

Multi-Story Partnership Pattern In The Development Of The Tambora Geopark: A Collaborative Governance Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Study This aim For analyze pattern partnership between government , sector private sector and community in development of the Tambora Geopark and the implications to development economy local . Research use approach qualitative with method descriptive analytical . Data collection is carried out through interview in-depth , observation , and documentation . Data analysis was carried out using the Miles and Huberman model through stages open coding , axial coding, and selective coding .Research result show that pattern partnership in development of Tambora Geopark tends to nature hierarchical (subordinate partnership) with domination government as actor main in taking decision . Involvement sector private and public Still limited to the stage program implementation and not yet involved in a way substantive in the planning process and evaluation policy . Factors supporters partnership covering support regulations and commitments government area , whereas factor inhibitor covering conflict social local , limitations infrastructure , low capacity source Power humans , and dependency to government . Impact economy from geopark development has seen through improvement MSME activities and services tourism , but Still nature seasonal and not yet produce sustainable multiplier effect. Study This conclude that pattern partnerships that have not yet been collaborative become factor main limiting factor governance effectiveness development of the Tambora Geopark. Therefore that , is necessary transformation towards a more collaborative governance model equal and participatory.

Keywords: *Multi-stakeholder Partnership, Collaborative Governance, Tambora Geopark,*

INTRODUCTION

Development area geopark-based is one of the sustainable development strategies that integrates aspects of conservation, education, and community economic development. In the context of regional development, geoparks are not only understood as geological areas, but also as development instruments capable of encouraging local economic growth through tourism sectors based on natural resources and community culture. The existence of geoparks can create new economic opportunities through the development of tourism services, local creative industries, and community-based economic activities. This concept aligns with the principles of sustainable tourism that emphasize environmental preservation and community welfare improvement (Farsani et al., 2011). In Indonesia, geopark development has also become part of regional development strategies that integrate conservation and economic empowerment of local communities (Setyadi, 2020).

Tambora Geopark is one of the strategic areas that has significant potential for tourism and local economic development in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Besides possessing high geological and historical value, this area also has tourism attractiveness capable of increasing the economic activities of surrounding communities. Mount Tambora's historical eruption and geological uniqueness make the area an important geotourism destination in Indonesia. However, the success of geopark development is not only determined by the available resources and tourism potential, but also by the effectiveness of partnership governance among actors involved in managing the area. Effective governance is needed to create integrated development among government institutions, communities, and the private sector (Henriques & Brilha, 2017). Research by Fauzi (2021) also states that tourism governance significantly influences the sustainability of local economic development in geopark areas.

In the perspective of collaborative governance, geopark-based regional development requires the involvement of various actors, including government, private sector, and local communities. Multi-stakeholder involvement becomes important because geopark management requires cross-sector coordination and balanced role distribution among stakeholders. Collaborative governance emphasizes collective decision-making processes, dialogue, and shared responsibilities among institutions involved in development programs. Through collaborative approaches, each stakeholder can contribute according to their respective capacities and resources in supporting sustainable regional development (Ansell & Gash, 2008). However, in practice, partnerships among actors often do not operate equally, causing imbalances in authority and participation. This condition is also explained by Putri (2022), who found that collaborative governance in tourism development in Indonesia still tends to be dominated by government institutions.

Previous studies indicate that the success of collaborative governance is strongly influenced by the level of actor participation, authority distribution, and effective coordination mechanisms. Strong collaboration among stakeholders can strengthen development planning, increase community participation, and create sustainable tourism management systems. Nevertheless, many studies also show that development partnerships are still dominated by the government, causing non-governmental actors to function merely as implementers of predetermined programs. Such conditions potentially weaken innovation and reduce the active involvement of local communities in development processes. According to Emerson and Nabatchi (2015), ineffective power sharing can hinder the creation of collaborative governance that is inclusive and sustainable. Similar findings were also reported by Rahman (2023), who emphasized that unequal stakeholder relations often become obstacles in community-based tourism development in Indonesia.

A number of study previously show that success development area tour geopark-based is greatly influenced by the effectiveness of governance collaborative between actor . Research by Nugroho and Pramono (2021) shows that involvement public become factor important in sustainability development area tour based conservation . Meanwhile that , research Hidayat (2022) found that domination government in governance tourist cause low participation sector private and public local .

Another study by Rahmawati and Setiawan (2023) explains that pattern partnership that is not equivalent tend produce coordination of a nature administrative and less effective in create impact economy sustainable . However thus , some big study the Still focus on aspects management tourist in a way common and not yet in a way specific study typology pattern partnership in geopark development through perspective *collaborative governance* .

Therefore that , research This present For fill in gap the with put pattern partnership as focus main analysis . Study This own novelty in analyze typology pattern partnership multi-party in development geopark area using perspective *collaborative governance* . Different with study previously more Lots discuss aspect tourist or conservation , research This in a way specific emphasize on structure connection between actors , distribution authority , as well as implications pattern partnership to development economy local .

RESEARCH METHODS

Study This use approach qualitative with design descriptive analytical For understand in a way deep pattern connection between actor in development Tambora Geopark . Approach qualitative chosen Because capable dig phenomenon social in a way holistic through interaction direct between researchers and informants in the field . According to Moleong (2017), research qualitative aim understand phenomena experienced subject study in a way deep with utilise various method scientific approach This relevant For study dynamics of collaborative governance in geopark development because involving various interests ,

interactions social , and communication processes between stakeholders interests that are not can explained only through quantitative data . Descriptive design analytical used For describe fact empirical at a time analyze pattern connection between actor government , sector private sector and community in support sustainability development geopark area .

Data collection was carried out through interview in-depth , observation , and documentation . Interviews deep used For get information in a way details about form partnership , role actors , obstacles , and strategies for geopark development from informants ' perspectives . Observation done For see in a way direct activity development area , interaction between stakeholders, as well as condition social public around the geopark. Meanwhile that , documentation used For complete the data in the form of reports , archives , regulations , photos activities and documents supporters other related matters with geopark development . Informant study consists of from element government area , perpetrator business or sector private , group aware tourism , figures society and community local involved in development Tambora Geopark . According to Sugiyono (2020), use various technique data collection aims get more data comprehensive so that capable increase depth analysis study .

Data analysis was performed using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman (2014) which includes data reduction , data presentation , and data extraction conclusion . Stage data reduction is carried out with selecting , focusing , and simplifying relevant data with objective research . Next , the data is presented in form narrative , matrix , and pattern connection between actor For facilitate the interpretation process . Withdrawal conclusion done in a way gradually and continuously verified during study taking place . Besides that , researcher use technique *open coding* , *axial coding* , and *selective coding* For identify themes main related pattern partnership multi-party in geopark development . Data validation is carried out through triangulation source with compare results interview between informant so that the data obtained own level more trust high . According to Bungin (2015), triangulation source important For ensure consistency information and strengthen objectivity results study qualitative.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Partnership Pattern Between Actor

Research result show that pattern Work The same in development Tambora Geopark Still dominated by the approach hierarchical , where the government play a role as actor central in the entire management process . Dominant role the seen from involvement government in determine direction policies , preparing development programs , and arrange distribution budget used For support development geopark area . In addition that , the process of taking decision strategic part big be under authority government area so that actor others , such as sector private and public local , tend to own room more participation limited in determine policy and implementation of development programs area .
One of informant state :

“ *Main programs in development of Tambora Geopark in part big Still determined by the government Because related direct with policy strategic as well as management and allocation budget area .* ”

Temporary that , informant from sector private convey :

“ *We are more Lots follow direction government Because decision still is there , ” so part big implementation of programs and activities development of Tambora Geopark is still depends on policies , directions , and decisions made by the government area as actor main ..*”

Findings This show that connection between actor Not yet are in an equal position . In perspective theory partnership Sulistiyani , condition the including in category *subordinate partnership* .

If associated with draft *collaborative governance* , the partnership that occurs Not yet fulfil principle *power sharing* and retrieval decision together .

Mechanism Coordination and Participation

Coordination between actor done through formal forums such as meeting cross agencies and activities program coordination . However coordination the Still nature administrative and not yet deliberative .

Informant from public state :

“*We usually involved moment activity Already walking , not moment planning .*”

This matter show that participation public Still limited to the stage implementation activities . In theory participation , conditions This called as *tokenistic participation* .

Factor Supporters and Inhibitors

Factor supporters main in development partnership is support regulations and commitments government area .

“*Geopark already enter in the RPJMD so that become priority area .*”

Temporary that , factor inhibitor covering conflict social local , limitations infrastructure , low human resource capacity and dependency to government .

" *Access roads and facilities Still limited so that traveler Not yet come in a way routine .* "

In perspective *collaborative governance* , conditions This hinder *the trust building* process between actor .

Impact Economy

The development of the Tambora Geopark provides impact to improvement MSME activities and services tour society . However impact the Still nature seasonal and not yet sustainable .

" *If there is an income event increased , but after That return quiet .* "

In perspective regional economy , conditions This show Not yet formation strong *multiplier* effect .

Partnership pattern in development Tambora Geopark Still dominated by the approach hierarchical with government as actor central in the entire management process area . Dominance the seen from role government in determine direction policies , preparing development programs , to control distribution budget area . Condition This show that connection between actor Not yet walk in a way equivalent Because sector private and public local Still own room limited participation in the process of taking decision strategic . Findings This in line with Hall's research (2011) which explains that management destination tour based government tend produce pattern connection vertical so that participation public only be at the level program implementation , not at the stage formulation policy . In perspective theory partnership Sulistiyani (2004), conditions the including in category *subordinate partnership* , namely connection partnerships that are still show domination One actor to actor other.

Unresolved relationship patterns equivalent it is also visible from mechanism coordination between actors who are still nature administrative and not yet deliberative . Coordination forum cross agency of course has implemented in a way routine , but involvement public in the planning process Still relatively low . Statement informants who mentioned that public usually involved when activity has walk show that participation public Not yet reach stage taking decision together . Condition This in accordance with draft *tokenistic participation* in theory participation Arnstein (1969), where society only given room limited without own significant influence to policy development . Ansell and Gash's (2008) research also explains that low participation deliberative public can hinder creation *collaborative governance* due to the development process Still interest - oriented institutions government compared to need community local .

On the other hand , there are a number of factor supporting force sustainability geopark development , especially support regulations and commitments government area . The inclusion of the geopark program in RPJMD document shows existence legitimacy policies that can strengthen direction development area tour based conservation and empowerment society . However Thus , development area Still face various obstacle like limitations infrastructure , low capacity source Power human , conflict social local , and high dependence to government area . Infrastructure roads and facilities undiscovered tourism adequate cause level visit traveler Not yet stable . Findings This in line with study Farsani , Coelho, and Costa (2011) who emphasized that success Geopark development is greatly influenced by readiness infrastructure , capacity public local , as well as ability build trust between actor . In perspective *collaborative governance* , conditions the show that the process *of trust building* and strengthening capacity collaborative between stakeholders yet running optimally.

Development Tambora Geopark also provides impact to improvement activity economy society , especially in the MSME sector , trade local , and services tourism . The presence of tourism events and activities geopark promotion is capable increase income public in period certain , especially for perpetrator business culinary , transportation , and crafts local . However , the impact economy the Still nature seasonal and not yet create sustainability economy term long . Statement informants who mentioned that improvement income only happen when there is an event showing that activity economy area Not yet capable form current stable tourism . Research by Dwyer, Forsyth, and Spurr (2004) explains that destination undiscovered tourism own system collaboration strong between actor tend experience weakness *multiplier effect* economy Because activity tour Still depending on the ceremonial agenda and support government . Therefore that , strengthening partnership multi-stakeholder and empowerment public become aspect important For create more geopark development inclusive and sustainable

CONCLUSION

Partnership pattern in development of Tambora Geopark is still nature hierarchical with domination government as actor main. Involvement sector private and public Still limited to the stage program implementation and not yet involved in a way substantive in taking decision . Factor supporters partnership covering support regulations and commitments government area ,whereas factor inhibitor covering conflict social , limitations infrastructure , low human resource capacity and dependency to government .Partnership patterns that have not been collaborative impact on the limited effectiveness development economy society . Therefore that ,is necessary transformation going to pattern more *collaborative* governance equal and participatory.

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