

Indonesia's Diplomacy towards UNESCO in Efforts to Inaugurate the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Area as a UNESCO Global Geopark

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of the archipelagic countries in Southeast Asia which is famous for its cultural diversity with abundant natural resources potential. One of these landscapes is Geopark or earth park. The potential of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark area has a value and is an important asset that must be preserved for the sake of National interest on an international scale. This study aims to explain Indonesia's diplomacy towards UNESCO in obtaining the recognition of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Area as a UNESCO Global Geopark. The research method used is qualitative-descriptive using interview techniques and library research. The author uses the theory and concept of Multi-track diplomacy. Based on the results of the research obtained, it shows that there is a successful effort to involve several actors to encourage UNESCO in the inauguration of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark, namely through government, business, citizens, education and media channels. Finally on April 17 2018, at the UNESCO Executive Board meeting held in Paris, UNESCO inaugurated the membership status of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark as a Global Geopark.

Keywords

multi-track diplomacy;
Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu
Geopark; UNESCO Global
Geoparks; CPUGGp



I. Introduction

Geopark or earth park was first initiated by one of the world organizations, UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in 1999 as an effort to increase special attention on natural heritage sites owned by a country. The development of Geoparks began with the establishment of a non-government that aims to protect geological heritage in European countries or EGN (Europe Geopark Network) in 2001. Then, UNESCO formed an organization that accommodates many member countries to facilitate cooperation in the exchange of energy. experts related to geological heritage sites, where the geological heritage is used for public awareness of issues related to the environment so that the Global Geopark Network (hereinafter referred to as GGN) was formed in 2004 (Invanni and Zhiddiq 2022). Geopark itself is a single and integrated geographical area where geological heritage sites are more significant and managed with the concept of protection, education, and local economic development holistically (Du and Girault 2018). According to the basic guidelines of UNESCO's GGN in 2004, the purpose of a Geopark is to explore, develop, appreciate and take advantage of the close relationship between the geological heritage and other aspects of the natural, cultural and other values heritage of the area. To achieve this goal, a Geopark must have clearly defined area boundaries criteria as standards and have a large enough area for local economic

development around the Geopark area. Thus, in a Geopark, there must be at least three main activities of interest, namely: conservation, education, and geotourism.

World sites that have been included in the GGN are also used as icons of international tourism. Since 2012 Indonesia has officially joined as a member of GGN, Indonesia is one of the archipelagic countries in Southeast Asia which is famous for its cultural diversity with the potential of abundant natural resources. It has a value and is an important asset that must be preserved for the sake of the National interest on an international scale. Management efforts to develop Indonesia's sustainable tourism potential so far are still prioritizing the mining sector (extractive) in the use of natural resources or geological resources to improve the national economy (Rosana nd). This is in accordance with the Geopark concept, namely by reviewing three main elements: geological diversity (geodiversity), biodiversity (biodiversity), and culture (cultural diversity) (Nurhanifa, Konety, and Affandi 2020a). Indonesia has a total of 40 Geoparks until 2021 on various islands and 6 of them have been recognized as global Geoparks, one of which is the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark. By turning Geopark sites in Indonesia into UNESCO Global Geoparks (hereinafter referred to as UGGp), it can provide various benefits for Indonesia, including the preservation of Geopark site heritage, increasing foreign tourists, and increasing state income through tourism. Tourism is an industrial sector which is currently got a lot of attention from many countries in the world (Nasution, 2021). The tourism sector has become one of the leading sectors in various countries in the world, including Indonesia as one of the prima donna for foreign exchange earners (Hakim, 2021). Tourism is an industrial sector which is currently got a lot of attention from many countries in the world (Sinulingga, 2021). Therefore, Indonesia should strive to be more awake for future generations.

Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark is an area management concept that harmonizes geological, biological and cultural diversity, through the principles of conservation, education, and sustainable development in Sukabumi Regency, West Java Province. The Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark has an area of 126,100 ha or 1,261 km². This area includes 74 villages in eight sub-districts namely Ciemas, Ciracap, Palabuhanratu, Simpenan, Waluran, Cisolok, Cikakak, and Surade (Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu UGGp nd-a). Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark has been officially designated as Global Geoparks by UNESCO on April 17, 2018 (Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu UGGp nd-b). To achieve the Global Geopark, the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark must meet several requirements and a fairly complex process. In the process, the inauguration of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark as a UGGp involved several related parties. These include government, business, citizens, education, and the media. The authors examine the involvement of several parties with a diplomacy concept known as Multi-track Diplomacy. Therefore, the author focuses on this research on the efforts taken by the actors in making an object to become a UNESCO Global Geopark.

II. Research Method

This study used a qualitative-descriptive research design using 2 sources of data, namely, primary and secondary. Primary data sources are obtained through in-depth interviews with informants, samples will be obtained using purposive sampling techniques while secondary data through library research in the form of documentation, scientific journal information, books, as well as sources of information from official websites/websites via the internet and archives can support the research results. Qualitative analysis is an effort that is carried out broadly referring to data collection, organizing data,

sorting it out, searching for, and finding important patterns to be reported as non-numeric research results. data analysis technique

III. Discussion

3.1 Criteria and Requirements for National Geoparks to Become a UNESCO Global Geopark

In general, the UGGp concept has three main elements consisting of geological diversity (*geodiversity*), biodiversity (*biodiversity*), and culture (*cultural diversity*). The rest are 10 main topics in UGGp which consist of *Natural resources, Geological Hazard, Climate Change, Education, Science, Culture, Women, Sustainable Development, Local and Indigenous Knowledge, and Geoconservation* (Nurhanifa, Konety, and Affandi 2020b). UNESCO sets eight criteria aspects that must be met by Geoparks proposing to become Global Geoparks, including:

- (i) UNESCO Global Geoparks must be single, unified geographical areas where sites and landscapes of international geological significance are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education, research and sustainable development. A UNESCO Global Geopark must have a clearly defined border, be of adequate size to fulfill its functions and contain geological heritage of international significance as independently verified by scientific professionals.
- (ii) UNESCO Global Geoparks should use that heritage, in connection with all other aspects of that area's natural and cultural heritage, to promote awareness of key issues facing society in the context of the dynamic planet we all live on, including but not limited to increasing knowledge and understanding of: geo processes; geohazards; climate change; the need for the sustainable use of Earth's natural resources; the evolution of life and the empowerment of indigenous peoples.
- (iii) UNESCO Global Geoparks should be areas with a management body having legal existence recognized under national legislation. The management bodies should be appropriately equipped to adequately address the area of the UNESCO Global Geopark in its entirety.
- (iv) In the case where an applying area overlaps with another UNESCO designated site, such as a World Heritage Site or Biosphere Reserve, the request must be clearly justified and evidence must be provided for how UNESCO Global Geopark status will add value by being both independently branded and in synergy with the other designs.
- (v) UNESCO Global Geoparks should actively involve local communities and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders in the Geopark. In partnership with local communities, a co-management plan needs to be drafted and implemented that provides for the social and economic needs of local populations, protects the landscape in which they live and conserves their cultural identity. It is recommended that all relevant local and regional actors and authorities be represented in the management of a UNESCO Global Geopark. Local and indigenous knowledge, practice and management systems should be included, alongside science, in the planning and management of the area.
- (vi) UNESCO Global Geoparks are encouraged to share their experience and advice and to undertake joint projects within the GGN. Membership of GGN is obligatory.
- (vii) A UNESCO Global Geopark must respect local and national laws relating to the protection of geological heritage. The defining geological heritage sites within a UNESCO Global Geopark must be legally protected in advance of any application.

At the same time, a UNESCO Global Geopark should be used as leverage for promoting the protection of geological heritage locally and nationally. The management body must not participate directly in the sale of geological objects such as fossils, minerals, polished rocks and ornamental rocks of the type normally found in so-called “rock-shops” within the UNESCO Global Geopark (regardless of their origin) and should actively discourage unsustainable trade in geological materials as a whole. Where clearly justified as a responsible activity and as part of delivering the most effective and sustainable means of site management, it may permit sustainable collecting of geological materials for scientific and educational purposes from naturally renewable sites within the UNESCO Global Geopark. Trade of geological materials based on such a system may be tolerated in exceptional circumstances, provided it is clearly and publicly explained, justified and monitored as the best option for the Global Geopark in relation to local circumstances. Such circumstances will be subject to approval by the UNESCO Global Geoparks Council on a case by case basis.

- (viii) These criteria are verified through checklists for evaluation and revalidation (UNESCO nd).

Meanwhile, based on Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2019 concerning the Development of Earth Parks (Geoparks) Article 12 paragraph (6), the proposal for a National Geopark to become a UNESCO Global Geopark must meet the following requirements:

- a. It has been established as a National Geopark for a minimum of 1 (one) year;
- b. Geopark managers in managing Geoparks show efforts to implement the Geopark master plan at least 1 (one) year since its establishment;
- c. Prepare proposals to become a UNESCO Global Geopark;
- d. Comply with technical guidelines for developing UNESCO Global Geoparks;
- e. Obtain a recommendation for submission as a UNESCO Global Geopark from the Governor according to his authority;
- f. Received a recommendation for submission as a UNESCO Global Geopark from the Indonesian National Geopark Committee (JDIH Kemenparekraf 2019);

As an area that is recommended to be a UNESCO *Global Geopark*, the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark has its own uniqueness with the advantages of three main elements in the UGGp concept, this is optimism that the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark has more value in the eyes of the international community. Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark has 24 *geosites* with different characteristics, four of which are considered the most prominent because they are very unique and rarely found elsewhere, not only in Indonesia but also in the world. This uniqueness has international significance and has educational and tourism applications, namely Cisolok Geyser: the only geyser in Indonesia, Ciletuh Amphitheater: The largest natural amphitheater landscape in Indonesia, Ciletuh Formation (Karang Daeu, Mount Badak, Legon Pandan, Batu Naga): The oldest sedimentary deposits in West Java. Pasir Luhur Complex (Metamorphic Rocks), Gunung Beas Complex (Ophiolite) and Sodong Parat: Evidence of the westernmost limestone subduction. (Ikhran et al. 2017). Another research regarding the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark aspect is the exploration of biodiversity, namely agriculture, plantations, and livestock. Certain grain products that are rarely found in other areas, namely black rice, Hanjeli and Sorghum, are found in the terrestrial biodiversity of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark. Not only terrestrial diversity, marine diversity in the form of shrimp, lobster and eel cultivation is not only for local consumption, but has become an export commodity and is traded to international markets such as Europe and Japan. The intangible cultural heritage is in the form of traditional arts

such as dancing, singing, music, and ceremonies. Several art performances are held routinely in the afternoon or evening every day by several people, namely at Panglayungan Parahyangan Culture by preserving original traditional arts (Sundanese art and culture performances). In addition, another community, namely Paguyuban Lahan Parahyangan (PALAPAH) also presents many contemporary art performances to facilitate the creativity of the local young generation in the Jampang area known as Waluran. The uniqueness was proposed as a requirement for document fulfillment after the determination to become a National Geopark in 2015 and then submitted to GGN to become UGGp.

3.2 Efforts to Inaugurate the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark through the *Multi-track Diplomacy Concept*

Indonesia is one of the countries in the Southeast Asian region that has a diverse landscape. The potential of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark area makes Indonesia one of the countries whose natural wealth must be properly preserved. Therefore, Indonesia feels the need for diplomacy to UNESCO regarding the inauguration of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark as a *Global Geopark*. In an effort to fight for the inauguration of the UGGp, there are several *stakeholders* involved in this activity, all parties work together to form interrelated networks for the achievement of one common goal, among others:

3.3 Indonesian Diplomacy through the Government Channel

The government is *track Concept Multi-track diplomacy*. The government remains the main actor in international relations activities, although non-governmental actors continue to grow, the government takes a vital role which includes the formal process of diplomacy. In this case, the actors in track one are: the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO (KNIU), the Ministry of Tourism, the West Java provincial government, and the Sukabumi district government.

a. Indonesia's National Commission for UNESCO (KNIU)

Indonesia has been a member of UNESCO since 1950 and established the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO (KNIU) as an institution tasked with launching business and coordinating activities in the fields of education, science, culture and communication within the framework of government and national programs. UNESCO programs, one of which is the *UNESCO Global Geopark* (Kemendikbud nd). The Indonesian government took advantage of this opportunity by joining *Geopark Global Networks* in 2012 (Invanni and Zhiddiq 2022).

KNIU is an actor who accompanies and bridges the process of administrative proposals. In accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2019 concerning the Development of an Earth Park (Geopark) Article 12 paragraph (2). Upgrading the status of a National Geopark to UGGp must obtain a recommendation from KNIU. When the initial inauguration of the National Geopark, Ciletuh only had 2 sub-districts and was officially known as the Ciletuh Geopark on December 22, 2015. However, KNIU gave a recommendation in the form of expanding the area to 8 sub-districts as an administrative requirement so that it changed its name to Geopark Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu on June 21, 2016. In the proposal of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark, KNIU acts as a focal point (Technical Ministry and Local Government) with UNESCO in terms of submitting a Letter of Intent, submitting a Complete Document (Dossier Nomination), and being a liaison in the process of completing documents and regulations (Nurhanifa et al. 2020b).

Technically, KNIU is directly involved in the UGGpC international conference and is active as a participant along with other ministries such as the Ministry of Maritime

Affairs and Investment, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Regional Government and the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark Management Agency. According to Nurhanifa et al. (2020b) In the UGGpC meeting, KNIU's involvement was recorded three times, including:

- a. 1st session of the UGGpC, 24-25 September 2016, English Riviera UGGp.
- b. 2nd session of the UGGpC, 16-17 September 2017, Zhijindong Cave UGGp.
- c. 3rd session of the UGGpC, 8-9 September 2018, Adamello Brenta UGGp.

Meanwhile, the Asia Pacific Geopark Network (APGN) Symposium has been held five times, namely:

- a. 1st Asia-Pacific Geoparks Network Symposium, Lankawi Malaysia, 2007.
- b. 2nd Asia-Pacific Geoparks Network Symposium, Hanoi, Vietnam, 16-24 July 2011^{5th}
- c. 3rd Asia-Pacific Geoparks Network Symposium, Jeju South Korea, 7-13 September 2013.
- d. Asia Pacific Geoparks Network Symposium- San'in Kaigan Geopark, 16-20 September 2015.
- e. 5th Asia Pacific Geopark Network (APGN) 2017, Zhijindong China, 19-23 September 2017.

b. Ministry of Tourism

In general, the role and involvement of the Ministry of Tourism in proposing the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu geopark area to become UGGp. Based on the four main pillars, this is part of the urgency that is of national interest, especially in the tourism sector.

The first area that is the focus of the development of the Ministry of tourism is the destination. The Ministry of Tourism places four main points consisting of attractions, access, amenities, and accessibility. The four points are intended for objects or areas of a destination so that every tourist is easy to visit. The concept of attraction is interpreted as something that is "interesting" owned by a tourist attraction, so it can be said that it is the main capital. The second domain covers human resources with the industry. The third domain is about marketing. Among the important roles of the Ministry of tourism in the realm of marketing include branding, selling, and advertising. The Deputy of Industry and institutions who intervene directly on how a geopark can be packaged as attractively as possible with relevant themes so that it has high selling power. Here the function of the Ministry of tourism also leads to community empowerment which will highlight geoproducts as a distinctive symbol of a geopark. And the last is the focus on the environment derived from the UGGp concept. The intended environment includes three main concepts in UGGp, namely geology, biodiversity, and culture.

The focus of the Ministry of tourism in the management of environmental elements from the UGGp concept is how the geological heritage can be maintained together by everyone who is around the geopark area. This is where the bottom-up element of sustainable development must continue to be developed. By making efforts to realize these four pillars, it means that the Ministry of Tourism has contributed to advancing Indonesian tourism, especially in the issue of proposing a national geopark to become a UGGp (Nurhanifa et al. 2020b).

c. West Java Provincial Government

Through the Department of Tourism and Culture, the Provincial Government is promoting Ciletuh as a tourism potential through the 2015 Ciletuh Geopark Festival which will be used as an annual event as proof of the feasibility of Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu as part

of the GGN. This festival is filled with various attractions that reflect the image of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu area.

The Provincial Government also makes regulations through the Governor's Regulation (PERGUB) regarding the development of Geopark Areas in the West Java Province referring to the urgency of area protection. One of the results of the stipulation of the regulation was the formation of a UNESCO Global Geopark Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Management Agency (BP CPUGGp) 2015-2018 (currently BP CPUGGp under a Regent Government Decree). academics, etc. because a Geopark must be managed by experts. BP CPUGGp is engaged in management and management. After becoming a National Geopark, BP CPUGGp played a role in the preparation of various preparations for the UGGp. Among the efforts taken by BP CPUGGp are engaging in dossier preparation, actively participating in a number of UGGp international seminars and conferences, exercising managerial control over geopark areas.

The West Java Provincial Government contributes to improving the quality of Geopark accessibility, amenities, and attractions. Accessibility projects are infrastructure development around the Geopark area. The provincial government has poured a budget of 96 billion Rupiah in 2016 for roads from the Waluran entrance to the Geopark. Then in 2017 a road section was built from the Loji entrance to the Geopark with a budget cost of 217 billion Rupiah (Tulus Wijanarko 2018). The access is assisted by the Central government, which is building the Bogor-Ciawi-Sukabumi (Bocimi) Toll Road, the double-track Sukabumi-Bogor railway, of course, intergovernmental cooperation is needed to accelerate road improvement, and in the near future will build an airport. Airport development is one of the requirements for the Global Geopark, the Government has also made plans to build Citarate Airport in Sukabumi, which is located close to Ciletuh, making it easier for both local and foreign tourists to arrive quickly at tourist sites. In addition to building infrastructure towards the Ciletuh Geopark area, the West Java Provincial Government also signed a cooperation agreement with a number of parties to develop the area, including the Sukabumi Regency Government, PTPN VIII, PT Biofarma, PD Jawi, BJB Bank, and Padjadjaran University, etc. amenities and attractions provided by the Geopark (ANTARA 2016).

d. The Regional Government of Sukabumi Regency

Still in order to support the achievement of UGGp, the Regional Government of Sukabumi Regency contributed to running the 10 priority/quick wins program 2017-2018 together with other stakeholders, namely the Provincial Government, community, CSR, and BP CPUGGp, all of which are interrelated with each other. The programs include:

- a. Socialization of Geopark to the Parties
- b. Determination of Master Plan Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geoparks and Gather Stakeholders Commitments to implementation
- c. Synchronization Acceleration program of connectivity development and providing and improving quality of amenity
- d. Determination of regional regulation about nature reserve of geology , cultural heritage, and conservation village
- e. Planning of Thematic Geotourism route and accompaniment of product development and small public enterprises
- f. Coordination of organization structure strengthening and recruitment of executive element
- g. Establishment of communication forum and coaching of sub-district role in tourism management

- h. Development of Cooperation with Various relevant parties , including university/college
- i. Famtrip implementation of geotouridm route for media and local operator
- j. Socialization of Disaster mitigationn to the parties and develop communication media of disaster mitigation.

e. Indonesian Diplomacy through the Business Path

Efforts through the Business channel in the inauguration of the Geopark, namely through PT. BioPharm, a state-owned company which is the only producer of international quality vaccines and anti-sera in Indonesia. As a company PT. BioPharm has implemented the principle of *triple bottom lines*, namely 3p (people, planet, profit). With the 3p, illustrates that PT. BioPharm is not solely for the pursuit of profit, but has a concern for society and the environment. PT. BioPharm has a SMART (Measurable, Achievable, Rational, and Timebound) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program. This program is committed to realizing a green industry. The efforts that have been made are as follows:

1. In 2013 the President Director of PT. BioPharm Bandung, namely H.Iskandar came to review and see the potential that exists in the Ciletuh environment to be the target area for the CSR program. Then H. Iskandar discussed with the local community until the second meeting, H. Iskandar explained that Ciletuh was worthy of being used as a Geopark to the community, precisely to the Paguyuban Pakidulan Sukabumi (PAPSI) community and invited several experts, namely Prof. Ir Mega Fatimah Rosana (UNPAD), Dr. Budi Brahmantio (ITB), Ir. Oman Abdurrahman, T. Bachtiar, dll. PT. BioPharm and PAPSI contributed to the support, construction of buildings and facilities that support the management of the Ciletuh Geopark area as well as financing in several activities. collaborated with the PAPSI community to form a statement of cooperation between the two parties for the 2013-2018 period. PT. Biopharm, which has started *the intake process* , contributes through CSR assistance for the development of Ciletuh Geopark tourism, especially community empowerment and encouraging green industry practices. Efforts have been made, among others, to empower the Pakidulan Batik Craftsmen Program in Purwasedar Village using dyes with Nano-Technology and wastewater installations (IPAL) whose impact on people's lives minimizes waste flowing into the Cikarang River so that the river is cleaner and can be used for the needs of people's lives.

In 2014-2016, PT. Biopharm continues to encourage various programs such as capacity building for local communities, socialization and public awareness about the importance of Geoparks, culinary training and comparative studies, training for tour guides and homestay owners, building clean waterways, natural habitat preservation programs, and improving the quality of public health. From the management of the Ciletuh Geopark Area, the local community is feeling helped by the opening of job opportunities since the presence of PT. Biopharm in CSR programs implemented in the Ciletuh Geopark area.

Governance has synergized, especially related to cross-sectoral policies. For example, in collaborating various policies, regulations and related authorities, such as in terms of providing accessibility, amenities and tourist attractions, PT. Biopharm cooperates with local governments, namely through PAPSI intermediaries.

f. Indonesian Diplomacy through the Citizen

Citizens have a role in the diplomatic process, because they have the skills and abilities to mediate. UGGp has a “Bottom up Approach” approach which is a strong form

of initiation from the local community to provide opportunities for the development of cohesive partnerships with the common goal of regional promotion.

The role of citizens is clearly visible in the effort to inaugurate the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark. The position of citizens as subjects who also contribute in the form of efforts to maintain the sustainability of the area. Until several local communities were formed, including:

1. Paguyuban Pakidulan Sukabumi (PAPSI)

PAPSI was formed on August 30, 2013, this community was formed on the basis of concern for the nature around the Ciletuh area, at that time the community did not know about the Geopark concept, PAPSI was inspired by the changes in the dry season which has an impact on the environment, it turns out to be due to illegal logging and PAPSI is trying to save nature by doing reforestation. Then PAPSI opened a path to Curug Awang and planted trees in damaged areas.

The existence of an MoU between PT Bio Pharma and PAPSI encourages community empowerment. PAPSI conducted the first socialization in Taman Jaya Village about understanding Geopark, the main target of this socialization was to schools. The socialization was successful, no wonder 20% of PAPSI members are teachers. The partnership between the two is seen in the formation of new community groups, namely CUPU MANIK (Black Rice Farmers), RAFLESSIA FATMA (culinary), GUAY (screen printing and handicrafts) as PAPSI partners (Ira Yulia Erfina et al. 2016). The community stakeholders, chaired by PAPSI, assist in the development and conservation of Geoparks, aids or CSR programs from the government and the private sector are channeled for the development or management of Geoparks.

In addition to PT Bio Pharma, PAPSI also collaborates with universities in providing training and education as well as community empowerment. The implementation of these programs makes people feel compelled to care about the environment in the Ciletuh area.

2. The Paguyuban Lahan Parahyangan (PALAPAH)

PALAPAH is a community group engaged in cultural preservation in the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark area. This community was established on January 15, 2016. Culture is an intangible heritage and must be protected for future generations. PALAPAH preserves culture in the form of traditional arts, traditional dances, pencak silat, cultural attractions, handicrafts to culinary arts.

3. Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS)

The creation of a community working group is the result of continuous socialization without letting go of the previously formed organization. POKDARWIS was formed to empower the community, especially MSME owners in order to prosper around the area. The result of the formation of the community is the existence of various kinds of geoproducts such as geosouvenirs, geoculinaries, geohomestays, and geotours. These products are a source of empowerment and prosperity for local communities, especially in improving skills, experience, knowledge, and the economy.

g. Indonesian Diplomacy through Educational

Educational pathways also contributed positively to the inauguration of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu UGGp. The education sector contributes to community empowerment, documentation, regional research and scientific publications. Among others:

1. Padjadjaran University (UNPAD)

The early presence of Prof. Mega, who was invited by H.Iskandar, became the foundation for UNPAD's involvement in the effort to inaugurate the Geopark. The contributions of UNPAD academics include: (1) In the fields of research (biology, geology, and social sciences) and scientific publications, (2) Supporting management in preparing the master plan, (3) Creating an integrated education plan (educational activity program for local schools) and long-term (sustainable) research, (4) Creating promotion and marketing strategies (branding), (5) Developing strategies for cultural tourism, agro tourism, culinary tourism, etc., (6) Assisting in making interpretation panels (translation) of geological sites, (7) Community Empowerment (Research Center for Geopark and Geological Disaster UNPAD 2017).

From the field of education, UNPAD is assisted by Gajah Mada University (UGM), Bandung Tourism College in improving the quality and needs needed for the advancement of Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark tourism. Another collaboration was also carried out with the Indonesian Education University with PT. Biopharma for various training sessions.

2. University of Muhammadiyah Sukabumi (UMMI)

In 2015 research was carried out by UMMI Lecturers precisely in Cinemas Village in an effort to document aspects of culture diversity, the results of which will be used as media and learning resources for elementary school social sciences, namely: Human and Natural Resources Concepts, Balance time and change, the concept of social, cultural, economic, and community welfare systems (Rohmat Widiyanto et al. 2015). After that in 2016, there was community service by UMMI students to schools, and cultural identification with the local community.

h. Indonesian Diplomacy through Media Channels

In life communication is a very important thing. Communication is used to exchange information or disseminate information. Dissemination of information requires a medium, both print and electronic. In the diplomatic effort to inaugurate the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark, the media has an important role. Print media used were in the form of brochures and books made by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the West Java Tourism Culture Service and the Sukabumi Regency Tourism Office, while electronic media through TV, Radio and several social media accounts in the form of Facebook, Instagram, Twitter managed by the collaborative @Sukabumiface Community. with social media admins in the Regency, West Java Province and Nationally, while the Website is managed by the West Java Tourism Office then after changing the domain it is managed by the Sukabumi Regency Communication and Information Office. These media are used to expose all information about Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu to be known by the wider community.

i. Recognition UNESCO inaugurated the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark as a Global Geopark

To gain recognition as a Global Geopark, an assessment was carried out on 1-4 August 2017 by the UGGp. The assessor team tasked with carrying out an assessment of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu National Geopark were Soo Jae Lee (South Korea), Alexandru Andrasanu (Romania), and GGN Advisor Hanang Samodra. The geosites they visited included: Geopark Information Center, Samudera Beach Hotel, CA Sukawayana, Kunti Island, Curug Cimarunjung, Titit Pandang Panenjoan, Pengumbahan Turtle Conservation,

Ujung Genteng Beach, Research Center for Geopark UNPAD, Japanese Bunker, Geyser Cisolok, and Kampung Kesepuhan Official Light.

The results of the UNESCO Assessor's assessment have several notes and suggestions that must be fulfilled by the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu National Geopark, namely: (1) Clarify the Geopark management structure and human resources who focus on the area; (2) Expanding information centers, if necessary on each featured geosite; (3) Planning a balanced budget and regional income (income can be obtained through tourist tickets and souvenir sales); (4) Recording statistics on the number of Geopark visitors; (5) Preparing the Geological Nature Reserve Area as an effort to conserve geological sites; (6) Optimization of Local Guide training; (7) Improving community empowerment programs; (8) Improving amenity in geosite locations.

Until April 10-17 2018, several Indonesian delegates participated in the 204th UNESCO Executive Board session which was held in Paris, France (Ministry of Communications Bureau MARVES 2018). At the final plenary session on April 17, 2018 at 12:26 Paris time, 12 new Geoparks from 11 countries, including the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu National Geopark, became UGGp. The approval of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark into the Global Geopark network is relatively fast, because the approval as a National to Global Geopark only takes three years. The handover of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark certificate in the UGGp network was submitted by the President of the Global Geopark Network, Prof. Nickolas Zorous to the head of the Sukabumi Regency Tourism Office as well as General Manager of Geopark Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Dana Budiman on September 14, 2018 in Madonna, Italy (Sukabumi Update 2018).

IV. Conclusion

There are three main pillars of the UGGp concept, namely geological heritage, biodiversity, and cultural heritage. Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark is one of the Indonesian National Geoparks proposed to UNESCO to become one of the UGGp. The urgency of the proposal is none other than optimizing the utilization, development and preservation of the area, educational facilities, and community empowerment in order to improve a better standard of living. The inauguration of the Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu UNESCO Global Geopark is the fastest process in Indonesia, because it only takes three years from National to Global inauguration. This success is the effort of several stakeholders, namely through the Government, Business, Citizens, Education and Media channels. All parties cooperate with each other to form interrelated networks in order to achieve a common goal.

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