

THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE EFFORT OF MANGROVE FOREST CONSERVATION IN THE COASTAL AREA OF TARAKAN CITY, KALIMANTAN UTARA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The city of Tarakan has a very wide mangrove forest, as for the phenomena and problems in mangrove conservation, namely the irresponsibility of the community who transfers land functions for personal purposes. Some of the mangrove areas are aquaculture areas by the community and there are residential areas in the mangrove area. The purpose of this study is to analyze and determine the aspects that influence the role of the government in its efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City, North Kalimantan Province. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The research was carried out in the City of Tarakan and the City of Tanjung Selor, the Province of North Kalimantan, for data collection the authors visited the Forestry Service of the Province of North Kalimantan, the KPH of the City of Tarakan and the BLH of the City of Tarakan. Data were collected through direct observation, interviews and documentation. This research resulted in the role of the government as a facilitator, regulator, catalyst and efforts to preserve the mangrove forest of Tarakan City, namely mangrove conservation areas, mangrove replanting, restoration/rehabilitation of mangrove areas, public education and factors that have an influence including the availability of facilities and infrastructure, budget availability, partnerships and community participation. The conclusion shows the role of the government in its efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City as much as possible, but there are still obstacles in the field that are in direct contact with people who carry out activities around the mangrove area and the need for budget fulfillment for the implementation of mangrove forest rehabilitation.

Keywords: *the role of government, mangrove conservation*

A. INTRODUCTION

Tarakan City is a city located in North Kalimantan Province in which there is a biodiversity of both fauna and flora that must be preserved as a balancer for an ecosystem in coastal areas. There is no doubt that Tarakan City has a protected forest that is very well preserved, namely mangroves which are also known as

mangrove trees. The mangroves of Tarakan City are scattered in several sub-districts and become ecotourism because of the beauty of the flora and fauna that exist in the mangrove forest area. Mangrove forests are often found in tropical and subtropical areas with muddy soil conditions which we often find in coastal areas because of their very useful function for retaining coastal abrasion.

Coastal areas based on the *Undang-Undang Nomor 27 Tahun 2007*, can be defined as areas or transition areas between land and marine ecosystems caused by transitions on land and at sea. In the land direction, it covers the sub-district administrative area, while the sea direction is 12 nautical miles when measuring the coastal strip. As for the coastal areas, there are ecosystems that must be preserved, namely mangrove trees which are also called mangroves, in the *Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 73 Tahun 2012* regarding the "National Strategy for Mangrove Ecosystem Management", it is explained that the mangrove ecosystem is a unit between the mangrove vegetation community with fauna and microorganisms so that they can live and grow in coastal areas, especially in tidal areas, lagoons, river estuaries that are protected by sandy mud/mud substrate for the formation of a sustainable habitat harmony. The mangrove ecosystem is a community of mangrove flora that is integrated and associated with fauna and microorganisms that live and grow in coastal areas including lagoons, tides, river estuaries that are protected by mud substrates so that a sustainable ecosystem harmony is formed.

Mangroves are included in the type of protected forest which in the exposure of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999* concerning forestry, which explains that protected forest is a forest area that has the main benefits of protecting life support systems in water management, preventing flooding, preventing erosion, avoiding seawater penetration and keeping the soil fertile. Conservation Forest which has its own characteristics with the main benefit for the preservation of the diversity of plants and animals and their ecosystems.

Mangrove forests are forests that live in deltas, tidal areas or on the edge of the sea. Mangroves have unique properties, this is due to the combination of the characteristics of plants that grow on land and sea. Usually mangrove plants have a root system that is visible on the surface called pneumatophores or breath roots. This is a way to adapt to situations where the soil lacks oxygen or does not even require oxygen. The word mangrove in English is used for plant communities that live in tidal coverage areas or for plant species that make up the community. The word mangrove in Portuguese is used to describe plant varieties, while the word mangal is used to describe the type of plant. (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, 2015)

Mangroves are plant species on tropical beaches, which are influenced by several plant varieties that can live and grow in tidal areas and muddy beaches (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, 2015). This coastal area is defined as an area where the land area is limited by the sea. The boundaries of coastal areas on land are areas that are submerged in water and there are influences from marine processes including tides, sea breezes and sea water penetration, on the contrary, the boundaries of coastal areas at sea are areas that have the influence of natural processing on land areas including deposition and there is laughter that flows into the ocean, and areas of the ocean that are affected by human activities on land

such as logging and forest planting. Based on this explanation, it can be understood that mangroves are a variety of plants that have a myriad of benefits for balancing a regional ecosystem in coastal areas, one of which is in the province of North Kalimantan, namely Tarakan City which is famous for its mangrove trees. Mangrove locations are scattered in several areas of Tarakan City and are conservation areas, namely in Mambirdan Village, Karang Anyar Pantai Village, Juara Laut Village and Pantai Amal Village, which have their respective functions and roles as contributors to the survival of the living creatures around them.

However, in reality there are phenomena and problems of mangrove forests in Tarakan City which must be resolved by the Government related to the efforts made, as for the problem, namely there are house buildings in the mangrove forest area, illegal logging of mangrove trees by parties who are not responsible for personal needs. Some of the mangrove areas are aquaculture areas by the community, there are residential areas in mangrove locations, there are still natural mangrove forests that are claimed to be owned by the community, the level of public awareness is not yet high on the importance of maintaining the condition of mangrove forests. Another problem that exists in the Mambirdan Village is that it changes the function of mangrove forest land through the establishment of housing in the area and the establishment of ponds to catch fish using mangrove trees that are around for spears that support the ponds.

This study aims to analyze the role of the government in its efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City and to determine the factors that influence the role of the government in its efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City, North Kalimantan Province.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Government Role

The role is a dynamic factor of a person's position if the person carries out the rights and obligations according to his position, so that the person has carried out his role. The two cannot be separated because they are mutually dependent on one another. Role shows more on its function, self-adaptation and as a procedure. Then, precisely, someone (an institution) occupies a position or place in society and executes a role (Prastika, 2016).

According to Suhady in Hamami, the government when viewed from the definition is the definitive and organization of the issues of men or ladies in a country state, city, ect. In addition, the government is defined as the overseeing body of a country, state, city. If it is considered based on its nature, government in a broad sense is defined as all powers, namely legislative, executive and judicial powers. In contrast to the definition of government in a narrow sense, it only covers the executive area.

Meanwhile, the role of government according to (Prastika, 2016) includes:

1. Role of Government as facilitator

The facilities provided by the government can be in the form of training, providing assistance or in the form of subsidies for goods and services, in the

form of privileges without exception or dispensation and with predetermined policies.

2. Role of Government as regulator

Issue policies that have a division of authority divided into central and local government authorities. Both of these authorities have the authority to organize their own society.

3. The Government's Role as a Catalyst

Based on the KBBI, the word catalyst means something that causes changes and causes new events. Government participation in this process cannot be done entirely, but only as an accelerated factor. The government can carry out several stages, such as giving awards, empowering communities, providing capital and intellectual infrastructure.

b. Mangrove Conservation Effort

The efforts to preserve mangroves according to (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, 2015) of Tarakan City are :

1. Mangrove Conservation Area

Mangrove forest conservation is an effort to protect, preserve nature by setting aside areas for nature reserves. One form of conservation of mangrove forests is to establish mangrove ecotourism. Conservation can also be seen from the economic and ecological side, where forest conservation in economic terms means trying to allocate natural resources for now, while in terms of ecology, forest conservation is allocating natural resources for now and the future (Handayani, 2020).

2. Mangrove Replanting and Mangrove Nursery in Tarakan City.

Indonesia is one of the countries that has a very large forest area and there are various forest varieties. Mangrove forest is a special area and must be protected. One of the mangrove forest conservation efforts that can be done is by replanting. Planting areas around the coast, which have a high risk of damage. In this effort, the role and intervention of humans is crucial. Because humans are one of the important factors that are faced directly from some of the damage to mangrove forest areas. Through replanting efforts, it is possible to maintain and preserve the area (Prasetya, 2019).

3. Restoring/Rehabilitation of the Mangrove Forest Area of Tarakan City

It can be said that this effort is very similar to the step of replanting. However, there are things that differentiate between the two approaches. One of the distinguishing aspects is human intervention. In the restoration effort, human interference will be minimal, it all depends on the natural and ecosystem capacities to restore the situation. Actually, mangrove forests can improve conditions by themselves, but it takes a long time. Even then, they must go through special circumstances that can help restoration efforts (Prasetya, 2019). Based on the *Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor 3/Menhut-V/2004*, Mangrove forest restoration is an effort to restore degraded forest functions to a condition that is considered good and can lead to ecological and economic benefits.

4. Public education about the importance of mangroves.

Humans are the most important aspect of mangrove forest conservation. If there is no human involvement, conservation activities will not occur. In order for conservation to occur, it is necessary to increase human involvement, which can be done, namely increasing community knowledge related to mangrove forests. Socialization and explanation of the various types of functions and benefits possessed by the forest become very important. When public knowledge increases, awareness will grow to conserve forests. Then there will be many mangrove forest tourism areas. This is one of the efforts to bring the community closer to knowing the importance of the existence of mangrove forests (Prasetya, 2019).

Damaged mangrove forests can be restored through restoration/rehabilitation. Restoration is known as an effort to restore environmental conditions to their original natural conditions. Human interference is kept to a minimum, especially in forcing the will to produce certain mangrove varieties. Therefore, restoration efforts must contain the meaning of providing a way/opportunity for nature to organize / restore itself. Humans are only trying to open the way and the opportunity to accelerate the recovery process, especially in some circumstances. Physical restoration activities will save more costs than forcing direct planting of mangroves.

c. Factor Affecting

According to (Prastika, 2016), the factors that influence the role of the government are:

1. Availability of facilities and infrastructure

This is the government's first stage in developing a plan to achieve its goals. Facilities and infrastructure available and implemented can facilitate the government to implement a planned strategy.

2. Budget availability

The budget is an important factor because the government's financial sources are a means that can be used as a stimulus, an increase in standardization of performance measures that can be used as an evaluation, and a facility with a function as a coordinator of all associations in government activities.

3. Partnership

The basis of good governance, namely transparency, responsibility and value for money, are the principles that form the basis of the interaction model that is carried out between the government, the private sector and the community. The third interaction model is a form of partnership to be able to establish a harmonious relationship so that the realization of good governance conditions.

4. Community participation

The active role of the community is so important because the community is an aspect that is able to maximize the role of the government because the community is the subject and object of policy that can participate and assist in the implementation of government policies.

C. METHOD

a. Types of Research

To obtain this research in obtaining a specific description, so that in this study the researcher used a descriptive method and conducted an analysis with a qualitative analysis approach. So that the researcher applies a descriptive model and uses a qualitative analysis method called a qualitative descriptive method, which in this method will carry out a deeper description of the situation or research process, because descriptive research has the intention to provide an overview of the relationship of an event or symptom to obtain information. related to events that occur to the problem to be studied.

The descriptive definition in question is to obtain clear information about events or symptoms in order to determine the nature of the information provider at the research site. In qualitative descriptive research, generally it does not aim to test hypotheses where this research intends to describe variables or conditions under certain conditions (Bungin, 2008).

In this study, researchers conducted research with a research team to collect data designed to increase knowledge about the world of information. In relation to the research objectives that have been set, so that qualitatively it is able to describe problems related to the role of the government in preserving mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan North Kalimantan Province.

b. Object of Research

The object of this research is the Tarakan City Government in this case which handles mangrove processing, namely the Environment Service and Forest Management Unit and the North Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service located in Tanjung Selor City. The parameters to be studied are the role of the government in its efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City, North Kalimantan Province and the Factors that influence the Government's Role in Efforts to Preserve Mangrove Forests.

c. Research Sites

This research was carried out in Tanjung Selor City and Tarakan City, North Kalimantan Province, where in collecting data the authors visited the Tarakan City Government, especially those who handle mangrove processing, namely the Environment Service and Forest Management Unit and the Forestry Service in Tanjung Selor City, North Kalimantan Province. The research is planned to last for 1 (one) year, starting from the beginning of the research submission.

d. Data Collection Technique

For data collection, there are two data including: primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly when conducting research at the location under study in the form of interviews and observations on the subject matter. In contrast to secondary data, this data is data obtained from other researchers or institutions in the form of publications, reports, documents, journals or articles and books related to what is being studied (Idrus, 2009).

A study requires several approaches to collect data in order to obtain accurate and reliable data, as for the three stages that the authors did to obtain data, namely:

1. Entering the Research Place (Getting In)

At this stage, the previous researcher gave a research letter to the relevant Office in Tarakan City and North Kalimantan Province in order to obtain the information and data needed to conduct research. This is an effort to avoid data manipulation and to make it more subjective.

2. Being at the Research Site (Getting Along)

In the next stage, researchers get empirical data on all lines and carry out cross data in stages, starting from the relevant agencies. Furthermore, digging information by discussing that is seen based on the views of researchers with information providers. Then, the results of the discussion will be managed by the researcher and interpreted according to his own approach, theory and opinion. Therefore, the complete information obtained is in line with the stated research objectives.

3. Data Collection (Logging The Data)

To obtain research data, use the following approaches:

a) Interview (interview)

It is carried out in an open and structured manner through Questions and Answers by focusing on the problem so that the informants collected are complete and in-depth. Open relates to honest and objective statements in order to provide truthful information.

b) Observation

This direct or indirect observation is used to observe the process. This was done to add primary and secondary data that had previously been collected.

c) Documentation

This approach aims to obtain secondary data in the form of regulations, decisions, archives and other documents related to public responses to the Blue tradition in Bulungan District.

e. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique applied is to examine the data obtained from sources, both interviews, observations and official documents or personal documents. Substantively related to the flow of thinking above can be described as follows:

1. Data Collection

Collecting data is initial data or processed data collected from informants, both primary and secondary. Primary data was obtained based on interviews with key informants and informants, and secondary data was obtained based on reports and documentation.

2. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and/or processing data that appears in a full corpus of field notes, tankips, interviews, other documents and empirical material. With condensation can make the data more robust.

3. Data Presentation

Presenting data is a series of information organized with the opportunity to draw conclusions and activities. The presentation of data in the region is presented through graphs, networks or tables. All of them are structured to

collect information that is arranged in a form that is easily accessible and understandable. Like data reduction, presenting data cannot be separated from analysis, because it is part of analysis.

4. Drawing Conclusions/Verification

At the beginning of collecting data the researchers will begin to explore the meaning of objects, taking into account regularities, patterns of explanation, possible configurations, possible causes and propositions. In conclusion, checking is also carried out during the study, the meaning obtained from the data must also be tested for validity, compatibility which is its validity.

The presentation of the data is done to describe the data in a simple, complete and integrative way that is used to determine the next stage, whether the researchers still need to conduct a search or not, so that the data presentation does not deviate from the direction of the investigation.

Then, drawing conclusions is done conditionally verified with a series of activities reviewing written notes, besides that it is also carried out on the role of information providers in order to test the validity of the data, data alignment and the strength of meaning created from the data that is researched from the field.

Next, draw conclusions, especially after the data has been collected in saturation, because the information cannot be extracted or because the data shows the same topic over and over again. Drawing this conclusion is intended for researchers to be independent and objective on the data generated from the research. It must be emphasized that data analysis is carried out in stages and carried out interactively, which means that from the preparation of the proposal to the preparation of the research report. Data analysis activities are carried out gradually and interconnected in order to obtain data that is increasingly rich in information to conclude research results. The data obtained will be analyzed using qualitative methods for interactive models, including: data reduction, presenting data and drawing conclusions to interweave before, during and after data collection in parallel to build general ideas for interactive model analysis (Miles et al., 2014).

D. EXPLANATION

The role of the government is the process of implementing government activities in a country which includes areas where activities must be carried out in order to be carried out and achieve certain goals. In terms of efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City, there is also a role for the Government so that it can preserve mangrove forests. The role of the Government is in several ways, including:

First, the role of the Government as a facilitator, namely what is available by the government in the form of training, providing assistance or in the form of subsidies for goods and services, in the form of special privileges without exception or dispensation and with predetermined policies. From this explanation, it can be seen that the role of the government in its efforts to preserve the mangrove forest of Tarakan City is to become a facilitator by providing training for employees and the community to supervise mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City.

Second, the role of the government as a regulator is to make a policy that divides authority into the authority of the central and local governments. Both of these authorities have the authority to organize their own society. From this, the Government of Tarakan City itself has made several policies related to Mangrove Forests which are useful for preserving and protecting the Mangrove Forest of Tarakan City. The following are some of the policies that are packaged in the Tarakan City Regional Regulation, among others, the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Tarakan Nomor 21 Tahun 1991* concerning Urban Forests, the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Tarakan Nomor 04 Tahun 2002* concerning the Prohibition and Supervision of Mangrove Forests, the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Tarakan Nomor 12 Tahun 2004* concerning Protection of Forests and Forest Products, and the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Tarakan Nomor 04 Tahun 2012* concerning the Regional Spatial Plan for the City of Tarakan.

Third, the role of the government as a catalyst. Based on the KBBI, the word catalyst means something that causes changes and causes new events. Government participation in this process cannot be done entirely, but only as an accelerated factor. The government can carry out several stages, such as giving awards, empowering communities, providing capital and intellectual infrastructure.

In this case, the role of the Government in its efforts to preserve the mangrove forest of Tarakan City is as a catalyst, namely the Government is making progress and changes in the process of preserving the mangrove forest of Tarakan City by making the mangrove forest area a conservation area that has many benefits in the process of maintaining mangrove forests in coastal areas. Tarakan City, North Kalimantan Province. From this, there are several Efforts to Preserve Mangrove Forests in Tarakan City, North Kalimantan Province, among others, namely::

1. Mangrove Conservation Area

As it is known that Mangrove Conservation is an effort made to protect and preserve forest and natural areas to form an area allowance as a nature reserve. One form of conservation area is by making the mangrove forest area a mangrove forest ecotourism area. Conservation can be seen from the ecological and economic point of view, where forest conservation in economic terms means trying to allocate natural resources for now, while in terms of ecology, forest conservation is allocating natural resources for the present and the future.

Furthermore, the role of the Government in its efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the Tarakan City area is to make several mangrove forest areas in the coastal area of Tarakan City a mangrove conservation area, this is done so that there is protection and preservation of mangrove forest areas from damage caused by nature itself. and damage caused by human activities. The mangrove conservation area of Tarakan City consists of:

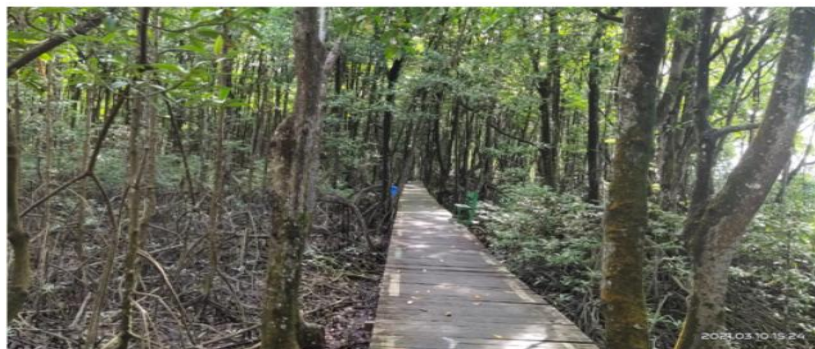
Table 1. Mangrove Conservation Area of Tarakan City

No.	Mangrove Conservation Name	Land Area	Benefit
1	Mangrove and Proboscis Bekantan Conservation Area (KKMB)	22 Ha	Protected Zone, Tourism Zone, Education Zone and Research Zone and Utilization Zone
2	Mangrove and Crab Conservation Area (KKMK) or the Long Boom Mangrove Conservation Area	5.67 Ha	Protected Zone, Tourism Zone, Education Zone and Research Zone and Utilization Zone

Source: DLH Tarakan City, 2015

- a) Mangrove and Proboscis Bekantan Conservation Area (KKMB) in West Tarakan District has an area of 22 hectares which is functioned as a protection zone, tourism zone, education zone and utilization zone. This conservation area is a mangrove forest area that continues to be maintained and is still in the development stage for organisms that are maintaining their lives and have animals that are difficult to find in other areas. Over time the Mangrove Conservation Area located on Jalan Gajah Mada was originally based on the *Surat Keputusan Walikota Tarakan Nomor 591/HK-V/257/2001* concerning the Utilization of the Mangrove Forest of Tarakan City, then it was designated as a Mangrove Forest Area with an area of only 9 hectares. . However, in the conservation efforts carried out by the Tarakan City Government and wishing to carry out floating in 2006 and with the agreement of the Tarakan City Government and Tarakan City DPRD, this KKMB was enlarged to reach 22 Ha. The purpose of its establishment is to maintain the ecological function of coastal areas from damage and to make ecotourism zones, education zones, and research zones. As a tourist attraction, the Mangrove and Bekantan Conservation Areas can be the main alternative for tourism, both for the people of Tarakan City itself and from outside Tarakan City to see the flora and fauna living in the Mangrove Forest Area such as Proboscis Monkeys, Mangrove Crab and Tempakul. KKMB is located in the center of Tarakan City so that the entrance to the area that is used as a tourist spot is very affordable for visitors to visit. This conservation area has been supported by supporting facilities and infrastructure for tourism, but there are several shortcomings, namely there are still bridges that serve as roads that are damaged/perforated in some areas and animal houses that look poorly maintained due to the need for a large enough budget for repairs. However, overall this mangrove and proboscis monkey conservation area is still good and still suitable for people who want to travel to see the mangroves and proboscis monkeys.

Figure 1. Mangrove and Proboscis Bekantan Conservation Area



Source: Photo by Researcher, 2021

- b) Mangrove and Crab Conservation Area (KKMK) or the Long Boom Mangrove Conservation Area which has an area of about 5.67 Ha. This Mangrove Forest Conservation Area is an area that has been freed by the Tarakan City Government to be used as a conservation area, so that its management can be carried out optimally, because the area is an area located in the coastal area of Tarakan City. The total forest area of ± 24.95 Ha, which is 19.28 (77.27%) is still relatively good, while the remaining 5.67 Ha (22.73%) is in the form of young mangrove vegetation (seedling and sapling level) which is the result of rehabilitation planting. The Mangrove and Crab Conservation Area in Boom Panjang is used as a protection zone, tourism zone, education zone and research zone. The mangrove and crab conservation area located in the long boom area also has road access to locations that are easy to pass, but in this mangrove forest area there are no supporting facilities and infrastructure if people want to travel to the area, in this area only there is a bridge to cross it. So far, this mangrove and crab conservation area has only been explored as a place to conduct research, a place to develop mangroves and a place to conduct mangrove nurseries. This mangrove forest area is still in good condition, but there are people who build shelter in the Mangrove and Crab Conservation area which has become a mangrove conservation area in Tarakan City.

Figure 2. Mangrove and Crab Conservation Area



Source: Photographed by Researchers, 2021

2. Mangrove Replanting and Mangrove Nurseries

In addition to mangrove conservation, the Tarakan City Government also carries out replanting and mangrove nurseries, because they are very important in the preservation of mangrove forests. Mangrove planting is carried out around coastal areas which have a great chance of being threatened by damage caused by natural factors or from human factors themselves who carry out activities around the mangrove forest area. Through replanting efforts and conducting nurseries, it will be possible to maintain the preservation of the mangrove forest area.

From this explanation that Mangrove Replanting and Nurseries in the mangrove forest area of Tarakan City had been carried out before the Covid-19 occurred, but after the pandemic, it has not been carried out again because planting involves many people so it takes the right time after the end of the pandemic. for replanting. However, the nursery is still being carried out which is placed at the KKMK located in Boom Panjang, Pamusian Village.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic hit, mangrove replanting activities were often carried out which in 2019 in conjunction with the 74th Anniversary of the TNI and the Mayor of Tarakan and the community carried out mangrove replanting in the Mambirdan Exit, East Tarakan District, which is a residential area and also one of the areas mangrove forest in the coastal area of Tarakan City. And in 2018 the Government, the Private Party, namely PT. Pertamina (Persero) has a Mangrove Conservation program in the Mangrove and Boom Panjang Crab Conservation area with a total of 3,500 seeds planted and 1,500 seedlings planted in the Coastal Area of Lingkas Ujung Village.

In addition, the Government through the Environmental Service in 2021 there will be a mangrove nursery program which will be carried out in the Mangrove and Crab Conservation Area of Pamusian Village and also there are still remaining mangrove seedlings provided by the Provincial Forestry Service from 2017 around 33,000 seedlings. From this it can be seen that the role of the Tarakan City Government, assisted by the private sector, has been trying to replant mangroves and mangrove nurseries in an effort to preserve mangrove forests in the Coastal area of Tarakan City, North Kalimantan Province.

3. Restoration/Rehabilitation of Mangrove Area

In addition to making mangrove conservation areas and carrying out replanting and mangrove nurseries, the Tarakan City Government also carries out restoration/rehabilitation of mangrove areas. This effort is similar to the effort to replant mangroves, but there are differences between replanting and mangrove restoration/rehabilitation. Where in restoration there is little human intervention, it depends on the effectiveness of nature and the environment to control the situation so that the mangrove forest can repair itself naturally, but it takes a little longer than human intervention. Unlike the case with rehabilitation, which according to the *Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor 3/Menhut-V/2004*, mangrove forest rehabilitation is an attempt to restore degraded forest functions to a condition that is considered good and can lead to ecological and economic benefits.

From this explanation, restoration/rehabilitation is carried out if the mangrove area is damaged and there is critical land that must be repaired immediately. In an effort to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of

Tarakan City, restoration/rehabilitation has been carried out in the mangrove area, but the success rate is small for mangroves on the outskirts of the coast, for example the mangroves in the Amal Beach Exit, because the area is an area with strong waves and fishing activities require different types of mangrove seedlings from the mangroves that are normally planted. Therefore, a mature concept is needed so that the success rate is high.

Furthermore, the rehabilitation of mangrove areas will also be carried out and in the process stage located in the Mangrove and Crab Conservation Area due to logging, so that improvements must be made immediately by rehabilitating mangroves so that the area can return to its function. In addition, Tarakan City is one of several cities in Indonesia which is the location for the construction of the Mega Mangrove Project (MMP), which is a stretch of nursery with a diversity of mangrove varieties so that these activities can become a center for mangrove activities, including ecotourism. The plan for the mangrove nursery area in Tarakan City consists of 2 Ha nursery facilities, 2 Ha supporting facilities and a 1 Ha garden with a capacity of 1 million mangrove seedlings to be planted annually.

4. Educate the Community About the Importance of Mangroves

The community is a collection of humans in a group, in this case the community is a crucial factor as a supporter of the success of the Government's program of activities as an effort to preserve the Mangrove forest in the coastal area of Tarakan City. If there is no human intervention, it is certain that mangrove conservation efforts will not run optimally. Education to the community is one way that is given in an effort to conserve mangroves by providing knowledge to the community about the importance of preserving mangrove forests because it has a very useful function to maintain coastal abrasion and so on. So from this it can raise public awareness of how important mangroves are to be preserved. This is one of the government's roles in its efforts to preserve the mangrove forest of Tarakan City, North Kalimantan Province.

Public education has been carried out by the Government of Tarakan City in various ways, one of which is through direct warnings to people who are caught logging in the mangrove debt area of Tarakan City. In addition, education is also carried out to the community if there are reports and direct calls to the mangrove forest area in case of damage. In addition to direct warnings, education is carried out by providing socialization about the importance of protecting mangrove forests by inserting materials on mangrove education to be included in socialization in schools, student groups and non-governmental organizations, but more focused on people living in coastal areas. mangroves.

So far, the education carried out by the community has been maximized to open public awareness of the importance of mangrove forests to preserve the surrounding ecosystem. However, public awareness is still lacking, so there are still people who do damage to the mangrove forest community to be used as economic needs and build houses in the mangrove forest area so that it causes severe damage to the sustainability of the mangrove forest and the surrounding ecosystem.

The Role Of The Government In The Effort Of Mangrove Forest Conservation In The Coastal Area Of Tarakan City

The role of the Government as an effort to preserve the Mangrove forest in the coastal area of Tarakan City, there are factors that influence the success of the Government's role. These factors include:

1. Availability of Facilities and Infrastructure

The first factor that influences the Government's Role in Mangrove Forest Conservation Efforts is the availability of facilities and infrastructure which is an initial process from the Government in order to achieve a big goal of a plan. If the facilities and infrastructure are met, it can facilitate the Government in the process of implementing a program that has been planned. Especially in the Tarakan City Mangrove Forest Conservation Efforts, facilities and infrastructure are very supportive things to make the mangrove forest area an ecotourism area supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure.

One of the Government's roles is to provide facilities and infrastructure in mangrove conservation areas, especially in KKMB and KKMK which are mangrove conservation areas that are used as tourist, educational and research sites. The facilities and infrastructure provided are proper bridges along the mangrove area, public toilets, prayer rooms for places of worship, chairs for resting and taking pictures, the availability of trash cans at every corner, maps of mangrove locations, directions, and other supporting infrastructure facilities located in the area. the mangrove conservation area of Tarakan City. The facilities and infrastructure are still available in KKMB only, for KKMK there are no supporting facilities and infrastructure, only bridges and signposts.

Figure 3. Mangrove facilities and infrastructure in Tarakan City



Source: Photographed by Researchers, 2021

2. Budget Availability

The second factor that affects the government's role in its efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City is the availability of an

adequate budget. This becomes very important because it is the source of the implementation of Government activities and is a tool that can be an employee motivation, and a means of developing an activity, as well as being the coordinator of all work units in government activities.

Of course, in an effort to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City, a large budget is needed to solve problems in the process of repairing damaged mangrove forests. There are patterns that must be right for the success of mangrove planting which of course requires a large budget such as breakwaters and so on, but to make this it must be done with careful calculations so that the budget given is not useless due to failure. It is known that the city of Tarakan is a coastal area so that for mangroves that are planted especially on the coast which is an area exposed to large waves and is an area for fishing boats to pass by so it is feared that the success will be small, therefore appropriate patterns are needed for the success of mangrove planting in the area. In contrast to the mangrove area, which is in an area that is less exposed to waves and lacks community activities, the success rate of mangrove planting can be high.

3. Partnership

The third factor that influences the government's role in its efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City, Kaltara Province is the existence of a good partnership between the Government, the Private Party and the community. The existence of good governance principles which include: transparency, accountability and value for money, which are the basic things in the pattern of linkages that occur between the Government, Private and Community. The form of partnership is a pattern that forms an atmosphere of good governance. In terms of Preserving the Mangrove Forest of Tarakan City, partnership is very influential in the process of success because of the collaboration between the Government, Private and Community.

The partnership in question is the existence of the Government as a facilitator, the existence of the private sector as a donor of funds, namely companies located in Tarakan City such as PT. Pertamina (Persero), IDEC, BI, Telkom, PT. Mustika, and many others, and no less important are the people who participate in the mangrove planting process. This partnership is called Trimitra.

4. Community Participation

The fourth factor that affects the role of the government in its efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City, Kaltara Province is the participation of the community which helps in optimizing the role of the Government because the community is the subject and object that assists the Government in implementing policies. Community participation is very much needed in assisting Government activities in order to realize the objectives of Government activities. In particular, his efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City, Kaltara Province.

Community participation in mangrove conservation efforts in Tarakan City is by directly involving the community in any mangrove planting activities in coastal areas of mangrove forests that are damaged by community activities or natural damage by nature and if there is critical land that must be planted immediately.

It is known that community participation is one of the most influential aspects for the implementation and success of the Government's role due to good participation in society. Especially with regard to the mangrove forest of Tarakan City, community participation is considered capable of providing a very important role in every process of Government activities, especially in the Efforts to Preserve the Tarakan City Mangrove Forest.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and the discussion previously presented, it can be concluded that the role of the First Government as a Facilitator is to facilitate training for employees and the community in the process of preserving mangrove forests in the supervision process. Furthermore, the second is the role of the government as a regulator by making several policies related to mangrove forests that are used for the preservation of mangrove forests in the Tarakan City area. And the third is the role of the Government as a catalyst, namely by making improvements and transformations for the better in the process of preserving the mangrove forest of Tarakan City by turning the mangrove forest into a conservation area. Based on this, efforts to preserve mangrove forests in the coastal area of Tarakan City, Kaltara, are making several efforts including: (1). Making a Mangrove Conservation Area, namely a Mangrove and Proboscis Monkey Conservation Area and a Mangrove and Crab Conservation Area, (2). Performing Mangrove Replanting and Mangrove Nurseries, (3) Performing Mangrove Area Restoration/Rehabilitation, (4). Providing Public Education About the Importance of Mangroves. From the results of the study that the Tarakan City Government has carried out as much as possible but due to insufficient budget so that there are some mangrove forest conservation areas that are still not maintained and also because of community activities in the mangrove forest area so that there are several mangrove forest areas that have been damaged. Factors that influence the role of the Government in its efforts to preserve the mangrove forest of Tarakan City include: (1). By providing the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure in the conservation area of mangrove forests and proboscis monkeys which are tourist attractions in Tarakan City as well as facilities and infrastructure in the supervision process, (2). Availability of a large enough budget in the process of preserving the mangrove forest of Tarakan City. (3). Partnerships carried out as Trimitra carried out by the Government, the private sector and the community itself, (4). Community participation in the process of repairing damaged mangrove forests by participating in the process of planting mangrove seedlings and monitoring mangrove forests in Tarakan City, North Kalimantan Province.

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