Stakeholder analysis in conflict managing: a case study of forest management Unit Jeneberang II

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Abstract. The conflicts that occurred in the forest area today become controversies amid discussions of several parties, including the forest management unit Jeneberang II which is now being lively talked about in the field of forestry, especially in the area of Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II within the region of South Sulawesi. On this occasion, we would like to see the stakeholders and how they are involved in the conflict management at Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II. We observe the influence and interest of stakeholders in the management of conflicts that occur. We use document analysis, observation, and interviews directly with a variety of stakeholders. We found a role in the management of conflicts based on the biggest influence and interests of stakeholders categorized in groups Key Players is Head of Forest Management, group of functional departments, Division of Planning and Forest Utilization, Division of protection and Community empowerment, Forestry staff, forest rangers, and forest Farmer Group.

1. Introduction
Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II, which is administratively distributed by the territory that covers the district Bantaeng area of 5,857 Ha (19.38%), Bulukumba District covering 6,259 Ha (20.71%) and Sinjai Regency covering 18,100 Ha (59.90%) To provide a very large mandate to all stakeholders in managing conflicts in the area of the Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II [1]. The development of Forest Management became one of the national priorities to make it happen to require stakeholder commitment. Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II ensures that the work plans are built based on the needs and interests of different stakeholders, including in the case of addressing conflicts occurring in the managing of the Forest Management.

The controversy that occurred amid the community is caused by various problems. The conflict is caused by problems of inequality and injustice that arise as social, cultural and economic issues. In a theory mentioned several objectives that want to be achieved such as changing structures and frameworks that lead to inequality and injustice including economic gaps, improving the linkage of relationships and long-term attitudes between Parties who are experiencing conflicts, develop various processes and systems to promote empowerment, justice, peace, forgiveness, conjugation, and confession [2–4].

In the last few years in the managing of forest management unit jeneberang II, there are many tenural conflicts that occur in some areas, including the border of the district that is still not resolved due to the absence of Equal understanding by stakeholders in the region.
Currently, the Stakeholder that can be a support to the completion of several conflicts that occurred in the territory of the forest management unit Jeneberang II. Stakeholder analysis is an important step in determining efforts to manage the conflict that occurs in Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II. Stakeholder analysis is used to identify related parties in the managing conflict of the Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II. Success in the determination of public policy and support for the resolution of one particular problem is highly dependent on the stakeholders [3–5]. Related and direct role in the management of the Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II.

This issue led to the need for this research on the mandated stakeholders that in determining the role and interests of the parties concerned in the management of conflicts [6] and the boiling of a number of binding and uninvolved roles to eliminate conflicts and how they influence and Interest in the area of the Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II

2. Method
This research uses the stakeholder analysis gained from the observation results, interviews and search of relevant documents. The determination of informant is done using purposive technique (the deliberate retrieval of the informant). Data on interviews, observations, and data derived from documentation and document South Sulawesi governor's regulation (No). 45 of 2018 search results for the management of conflicts are being administered and processed with descriptive analysis and determination of influence and Interest by making the scoring [7].

Based on the influence and Interest of each Stakeholder that is categorized into four types, such as [8]:

- Stakeholders with a high level of Interest but have a low influence are classified as a subject. These stakeholders have the low capacity in achieving goals, but can be influential by forming alliances with other stakeholders. These stakeholders can often be very helpful so that relationships with these stakeholders must be maintained properly.
- Stakeholders with a high level of Interest and influence are classified as Key Players. These stakeholders must be more actively involved, including in evaluating new strategies.
- Stakeholders with low levels of Interest and influence are classified as Crowd. Little consideration is needed to involve these stakeholders further because their interests and influence usually change over time. These stakeholders must be monitored and communicated well.
- Stakeholders with a low level of Interest but have a high influence are classified as Contest setters. These stakeholders can pose risks so their existence needs to be monitored and managed properly. These stakeholders can turn into key players because of an event. Good relations with these stakeholders continue to be fostered. For this reason, all the information needed must be provided so that they can continue to play an active role in achieving the goals.

![Figure 1. Stakeholder analysis matrix](image-url)
3. Result

3.1. Identification of stakeholders and their role in conflict management in Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II.

The results of stakeholder identification obtained in conflict management at Jeneberang II. Stakeholders in this case are involved in conflict management [9–11]. These stakeholders have 3 sub-system components, namely the policy making subsystem, service providers, and impact recipients. The role of stakeholders in conflict management in Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II.

Table 1. The role of stakeholders in conflict management in Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II

| No | Category               | Stakeholder                                      | Description                                                                 |
|----|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Forest management unit jeneberang II | Head of forest management                         | Have a role the operational, technical implementer of the forest management unit based on the working area |
|    |                        | Sub-division of administration                   | Have a role technical and administrative service for programming, reporting, general, staffing, and spatial planning within the UPT environment |
|    |                        | Group functional department                      | Have a role functional technical implementer in forest management           |
|    |                        | Division of forest planning and utilization      | Role as operational technical implementer of forest planning and utilization as well as forest protection and community empowerment based on the work area |
|    |                        | Division of forest protection and community empowerment | Role as community companion in the management of forest areas                |
|    |                        | Forest staff                                      | Role as community companion in the management of forest areas                |
| 2  | Government agencies   | Regional government (district, camat/lurah, village and hamlet) | Have a role protector, accommodate, and channel the aspirations of the community. |
| 3  | Community institutions| Institutions ngos                                | Acting as a facilitator and mediator                                         |
| 4  | Community             | Forest farmer group                               | Role as implementing activities in forest areas                             |
|    |                        | Community leaders                                 | Role as decision maker to be community-level.                               |
| 5  | Society               | Society/farmer                                    | A role in the supervision and protection of forest areas.                   |
3.2. Stakeholder level in conflict management at Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II.
The level of stakeholders in the management of conflict management is classified into 2 levels,according to the level of influence and level of Interest.

3.2.1. Level of influence. The level of influence of stakeholders in conflict management at Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II uses five variables, namely condition, personality, compensation, feasibility, and organization. They were then classified by the number of scores gained from the stakeholder analysis results.

| No | Stakeholder                                           | Score | Total score |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
|    |                                                       | I     | II          | III | IV | V |     |
| 1  | Head of forest management                             | 5     | 5           | 3   | 5  | 3 | 21  |
| 2  | Sub-division of administration                        | 2     | 3           | 3   | 2  | 1 | 11  |
| 3  | Group functional department                           | 3     | 3           | 3   | 3  | 2 | 14  |
| 4  | Division of forest planning and utilization           | 3     | 3           | 3   | 2  | 2 | 13  |
| 5  | Division of forest protection and community empowerment| 3     | 5           | 3   | 2  | 3 | 16  |
| 6  | Forest staff                                          | 3     | 4           | 3   | 4  | 3 | 17  |
| 7  | Forest rangers                                        | 3     | 3           | 3   | 3  | 4 | 16  |
| 8  | Regional government (district, camat/lurah, village and hamlet) | 2     | 3           | 3   | 3  | 1 | 12  |
| 9  | Institutions ngos                                    | 1     | 2           | 2   | 2  | 2 | 9   |
| 10 | Forest farmer group                                   | 3     | 4           | 5   | 4  | 3 | 19  |
| 11 | Community leaders                                    | 2     | 1           | 2   | 3  | 1 | 9   |
| 12 | Society/farmer                                       | 3     | 4           | 3   | 2  | 2 | 14  |

3.2.2. Level of Interest. The level of interest stakeholder in conflict management at Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II uses five variables: benefits, levels of dependency, involvement, work program presentation, and classifying roles according to the number of scores obtained from the stakeholder analysis results.

| No | Stakeholder                                           | Score | Total score |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
|    |                                                       | I     | II          | III | IV | V |     |
| 1  | Head of forest management                             | 5     | 4           | 5   | 4  | 4 | 22  |
| 2  | Sub-division of administration                        | 3     | 3           | 3   | 3  | 4 | 16  |
| 3  | Group functional department                           | 3     | 3           | 4   | 3  | 4 | 17  |
| 4  | Division of forest planning and utilization           | 3     | 3           | 3   | 3  | 4 | 16  |
| 5  | Division of forest protection and community empowerment| 5     | 5           | 3   | 3  | 4 | 20  |
| 6  | Forest staff                                          | 4     | 3           | 5   | 4  | 4 | 20  |
| 7  | Forest rangers                                        | 3     | 3           | 4   | 3  | 4 | 17  |
| 8  | Regional government (district, camat/lurah, village and hamlet) | 4     | 3           | 4   | 3  | 3 | 17  |
3.3. Stakeholder matrix in management of conflict management at Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II

The stakeholder mapping matrix of conflict management in Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II is classified based on the level of influence and interest which is then divided into four categories namely subject, key players, Crownd, Content setters.

| Stakeholders                  | Influence | Interest |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Institutions ngos             | 2         | 2        |
| Forest farmer group           | 4         | 3        |
| Community leaders             | 1         | 2        |
| Society/farmer                | 1         | 1        |

3.3.1. Subject. Stakeholders with a high level of interest but have a low influence classified as Subjects. In the conflict management at Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II, which belongs to the category of subjects, is the Sub-Division of Administration and Regional government. These stakeholders have a high interest in achieving the objectives but are still assessed less, Other Stakeholders. These stakeholders will often be very helpful so that the relationship with stakeholders must be kept well.
3.3.2. **Key players.** Stakeholders with high levels of interest and influence are classified as Key Players. In managing the Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II which belongs to the category of key players, is Head of Forest Management, a group of functional departments, Division of Planning and Forest Utilization, Division of protection and Community empowerment, Forestry staff, forest rangers, and forest Farmer Group. These Stakeholders must be more actively involved in the full included in evaluating new strategies.

3.3.3. **Crowd.** Stakeholders with low interest and influence levels are classified as Crowd. In the management of the Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II, which belongs to the crowded category, institutions NGOs and community leaders needed a little consideration to involve these stakeholders further because of the interests and influences that have usually Change over time. These Stakeholders must remain monitored and well established.

3.3.4. **Contest setters.** Stakeholders with low-interest rates but have a high influence classified as Contest setters. In the management of the Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II, which belongs to the category of Contest setters, is society/farmers. These stakeholders can bring risks so that their existence needs to be monitored and managed properly. This Stakeholder can turn into key players because of an event. Good relations with this Stakeholder continue to be built. Therefore, all the information needed must remain given so that they can continue to play an active role in achieving the objectives.

4. **Conclusion**

Stakeholders in the management of the Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II has a role in conflict management that is based on the influence and interests of the stakeholders who are categorized in the following groups (1) Subject: Sub-Division of Administration and Regional government, (2) Key Players: Head of Forest Management, group of functional departments, Division of Planning and Forest Utilization, Division of protection and Community empowerment, Forestry staff, forest rangers, and forest Farmer Group (3) Crowd: Institutions NGOs and community leaders (4) Contest Setters: society/farmers.

Each Stakeholder in several categories has different roles in formulating conflict management such as planning, managing, reviewing, supervising, even getting involved in the conflict. The management of conflicts based on the biggest influence and interests of stakeholders categorized in groups Key Players. Conflict management in Forest Management Unit Jeneberang II is a separate mandate for managing it.

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