung District, Bogor Regency. This village was chosen because it is in a forest area that is a common pool resource. The Malasari Village community is one of the communities living in the TNHGS area. The Cisangku-Malasari community has formed an MKK (Model Conservation Village) or DMO (Destination

Management Organization) that runs a tourism regeneration program. Administratively, Malasari Village is included in the Nanggung District, Bogor Regency. Malasari Village is ± 17 kilometers from the center of Nanggung Sub-district, and ± 65 kilometers from the center of Bogor District.

Based on the 2015 Village Monography data, the area of Malasari Village is 8,262.22 hectares. The administrative boundaries of Malasari Village are as follows:

Table 1: Land use and land allocation for TNHGS

No.	Landform	Wide (ha)	%
1.	Ricefield	120	1,45
2.	Dry land	450	5,45
3.	Settlement	75	0,91
4.	Private plantation	971,2	11,75
5.	National Park	6.470	78,31
6.	Others	176	2,13
Total		8.262,22	2,13

Sources : Maulana, 2016

BPS 2020 data found that the livelihood of the population in Cisangku-Malasari Village is still dominated by farmers in rice fields and gardens. The average community does not have other skills, this is due to the low level of education. From the table, around 78.31% of the land status in Cisangku-Malasari Village is state-owned land (national park), and 11.75% is land owned by a private plantation (Nirmala Agung), for farming (rice fields and gardens), the community is given the right to cultivate by the national park. Cisangku-Malasari village is a part of KPPN Gunung Halimun and DPN Bogor-Halimun (PP 50 tahun 2011).



Figure 2 : Malasari in the KSPN /KPPN PP 50/2011
Source : KSPN 2011

Post covid 19, 2022-2024, the demands of the natural tourist market are getting bigger, diverse activities, on the other hand the government is pursued by the target quantity of tourists entering to visit natural tourism, one side is positively beneficial, but the other side is dangerous if the community is not too ready to understand the concept of good sustainable natural tourism. There are still some parts of the TNGHS area that are threatened by activities by non-conservation organizations and illegal activities by unscrupulous people, which often create an unfavourable atmosphere for the view of tourist visitors.



Grafik 1 : Visitor at Indonesia National Park 2023
Source : Ditjen KSDAE 2023

In the other hand, deforestation and forest degradation, boundary arrangement in the field and resolution of boundary conflicts, alignment (integration) of TNHGS zoning with the concept of various party spatial planning, unlicensed gold mining (PETI), disaster mitigation management, establishment of sustainable food land, forest fragmentation in several mountain sites, geothermal energy utilization plans, making or improving the quality of community service buildings, making and improving irrigation and making road quality are several problems that should be handled by all stakeholders.

Furthermore, tourism issues are the boundaries of conservation and ecotourism areas, the intensity of de-naturalization of forest areas for tourism camping ground use, no strict selection of tourist qualifications permitted to enter the area, segregation of tourism interests with conservation due to differences in legal standing and policy perceptions.

As human activities lead to increased demand for natural resources, there is also increased pressure that

affects the structure and function of ecosystems. Social and economic factors are often used as reasons for natural resource utilization activities that are not in harmony with the environment and regulations. This then triggers deforestation and forest degradation, including forests in TNHGS. Prasetyo and Setiawan (2006), estimated that in the period 1989 - 2004 there had been deforestation in the TNHGS area of 25% or a reduction in natural forest area of 22,000 ha with an average damage rate of 1.3% per year.

Changes to the quality and capacity of the TNHGS forest will have an impact on its ability to provide ecological benefits to the surrounding area. Massive tourism activities will accelerate environmental degradation. Changes in the quality and capacity of the TNHGS forest environment will have an impact on its ability to provide ecological benefits to the surrounding area. Because the TNHGS area is a rainforest and mountain forest ecosystem that stores high biodiversity and protects the hydrological function in Bogor Regency.

Population growth will encourage increased human activities that have a direct impact on changes in land use and cover, and this affects the ability of the ecosystem to accommodate the population and provide services to support the life of the population in it. A growing population will increase the demand for natural resources, one of which is land resources. Land is an important resource for the development process, considering that infrastructure and regional facilities require space for their existence. Population growth in villages around TNHGS certainly has implications for the increasing need for land for the processes of meeting regional needs. However, the limited availability of land in the village area can encourage the emergence of forms of land use that can cause pressure or even threaten the existence of land in the TNHGS area (Teguh, 2003).

METHODS

This research is a literature review of previous research on a particular topic (Galvan, 2017). This research uses descriptive analysis method. This method will answer the question of whether the ecological worldview manifested of regenerative tourism in TNHGS. This research also will identify the strengths and weaknesses of the regenerative tourism program. It also identifies the constraints that

come from the common pool resources (CPR) where the regenerative tourism program is implemented. There is limited data on the practice of regenerative tourism due to the limited results of scientific research on regenerative tourism. Data for the preparation of this article was obtained from various literatures that discuss the practice of regenerative tourism in the TNHGS CPR area. The literature was collected from the Google site, using the keywords “common pool resources” and “regenerative tourism”. Information related to regenerative tourism and CPR was collected so that finally a narrative describing the good practice of regenerative tourism in the CPR area could be linked and outlined in the section of this paper.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research finding

From interviews with locals, the research found the following data:

Tabel 2 : SWOT Analysis

Potential Strengths	Opportunities
The existing huge forest landscape, tropical rainforest with high biodiversity	Huge Market for local Jabotabek traveler, and the potential demand from national and international tourist visits continue to grow
A lot of natural and authentic phenomena waterfalls, fresh air, beautiful mountain peaks and hills	Received ISTA award appreciation for Kampung Cisangku, Malasari Village in maintaining the preservation of the surrounding nature by developing CBET as an alternative sustainable.
Contribution of Conservation Village Model (MKK), non-government organization as prime mover regenerative tourism	MoU between MKK and PT. Antam
Regenerative tourism program: coordinating MKK members helping clean the environment; assisting in building a better habitat for local wildlife; contributing to revitalizing the environment.	Included in KSPN/KPPN program - PP 50 of 2011 The development of road accessibility / and better public transportation (such as The improvement of TNHGS tourism infrastructure and the

There are tea plantations, gold mining and Pongkor Geopark, community agroforestry coffee plantations, which can be developed as educational tourism

recognition of Halimun ecotourism products to the foreign tourists

Weaknesses

CPR: Overutilization and lack of protection; appropriation of local community benefits; lack of destination governance organization

Limited accessibility of transportations and the distance between potential tourist attraction objects is far apart

High risk for traveler cause of surrounded by areas that are easily jammed / due to narrow roads and the presence of local markets / shops

The existence of unofficial levies and other levies on some tourist attractions Local Institutions, Governance and Competence of Local Human Resources still remain limited

Threats

TNHGS are common pool resources (CPRs) which are subject to overuse and the investment incentive problem.

The demands of the natural tourist market are getting bigger, diverse activities, on the other hand the government is pursued by the target of the quantity of tourists entering to visit natural tourism, one side is positively beneficial, but the other side is dangerous if the community is not too ready to understand the concept of good sustainable natural tourism.

There are still some parts of the TNHGS area that are threatened by activities by non-conservation organizations and illegal activities by unscrupulous people, which often create an unfavorable atmosphere for the views of tourist visitors.

There is still an effort to reopen illegal mining of Pongkor mountain

2. Do and don't

Regenerative tourism practices a destination to be in a better state than when it was visited, to take less from a tourism destination than it was given, and to be fully capable of contributing positively to the tourism destination visited (Pollock, 2019). Regenerative tourism provides the greatest opportunity for visitors to be able to positively contribute to

producing a thriving living system in the destination they visit. Provide ample opportunities for visitors to travel together with local stakeholders in accordance with the natural rhythm of the existing living system, so that the living system can function naturally, continue to grow, develop and renew itself, without experiencing excessive pressure that can lead to damage.

The implementation of regenerative tourism that has been carried out by MKK Malasari includes 1). encouraging the use of water energy to meet electrical energy needs for tourism infrastructure, 2). managing land use conflicts, 3). prioritizing the use of food ingredients that are products of local farmers, 5). allocating income from tourism for conservation and restoration of nature and culture, 6) limiting the number of visits to avoid overtourism (Teguh, 2022a).

As for the visitors to behave regeneratively: 1). Actively participate in utilizing space and opportunities to interact with the daily lives of local residents, 2). choose the type of educational tourism and voluntourism, 3). Develop knowledge and awareness of the local natural character, 4). Regenerative does not reject tourism economic growth, but growth that is controlled in accordance to the environment.

3. Regenerative tourism

is a tourism approach that goes beyond traditional sustainable tourism with a focus on restoring and regenerating the environment and local communities (Pollock, 2019). The ultimate goal is to leave the destination better than it was. The positive impacts of regenerative tourism are a). Environmental Restoration, with a focus on restoration and conservation, regenerative tourism helps restore damaged ecosystems and protect biodiversity; b). Economic diversification, focusing on local economic development by empowering local communities through their participation in tourism and building economic independence c). Cultural Preservation, a strategy of respecting and supporting local culture and maintaining the authenticity of the cultural heritage of local communities; d). Education

and Awareness, by encouraging visitors and local communities to become more aware of the importance of sustainability and environmental sustainability and developing the skills necessary to maintain sustainable practices. Here are indicators: environmental restoration and conservation; water quality and sustainability of water resources; biodiversity and ecosystem conditions; reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprint; decreased waste and effective recycling practices; air quality improvement and pollution management; community engagement and empowerment; participation of local communities in tourism decision-making. The form of the regenerative program itself is divided into 6 activities that are the focus of MKK.



Basically, MKK activities are minimizing land use conflict and land restoration activities. And the expected results are local economic development, strengthening local food, increasing the capacity of members in forest restoration (Teguh, 2022b).

4. The common dilemma of CPR

Common pool resources are resources that benefit a group of people but provide diminishing benefits to each person if each individual pursues his or her own interests. TNHGS as a nature tourism destination has *common pool resources* (CPR) characteristics. The existence of common pool resources (CPR) which are “open to all”, leaves consequences, namely freedom for users to access common resources so that users cannot prohibit other users, but competition arises between these users which then raises the phenomenon of commons dilemma (Apesteguia, Jose and Frank Maier-Rigaud (2006).

The term commons dilemma was first proposed by Hardin (1968) in the case of TNHGs is the occurrence of over tourism and land use conflict. Commons dilemma as a condition that occurs when

resources begin to be limited so that there are indications that one user exploits resources faster than other users or prevents other users from using resources. Furthermore, Hardin (1968) revealed that there needs to be restrictions on utilization through effective rules on common pool resources to avoid overuse and free riders. This is because there are many actors involved in the common project with different interests (Saunders, 2014).

CONCLUSION

The demands of the natural tourist market are getting bigger, diverse activities, on the other hand the government is pursued by the target of the quantity of tourists entering to visit natural tourism in CPRs region TNHGS. In one side is positively beneficial but the other side is dangerous if the community is not too ready to understand the concept of good sustainable natural tourism. Robert G. Healy (1994) revealed when public access is limited in the public space, there will be a conflict between the agent and the community which creates a high cost of exclusion and is charged to the agent.

This research confirms that regenerative tourism in Cisangku-Malasari Village is far from successful despite being a good program. Even some indicators of regenerative tourism in the CPR area are still not reaching the minimum prerequisites. Regenerative tourism can be made as a new *way of life* for local communities by creating slow tourism.

Regenerative tourism is MKK programme that pushes travelers to spend more time in a TNHGS region. Travelers can move beyond the sensationalized attractions and discover the authentic sides of a destination. This leads to a greater sense of fulfilment and appreciation for the places visited without the pressure of rushing from one spot to the next.

Slow tourism in the CPR area should focus on spending more time in a place to *experience* it more fully. From the dutch word is *Erfahrung*, meaning *experience*, that derived from the verb *Fahren* meaning *to make a journey and get experience* in a CPR is integrating process between host and traveler.

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