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Development Strategy Source Power Human Based Wisdom Local in Support Preservation Forests in the Sanctuary Area Rimbang Hill Wildlife Observatory, Baling Hill, Kampar Regency

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Abstract: Research This aim for analyzing development strategies source Power human based wisdom local in support preservation forests in the area Asylum Rimbang Hill Wildlife Reserve, Baling Hill, Kampar Regency. Research use approach qualitative with method descriptive. Data collection techniques are carried out through interviews, observations, and documentation, while data analysis using SWOT analysis through IFAS and EFAS matrices. Research results show that the total IFAS value is 2.90 which shows internal conditions are in the category Enough strong, whereas the total EFAS value is 2.80 which indicates existence opportunity sufficient external Good in support preservation forest. Factors strength main covering wisdom local community, support government, and involvement institution customs, whereas weakness main located at the bottom capacity source Power human and its weakness supervision area forest. Meanwhile that, opportunity originate from support policy government and development ecotourism, whereas threat main in the form of illegal logging and land conversion function land. The resulting strategy covering strengthening capacity community, strengthening institutional customs, as well as improvement Work The same between stakeholders interest in management forest in a way sustainable.

Keywords: Forest Management, Human Resources, Local Wisdom, SWOT Analysis, Environmental Policy, Kampar Regency.

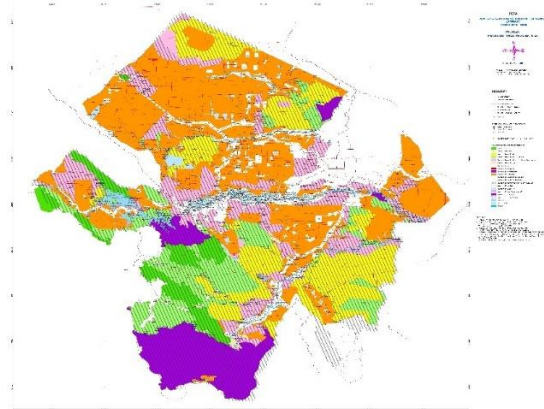
INTRODUCTION

Forest own a very important role in guard balance environment and sustainability life human beings. Besides functioning as buffer ecosystem and habitat diversity biological, forests also contribute to aspect social and economic the surrounding community. In study management source Power nature, forest understood as something a system that does not only nature ecological, but also involves interaction humans, policies, and dynamics social development within it.

In a number of year lastly, condition forests in Indonesia, especially in Riau Province, show worrying trend. Various activity man like illegal logging, clearing land in a way illegal, as well as conversion forest become plantation has give enough pressure big to sustainability area forest. Condition This No only impact on damage environment, but also give rise to problem social like conflict utilization land and the reduction quality life surrounding community area forest.

Kampar Regency is one of the areas in Riau Province which has area forest conservation important, namely Asylum Rimbang Hill Wildlife Area, Baling Hill. This area own function very vital ecologically, including as a habitat for animals protected like Sumatran tigers and as area supporting water catchment balance environment. However Thus, the existence of area this is also not let go from various pressure that comes from from activity humans around him. for understand condition utilization space in the research area, is required the image that can be show How allocation land arranged in spatial planning policy. The 2019–2039 Kampar Regency Spatial Planning Map (RTRW) is one of the reference important in see distribution area protected areas and areas cultivation.

Figure 1. Map of the Regional Spatial Planning Plan (RTRW) for Kampar Regency 2019–2039 in Kampar Regency, Province Riau.



Source: Kampar Regency RTRW Document 2019–2039.

Through map the can seen that the Kampar Regency area consists of on various allocation space, start from area protected until area cultivation like plantations and settlements. Conditions This show existence potential interaction even overlapping overlap interest between effort preservation forest with activity economy society, which ultimately can trigger pressure to area conservation.

On the other hand, although government has set various policy related protection forest, the reality on the ground Still found various problems that indicate that implementation policy the Not yet walk optimally. This is seen from Still occurrence damage forest, activities illegal logging, as well as over function land that continues ongoing.

For give a clearer picture clear about condition mentioned, the following damage data is presented forests in Kampar Regency period five years final.

Table 1. Damage Data forests and Problems forestry (2021–2025)

No	Year	Provincial Deforestation (Ha)	Estimated Damage in Kampar (Ha)	Illegal Logging Case (Case)	forest Conversion (Ha)	Land Conflict (Ha)	Information
1	2021	26,000	1,500 – 2,000	15	400 – 800	200 – 300	Beginning of increased forest pressure

2	2022	18,000	1,000 – 1,500	18	300 – 700	150 – 250	Temporary decline
3	2023	22,500	1,800 – 2,500	20	500 – 900	200 – 300	Back on the rise
4	2024	24,000	2,000 – 3,000	21	600 – 1,000	250 – 350	The pressure is getting higher
5	2025	20,000*	2,000 – 3,000	21+	600 – 1,000	250 – 350	Running estimate data
Total	2021–2025	110,500	8,300 – 12,000	±95	2,400 – 4,400	1,050 – 1,550	5 years accumulation

Source: Kampar Natural Resources Division (2021–2025)

Table I.1 shows that level damage forests in Kampar Regency are still classified as tall and inclined repetitive every the year, although there is fluctuations. In addition that case illegal logging and conversion function land is still found in significant amount. This is indicates that effort control damage forest Not yet fully effective.

Problems forestry in this area No only related with aspect environment, but also influenced by factors social and institutional. Conflict utilization land, limitations access, as well as low involvement public in management forest become a number of contributing factors influence condition said. The low participation public in guard forest show that approach management that has been This implemented Not yet fully capable accommodate role public as part from system management.

In fact, society local Actually own various form wisdom potential local support preservation forests, such as rule customs, systems management traditional, as well as governing values connection man with nature. However, in practice, potential the Not yet utilized optimally in policy management forest. This is show existence gap between formal approaches used by the government with practice local development in society.

Besides that, coordination between institutions that have not yet maximum as well as limitations source Power humans also become strengthening factors problem in management forest. Condition This show that problem forestry in Kampar Regency is of a nature complex and requires a more approach integrated.

Based on condition said, can understood that problem main in management forests in Kampar Regency are not only located at its height level damage forest, but also on yet optimally implementation policy as well as Not yet integration wisdom local in system existing management.

Therefore that, is necessary something approach strategic capable identify various factor affecting management forest in a way comprehensive. In study this, used SWOT analysis for study strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in management forest, so that can formulated a more strategic right and appropriate with conditions in the field.

With Thus, research This expected can give contribution in formulate management strategies forests that are not only aspect - oriented formal policies, but also capable of integrate potential locally owned public in a way sustainable.

METHOD

Types of research

Study This use approach qualitative with design descriptive approach This chosen Because capable dig in a way deep phenomenon related social with management forests, in particular in context development source Power human resources (SDI) based wisdom local. Focus study directed at understanding condition empirical in the field as well as formulation of appropriate strategies with needs and characteristics of the research area.

Location and Time of Research

Study This implemented in the area Asylum Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Reserve is located in Kampar Regency, Riau Province. This location chosen Because is area conservation that has mark ecological tall at a time face pressure utilization source Power forest. Research implemented during three month, namely in January until March 2026, which includes stage data collection, data processing, and analysis.

Research Subjects (Population and Sample)

Subject in study This covers all over the party that owns relatedness with management forests in the area research, such as public around area forest, characters customs, apparatus government, as well as institution related other.

Determination informant done with purposive sampling technique, namely election in a way on purpose based on criteria certain, such as own knowledge, experience, as well involvement direct in management and preservation forest. This technique used for obtain relevant and in-depth data in accordance with objective study.

Amount informant in study This consisting of 35 people from various group stakeholders interests. Determination amount the based on the principle data saturation, namely condition when information obtained has repetitive and not show findings significant new.

Table 2. Criteria Informant Study

No	Information	Amount
1	Local communities area forest	14
2	Figure customs / leaders public	7
3	Apparatus government (DLH/ forestry)	9
4	NGO / Manager area	5
Total Informants		35

Processed by the author 2026

Research Instruments

Instrument main in study This is researchers itself (human instrument) which plays a role in collect, process, and analyze data. To support the process, used instrument help in the form of guidelines interview, sheet observation, and tool documentation like cameras and tools recorder voice.

Data Collection Procedures and Techniques

Data collection was carried out through a number of systematic stages. Stages beginning is preparation, which includes compilation instrument research and determination informant. Next done data collection through interview deep for dig information related perception and experience informant, observation direct (non- participatory) for see condition field, as well as documentation for obtain relevant secondary data. Stage end is data processing and verification before done analysis.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis was performed in a way descriptive qualitative with use approach SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats). Analysis process covering data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and withdrawal conclusion.

Data that has been obtained Then analyzed for identify internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) as well factor external (opportunities and threats). Factors the arranged in SWOT matrix for produce alternative strategies, namely SO, WO, ST, and WT strategies. The results

of the analysis This used for formulate a strategy for developing human resources based on wisdom local support preservation forest in a way sustainable.

Data Validity Test

Validity of data in study This tested through technique triangulation done with compare data from various source (triangulation source) and use various technique data collection such as interviews, observations, and documentation (triangulation) technique). With Thus, the data obtained expected more accurate and can trusted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

Management forests in the area Asylum The wildlife of Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling, Kampar Regency requires an approach that is not only focus on aspects protection environment, but also pay attention to involvement public as part from system management area. In context mentioned, development source Power human based wisdom local be one of assessed approach relevant for support effort preservation forest in a way sustainable.

Wisdom local the community that developed around area forest basically contain related values with preservation environment, such as rule customs, patterns utilization source Power natural in a way limited, and view life that places forest as part important in life society. Values the is potential social that can support management forest if developed through improvement capacity community and strengthening role institutional local.

Development source Power human in study This understood as effort increase ability, awareness, and participation public in guard sustainability area forest. Through approach based wisdom local, community No only positioned as object policy, but also as subjects who have knowledge, experience, and responsibility answer in support preservation forest. With Thus, management forests in the area Asylum The wildlife of Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling is expected can walk in a way more participatory, sustainable, and appropriate with condition social public local.

The Role of Stakeholders in Supporting forest Conservation

1. Government and Related Agencies
 - a. Compile and implement policy preservation forest.
 - b. Do supervision to conservation forest area.
 - c. Give coaching and empowerment to public around forest.
 - d. Facilitate human resource training and development programs.
 - e. Increase coordination between institutions in forest management.
2. Hall Conservation Source Natural Resources (BKSDA)
 - a. Manage area Asylum Rimbang Hill Wildlife Baling Hill.
 - b. Carry out protection of protected flora and fauna.
 - c. Do patrolling and securing forest areas.
 - d. Supervise activities that have the potential to damage conservation areas.
 - e. Implement environmental conservation and education programs.
3. Communities Around forest Areas
 - a. Guard sustainability area forests in the surrounding area.
 - b. Utilise source Power forests wisely and sustainably.
 - c. Participate in activity environmental conservation.
 - d. Apply values wisdom local in forest management.
 - e. Help supervision to illegal logging and forest encroachment activities.
4. Figures and Traditional Institutions
 - a. Maintain and preserve local wisdom values.

- b. Supervise implementation rule customs related to forest utilization.
- c. Give direction and education to the community regarding environmental conservation.
- d. Be a mediator in land use conflict resolution.
- e. Support management forest based on custom and community participation.
- 5. Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
 - a. Give mentoring to communities around the forest.
 - b. Carry out environmental education and outreach.
 - c. Support empowerment programs community -based forest conservation.
 - d. Help increase participation community in environmental conservation.
 - e. Weaving Work The same with the government and communities in forest conservation.
- 6. Academics and Researchers
 - a. Do study related forest management and conservation.
 - b. Give recommendation scientific in management strategy development forest.
 - c. Support development source human resources based on local wisdom.
 - d. Develop draft management sustainable forests.
 - e. Become source information and reinforcement capacity public in preservation environment.

Identification of Internal Factors

Identification internal factors are carried out for know conditions that originate from in management area forests that can influence effort preservation forest in the Sanctuary Wildlife of Bukit Rimang Bukit Baling, Kampar Regency. Internal factors in study This consists of on related strengths and weaknesses with development source Power human based wisdom local.

- 1. Strengths
 - a. There is local wisdom of the community that is still maintained in environmental management.
 - b. Availability of conservation areas that have high ecological value.
 - c. Government support for forest conservation and community empowerment programs.
 - d. There is involvement of traditional leaders and traditional institutions in protecting forest areas.
 - e. Potential for developing ecotourism and community-based forest product utilization.
 - f. Communities have local knowledge regarding the sustainable use of natural resources.
- 2. Weaknesses
 - a. Low human resource capacity in forest management.
 - b. Lack of training and assistance to communities regarding forest conservation.
 - c. Weak supervision of illegal logging and forest encroachment activities.
 - d. Coordination between institutions in managing forest areas is not yet optimal.
 - e. Low community participation in forest conservation programs.
 - f. Limited facilities and infrastructure to support conservation area management.
 - g. Local wisdom has not been optimally integrated into forest management policies.

In a way in general, internal factors indicate that area Asylum the wildlife of Bukit Rimang Bukit Baling has potential adequate social and environmental big in support preservation forest. However however, still there is various weaknesses that need to be addressed repaired through strengthening capacity source Power human, improvement participation society, as well as strengthening coordination between stakeholders interest.

Based on results identification internal factors, next done IFAS (*Internal Factor Analysis Summary*) analysis for know strengths and weaknesses in development source Power human based wisdom local on preservation forests in the area Asylum Wildlife of Bukit Rimang,

Bukit Baling, Kampar Regency. These internal factors Then given weight and rating for get mark the score that becomes base in management strategy development forest.

Table 3. IFAS

Internal Factors	Weight	Rating	Score
Strength			
The existence of local wisdom in protecting forests	0.15	4	0.60
Government support for forest conservation	0.12	4	0.36
The existence of conservation areas that have high ecological value	0.10	3	0.40
Involvement of traditional figures and traditional institutions	0.10	4	0.30
Potential for community-based ecotourism development	0.08	4	0.24
Knowledge public related utilization forest in a way traditional	0.10	3	0.30
Subtotal Strength	0.65		2.20
Weakness			
Low human resource capacity	0.10		0.20
Lack of training and mentoring public	0.08		0.16
Weak supervision of forest areas	0.07		0.14
Coordination between institutions is not optimal	0.05		0.10
The low participation public in the conservation program	0.05		0.10
Subtotal Weaknesses	0.35		0.70
Total	1.00		2.90

Based on results analysis on the IFAS Table, the total score obtained of 2.90 which shows that internal conditions in development source Power human based wisdom local own sufficient potential Good in support preservation forest. The value describe that factor the power possessed more big compared to with factor weaknesses faced.

Strength main located on still awake wisdom local public in support preservation forest, accompanied by existence support government, existence area conservation, as well as involvement figure customs in guard balance environmental factors the become important capital that can be obtained utilized in effort management forest in a way sustainable.

On the other hand, still there is a number of weaknesses that need to be addressed get attention, especially related capacity source Power human, limitations training for society, as well as Not yet optimally supervision and coordination between party related. Therefore that, is necessary effort strengthening capacity society and improvement synergy between stakeholders interests so that the existing potential can utilized in a way maximum in support preservation forest.

Identification External Factors

Identification factor external done for know various external conditions system management area forests that can influence effort preservation forest in the Sanctuary Wildlife of Rimbang Hill, Baling Hill, Kampar Regency. Factors external in study This consists of on related opportunities and threats with development source Power human based wisdom local in support preservation forest.

1. Opportunities

- a. There is support for government policies related to forest conservation and community empowerment.
- b. Increased attention to community-based forest management and local wisdom.
- c. The potential for developing ecotourism as an economic source for communities around forests.

- d. Support from non-governmental organizations and academics in environmental conservation activities.
 - e. Development of training and community empowerment programs in the environmental sector.
 - f. Increasing public awareness of the importance of preserving the environment.
 - g. There are opportunities for cooperation between institutions in managing conservation areas.
2. Threats
- a. Increasing illegal logging and forest encroachment activities.
 - b. Conversion of forest land into plantations and settlements.
 - c. Economic pressure on communities to utilize forest resources.
 - d. Land use conflicts around forest areas.
 - e. Weak supervision of conservation areas.
 - f. Environmental damage due to uncontrolled human activities.
 - g. The entry of modernization influences can reduce the application of local wisdom values.

In a way general, factors external show that there is opportunities that can be utilized for support preservation forest through development source Power human based wisdom local. However Thus, various threats originating from from pressure environment, economy, and activities man Still become challenge in realize management sustainable forests in the area Asylum Rimbang Hill Wildlife, Baling Hill, Kampar Regency.

Based on the results of the external factor identification, an EFAS (*External Factor Analysis Summary*) analysis was then conducted to determine the opportunities and threats that influence the development of local wisdom-based human resources in supporting forest conservation in the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Sanctuary area, Kampar Regency. These external factors were then weighted and rated to obtain a score value that was used as a basis for developing a forest management strategy.

Table 4. EFAS

Internal Factors	Weight	Rating	Score
Opportunity			
Government policy support for forest conservation	0.15	4	0.60
Increased attention to community-based forest management	0.12	3	0.36
Potential for ecotourism development	0.10	3	0.30
Support from non-governmental organizations and academics	0.08	3	0.24
Opportunities for inter-agency cooperation in forest management	0.10	3	0.30
Increasing awareness public to environment	0.10	3	0.30
Total Chances	0.65		2.10
Threat			
Illegal logging and forest encroachment activities	0.12	2	0.24
Transfer function land become plantation	0.10	2	0.20
Land use conflicts	0.05	2	0.10
Community economic pressure on forest utilization	0.05	2	0.10
Decline implementation mark wisdom local	0.03	2	0.06
Threat Subtotal	0.35		0.70
Total	1.00		2.80

Based on results analysis on the EFAS Table, the total score obtained of 2.80 which shows that condition external in management forests in the area Asylum Wildlife Rimbang Hill Baling Hill is still give enough opportunities big for support preservation forest. The value show that factor opportunity more dominant compared to factor threats faced.

Opportunity the biggest seen in the presence of support policy government to preservation forest with score 0.60. Condition This show that policies and concerns government can become supporters in development source Power human based wisdom local. Besides that, increasing attention to management forest based community, potential development ecotourism, as well as support institution self-reliance society and academics also become opportunities that can be utilized in support management forest in a way sustainable.

On the other hand, some threat Still become challenge in preservation forests, such as illegal logging activities, encroachment area forests, as well as over function land become plantations. Pressure economy society and start decrease implementation values wisdom local also participate influence condition area forest. Therefore that, is necessary more effort integrated between government, society and other parties related in utilise existing opportunities as well as minimize various threat to sustainability forest.

SWOT Analysis Matrix

Table 5. Management SWOT Matrix forests in Kampar Regency

Internal Factors	Opportunity (O)	Threat (T)
	SO Strategy	ST Strategy
Strength (S)	Utilizing local community wisdom to support community-based forest conservation programs.	Strengthening the role of traditional and community leaders in preventing illegal logging and forest encroachment.
	Developing community-based ecotourism potential as an alternative economic source.	Optimizing government and customary institution support in protecting conservation areas from land conversion.
	Increase cooperation between government, communities, academics and NGOs in forest management.	Utilizing local community knowledge in maintaining the sustainability of forest resources.
	WO Strategy	WT Strategy
Weakness (W)	Improving human resource capacity through training and community mentoring.	Improving forest area monitoring through cooperation between institutions and communities.
	Leveraging government and academic policy support to strengthen community participation.	Strengthening inter-agency coordination in addressing land use conflicts and forest damage.
	Integrating local wisdom into community empowerment programs and forest conservation policies.	Increasing public awareness of the importance of forest conservation to reduce pressure on forest areas.

Discussion

Based on results SWOT analysis, it is known that development source Power human based wisdom local own role important in support preservation forests in the area Asylum Wildlife of Bukit Rimbang, Bukit Baling, Kampar Regency. Analysis This show that area study own sufficient strength and opportunities big for support management forest in a way sustainable, even though Still faced with several necessary weaknesses and threats overcome.

In the SO (*Strengths-Opportunities*) strategy, the strengths that are owned public like existence wisdom local, support figure customs and knowledge traditional can utilized for support conservation programs forest based society. Conditions This show that public own potential for become part important in guard sustainability area forest. Besides that, opportunity in the form of support government, development ecotourism, as well as Work The same with institution related can utilized for increase welfare public at a time guard sustainability environment.

The ST (*Strengths-Threats*) strategy is directed at utilizing internal strength to reduce various emerging threats, such as illegal logging, land conversion function land and encroachment forest. In matter this, involvement figure customs and society become factor important in supervision area forest. Values wisdom local which is still maintained society can also become control social in prevent destructive activities environment.

Next, the WO (*Weaknesses-Opportunities*) strategy is carried out. with utilise existing opportunities for overcome various internal weaknesses. Low capacity source Power human and lack of training public can overcome through empowerment, mentoring and training programs that involve government, academics, and institutions self-reliance society. Besides that, integration wisdom local in the management program forest can increase participation public in guard area forest.

Temporary Therefore, the WT (*Weaknesses-Threats*) strategy is focused on efforts minimize weaknesses and avoidance threats that can make things worse condition area forest. Strengthening coordination between institutions, improvement supervision area, as well as improvement awareness public become step important in reduce damage forests and conflict utilization land. With existence Work same good between stakeholders interests, management forest expected can walk more effective and sustainable.

In a way overall, results SWOT analysis shows that preservation forests in the area Asylum The wildlife of Bukit Rimang Bukit Baling is not only depends on policy government, but also requires involvement active public through approach based wisdom local. Therefore that, development source Power human be one of factor main in support success management forest in a way sustainable.

CONCLUSION

1. Based on results research that has been done, can understood that preservation forests in the area Asylum The wildlife of Bukit Rimang Bukit Baling, Kampar Regency is still face various challenges that come from from activity man and limitations in management area forest. Problems like illegal logging, encroachment area forest, and land conversion function land Still become factor affecting condition environment in the area mentioned. Besides that, the low capacity source Power human and not yet optimally coordination between party related also to be obstacle in support management forest in a way sustainable.
2. On the other hand, society around area forest Still own values wisdom local related with preservation environment. The value seen from existence rule customs, utilization source Power natural in a way traditional, as well as involvement figure customs in guard balance environment. Conditions This show that wisdom local can be one of supporting potential effort preservation forest if developed and integrated in a way Good in management area forest.
3. The results of the SWOT analysis show that area study own strengths and opportunities that can be utilized for support preservation forests, especially through development source Power human based wisdom local. Efforts that can be done covering improvement capacity community, strengthening role institutional customs, improvement Work The same between party related, and development activity supportive community preservation environment.

4. With Thus, development source Power human based wisdom local can be one of supportive approach sustainability management forests in the area Asylum Rimbang Hill Wildlife Area, Baling Hill, Kampar Regency. Approach the No only protection - oriented environment, but also encourages involvement public in maintain and utilize source Power forest in a way responsible responsible and sustainable.

Suggestion

Based on results study regarding development strategies source Power human based wisdom local in support preservation forests in the area Asylum Rimbang Hill Wildlife, Baling Hill, Kampar Regency, some suggestions that can be submitted is as following.

1. For Regional Government and Agencies Area Manager
Government area together authorized agency in the field forestry expected can strengthen policy management integrated forest values wisdom local to in the conservation program area conservation. In addition that, it is necessary done improvement capacity source Power human through training, counseling and ongoing mentoring so that the community own more capabilities Good in support management forest in a way sustainable. Strengthening coordination inter-agency cooperation is also necessary improved use create synergy in implementation supervision, coaching, as well as enforcement rule to various potential activities damage area forest.
2. For Communities and Traditional Institutions
Community together institution customs expected Keep going maintain, preserve and develop values wisdom local as part from system management sustainable forestry. Participation active public in activity conservation, monitoring area, as well as utilization source Power forest in a way wise need Keep going improved so that capable strengthen effort preservation environment at a time support welfare public around area forest.
3. For Academics and Non -Governmental Organizations
College height and institution self-reliance public expected can expand his role through activity research, community service to community, as well as empowerment programs that are oriented towards improving capacity source Power human based wisdom local. Collaboration with government and society also need Keep going developed for produce innovation management adaptive, participatory and sustainable forests in accordance with characteristics area conservation.
4. For Researchers Furthermore
Study furthermore recommended for develop study This with use a more approach comprehensive, such as method mixed *methods* or analysis more policies deep, so that capable give a clearer picture intact about effectiveness of development strategies source Power human in support preservation forest. Besides that, research next can expand room scope study with compare a number of area conservation or study influence development source Power human to success conservation forest through indicator social, economic, and ecological in a way integrated.

The suggestion expected can become material consideration for all over stakeholders interest in formulate management policies and strategies more forest effective, participatory, and sustainability - oriented through strengthening source Power humanity and preservation values wisdom local.

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