



Effectiveness of the UNESCO Global Geoparks Regime on Local Community Development in the Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark Area

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Abstract. This article aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the UNESCO Global Geoparks regime in promoting the development of the local community in the Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark area. This research is conducted using a qualitative approach and gathers data from various sources, including interviews with key stakeholders, documentation, and relevant literature reviews. The Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark area is a site that combines geological, natural, and cultural values with the goal of preservation and sustainable development. UNESCO Global Geoparks are internationally recognized as the best model for geotourism management, conservation, and local community participation. This article focuses on the impact of the UNESCO Global Geoparks regime on empowering the local community and promoting sustainable economic development. The research finds that the UNESCO Global Geoparks regime has made significant contributions in strengthening the participation of the local community in the management and preservation of the Rinjani-Lombok area. The education and training programs organized by this regime have increased the awareness of the local community about the importance of sustainability and the conservation of geological and natural resources. Consequently, the local community becomes more conscious of their responsibility in preserving the uniqueness of their geological and cultural heritage. Furthermore, through a participatory approach, this regime has facilitated collaboration between the local community, the government, and the private sector in developing ecotourism businesses and local products. The active involvement of the local community in the sustainable tourism industry has also increased their economic income and strengthened the economic sustainability of the region. However, several challenges have also been identified during this research. Some of them include issues related to access to resources and adequate training for the local community, stricter monitoring of high-risk ecotourism activities, and the need for further capacity building for the geopark management institutions to involve the local community more effectively.

Keywords: UNESCO Global Geoparks, Local Community, Community Empowerment, Geotourism, Conservation.

BACKGROUND

Since being selected and designated as part of the UNESCO Global Geoparks in 2018, the Rinjani Mountain National Park Area or Rinji-Lombok UNESCO Global geopark (RL-UGGp) has the responsibility to carry out what has been demanded by UNESCO Globalized Geopark. RLUG Gp is responsible for performing the role of the World Geoparc to develop the Lombok rinjani area with its 3 (three) main pillars namely the conservation, education, and development of the economy of the community sustainably by continuing to manage and develop the potentials of the already identified RL- UGGp. This responsibility is a challenge for the RL-UGGp to implement programmes that are in line with what has been demanded by UNESCO. Geoparks are a form of program carried out by UNESCO in which the region has a single geographical area that unites sites and landscapes of international geological significance managed with a holistic concept as a conservation or protection area, providing education or education to the communities in the region, and sustainable development in the area.

Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark (RL-UGGp). RL UGGp has an outstanding geological value or geological uniqueness. RL-uggp is located on a volcanic island that develops as a result of the subduction of the Indian Ocean Plate below the Southeast Asian Plateau. There are three phases of the quarter vulcanic complex in the geopark: Punikan Mountain & Nangi Mountain in the western part of Lombok Island (stage 1), Mount Sembalun in the eastern part (step 2), and Rinjani Volcanic Complex (stage 3), which is the highest peak in Lesser Sunda with a height of 3,726 m. Rinjani formed about 12,000 to 6,000 years ago. Two volcanoes already existed before the eruption in the 13th century, Mount Samalas (Old Rinjani) and Mount Rinjan. The eruptions of Samalas in 1257 are considered to be the most devastating in the history of mankind, resulting in the formation of a huge caldera and causing the collapse of some of the old rinjani. This eruption changed the whole of nature, buried old civilizations and created a new era of culture [1].

Rinjani-Lombok Geopark has a volcano as its geopark center. In addition to geological uniqueness, RL-UGGp also has a very diverse biodiversity. The Rinjani-Lombok Geopark area lies on the imaginary Wallace Line, which divides the world's diversity map into both flora and fauna, which means that the area bridges the tropical diversity of Asia and Australia. As a transition zone, the region has a variety of fauna and flora, some of which are endemic. The natural heritage of the Lombok Rinjani Geopark is represented in eight natural sites and the largest is under the management of Mount Rinjan National Park [2].

In addition, RL-UGGp also has cultural diversity such as customary ceremonies, art, and historical sites that are cultural heritage in its territory. Its unique geological, biodiversity, and cultural diversity make Rinjani Geopark one of the geoparks recognized by UNESCO. When a land park becomes a UNESCO Global Geopark, then automatically in its development must refer to the criteria that have been set by UNESCO. Efforts to meet these criteria refer to one common goal, namely the preservation and sustainable exploitation of the world heritage.

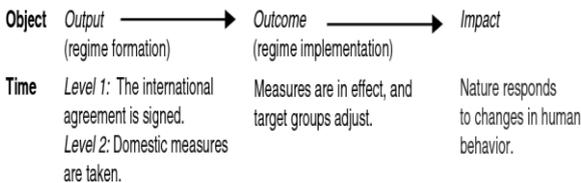
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The Concept of Regime Effectiveness was launched by Arild Underdal in 1982. Arild Underdal is a political expert who mastered policy analysts at the University of Oslo. To assess the effectiveness of an international regime can be determined by several variables. According to Underdal, a regime can be judged effective or not if it succeeds in fulfilling its functions, namely solving the problems faced primarily in relation to the initial purpose of establishing a regime [3].

Underdal also selected between the dependent variable (regime effectiveness) and the independent variable. (tipe permasalahan dan kemampuan untuk menghadapi permasalahan tersebut). In addition, there are other variables called intervening variables which are the result of independent variables but also become variables that affect dependent variables. The intervening variable referred to in this concept is called the level of collaboration between members of a regime. (level of collaboration) [4]. In this article we will look more at how factors depend in the effectiveness of the regime of the UNESCO Global Geopark, especially the Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global geopark.

Dependent variables have three components that are used to analyze the effectiveness of a regime: output, outcome, and impact. Underdal explains the interrelationship of these components as the object of the evaluation of the efficiency of the regime in the form of the scheme below [5].

Gambar 4. Objek Penilaian Efektivitas Rezim



Sumber: Arild Underdal, 2001

Output refers to a rule, program, and organization established by members to implement provisions within the regime, so that only the form of agreement can be realized. The output of this formation is usually written, but it can also be unwritten. There are two stages that take place in the output: the signature of the regime (level 1) and the measures of the state related to the regime's implementation. (level 2)[6]. A regime can a level 1 output if the values and objectives of the regime are realized in a written agreement that is officially signed by the parties involved. Whereas a regime can reach a level 2 outcome if there are domestic measures taken by the state in relation to the regime, for example, the creation or modification of a domestic policy and regulation in accordance with the regime's values or objectives. The higher the output level or the more rule devices are formed, the outputs will have a positive impact on efficiency.

Outcome refers to changes in the behavior of subjects that are being targeted within a regime, such as the cessation of actions carried out before a regime was established or actions that were not carried on before the establishment of a regime. The impact of the state's domestic measures on the implementation of the regime is felt at the moment[6]. If during the implementation of a regime there is a change in behavior that

corresponds to the purpose of the establishment of the regime then the outcome will be positive, but otherwise if during the regime implementation there are no changes in behaviour that correspond to the goal of the formation of the system, then the result will be negative.

Impact is related to the rate of success in dealing with the problems that formed the basis of the establishment of a regime. At the time of this object, some changes are seen in the habit of a country following or not following a regime, in other words, the change is meant in comparison between before the state implemented the regime and after the country implemented it. The impact will be positive if there is an impact that indicates the success of a regime overcoming a problem or achieving the objective that formed the regime. The impact would be negative if there were no significant impact related to the main objective of the regime's formation.

This research will try to see how effective the UNESCO Global Geopark regime is in the programmes run by the Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global geopark (RL-UGGp) by looking at the dependent variables through its 3 (three) components: Output, Outcome, and Impact that exist in the regime.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In carrying out its duties and functions, the RL-UGGp is also oriented towards the activities that refer to in an effort to maintain its status as a UGG and as a strategy to some of the goals of the SDGs that are the Global Goals by 2030.

Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark as a Part of Asia Pacific Geoparks Network (APGN)

The benefits of RL-UGGp obtaining status as a UNESCO Global Geopark and being integrated into the Global geopark Network are (Ang, 2022): 1) RL - UGGp gaining Branding; 2) RL – UGGP can be promoted internationally (Oktariadi); 3) Opening opportunities for research and empowerment programmes, development of UMKM, tourism industry, and so on; 4) Opening up opportunities for cooperation that equals local, national and international, as well as 5) Attracting interests of domestic and foreign investors from both conservation, education and tourism aspects. (Oktariadi).

The advantages are in line with the vision of the RL-UGGp to create a sustainable and internationally competitive Lombok Rinjani Geopark. In order to realize this vision, Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark established 5 missions. These missions include: preserving the heritage of the earth; strengthening the role of the community; expanding opportunities and increasing the income of the people and the region; building world-class tourist destinations (Geosite); increasing knowledge, awareness and understanding of geoparks, conservation of nature and culture; building a professional, integrated and sustainable governance system.

In achieving these visions, the RL-UGGp is carrying out the task of developing the Earth Park through three main pillars that include conservation, education, and the development of the economy of the community in a sustainable manner. Where these tasks are carried out by the RL-UGGp Management Board through the following functions and authority (Peraturan Gubernur NTB Tentang Badan Pengelola Rinjani

Lombok Unesco Global Geopark, 2018): (a) Preparation and establishment of the direction of the management policy of the R L-UGgp area; (b) preparation of the planning of the program and development activities of R L - UGGp; (c) Proposal of the development needs of management of RL -UGGP; (d) Provision of studies in the framework of development and management of rl - UGGp; and (e) Implementation of planning, integration, and sustainability of RL -UG Gp management; (f) Coordination of regional development planning of R l -UGg; (g) Facilitation of capacity-building of the community in the region; (h) Strengthening of cooperation with the relevant parties; and i) RL-UGGp Maintenance Reporting.

In order to maintain the status of UNESCO Global Geopark, the RL-UGGp must meet four elements in the development of the geopark. The four elements referred to are (Ang, 2022): 1) Outstanding Geological Value (related to geological natural landscapes that have characteristic and unique characteristics that are not owned by other areas); 2) Visibility (relating to signboards, boards, gates, and so on); 3) Management (forming management bodies responsible in terms of managing geoparks); 4) Networking (membangun jaringan kerjasama, dimana semakin banyak jaringan akan semakin banyak keuntungan). If the four elements are already met by the RL-UGGp, then the RL-UGGp will be awarded the Green Card as a UNESCO Global Geopark.

Output of Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark

UNESCO launched various forms of work programmes that were later developed using concepts initiated by UNESCO, including World Heritage, Biosphere Reserve, Intangible Cultural Heritage and UNESCO Global Geoparks, Creative Cities, Memory of The World Register, UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger, UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities and UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors. Some of these programs are designated sites that support sustainable tourism development, including:

World Heritage Sites

UNESCO is making various efforts to identify, protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage that is valuable and of great value to humanity. It is embodied in an international treaty known as the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which was adopted by UNESCO in 1972. UNESCO World Heritage Sites have the following purposes:

- a. Encourage States to sign the Convention on World Heritage and ensure the protection of their natural and cultural heritage;
- b. Encourage States Parties to nominate sites within their national territory for inclusion in the List of World Heritages;
- c. Encourages States parties to draw up management plans and establish a reporting system on the conservation status of their world heritage sites;
- d. Assist States parties in safeguarding World heritage properties by providing technical assistance and professional training;
- e. Provide emergency assistance to sites of world Heritage in immediate danger;

- f. Support public awareness-building activities of States parties for the preservation of the world heritage;
- g. Promote the participation of local populations in the preservation of their cultural and natural heritage;
- h. Foster international co-operation in preserving our world cultural and nature heritage.

Biosphere Reserve

The Biosphere Reserve is a site that focuses on the conservation of biodiversity with the sustainable use of resources. The Biosphere Reserve is a solution for sustainable development that blends ecological, social and economic. The biosphere reserve encompasses land, sea, and coastal ecosystems[7].

The biosphere reserve is a program developed in local ways but with a global impact. Biosphere reserves are established by national governments and remain under the sovereign jurisdiction of the country in which they are located. The Biosphere Reserve was designated under the Intergovernmental MAB Program by the Director-General of UNESCO following the decision of the International Coordinating Council of the MAB (MAB ICC). Their status is internationally recognised[8].

Biosphere Reserve involves local communities and all stakeholders interested in planning and management that integrates three main objectives[7]:

- a. Preservation of biodiversity and cultural diversity;
- b. Sustainable socio-cultural and environmental economic development;
- c. Logistical support, support for development through research, monitoring, education and training.

The Biosphere Reserve is a vital reserve for the sustainability of nature and life. Currently, there are 738 biosphere reserves in 134 countries, including 22 cross-border sites, which are part of the World Biospheric Reserve Network [7]. Normally, the Biosphere Reserve is inhabited by large populations protected by large population whose role is very significant for its protection and management. A unique area must be an important tourist destination, so it is necessary to develop tourism that can promote and support the protection of the area and the species in it.

UNESCO Global Geoparks

One of the programmes launched by UNESCO is UNESCO Global Geoparks (UGGp). UGGp is one of the efforts made by UNESCO to preserve the natural and cultural resources that exist on the earth. There are three main pillars that are the basis of geopark development, namely conservation, education, and economic development of local communities. These three pillars will then be developed continuously through a work programme designed and run by various UGGP around the world. With this concept, a UNESCO-recognized geopark or land park will be developed using conservation and sustainable development approaches involving local communities[9].

In its development, the UNESCO Global Geopark uses a bottom-up approach by empowering local communities and providing an opportunity to develop cohesive partnerships with a common goal to promote the geological processes and uniqueness

that exist in a UGGp region. This process requires strong commitment from the local community, and the development of comprehensive strategies that will meet the goals and interests of the community while displaying and protecting the geologic heritage that exists in a region[8].

To be part of a UNESCO Global Geopark, a land park must meet some of the criteria set by UNESCO, namely the following:

1. UNESCO Global Geoparks must be a single and integrated geographical area in which sites and landscapes of international geological significance are managed with holistic concepts of conservation, education, research and sustainable development. UNESCO Global geopark must have clear boundaries, be sufficiently large to fulfil its functions and contain geological heritage of international significance as verified independently by scientific professionals.
2. UNESCO Global Geoparks should exploit such heritage in conjunction with all other aspects of their natural and cultural heritage, to raise awareness of the major problems facing society, namely, increased knowledge and understanding of geological processes, geographical hazards, climate change, sustainable use of Earth's natural resources, evolution of life and empowerment of indigenous peoples.
3. The UNESCO Global Geopark must be an area whose management body has a legal existence recognized under national law. The management body must have adequate equipment to handle the entire UNESCO Global Geopark area.
4. In the case of an area filing an application for overlap with other UNESCO-designated sites, such as World Heritage Sites or Biosphere Reserves, such an application must have a clear justification and must provide evidence of how the status of the UNESCO Global Geopark will add value by marking it independently and in synergy with other references.
5. UNESCO Global Geoparks should actively involve local communities and indigenous communities as key stakeholders in the Geopark. Through partnerships with local communities, joint management plans need to be designed and implemented to meet the social and economic needs of local residents, protect the landscape in which they live and preserve their cultural identity. It is recommended that all actors and local and regional authorities be represented in the management of the UNESCO Global Geopark. Local and customary knowledge, practices and management systems must be incorporated, along with science, in the planning and management of the area.
6. The UNESCO Global Geopark is encouraged to share experiences and advice and implement joint projects within the GGN. GGN membership is mandatory.
7. UNESCO Global Geoparks must respect local and national laws relating to the protection of geological heritage. Certain geological heritage sites within the UNESCO Global Geopark must be legally protected prior to any application. At the same time, the UNESCO Global Geopark should be used as a tool to promote the protection of geological heritage locally and

nationally. The management agency should not participate directly in the sale of geological objects such as fossils, minerals, poles and ornamental rocks of the kind commonly found in "stone shops" within the UNESCO Global Geopark (regardless of their origin) and should actively prevent trade in unsustainable geological material as a whole. If explicitly justified as a responsible activity and as part of the most effective and sustainable site management efforts, this can enable the sustainable collection of geological material for scientific and educational purposes from naturally renewable sites within the UNESCO Global Geopark. Trade in geological materials based on such systems can be tolerated in exceptional circumstances, provided that such trade is clearly and openly explained, justified and monitored as the best choice for the Global Geo Park in relation to local circumstances. Such a situation needs approval from the UNESCO Global Geopark Council on a case-by-case basis.

8. These criteria are verified through checklists for evaluation and re-validation.

Some of the legal bases for the establishment of Geoparks are the Presidential Regulations of RI No. 9 of 2019 on the Development of the Geopark of Indonesia, the regulations of the Minister of Tourism and Ekraf/Head of the Paragraph of RI no. 2 of 2020 on the technical guidelines for the development of the geopark as a tourist destination, the Regulation of the Ministers of PPN / Head of the Bappenas No. 15 of 2020 concerning the National Action Plan for the Ground Park of Indonesia Development 2021-2025, the Regulations on the Energy and Mineral Resources Minister of RI Number 1 of 2020 regarding the Geological Heritage (Geoheritage) Establishment Guidelines, the Ministry of Energy and mineral resources of RI number 31 of 2021 on the Establishing of the National Earth Park (Geopark) and the Decision of the Coordinator of Ministers for the Field of Chemicals and Investment of RI # 39 of 2022 on the Mechanism, Operation, Membership, Structure and Organization of National Geoparc Committee of Indonesia.

Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark Outcome

In any agenda designed by the RL-UGGp, creating cooperation or collaboration is the most important strategy. Because after exploring every potential natural resource possessed by an area that is within the scope of the Rinjani-Lombok geopark, the RL-UGGp must also identify the interests of the community along with the institutions or all related stakeholders who have the same agenda and interests as the R L-UG Gp in support of the great vision of UNESCO to preserve and preserve the world heritage.

The starting point in this is the establishment of co-operation that not only involves local, but also cooperates in national, regional, and international cooperation. In the local sector, RL-UGGp cooperated with the existing geoparks in the NTB region, with the Pokdarwis community in Gumantar, the Lingkar Rinjani Sharia Cooperation, the Sepalun Community Seven Summit, the SembaluNina Community in Sembalun, the BumiGora University, the Environment Foundation Without Borders, Kiat Gora and the Indonesian Muslim Tourleader Association (ITMA) in NTB.

The cooperation is based on the MoU (Note of Understanding) made by the parties concerned and also the CCS. (Perjanjian Kerja Sama).In the national scheme, RL-

UGGp cooperates with all the national geoparks that are integrated into the Geopark Indonesia Network to manage the geopark. However, there is no close connection to all the geoparks. There is a number of cooperation that has been made with written agreements among them namely with Marospangkep Geopark, Ijen geopark (Banyuwangi), and so on. RL-UGGp has also established cooperation with 5 UGGs in Indonesia with the existing MoU. In addition, cooperation was also established with Bhineka.com (marketplace for Rinjani-Lombok Geopark geo-products), Gravity Enduro, and Hype Technology.

In the regional scheme, RL-UGGp establishes cooperation with UGGs in the Asia-Pacific region and is joined in Asia-Pacific Geopark Network (APGN), Malaysia Indonesia Geopark Network (MIGN), Island Geoparks (joins with geoparks islands such as Langkawi UGGp, Jeju UG Gp, Lesvos UGG p, and others) In the international sector, RL-UGGp is integrated into the Global Geopark Network (GGN) and International Mountain Tourism Alliance (IMTA) cooperation network.

RL-UGGp cooperation networks as mentioned above can support the achievement of SDGs 17. Because of the number of targets contained in Objective 17, one of the targets is relevant to the RL-UGGp strategies in establishing cooperation with related partners. The target in this regard is Target 17.16 containing efforts to expand the global partnership for sustainable development, accompanied by multi-stakeholder partnerships that can mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology, and financial resources, to support the achievement of the goals in all countries, especially developing countries.

The form of cooperation carried out by RL-UGGp with its partners is collaboration with local communities usually conduct educational activities such as training for community development or capacity development, geowisata development, and organizing events such as Rinjani Geopark Sport Tourism Festival. (RGSTF). Where RL-UGGp cooperates with SembaluNina, Gravity Enduro, Sembalun Seven Summit. As for the form of co-operation within the national scheme, where the RL-UGGp often organizes joint activities both online and offline. Online activities form webinars, then offline activities form events. In the local sector, the RL-UGGp is often used as a reference point for the development of Geoparks towards the Global Geopark. The form of cooperation in the regional-international sector is almost the same as in the national sector.

Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark Impact

RL-UGGp has performed its role as an international organization that acts as an Initiator, Mediator, and Facilitator run through programmes. The policies related to the management of RL-UGGp have been set out in Governor's Regulation No. 51 of 2018 on the Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark Management Agency, which is divided into Advisory Boards, Board of Directors, and Board of Executives, which have the following tasks: [10].

. Advisory Board, consisting of the Chairman and members. The Chair of the advisory board is the Governor of Nusa Tenggara West, who is responsible for establishing decisions on the general policy and strategic implementation of development and management of the RL-UGGp. The members of the Council consist of the Bupati Lombok West, Bupati Lombok Central, Bupati Lombok East, Bap

Lombok North, and the Mayor of Mataram, who serves to provide support to the Development and Management of the RL-UGGp[10].

The Board of Directors, which consists of government, expert, corporate, private and public elements. The Board is responsible for directing and establishing the RL-UGGp Development and Management Policy[10].

a. Executive Board, consisting of General Manager; Community Empowerment and Women & s Advancement Manager; Conservation, Disaster Mitigation and Climate Change Manager; Education and Culture Manager; Research, Development and Inter-Agency Cooperation Manager; Marketing and Creative Economy Development Manager; Geowisata and Trekking Manager. The duties and functions of the Executive Board are set out in the Regulations of the Governor of West Nusa Tenggara Number 51 Year 2018, in Article 16 which is described as follows:

1. Preparing the standard operational procedures of the BP-RLUGG organization for the appointment of the Chairman of the Board of Directors;
2. Preparing a short, medium and long-term RL-UGG management plan;
3. Implementing the facilitation of educational, conservation and economic development activities;
4. Conducting activities of assessment, cooperation and partnership;
5. Preparing work plans and budgets to be submitted to the Regional Equipment through the Board Of Directors;
6. Preparing and implementing the vision of the RLUGG mission that supports the conservation of local natural and cultural resources, improving the employment opportunities of geosite communities and the development of potential local income resources;
7. Executing the support of the Working Groups, Working Units, Site Managers and the utilization of the facilities of the Pramarket RL-UGGp;
8. Execute other tasks and functions in accordance with the mandate of the Advisory Council and Board of directors;
9. Reporting on the implementation of its tasks to the Council of Advisors and the Executive Board.

The management of RL-UGGp implemented through various programmes is annually to UNESCO, the Global Geoparks Network (GGN), and the Regional Government through annual reports. Annual reports are compiled periodically every year and cover environmental, economic, social, cultural, tourism, human rights, and tourism mitigation procedures, including funding.

Some of the things in the annual report to the Global Geoparks Network include:

1) Geopark Identity, including geopark names, countries, and regional networks. Rinjani-Lombok UNESCO Global Geopark, located in Indonesia and integrated into the Asia Pacific Geoparks Network.

2) Geopark Figures, covers the number of geopark staff, number of visitors, numbers of geo-park programmes, the numbers of schools involved in geopark education programs, and number of press releases.

3) Geopark Activity, includes the largest annual achievements, participation in GGN, financial management, geoconservation programs, sustainable tourism programmes and educational programmes related to geo conservation, sustained development, and disaster risk reduction.

4) Contact Person UNESCO is revalidating all geoparks with UGGp status. The revalidation of the status of the UNESCO Global Geopark is carried out every four years to review the eligibility of an UGGp to maintain its status as a Global geopark. Some of the additional documents required for the revalidation include the Progress Report of the Rinjani-Lombok UGGp 2018 - 2021, Self Evaluation Form (Document A), Self Evaluating Form (document B), Appendix of the progress report & self evaluation form (doc).

There are several programmes and activities supported by the RL-UGGp and involving local communities, including the following:

1. Sangkep Beleq Awig-Awig Tourism Kapaeran Sembalun, which involves 48 participants from six villages that represent the whole element of the community and the pentahelix of tourism including women and UMKM perpetrators. These awig-awig will be used as guidelines that regulate the relationship between the community with tourists and industry, and between the three with the environment[4].
2. The field trip and the field trip geotrail, involving the local community in the field workshop which contains material about the morphology of the village of Bukit Tinggi, the potential for geological disasters, disaster mitigation, environmental problems, and the management of garbage. Next, on the second day, a geotrail fieldtrip was conducted while identifying the tourist potential of Bukit High Village, involving the community, academics, and the village government[1].
3. Geopark Goes To School, which involves high school students in socializing activities about geoparks, disasters, and zero waste.
4. Rinjani Literacy School, which involves young people and children in the Jeruk Manis Village. The program aims to develop literacy and is expected to be able to improve the quality of future Human Resources.
5. Adjoining the opening of the Tetebatu Climbing Trail, which involves the local community and the Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani.
6. Clean Water Management Conflict Mediation in Sembalun, involving various parties including the government, village leaders, and public figures to address the clean water problem in sembalun.

CONCLUSIONS

As an extension of the UNESCO hand that is an international organization, RL-UGGp has performed three roles in developing sustainable tourism in NTB namely as an initiator, mediator, and facilitator. These roles are carried out through various programmes of work prepared by RL - UGGp which refers to the three pillars of geopark development namely conservation, education, and economic development of local communities.

The programmes run by RL-UGGp have a positive impact on the sustainable development of tourism in NTB, as demonstrated by increased inter-agency cooperation, improved quality of natural resource management, increased promotional activities and information of tourist attractions, increasing awareness and efforts in environmental and cultural conservation, the realization of regulatory planning and control of development that refers to the principles of sustainability, the increased adaptation to climate change and disaster mitigation efforts, the increase of the economy of local communities, enhanced efforts to protect cultural assets, as well as environmental protection and conservation efforts.

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