

Regional Government Authority Model in Ecotourism Development in Baning Nature Park, Sintang District

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Abstract

Management of Conservation Areas such as Taman Wista Alam, based on the Law on the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and Ecosystems and related regulations, often hinders the purpose of using TWA's main function to be developed as a natural tourism destination by local governments. The purpose of this research is to describe comprehensively and in detail about the formulation of an alternative model of the authority of the Regional Government of Sintang District in the development of regional ecotourism in Baning Nature Tourism Park. This study uses an empirical legal study approach that relies on the data from interviews, observations and documentation presented in a descriptive-analytical manner. The data analysis of this study used the Interactive Data Analysis model from Miles, Huberman and Saldana. The results showed that the empirical model of the authority of the Sintang District government through the Tourism Office was limited to the management authority of areas outside the area, while within the area it was the authority of the Provincial BKSDA as the owner and manager of the area. To overcome the weaknesses of the empirical model, the advantages of the recommended model are needed, namely: (1) it can optimize synergy and collaboration in the management of ecotourism utilization blocks between the Sintang District Government and the West Kalimantan BKSDA; (2) the existence of a legal basis for management collaboration between the Sintang Regional Government and the West Kalimantan BKSDA to accelerate the development of supporting ecotourism infrastructure in the utilization block; and (3) empowering communities around the area.

Keywords: authority, local government, development, ecotourism, natural tourism parks.

INTRODUCTION

West Kalimantan is one of the areas included in the forest area of the Heart of Borneo or the Heart of Borneo, which contains the richest biodiversity in the world. Its management must pay attention to the principles of conservation and sustainable development (Yuniarti, et. Al., 2018). The area of West Kalimantan Province based on the Strategic Plan of Regional Work Units, West Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service for 2013-2018, is approximately 14,680,700 hectares. Of this area, there are 7 units of Natural Tourism Park (TWA), 4 units of National Park, 6 units of Nature Reserve, and 1 unit of Marine Wildlife Reserve with a total area of ± 1,645,580 hectares or 17.93% of the total area of West Kalimantan (Dishutkalbar , 2013). It contains natural wealth and biodiversity as well as natural tourist attractions that must be maximally empowered to realize a just, sustainable management of West Kalimantan's

natural resources and contribute to the community around the area and development in the area.

To empower biological wealth and natural tourism attractions that are potential for TWA in Kalimantan or in Indonesia, the government is guided by Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Living Natural Resources and their Ecosystems (UUKSDAHE), and Government Regulation Number 36 of 2010 concerning Exploitation of Nature Tourism in Wildlife Reserves, National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks that prioritize the sustainable use of environmental conditions while maintaining the preservation of area functions even for the purposes of research, science, education, supporting cultivation, culture, and for tourism nature (Article 31 (1) UUKSDAHE).

For the ecotourism potential of TWA to be maximally managed and developed and its sustainability maintained (Redin, et. Al., 2018), the government issued Government Regulation Number 28 of 2011 concerning Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas, with implementing regulations of the Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P .85 /

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Menhut-II / 2014 concerning Collaborative Procedures for the Implementation of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas. This regulation is expected to optimize the utilization of the main function of TWA for nature tourism by the government together with other parties.

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government confirms that through regional autonomy, regional governments are given the right, authority and obligation to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community. Governmental Affairs according to Article 1 are governmental powers that fall under the authority of the President whose implementation is carried out by state ministries and administrators of Regional Governments to protect, serve, empower and prosper the people. Governmental affairs are classified into absolute governmental affairs, concurrent government affairs and general government affairs. The division of functions has an impact on the relationship of authority between the central government and local governments.

The Sintang District Government as an autonomous region is given the authority to carry out selected governmental affairs in the field of "Tourism", both cultural tourism, artificial tourism and natural tourism. Therefore, the Regional Government of Sintang has the responsibility of developing TWA Baning as a natural tourist attraction that has regional potential. Before TWA is utilized for the development of natural tourism, a block arrangement is carried out which divides each block according to its utilization. This aims to preserve the conservation area from the damage caused as a result of natural tourism activities.

The utilization block has been designated as an ecotourism destination since 2015 by the West Kalimantan BKSDA. Until now, the block has not been used for ecotourism and the Sintang District government has not been involved in its management. The dominance of the central government through the West Kalimantan BKSDA in the management of TWAB is one of the causes of not optimal development of ecotourism in utilization blocks. Whereas the development of ecotourism destinations is part of the implementation of regional government functions in accordance with the authorities granted by laws and regulations to realize the goals of regional autonomy in supporting national development.

The large dominance of the central government through vertical agencies in the regions can lead to sluggish development of regional potentials and can lead to failure for regions to exploit their potential. Therefore we need a smart and comprehensive way to develop regional potential, namely by giving authority to the regions. Various empirical data show that centralized management experiences many obstacles (Tolo, 2013), therefore there needs to be a role for local government in managing and developing the area because regions tend to better understand their territory, are closer to the area and are more likely to do better. because of the closer range of control. Of course, its management must be able to provide economic, cultural and social benefits in a sustainable manner, namely by developing ecotourism (Yuniarti, et. Al., 2018) in TWA Baning.

The transfer of tourism affairs to the regions aims to increase regional independence in regulating and managing their own tourism affairs and interests which are the needs of the local community. So that local governments as a sub-system of the national government administration system have the authority independently to regulate and manage their households (Yusdianto, 2015) including in the development of ecotourism in TWA Baning as a tourist destination in order to increase regional competitiveness.

In general, there are two types of tourism carried out in conservation areas, namely on a small scale or special interest (ecotourism) which has a small impact on the ecosystem and large scale or mass tourism which involves many components and will have a large impact on the ecosystem (Mc Cool, et al. . al., 2008). Based on these two types, conservation area management with nature-based tourism has now shifted to ecotourism.

According to The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) quoted by Cobbinah, et. al., (2017) ecotourism is a responsible trip to natural areas, which seeks to conserve the environment and support the welfare of local communities. Prioritizing the principle of ecotourism can minimize the impact of damage, foster environmental and cultural awareness, provide positive experiences to tourists and hosts, provide benefits and empower local communities (Hadi, 2007). The application of these principles needs to be carried out in the development of ecotourism in TWAB by advancing and improving

or increasing the potential of the existing flora, fauna and panorama of peat swamp forest. Ecotourism focuses on three main things, namely ecological sustainability, providing economic benefits and having a positive impact on society (Hunter, 1997; Burger, 2000; Jaafar & Maideen, 2012; Benur & Bramwell, 2015; Prasetyo, et al., 2017).

The development of ecotourism by the local government in TWA Baning is an alternative for utilizing environmental services and conservation efforts. The aim is to increase the preservation of the natural environment and increase economic growth for an area and can empower local communities. However, the fundamental problem faced by the local government lies more in how to develop this potential into an attractive tourism destination, while maintaining environmental sustainability and sustainability, but it does not conflict between the authorities of the central government as the manager of the area with the local government which administratively is where TWA Baning is located.

The division of authority in the administration of government affairs between the central government and regional governments indicates a relationship between the central government and the regions. How this relationship should ideally occur is a desire and process of finding a form in accordance with the aspirations and desires of the Indonesian people as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. form according to the regulations stipulated by the government as the basis for the implementation of governance in the regions, namely by enacting laws regulating the authority of regional governments. According to Clarke and Stewart, the model of the relationship between central and regional government is divided into three, namely The Relative Autonomy Model, The Agency Model and The Interaction Model (Abdul Rauf Alauddin Said, 2015).

Therefore, this study aims to describe comprehensively and in detail the formulation of an alternative model of the authority of the Sintang District Government in the development of regional ecotourism in Baning Nature Tourism Park. The hope is that the finding of an alternative model for the management authority of TWA Baning between the central government and local governments can be a solution in developing TWA Baning as tourist destinations with the concept of ecotourism so that it can support the development of the regional economy as expressed by Spillane (Rahayu, et.

al., 2012) that local governments have an important role in tourism development in their regions.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

This research uses an empirical legal research method, which examines the applicable legal provisions and what happens in reality in society (Waluyo, 2002). This research was conducted on the actual situation or the real situation of the law in society with the intention of knowing and finding the facts and data needed. After the required data is collected, it leads to problem identification which in turn focuses on problem-solving (Waluyo, 2002). The data analysis process of this research follows the Interactive Data Analysis model from Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014). In qualitative data analysis, there are three streams of activity that occur simultaneously which are carried out continuously during data collection in the field (through interviews, observation and documentation) until the data collection is completed. Activities in data analysis include data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

Data Collection

The research location where research is conducted regarding the authority of local governments in ecotourism management is in TWA Baning. The sites of this research are the Office of Youth, Sports and Tourism of Sintang Regency and the Office of the Conservation Section of Sintang Region II which has been planned by the researcher as a target to collect research data, either through interviews or observations. The research was conducted from May 2020 to July 2020.

The research location where research is conducted regarding the authority of local governments in ecotourism management is in TWA Baning. The site of this research is KP. Data collection in this study was carried out through interviews that started with key informants, namely the Head of the Sintang Tourism Office, the Head of SKW II Sintang, and the Head of the West Kalimantan BKSDA who had been determined since making observations so that there was no wrong choice. Interviews were conducted on research subjects related to the problems that were the object of this research, namely regarding the authority of the local government in managing ecotourism in TWA

Baning, Sintang District. Direct observation of objects and take notes on matters relating to the implementation of regional government authority in the development of ecotourism in TWA Baning which focuses on: (a) place (place), (b) actors (actors), and (c) activities (activity). As well as tracing documents obtained from: statutory regulations, RPJP TWA Baning and TWA Baning Block Arrangement, Sintang District regional regulations concerning Sintang District Spatial Planning and regional regulations related to tourism, Sintang District Youth Sports and Tourism Office and Conservation Section Office Region II Sintang which has been planned by researchers as a target to collect research data, either through interviews or observations. The research was conducted from May 2020 to July 2020.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of concurrent government affairs is based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (UU Pemda), which is the source of regional government authority divided into mandatory government affairs and optional government affairs. Mandatory Government Affairs consists of Government Affairs related to Basic Services and Government Affairs that are not related to Basic Services. Meanwhile, the tourism sector is included in selected governmental affairs as part of the concurrent affairs which is the basis for the implementation of regional autonomy. Governmental affairs in the tourism sector are the affairs of the Central Government, Provincial Governments, and Regency and City Governments.

The details of the division of government affairs in the tourism sector are one of the substances of selected government affairs which fall under the authority of the Regency Regional Government. Based on the attachment to the Regional Government Law, the matrix for concurrent division of government affairs between the Central Government and Provincial and Regency / City regions, government affairs in the tourism sector are divided into four sub-functions. One of the sub-functions, namely "Tourism Destinations", which is the main subject of this study, because it is related to the management of district tourist attractions; management of district tourism strategic areas; and management of district tourism destinations. TWA Baning based on Regional Regulation No. 20

of 2015 concerning the Spatial Plan of Sintang Regency from 2016-2036 is included in the strategic tourism area of Sintang Regency which is guided by the national spatial plan and the province of West Kalimantan.

In connection with the implementation of this authority in connection with the development of TWA Baning as a natural tourism or ecotourism destination, a vision has been established, namely "The realization of the conservation of the peat swamp ecosystem for the development of natural tourism in TWAB through multi-stakeholder management". To achieve this management vision, 4 missions are set, namely, 1) Strengthening the arrangement of the TWA Baning area, 2) Improving the quality of biodiversity and peat swamp ecosystems in optimizing protection and tourism functions, 3) strengthening institutions and developing partnerships, 4) optimizing the use of TWAB and build awareness of ecological functions in order to improve community welfare. (RPJP TWA Baning 2011-2030). The first mission-related to area arrangement has been carried out by stipulating management blocks into three: protection blocks, utilization blocks and rehabilitation blocks in 2015. The second mission, namely efforts to optimize tourism functions has not been implemented in the management of TWA Baning, which results in the inability to carry out the mission. the third one.

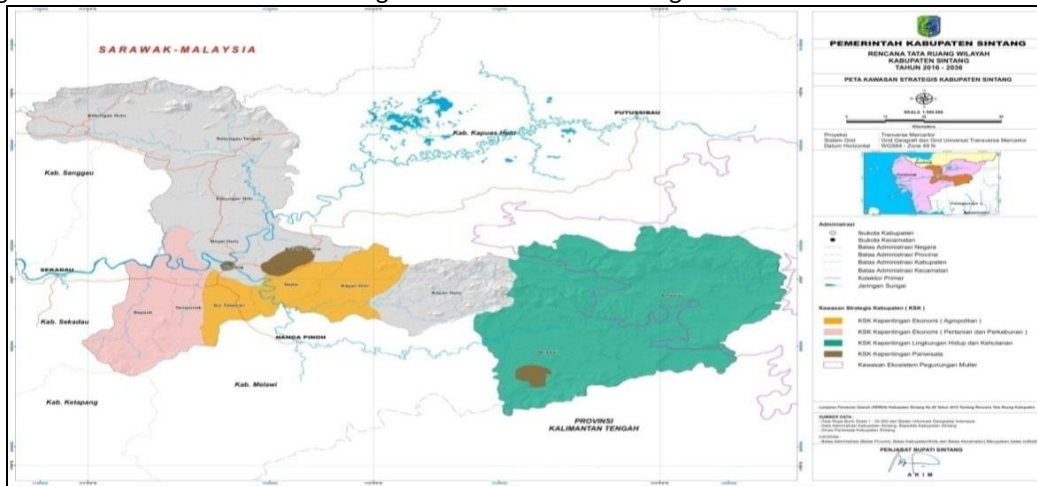
It is hoped that the TWAB block management and arrangement plan can be an instrument to guide area managers to achieve their main goals in accordance with the objectives of determining the area. For stakeholders such as the Sintang District Government who have a concern for the development of ecotourism in its administrative area, the management plan prepared by the West Kalimantan BKSDA can be used as a reference in carrying out activities that support area management. So that the management objectives that have been set can run effectively and efficiently at the implementation level so as to achieve optimization and effectiveness of area management for ecotourism development.

Based on the Long Term Management Plan (RPJP) and block structuring document, the determination of the management block is carried out by assessing the potential of the peat ecosystem, vegetation cover and habitat for important species in TWA Baning. utilization functions in TWA Baning, among others, are for the development of ecotourism and the construction of infrastructure. Infrastructure

development for ecotourism activities must pay attention to accessibility and other ecological aspects. To develop natural tourism, the West Kalimantan BKSDA has allocated a utilization space of 18.19 hectares on the west side of the TWA Baning area which is intended for ecotourism purposes. As long as the location of the current utilization block has access to an asphalt road of approximately 800 meters and a stretch of secondary forest and a ditch along the road.

Based on document studies of Regional Regulation no. 20 of 2015 concerning the 2016-

2036 Sintang District Spatial Plan (hereinafter abbreviated as RTRW), in Article 32 paragraph (4) letter a that the area designated for natural tourism with forest tourism areas is the Nature Conservation Area (KPA) TWA Baning, TWA Bukit Dark and Tawang Marsibung Forest. Based on the attached map of the Sintang District Strategic Area which is inseparable from this regional regulation, it is known that the area is designated for the development of regional natural tourism and/or special interest tourism. For more details, see the map image of the Strategic Area of Sintang District below:



For the development of an existing natural tourism destination in the region, the district government has enacted Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2010 concerning the Master Plan for Regional Tourism Development (RIPKD) of Sintang Regency, which came into effect since December 23, 2010, with the Regional Gazette of Sintang Regency of 2010 Number 7. Since then this Perda has served as a guideline for regional tourism development. This regional regulation itself is stipulated as a technical implementer at the local level to implement the provisions in Article 30 letter an of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism which states that one of the authorities of Regency Regional Governments is to prepare and determine a Regional Tourism Development Master Plan. In addition to establishing RIPKD, the Sintang District Government has also stipulated Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2008 concerning Tourism which came into effect on October 10, 2008, which became the legal basis for tourism development in the region.

In carrying out the tourism sector affairs which fall under the authority of the Sintang District Government, the Regent is assisted by

regional officials. The Office of Youth, Sports, Tourism and Creative Economy of Sintang Regency (hereinafter referred to as the Tourism Office) as a Regional Work Unit (SKPD) at the technical level in implementing the above mentioned regional laws and regulations to carry out government affairs in the tourism sector and to improve development regional tourism. As stipulated in the Regional Government Law, carrying out tourism affairs is carried out by regional heads assisted by regional officials (state civil servants), based on their position, duties and functions in accordance with the Regent of Sintang District Regulation Number 110 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedure of the District Youth, Sports and Tourism Service. Sintang, which has been in effect since December 30, 2016. Apart from carrying out governmental affairs, which is the authority of the regions, district officials also carry out assistance tasks. Regency Regional Apparatus is an assistant element of the Regent in the administration of government affairs which is under their authority.

To support the development of utilization blocks that will be used for ecotourism

development in TWA Baning, the Sintang District Government has opened accessibility and built public facilities to support tourists visiting TWA Baning, such as opening accessibility in the form of asphalt roads, public facilities such as parking lots and kiosks where accessories are sold. or local handicraft souvenirs. For access to roads along the 800 meters was built by the Public Works Service in 2010, a parking lot by the Transportation Agency and a 20-door kiosk by the Industry and Trade Office were built between 1996 and 1998. The aim of building these access and facilities is to support ecotourism in TWA Baning.

Taking into account the accessibility and several public facilities that have been built, the researcher conducted an interview with Mrs. H (55 years) to obtain information on why TWA Baning has not been developed into an attractive natural tourist destination to visit until now. Based on the results of the interview, it was found that:

"The regional government of Sintang District does not have full authority over the development of the area within the TWA Baning area. Because it is managed by the West Kalimantan BKSDA and at the district level there is a Conservation Section II Sintang Region. (Interview, June 2020). "

Until now, the condition of the TWA Baning tourist attraction which holds its uniqueness, beauty, and diversity of natural wealth has not received a touch of optimal management, either by the BKSDA itself or by the Sintang Regional Government. As a tourist attraction, TWA Baning is a natural tourist attraction that is still preserved but not yet developed. To find out the reason given by the head of the Tourism Office, the researcher confirmed the informant from the Regional Conservation Section (SKW) II Sintang, Mr. B (48 years old), as the Head of the TWA Baning Management Section. Noted that:

"TWA Baning management is in the West Kalimantan BKSDA, under the Director-General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation. For the development of TWA Baning as a natural tourism destination, this can be carried out by the Regional Government in the utilization block that has been determined by the Director-General of KSDAE in 2015 which is intended for ecotourism development, by coordinating and entering into a management cooperation agreement with BKSDA represented by SKW II Sintang. (Interview, June 2020). "

Based on the information conveyed by the Head of SKW II Sintang, it is known that the Sintang district government can only carry out ecotourism development in the utilization block with the approval of the West Kalimantan BKSDA as the area manager given the authority by law. It is intended that any development carried out by the regional government is in accordance with the stipulated provisions based on the usage needs of each block so that its management can be carried out optimally and functionally.

Paying attention to the provisions in Article 43 paragraph (3) Government Regulation Number 28 of 2011 concerning Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas in Chapter IV concerning Cooperation in the Implementation of KSA and KPA is regulated in the Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.85 / Menhut-II / 2014 concerning The Cooperation Procedure for the Implementation of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas states that the cooperation for the implementation of KSA and KPA is a joint activity of the parties that is built on common interests for the optimization and effectiveness of area management. This collaboration can be carried out by BKSDA together with a. government agencies or state institutions; b. provincial, district, city government; c. community groups; d. non-governmental organization; e. individual; f. educational institutions; or g. foundation (Article 5 paragraph 2 Permenhut No. P.85 / Menhut-II / 2014). Based on these provisions and the results of the interview, there is a need for cooperation or collaboration between the Sintang Regional Government and the West Kalimantan BKSDA to develop TWA Baning into the first ecotourism destination in Sintang District. Currently, the hornbill sanctuary has been built in the utilization block (Redin, et. Al., 2018) as an artificial attraction to support the development of ecotourism in the utilization block.

The cooperation in developing natural tourism (Article 6 paragraph (1) letter e Permenhut No. P.85 / Menhut-II / 2014) aims to strengthen the function of KPA and conservation of biodiversity. In article 11 paragraph (2) it is reaffirmed that cooperation in developing natural tourism is in the form of promotion, development of natural tourism facilities and infrastructure, construction of information centers, and community development. This collaboration aims to increase the synergy

between the BKSDA and the Sintang District government.

To find out the role of the Sintang District government is collaborating in developing ecotourism in utilization blocks covering an area of 43.54 hectares or 20.44% of the 213 hectares area that has been determined by the Director-General of KSDAE. The researcher conducted an interview with the informant mother H (55 years), stating that:

"Currently the TWA Baning management cooperation agreement has reached the discussion draft agreement, each party is still studying the agreement clause and hopefully an agreement will be reached by both parties, so that its implementation can be implemented immediately to accelerate the development of TWA Baning as a tourist attraction. (Interview, June 2020)."

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry Number P.85 / Menhut-II / 2014, it is stated that cooperation partners in the implementation of the TWA Baning nature conservation area can be carried out with the Regency Government, with the scope of cooperation in strengthening the function of TWA Baning and related biodiversity to collaborate in the field of Nature Tourism Development. Because based on the arrangement of blocks part of the blocks are used for ecotourism, the scope of cooperation is the development of ecotourism in the designated areas.

The implementation of local government authority in the development of tourism destinations at the district level is guided by the provisions in Article 12 paragraph 3 letter b of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, this law itself divides several tourism authorities between the central government, provincial government and the government. district or city blood. With this division of authority, the district regional government is given the authority to manage tourism destinations with the fields of affairs are management of tourist attractions, management of strategic areas, and management of tourism destinations in the district.

Paying attention to the spirit of regional autonomy and decentralization of authority from the central government to regional governments clearly provides an impetus for the regions to be able to develop tourism potential in the regions. In Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, it is also stated that district governments are given

the authority to: a. Prepare and stipulate a master plan for regency tourism development; b. determine district tourism destinations; c. determine district tourist attractions; d. maintain and preserve the tourist attractions in the region.

This authority has been exercised by the district government by establishing TWA Baning as a district strategic area for tourism based on Regional Regulation Number 20 of 2015 concerning Sintang District Spatial Planning 2016-2036. The stipulation refers to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 concerning National Spatial Planning; Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2012 concerning Kalimantan Island Spatial Plan; and West Kalimantan Provincial Regulation Number 10 of 2014 concerning West Kalimantan Provincial Spatial Planning 2014-2034. This means that the determination of TWA Baning as a district strategic area for tourism is guided by regulations of a higher level.

To support regional tourism development, as mandated by Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government which provides encouragement for regions to develop their tourism potential, the Sintang District Government has issued Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2008 concerning Tourism and Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2010 concerning the Master Plan for Regional Tourism Development of Sintang District.

However, as a conservation area, TWA Baning is managed directly by the central government through the West Kalimantan BKSDA. Meanwhile, the central government itself in managing TWAB experiences limited personnel and budget to develop it into an ecotourism destination. In addition, with the stipulation of a Raya Forest Park whose management is under the authority of a district or city (Article 14 paragraph 2 of the Regional Government Law), juridically limits the authority of district governments to manage conservation areas such as TWA. The constraints experienced by the central and local governments have made the management of the TWA Baning utilization block not optimal for regional tourism development. This has led to an initiative from the local government to develop a block to use TWA Baning as an ecotourism destination. The very important thing to do by the Sintang District Government is to increase the synergy and collaboration with the West Kalimantan BKSDA in an effort to build and develop natural tourism

potential in the region based on the spirit of regional autonomy.

At the regional level, there are regional regulations on regional spatial planning, tourism regulations, regional tourism development master plan regulations, and regional government regulations that regulate the main tasks and functions of the Tourism Office. At the regional development level, there is a regional regulation on the District Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), drafting regional regulations relating to tourism development aimed at supporting regional tourism development.

Through the application of these laws and regional regulations, it is hoped that a conducive interaction will be created in efforts to develop tourism in the regions, namely: (a) management of district tourist attractions; (b) management of district strategic tourism areas; and (c) management of district tourism destinations. If these objectives can be achieved, efforts to develop objects of ecotourism attraction can be carried out effectively in the regions, so that the quantity and quality of tourism development in conservation areas can be carried out properly, protecting the area, providing benefits to the community and district government.

Based on the data that has been presented, there are three supporting factors for the development of ecotourism in TWA Baning by the Sintang District Government in terms of its authority, namely: (1) regional autonomy; (2) ecotourism potential and accessibility; and (3) There is a Commitment from the Leaders (Regent and Deputy Regent of Sintang). Apart from the supporting factors discussed above, there are also several inhibiting factors for tourism development efforts in TWA Baning, namely: (1) area status; (2) weak coordination between the Sintang District Government and the West Kalimantan BKSDA; and (3) Financial Capacity or Regional Budget of Sintang District to build facilities and infrastructure.

In a diagrammatic manner, the alternative model of local government authority in the development of ecotourism development in Baning Nature Park is based on the authority currently implemented by the Sintang District Government, therefore the recommendation model proposed is based on the results of an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the empirical model.

The empirical model of the authority of the Sintang District government through the Tourism

Office only has the authority to manage areas outside the area, so that it is limited to the construction of the area entrance gate, parking location, stall and guard post as well as two access roads to enter the area. This cannot optimize the function of TWA Baning as a tourist attraction because the Regional Government is limited by its authority to manage the area without prior management cooperation agreements with the West Kalimantan BKSDA as the owner and manager of the area. Therefore the recommended model must have advantages, namely:

a) Can optimize the synergy of ecotourism utilization block management between the Sintang District Government and the West Kalimantan BKSDA;

b) The Sintang District Government has the authority to develop within the TWAB area according to the clause of the Cooperation Agreement to accelerate the development of supporting facilities and infrastructure for ecotourism in the utilization block.

c) Empowering communities around the area.

Based on the current empirical model of ecotourism development in TWA Baning supported by the results of research that has been conducted, a model has been found that can improve ecotourism management in TWA Baning, namely by collaborating in management between the Sintang district government and the West Kalimantan BKSDA, and involving other multi-stakeholders who have an interest towards the area, especially the community around the area. The existence of restrictions on the authority of the regional government in managing TWA Baning certainly has implications for the optimization of the management of tourist objects in the region and is against the principle of regional autonomy.

However, to be successful there must be supportive policies, such as the formulation of a Cooperation Agreement between the Sintang District Government and the West Kalimantan BKSDA, involving communities around the area in planning and management, accommodating the management of TWA Baning through RPJMD, Renstra and Renja of the Sintang District Tourism Office, so that there are similarity of vision and mission with RPJP TWA Baning for ecotourism concept management.

The model of district authority in the development of regional ecotourism in TWA Baning which is recommended is more about the

relationship model proposed by Clarke and Stewart where local governments do not have significant power so that their existence is seen more as an agent of the central government in

charge of carrying out the policies of the central government. . The following is presented in the form of the diagram below:

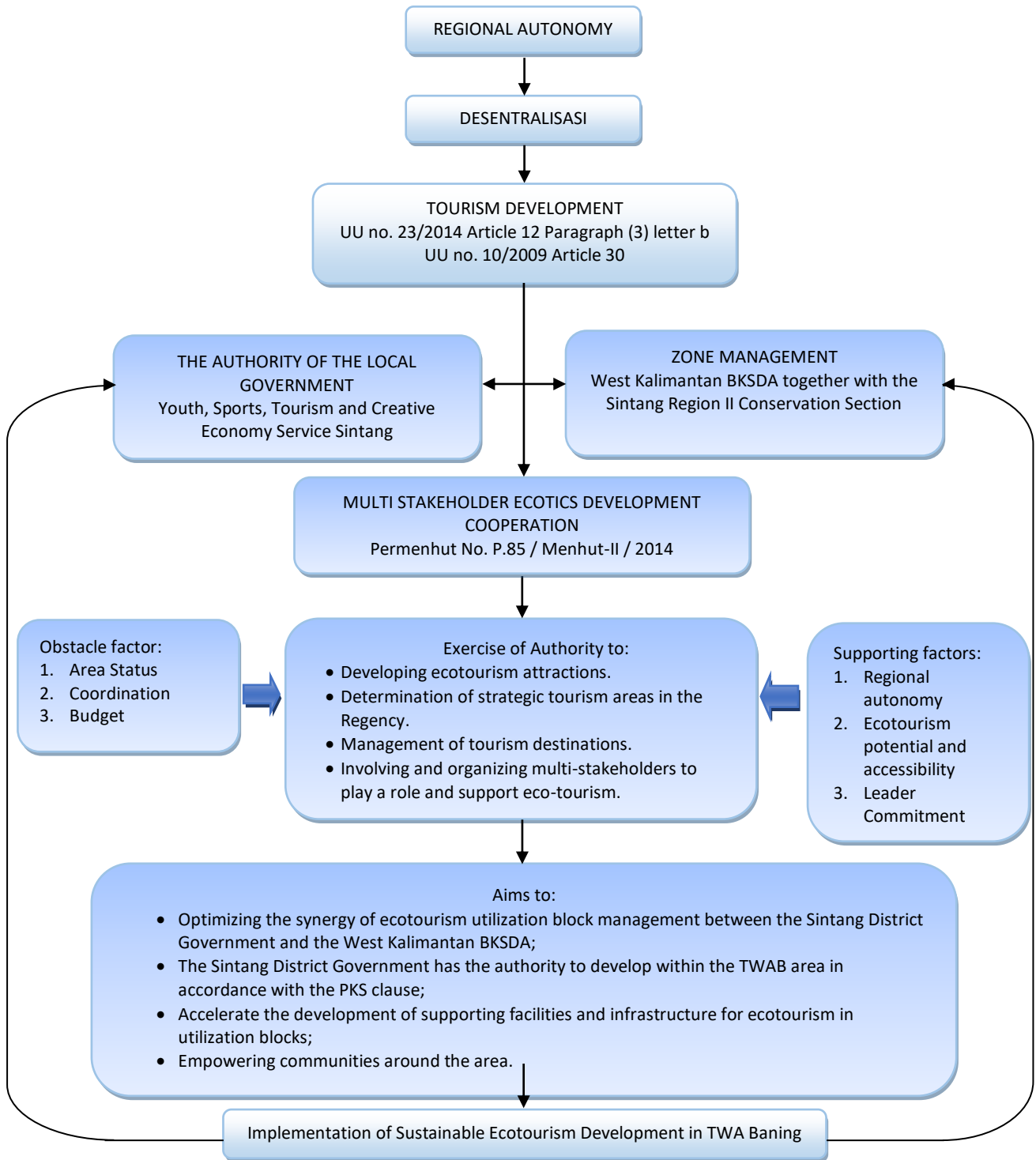


Figure 2. . Recommended model of local government authority in ecotourism development in TWA Baning.

CONCLUSION

The Regional Government of Sintang District in exercising its authority for tourism development is guided by the provisions of Article 12 paragraph (3) letter b of Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning the Regional Government along with its attachments. Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism along with the Regional Regulations of Sintang District. To optimize the development of ecotourism in natural tourism parks, the local government must synergize with the West Kalimantan BKSDA for the construction of supporting facilities and infrastructure for ecotourism based on Government Regulation No. Forestry Number P.85 / Menhut-II / 2014 concerning Cooperation Procedures for the Implementation of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas, Article 5 paragraph (2) letter b, Article 6 paragraph (1) letter e and Article 11 paragraph (2). The ideal model in implementing the recommended ecotourism development authority is a model in which there is a Cooperation Agreement for the implementation of Ecotourism development, which is a rectifying document or guideline for the Sintang District Government and the West Kalimantan BKSDA for the development of the TWA Baning utilization block in an effort to develop supporting facilities and infrastructure for ecotourism. , so that it can become an ecotourism destination that is maintained by environmental sustainability and is sustainable by involving multi-stakeholders and empowering the community around the area.

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