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Village Governance Strategy to Mitigate Deforestation for Sustainability.

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Abstract

Introduction/Main Objectives*: The study aims to establish a village governance strategy prioritising sustainability and community welfare.* ***Background Problems****: The problemof deforestation due to economic reasons is a fundamental reason that looks simple but involves many components. The economic sector impacts culture, macro policies and politics, and the most considerable influence is environmental sustainability. So, significant intervention is needed throughappropriate governance, namely based on innovative forest business. Apart from that, the touch of ICT aligns with efforts to increase smart tourism.* ***Novelty****: Smart forest tourism that pays attention to sustainability and community welfare.* ***Research Methods****: This study utilises a phenomenological approach with the research location in Sambongrejo Village, Bojonegoro Regency, to identify deforestation problems. The study utilises SWOT analysis to determine the village governance strategy through external intervention and smart tourism. The research integrates intentional analysis by combining noema and noesis, followed by epoche to gather data on deforestation issues. Eidetic reduction is then used to distil the essence of consciousness, leading to proposed forest management strategies. These strategies, once implemented, hold the promise of a significantly more sustainable future for the village, confirming the forest management interpretation.* ***Finding/Results****: The SWOT analysis emphasises the internal and external factors from humans, nature, policies, and stakeholders that necessitate consideration for strategic steps to mitigate deforestation.* ***Conclusion****: The strategic efforts involve external intervention and the implementation of smart tourism, including the stages of smart destination, smart experience, and smart forest business, focusing on rights, incentives, and technology.*

Keywords: *Village Governance; Deforestation; Phenomenology.*

JEL Classification: M2; M48

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INTRODUCTION

Forests serve as vital low-cost carbon storage sources. The village of Sambongrejo, situated in the Gondang District of Bojonegoro Regency, East Java, is home to the stunning Kalibogol, Rondomori, and Watu Gandul tourist attractions. The area of Watu Gandul, with its unique andesite rocks, was officially recognised as a National Geopark in 2017. These attractions, nestled between hills and rice fields, hold immense potential for development. However, economic factors currently drive residents to favour tree logging for immediate profit, as they receive a mere 10% of revenue from tourism as guides.

Furthermore, the forested land has started to be utilised for forest agriculture, with shallots, porang, and corn cultivated to boost residents' income. Nonetheless, the time these crops take to yield results leads residents to resort to tree cutting. The economic-driven deforestation by residents poses a significant threat to environmental imbalance. It is crucial that we take strategic steps to mitigate this deforestation, as the consequences could be severe.

The text emphasises that proper forest governance is crucial for storing carbon and fostering economic growth among residents through sustainable livelihoods. In this case, governance is decentralised with the assumption that actors are closer to the location of the resource (local policymakers and implementing organisations with clear roles and tasks). This decentralisation is expected to provide the right solution. Related institutions need significant external intervention to maintain forest carbon storage. Interventions cover three dimensions (Agrawal et al., 2014): rights to resources (institutional policies), incentives and rewards to change land use behaviour, and technological mechanisms with specific forms to ensure the success of carbon storage efficiency to mitigate climate change. Forest ecosystem improvement governance combined with economic objectives often fails to gain support from local involvement, so it is necessary to carry out various interventions in social, macro, political-economic and cultural environmental policies (Andam et al., 2008). Agrawal et al. (2014) reveal that implementing land cover with policy interventions is the most effective way to achieve environmental and economic balance. An analysis of forest management governance in business needs to be carried out on a priority scale towards smart tourism. Smart tourism integrates tourism management with Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The study's results (Ballina, 2022) show that smart tourism development is still slow because tourists extensively use smartphones only when searching for tourist destination sources. This is also the urgency for this study to present valuable tourist destination information through forest governance. Not limited to marketing functions but also digital innovation in the service process and tourism experience (Grewal et al., 2017)This study provides a scientific contribution to the development of good village governance by combining external interventions and smart tourism. It is preceded by a SWOT analysis as the basis for formulating strategies.

RESEARCH METHOD

The interpretive paradigm aims to understand subjective and relative social realities (Kusumaningtias, 2018). This study utilises a phenomenological approach with the research location in Sambongrejo Village, Bojonegoro Regency, to identify deforestation problems. Edmund Husserl, Alfred Schultz, and Weber's thoughts influence

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phenomenology, emphasising the understanding that recognises empirical ethical truths that require a reason to track and explain the knowledge of everyday experiences. Phenomenology is tasked with explaining things in themselves, knowing and understanding their meaning and essence in intuition and self-reflection.

The primary aim of this study's phenomenological approach is to understand the issue of deforestation through a SWOT analysis. The findings of the SWOT analysis lead to a strategy that combines external interventions (Agrawal et al., 2014) and intelligent tourism (Ballina, 2022) to restore forest carbon storage. The essence of phenomenology lies in understanding each person's lived reality through a collective perspective. Researchers are, therefore, responsible for delving into the informant's 'common sense thinking' to interpret motivations, actions, and social reality from the individual's point of view (Putriandini & Irianto, 2012).

There are three principles in phenomenology (Sanders, 1982). First, the principle is based on sources of intuition and insight that cannot be generalised, so researchers need to conduct a consciousness search related to culture and symbols. Second, phenomenology includes tribal language, including intentionality, epoche (procedure), eidos (idea or form), eidetic reduction (essence or nature), noesis (subjective understanding), noema (object perceived), and apodictic (pure intuition without being mixed with reason). Third, individual conscious experiences are tested by analysing "how informants grow consciousness through a critical review of the experiences that occur" (Sanders, 1982). In phenomenology, researchers capture the consciousness that grows in social reality. The approach involves intentional analysis, epoche, and eidetic reduction.

This study is based on primary data gathered from open interviews and in-depth observations with individuals directly affected by deforestation. Our informants included (1) Eko Prasetyo (Head of Sambongrejo Village), (2) Ramon Pareno (Culturalist and tourism developer), and (3) Priyo (Conservationist and forest ranger). In line with (Sanders, 1982), the research process consists of five steps. First is intentional analysis, which combines the perceived objects (noema) and our subjective understanding (noesis) of forest objects. Second, conducting epoche by collecting data on deforestation issues. Third, eidetic reduction is performed to extract the essence of awareness or experience using the researcher's intuition and reflection. Fourth, proposing forest management strategies based on our findings and references to efforts to maintain forest sustainability. Lastly, communicating the researcher's interpretations and conclusions to informants to obtain a typical portrait in interpreting social reality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis was conducted to obtain fundamental insights and assessments needed to reduce deforestation. By comparing external and internal factors, the analysis can provide alternative solutions for developing strategies (Kurnianingsih, 2021). Strategy analysis must consider SWOT factors (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats).

1. Strengths

   Regarding the strengths of the village, Mr. Ramom said that:

   > "The strengths of this village area are the natural panorama and cooler weather compared to other areas in Bojonegoro. In

> addition, a large area of the same type can indicate its development. Here, there is also the potential for the readiness of human resources, which have been familiar with the concept of tourism since before the pandemic, and the different natural panoramas also become more bargaining power. Another strength is the support from the community and other stakeholders participating in tourism development"
>
> "We were once awarded the best tourism sector developer in 2018, before the pandemic. We developed a tour package with lodging after seeing the sunset. Afternoon arrivals with temporary tents. There are many enthusiasts; however, due to the pandemic, no tourists have arrived yet. So, even though only a few of us are aware of tourism, those few strongly commit to developing tourism, which is truly inspiring."

The data shows that the village's strength lies in (1) its natural tourism potential with productive land, (2) abundant human resources, and (3) optimal cooperation with the community.

2. Weakness

Weaknesses are limitations in skills, abilities, and resources that could be improved in developing smart tourism. This is as conveyed by Mr. Eko and Mr. Priyo:

> "One of the critical issues is the lack of interest among young people in managing tourist destinations. This trend, where many young people prefer employment outside the tourism sector and older men seek work in the city, has significant implications. It affects the potential growth of the tourism sector and underutilises the existing youth groups such as Pokdarwis and Karang Taruna".
>
> "The Watu Gandul area, intended to be a geopark, holds significant tourism potential. However, its status as forest land is still under negotiation, hindering the village from managing it independently. The high costs of obtaining management permits, which cannot be covered by tourism income, further restrict the optimal use of this potential geopark. The current permissible activity is limited to camping, and the lack of regulations governing cultivating land around the forest has led to unplanned planting by residents."
>
> "The management of the tourist attraction at Kalibogol is limited, and limited human resources constrain the marketing function."

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> "Furthermore, insufficient connecting roads between Sambongrejo's tourism potentials remain a challenge, and the utilisation of village funds depends on village development priority policies, which need to be directed systematically."

In summary, the weaknesses in tourist destination development include (1) The quality of human resources, (2) The lack of implemented marketing functions, (3) The absence of systematic policy directions, and (4) Inadequate infrastructure and accessibility.

3. Opportunity

Mr. Eko mentioned that external parties have supported the development of the tourist village. He highlighted the exceptional natural resources available and their involvement in environmental conservation efforts.

> "The natural resources we have are quite extraordinary. Several external parties are also involved in environmental conservation efforts. LMDH, as a state forest management institution, is currently in the negotiation period to provide us with flexibility in forest management. However, this requires a process and time. In addition, we need experts in arranging tourism areas according to the vision and mission of our village. Things needed in developing the tourism sector, such as identifying village potential and fostering residents to be aware of tourism."

The data explains that opportunities that can be developed include (1) cooperation with stakeholders and (2) collaboration with academic partners.

4. Threats:

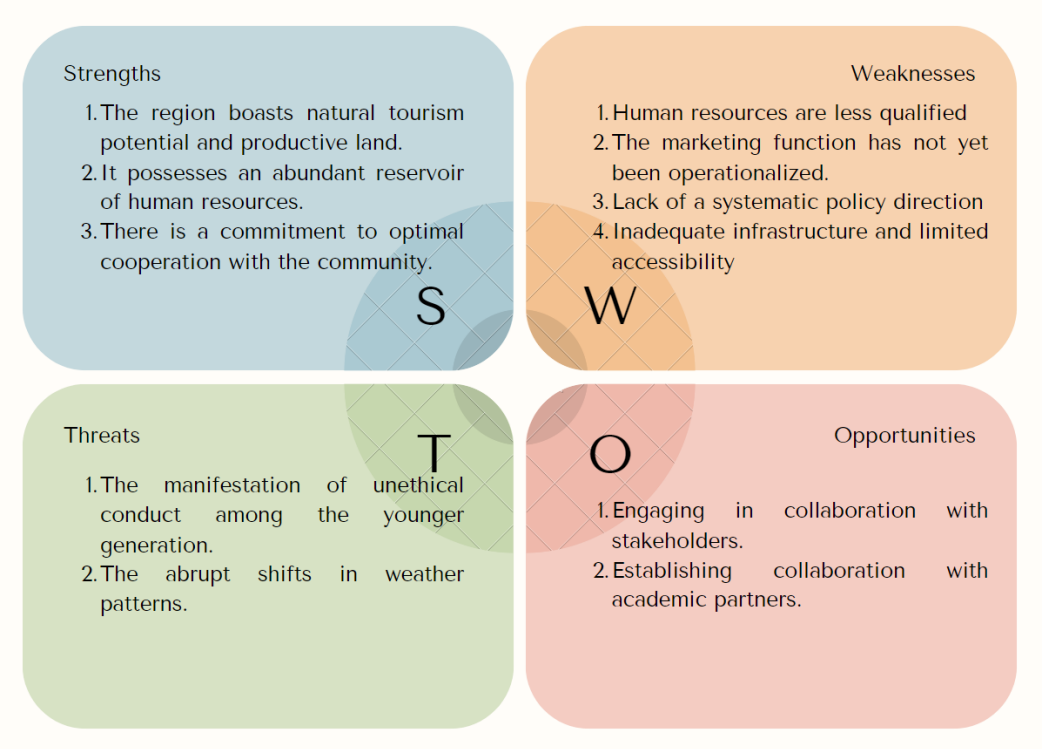
As Mr Eko and Mr Priyo reported, threats to tourism development are related to the climate and the behaviour of the younger generation.

> "Young people involved in tourism activities sometimes propose unethical ideas for developing this sector, which residents may not receive well. Similarly, young tourists may also face challenges."

> "Weather conditions, especially during the rainy season, can lead to accidents, so we suspend tracking in such conditions despite the spectacular views in clear weather. Alternatively, we may accompany travellers if the weather is still favourable. The landscape may appear less attractive during the dry season due to the bare, brown forests."

According to the data, the threats to tourism development include (1) unethical activities of the younger generation and (2) extreme weather changes.

The SWOT matrix based on the data and observation results is shown in Figures 1 and 2.



Picture 1. SWOT Analysis of Smart Tourism in Sambongrejo

The SWOT analysis indicates that specific attention is needed for various factors, including human resources, natural resources, policies, and stakeholders. The village benefits from natural potential, expansive, fertile land, and a solid commitment to collaboration from diverse parties, including academics and tourism care groups. However, challenges such as the limited expertise and skills of the younger generation, unresolved policy matters, and changing weather patterns are hindering the village's tourism activities. Despite a significant number of young people, their lack of expertise and skills impacts tourism. Additionally, while the village government strongly supports policies, the absence of structured and systematic implementation affects infrastructure development and tourism accessibility. Lastly, occasional changes in weather patterns impact tourism availability due to safety concerns. The SWOT analysis study has led to formulating a consolidated strategy, depicted in Figure 2.

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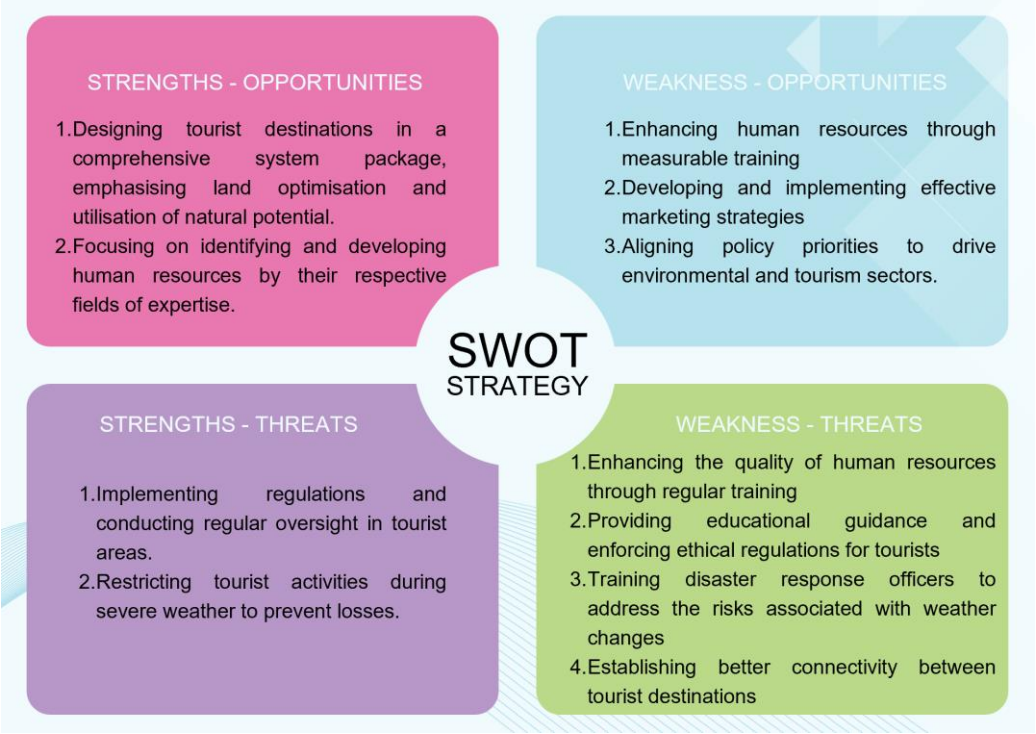

Picture 2. SWOT Strategy of Smart Tourism in Sambongrejo

The SWOT handling strategy for SWOT analysis comprises five critical elements: (1) Planning and executing smart destinations; (2) Enhancing the quality of human resources; (3) Prioritizing tourism policies in a comprehensive, structured, and systematic manner; (4) Planning and executing tourism management, and (5) Developing effective collaboration with stakeholders.

B. Good Village Governance

The issue of deforestation due to economic reasons is quite complex, involving many different factors. The financial sector significantly impacts culture, macro policies, and politics, with environmental sustainability most affected. Therefore, it is crucial to have proper governance based on smart forest business to address this issue. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can also help enhance tourism (smart tourism). Smart tourism consists of three main components (Gretzel et al., 2015):

a) Smart destination: This involves integrating ICT into tourism infrastructure to improve competitiveness and gain global benefits (Mohamed & Moradi, 2011);
b) Smart business: This is an interactive platform that connects tourism stakeholders with the public, offering dialogue, personalisation, and the best possible experience (Cantino et al., 2019);
c) Residents' social change: This results from the interaction between ICT implementation and the tourist experience.

The three components are combined with an external intervention model (Agrawal et al., 2014) consisting of rights, incentives, and technology. In this case, rights are in the form of government policies, such as tree planting policies for forest cover focusing on

certain tree species, improving environmental quality, economic outcomes (farmers' income), and establishing protected areas. Incentives consist of (a) Payment for environmental services (PES) - incentives for land use activities/conservation approaches (REDD+ carbon sequestration), flood control and water quality, (b) Social equity and unintended livelihood impacts, (c) difficulties in assessing and marketing environmental services, monitoring and enforcement costs, (d) sustainable standards and certification for forest agricultural commodity products and farmer professionalism, and (e) sustainable commodity supply chains as a form of voluntary social responsibility to support zero deforestation. Technology includes (a) agricultural intensification in the form of tree planting combined with spatial planning and (b) fire management. Technological innovation should be adopted (Khatri, 2019), and forest farming technology should be intensified based on cost and efficiency (Finne & Sivonen, 2009). Further technological development is carried out to realise real-time conditions. Lingua et al. (2023) show that topography is the most influential choice of recreational activities. These findings support the integration of social media and remote sensing technology as tourist needs services. These aspects can be in virtual reality (VR), aiming not to replace traditional tourism but to focus on data visualisation as real-time information for tourists regarding the virtual environment and time travel. The VR application will later use Google Maps, a worldwide height to obtain 3D geographic maps, HTC VIVE and Oculus SDK, and weather API to display real-time information (Castro et al., 2017).

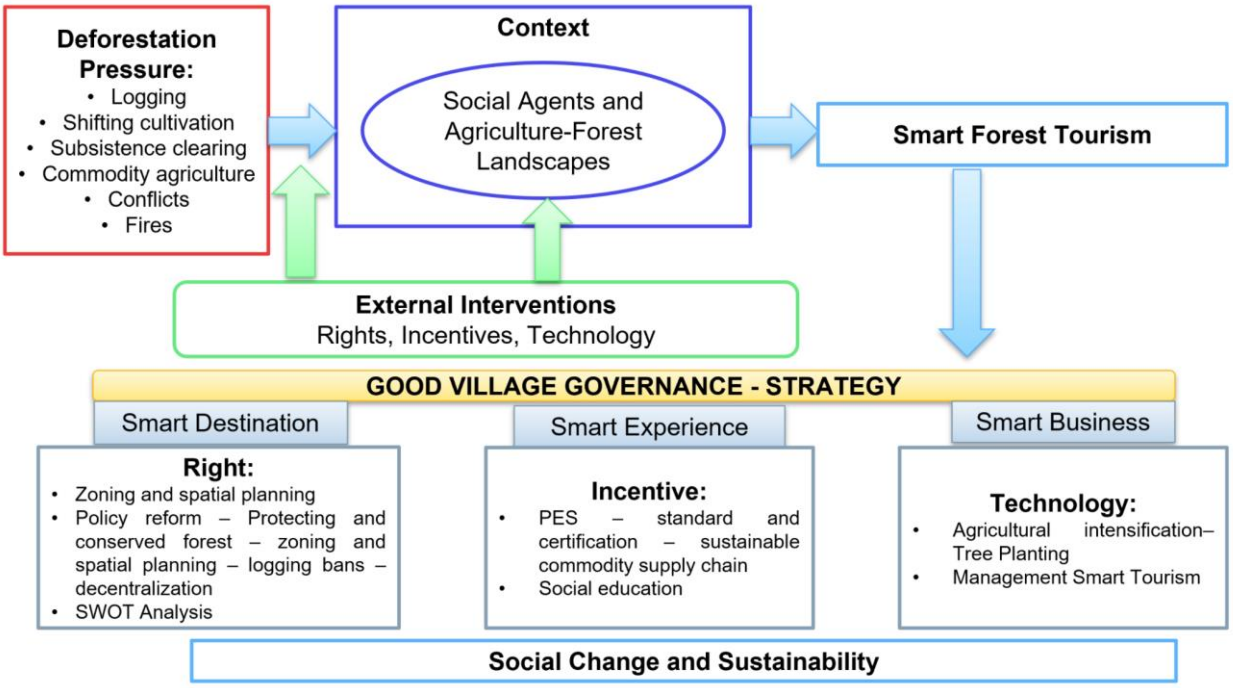

Fig 3. Good Village Governance for Sambongrejo Sustainability

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The figure illustrates the interconnectedness of deforestation and wildlife pressures. Deforestation directly results from carbon reduction pressures because tropical forest soils can store carbon much more effectively than the carbon in biomass and agricultural systems (Palm et al., 1999). Direct deforestation pressures include illegal logging, fires, road and settlement construction, shifting cultivation, and forest conversion for agricultural and livestock purposes (Agrawal et al., 2014). Indirect pressures may involve violent conflicts, changes in relative prices of farm products and forestry sector commodities, external interventions, and smart tourism initiatives to reduce deforestation. The intervention programs can effectively reduce deforestation, positively impacting sustainability and bringing about social change for residents (Agrawal et al., 2014).

a) Right

Rights interventions can take the form of policy or managerial reforms. Policy changes can be implemented by creating management plans, establishing land use zoning rights, enforcing regulations, and monitoring and promoting the adoption of new technologies (Clement, 2010). Implementing this policy reform was successful in Sambongrejo, as significant resources were decentralised to ensure sustainability and improve welfare, considering the presence of residents and sociocultural conditions (Pacheco et al., 2010). Land zoning policies can incentivise landowners to manage resources and maintain land values efficiently (Phelps et al., 2013). Effective enforcement of logging moratorium regulations requires attention to the welfare of residents, as neglecting this aspect can lead to negative impacts such as increased logging leakage due to rising unemployment (Kaimowitz, 2012).

b) Incentive

Payment for Environmental Services (PES) is a contract mechanism that provides environmental benefits for land use activities. This is particularly important in the buffer zone of Watu Gandul and its rivers, aiming to optimise environmental benefits and improve residents' welfare (Cranford & Mourato, 2014). Certification is implemented based on the idea that environmentally conscious consumers will purchase sustainably produced goods, therefore necessitating certification for producers (Washburn & Miller, 2003). In addition to products, farmers and tourism awareness groups need to be certified to ensure optimal service guarantees. The growing population drives demand for agricultural commodities by intensifying production and increasing yields (Meyfroidt & Lambin, 2011). Interventions in the supply chain are necessary to preserve services and prevent deforestation.

c) Technology

Preventing deforestation is the most influential global mitigation measure (Engelhart & Moughamian, 2011). Deforestation is often linked to a projected 60% increase in food demand by 2050 (Alexandratos & Fao, 2012). Using advanced technology for agricultural intensification can help reduce pressure on forests (Burney et al., 2010). However, successful intensification may lead to further expansion. Hence, it is essential to optimise and balance policy objectives related to food production, economic development, and climate change mitigation (Newton et al., 2013). Implementing smart tourism management involves assessing financial cost-benefit and product feasibility to

mitigate local unemployment. Over time, revenue generated from tourism can shift residents' income sources, ultimately preserving forests as valuable carbon producers.

CONCLUSION

The primary cause of deforestation is economic challenges, which have far-reaching impacts on culture, macro policies, politics, and environmental sustainability. As a Sambongrejo Village, Bojonegoro forest manager, the village government must implement a robust village governance strategy to uphold ecological sustainability. The SWOT analysis reveals that internal and external factors stemming from human involvement, policies, nature, and stakeholders must collaborate to address deforestation. External interventions that focus on rights, incentives, and technology are aimed at promoting innovative forest businesses that prioritise both sustainability and community welfare.

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AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

The article's writers shared responsibilities for research, writing, and analyzing data

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