

SYNERGY AMONG ACTORS IN COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND STRENGTHENING OF REOG ART

Yusuf Adam Hilman¹
Diah Oktaviani²
Ugo Chuks Okolie³

^{1,2}Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, Indonesia
³Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria

Correspondence Email: adam_hilman@umpo.ac.id

Submitted: 10 February 2025, Reviewed: 03 November 2025, Published: 31 December 2025

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find an ideal Collaborative Governance model for the development of nature conservation to conserve green peacocks as a means of supporting the sustainability of Reog Ponorogo art. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, with data collection techniques using interviews and a purposive sampling model. The results of this study show the effectiveness of developing a Collaborative Governance model with a Quadruple Helix type, how the actors are integrated in carrying out activities, starting from pre-negotiation, negotiation stage, to program implementation, which includes dialogue between actors, further building mutual trust and establishing a commitment that became the benchmark for success in the program. The Kampung Merak program aims to ensure the sustainability of cultural activities and the preservation of animal populations. It preserves and increases the population of green peacocks (*Pavo Muticus*) through community-based breeding, to meet the demand for green peacock feathers to support the cultural art of Reog Ponorogo.

Keyword: Conservation; Collaborative Governance; Green Peacock

PENDAHULUAN

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, with 120.6 million hectares (63% of the total land area) allocated as forest areas. As a tropical country, Indonesia has enormous potential for biodiversity. However, the current situation faces serious challenges in the form of declining flora and fauna populations due to commercial exploitation, illegal logging (deforestation), and ecosystem damage that triggers natural disasters. To overcome this, the government implements both in-situ and ex-situ conservation strategies. Conservation areas throughout Indonesia cover 1.8 million hectares (7% of the total conservation area). The decline in flora and fauna is also a factor in several events, namely: 1) Exploitation of nature by the community for commercial interests, 2) Illegal logging causing deforestation, and 3) Natural disasters due to ecosystem damage that occurs (Nurzaini et al., 2022).

The management of these natural resources falls under the authority of the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE). Specifically, the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BBKSDA) is regulated by the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 15 of 2021. This agency is a government institution responsible for the management and conservation of natural resources

Vol.11, No.2, 2025
Doi: 10.24198/cosmogov.v11i2.61552
<http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/cosmogov/index>

in Indonesia (Natardi, 2022). One of its main focuses in East Java is the protection of the green peacock, whose population is.

To date, there have been no sustained efforts by the government to address this issue, and reog craftsmen have been importing peacock feathers from abroad (Asy'ari, H., & Chanan, M, 2021). Conservation of green peacocks is crucial in Ponorogo Regency because of its connection to the traditional art of Reog Ponorogo. This art form is highly dependent on the availability of peacock feathers as the primary material for making Dhadhak Peacocks (Amanda, 2024) So conservation efforts are needed to ensure the existence of peacocks is maintained without hindering the continuity of Reog culture.

The chairman of the Reog foundation said that peacock feathers are an important component in the art of Reog. The East Java Natural Resources Conservation Agency is working to implement a program for the sustainability of biodiversity and to create harmony between humans, who are interdependent and must be preserved as much as possible.

The East Java Natural Resources Conservation Agency has a Peacock Village program involving several actors, namely: 1) Eduwisata Ndalem Kerto, 2) Forest Farmers Group, 3). Local communities to support the success of this program (Suherini et al., 2021). The conservation referred to here supports efforts to preserve nature, namely peacocks and the reog dance, which have become characteristic of the reog art form in this region (Mu'tashim & Indahsari, 2021).

The development of ecotourism will undoubtedly have an impact on community life, leading to changes in the socio-ecological and economic aspects of the local community (Emma & Rina, 2014). Reog art attracts people with its potential for self-expression, which is realized in the form of beautiful dance performances (Rosilawati et al., 2023).

The Merak Village Program involves the National Conservation Agency for Natural Resources, which fully supports the conservation of peacocks in Ponorogo by providing peacock breeding stock to increase their numbers, supplying feed for the peacocks, and constructing enclosures to ensure the peacocks do not experience stress and live (Ramadhan et al., 2021; Kurnianto, 2013). This conservation program is carried out at the "Ndalem Kerto" Edu-tourism site, located in Ngrupit Village, Jenangan Sub-district, Ponorogo Regency. The Ndalem Kerto Eduwisata is also an educational tourism site that offers observation activities, such as observing the breeding process of peacocks, so that tourists can understand nature tourism. The "Ndalem Kerto" Eduwisata also provides education for students to love nature and participate in its conservation (Yeni, 2020). s

Through the developed educational tourism program "Ndalem Kerto," it is hoped that innovations will emerge to raise environmental awareness, enabling the community to gain an understanding of nature conservation (Ainarwowan et al., 2023). The Madiun Regional I Natural Resources Conservation Agency named this program Kampung Merak, which is implemented in Ponorogo Regency. This program has been carried out with 15 breeders (Forest Farmer Groups), the Jenangan Village Government as representatives of the Ponorogo Regency Government, and the surrounding community, supporting the

sustainability of peacock breeding conservation. This program is fully supported by Ponorogo Regency for the sake of peacock conservation (Triastuti, 2015).

This activity is a joint effort between the government, the private sector, and the community of Ponorogo, which has been initiated for a long time. It is not just an annual program, but a continuous program that aims to preserve the green peacock species and the sustainability of the reog art form, which uses green peacock feathers.

The cooperation carried out in this program is what we call a collaborative governance model, where activities are carried out optimally with the common goal of preserving culture and preserving the green peacock species through breeding at the "Ndalem Kerto" Eduwisata in Ponorogo Regency.

This peacock village focuses on cultivating green peacocks, which are currently becoming rare, but there are several types of peacocks, namely purple peacocks, white peacocks, and blue peacocks. Therefore, this program was created so that peacocks will remain sustainable and will not interfere with the production of relatively abundant peacock feathers (Alfalasifa & Dewi, 2019).

The collaboration undertaken to preserve peacocks and Ponorogo reog better has led to achievements in the Peacock Village program, ensuring that the program runs smoothly. This program is expected to have a positive impact on peacock conservation, which requires special attention from the government to ensure their preservation in Indonesia.

The scope of this study is: 1) How is Collaborative Governance practiced in the development of the "Ndalem Kerto" Edu-tourism? 2) What type or model of Collaborative Governance is applied in these conservation efforts? The objective of this research is to find an ideal Collaborative Governance model for the development of nature conservation in the conservation of green peacocks as a means of supporting the sustainability of Reog Ponorogo art.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach to collect data. Data is obtained through various data collection techniques and is collected continuously until the data reaches the saturation point. Creswell defines the research approach as the planning and implementation of research covering several general assumptions, including detailed data collection, analysis, and interpretation methods. (Kuswarno, E., 2007; Safarudin, R., et.al, 2007).

The research was conducted in two locations: 1) Madiun Regency at the Madiun Region I Natural Resources Conservation Center, 2) Ponorogo Regency at the Ndalem Kerto Eduwisata site. These locations were chosen because the informants in this study were involved in collaborative governance quadruple helix at these locations.

This study used purposive sampling interview techniques, so the selection of informants in this study was based on the consideration that the informants were actors in the activities, thus having sufficient knowledge. The informants in this study were: 1) Head of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency Region I Madiun, 2) Owner of Ndalem Kerto Educational Tourism, 3). Forest Farmers Group, 4). Communities living around the forest

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Condition of the Green Peacock

The green peacock population is currently increasingly threatened due to hunting activities, including egg collection, and habitat degradation. The global conservation status of the green peacock, based on the IUCN Red List, was categorized as Critically Endangered in 2018. It is estimated that the global population is spread across Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Myanmar, numbering between 10,000 and 19,999 individuals. The diversity of peacock species in Indonesia is often associated with environmental conditions that promote higher bird species diversity. According to Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Living Natural Resources, Article 1 paragraph (2) states that living natural resources are the wise management of living natural resources to ensure their balance, while maintaining and improving the quality of biodiversity and its values. Conservation is divided into two forms, namely *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation. In human resource empowerment, a practical approach can make communities more adaptive to changes occurring in the surrounding environment.

The preservation of this culture is highly dependent on the availability of green peacock raw materials, but currently, the declining population growth could trigger a shortage of peacock feathers to produce *dhadhak merak*. The Program to Cultivate Conservation and Preserve Culture in Ngrupit Village, Jenangan District, Ponorogo Regency, is a model for green peacock conservation to support the Ponorogo community through collaborative governance in a quadruple helix model for conservation and breeding at the “*ndalem kerto*” eduwisata site.

Quadruple Helix Model

The Quadruple Helix model is a collaboration between the government, entrepreneurs, academics, and civil society in creative and knowledge activities to build a collaboration to achieve common goals, and is carried out with several joint commitments to achieve maximum results. The concept of collaborative governance does not appear suddenly but requires various supporting aspects and is driven by various factors.

The collaboration between the East Java Natural Resources Conservation Agency and Eduwisata *Ndalem Kerto* in managing peacock conservation occurred because the Ponorogo region has a high demand for peacock feathers, which are used as material for *dhadhak merak*, a traditional art form in Ponorogo. Therefore, the government must preserve this resource so that there is no conflict between the two parties. Having the same goal is an important aspect for cooperation within a government organization to be more collaborative in working together to achieve the desired goals.

Collaborative governance is an effort to resolve public issues by establishing cooperation or partnerships with the community and other private parties to improve the quality of the programs or activities carried out. This collaborative governance process focuses on developing agreements that cover various stages of collaboration programs,

starting from pre-negotiation, negotiation, to program implementation, which involves dialogue between actors, followed by building mutual trust and commitment that become benchmarks for success in the program, mutual understanding so that all actors understand their roles in the program, and finally, the temporary impact that has resulted from this program.

The collaboration carried out for the peacock village program involves cooperation with several actors, namely the East Java Natural Resources Conservation Agency (Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Jawa Timur), the "Ndalem Kerto" Educational Tourism Center, which is a place for peacock conservation and breeding, 15 Peacock Breeders (Forest Farmers Group), and of course the surrounding community who utilize peacock feathers from conservation efforts for crafts and the production of peacock dhadhak, and who participate in this activity to ensure it runs smoothly.

Table 1. Roles of actors in the development of Kampung Merak

Actor	Role
Edu Wisata Dalem Kerto (private)	Acts as the venue for green peacock conservation
BKSDA	Acting as the designer of Merak Village program
Peacock Feather Artisans Community	Acting as actors who utilize green peacock feathers from conservation efforts
Forest Farmers Group	Acting as information Providers and Educators regarding green peacock breeding activities
Academics	As formulators and designers of the Peacock village program

The Regional Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) Region I Madiun is the party responsible for issuing permits for green peacock conservation, so the regulations are issued on the basis of this collaborative program. "Ndalem Kerto" is the second party, or private entity, which serves as a breeding ground and educational tourism site, as well as a center of knowledge for breeding activities. Then there is a group of forest farmers who will become breeding partners for the green peacock species development program, so that these actors have their respective roles.

Breeding and Conservation

Breeding and conservation support efforts to preserve nature, particularly peacocks and the Reog dance culture, which are characteristic of Ponorogo. Local community participation can create community welfare through economic benefits (Mu'tashim & Indahsari, 2021).

Peacock breeding conservation has been implemented in Ponorogo Regency, one example being the *Ndalem Kerto* Educational Tourism located in Ngrupit Village, Jenangan District, Ponorogo Regency.

Green peacock conservation is now very rare or nearly extinct, primarily due to the decline in peacock populations caused by illegal breeding by communities and the increasing exploitation of peacocks (Takandjanji & Sawitri, 2015).

The performance targets for the 2020-2024 natural and ecosystem conservation program include key indicators that must be implemented to ensure optimal results. This area has indicators related to the extent of high-biodiversity forest areas.

Conservation activities in the management of conservation areas involve the utilization of environmental services in conservation areas through essential ecosystem restoration activities (Zainuri, A. M., Takwanto, A., & Syarifuddin, 2022), (Fatmawati, E. F. E. 2018), (Nurzaini et al., 2022).

Seminar on Cultural Conservation and Promoting Conservation in Educational Tourism at Ndalem Kerto. The Head of the East Java Natural Resources Conservation Agency visited the village of Ngrupit to guide the members of the peacock village. This peacock conservation breeding program is highly anticipated to have a positive impact on the community. It must receive full support from the surrounding community to achieve the maximum common goal.

Peacock Village

Peacock Village is a program initiative of the East Java Natural Resources Conservation Agency in developing ecotourism based on green peacock conservation by fostering community groups around the village of Ngrupit Jenangan, Ponorogo Regency, with the slogan "Cultivating Conservation and Conserving Culture" as a slogan for the preservation of green peacocks in the form of breeding by community groups from 2024 to 2028 (5 years) to support the Reog Ponorogo cultural arts.

The "Cultivating Conservation and Conserving Culture" program for the peacock village will be implemented as follows:

1. Forming a Community Group
2. Improving the quality of the group
3. Green peacock breeding
4. Breeding with direct involvement of the Ngrupit village community
5. Merak Village as a breeding ground for green peacocks
6. Economic utilization of green peacocks and their parts.
7. Developing education that involves the local community
8. Connecting Ponorogo tourism hubs

The output plan for the Merak Village Program for the next 5 years, namely 2024-2028, considers environmental conditions, human resources, breeding and wildlife distribution regulations, the socio-economic-cultural conditions of the community, and the

problems faced. Based on the above, the primary objective of the Peacock Village Program is to increase the green peacock population to support the existence of Reog art. The success indicators for this program are:

1. The establishment of the peacock village as a model for green peacock conservation
2. An increase in the green peacock population in captivity
3. The addition of green peacock breeding cages or locations
4. The establishment of peacock villages as educational sites
5. Increased utilization of green peacock feathers as cultural support for Reog Ponorogo.

Table 2. Number of Peacocks at the Ndalem Kerto Educational Tourism

Peacocks Type	Total
Green Peacocks	
Blue Peacocks	
Purple Peacocks	
White Peacocks	
Total	139 Peacocks

Source: research data

The development of conservation education tourism is a manifestation of wildlife conservation that supports tourism. Maintaining wildlife conservation, this program has sustainability for wildlife conservation and ecotourism through synergy, collaboration, and innovation. This peacock village program is expected to maintain the sustainability of Ponorogo's arts. This is because the demand for peacock feathers is relatively high to meet the needs for making dhadhak peacocks, which are one of the characters in reog art.

Kampung Merak is a product of Collaborative Governance practices with a Quadruple Helix model and clear objectives as a program, as it has desired targets and outcomes. The initial process involves determining the desired objectives and outcomes.

Collaborative practices are evident from pre-negotiation, through the negotiation stage, to program implementation, which involves dialogue between actors in an effort to build mutual trust as a commitment that serves as a benchmark for success in the program.

The involvement of all actors is key to the success of this program, as can be seen from the integration of each stage, which culminates in the achievement of objectives, so that the breeding of green peacocks is considered successful, leading to the availability of green peacock feathers as one of the materials for making peacock feathers for reog art.

CONCLUSION

The peacock village program at the "Ndalem Kerto" educational tourism site has been successfully implemented and has resulted in the breeding of a large number of green peacocks. This demonstrates the effectiveness of the Collaborative Governance model with the Quadruple Helix type.

How well do the actors integrate in the various stages of the collaboration program, starting from: pre-negotiation, negotiation stage, to program implementation, which involves

Vol.11, No.2, 2025
Doi: 10.24198/cosmogov.v11i2.61552
<http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/cosmogov/index>

dialogue between actors, followed by building trust in each other and establishing a commitment that becomes the benchmark for success in the program, a common understanding so that all actors understand their tasks in the program, and finally, there are temporary impacts that have already occurred from this program.

The Kampung Merak program aims to ensure the sustainability of cultural activities and the preservation of the green peacock population. It seeks to preserve and increase the green peacock population through community-based breeding, support the demand for green peacock feathers for the Reog Ponorogo cultural art form, and provide conservation or breeding education implemented in the Kampung Merak program through peacock breeding.

REFERENCES

- Ainarwowan, M., Akhiruddin, Sriwahyuni, & Salemodin, R. M. (2023). *Empowerment Strategies in an Effort to Increase the Potential for Ecotourism in the Pulau Bair Beach Area of Tual City*. 3(2), 128–138.
- Alfalasifa, N., & Dewi, B. S. (2019). Konservasi Satwa Liar Secara Ex-Situ di Taman Satwa Lembah Hijau Bandar Lampung. *Jurnal Sylva Lestari*, 7(1), 71–81.
- Amanda, N. A. (2024). *Sinergitas Konservasi Merak Hijau Guna Revitalisasi Kesenian Reog Ponorogo*. 2(3), 678–689.
- Asy'ari, H., & Chanan, M. (2021) Produksi Kerajinan Dadak Merak Terhadap Populasi Jenis Burung Merak Hijau (*Pavo Muticus*) di Kab. Ponorogo. *Tengkawang: Jurnal Ilmu Kehutanan*, 11(1).
- Emma, H., & Rina, M. (2014). Community Based Ecotourism influence the condition of Ecology, Social, and Economic. *Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan*, 02(03), 146–159.
- Fatmawati, E. F. E. (2018). Preservasi, konservasi, dan restorasi bahan perpustakaan. *Libria*, 10(1), 13–32.
- Kuswarno, E. (2007). Tradisi fenomenologi pada penelitian komunikasi kualitatif sebuah pedoman penelitian dari pengalaman penelitian. *Sosiohumaniora*, 9(2), 161.
- Kumianto, R. (2013). Sejarah dan Dinamika Seni Reyog Ponorogo. *ResearchGate, October 2013*, 1–13.
- Mu'tashim, M. R., & Indahsari, K. (2021). Pengembangan Ekowisata di Indonesia. *Jurnal Usahid Solo*, 1(1), 295–308.
- Natardi, N. (2022). Upaya Meningkatkan Pemanfaatan Dan Kualitas Pengelola Potensi Ekonomi Keagamaan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Perspektif*, 15(1), 60–74. <https://doi.org/10.53746/perspektif.v15i1.76>
- Nurzaini, R. R., Gumardes, A., Ganesworo, A., Pratiwi, A., & Heriyadi, M. Y. (2022). *Rencana Strategis 2020 2024 Ditjen Ksdas Revisi* (Vol. 2021). Direktorat Jenderal Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Dan Ekosistem Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan DIPA Kantor Pusat Ditjen KSDAE Tahun Anggaran 2021.
- Ramadhan, R., Asy'ari, H., & Chanan, M. (2021). Produksi Kerajinan Dadak Merak Terhadap Populasi Jenis Burung Merak Hijau (*Pavo Muticus*) di Kabupaten Ponorogo. *Jurnal Tengkawang*, 11(1), 25–31. <https://doi.org/10.26418/jt.v11i1.41614>
- Rosilawati, R., Suparli, L., & Suherti, O. (2023). Relevansi Ide, Konsep, dan Bentuk dalam Proses Kreatif Karya Tari 'Gandrung Liwung' Inspirasi Merak. *Panggung*, 33(1), 41. <https://doi.org/10.26742/panggung.v33i1.2475>
- Safarudin, R., Zulfamanna, Z., Kustati, M., & Sepriyanti, N. (2023). Penelitian kualitatif. *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research*, 3(2), 9680–9694.
- Suherini, T., Cahyana, A., & Subandi. (2021). Burung Merak Hijau Sebagai Sumber Ide Penciptaan Motif Batik. *Ornamen Jurnal Kriya*, 18(1), 1–10.

Vol.11, No.2, 2025

Doi: 10.24198/cosmogov.v11i2.61552

<http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/cosmogov/index>

- Takandjanji, M., & Sawitri, R. (2015). Populasi Burung Merak Hijau (*Pavo muticus* Linneaus, 1766) DI Ekosistem Savana, Taman Nasional Baluran Jawa Timur. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952., 1(April).
- Triastuti, I. (2015). Kajian filsafat tentang kesejahteraan hewan dalam kaitannya dengan pengelolaan di lembaga konservasi. *Yustisi*, 1(1), 8–9.
- Yeni, S. (2020). Ekowisata Sebagai Sumber Belajar Biologi dan Strategi untuk Meningkatkan Kepedulian Siswa Terhadap Lingkungan. *Jurnal Bio Educatio*, 3(2), 59–72.
- Zainuri, A. M., Takwanto, A., & Syarifuddin, A. (2017). Konservasi ekologi hutan mangrove di kecamatan mayangan Kota Probolinggo. *Jurnal Dedikasi*, 14, 01–07.