

ABSTRACT

The need for land will increase along with population growth and increase of urbanization into a city. One impact of this phenomenon is the occurrence of functional change conversion in land use and not infrequently shall victimize protected areas. One case of conversion of protected areas into the residential areas, which until now is still a continuing problem, is occurring in the protected areas of Punclut Bandung West Java Province. Punclut is a protected area located in two administrative regions, namely Bandung City and West Bandung regency. Punclut also belongs to the North Bandung area which has a function and an important role as a supplier of 60% of the Bandung Basin groundwater.

Implementation of spatial planning in a protected area which is a strategic area in the province (inter-county / city) should be done in a coordinated, integrated, effective, efficient way, and consistent with the preservation of the environment. To answer the need for coordination of spatial planning at the regional level, the Minister of Internal Affairs passed a Permendagri No.50 Year 2009 on Regional Spatial Planning Coordination Guidelines. The implications of this Regulation (Permendagri) is the establishment of the determination Regional Spatial Planning Coordinating Board (BKPRD) both provincial and district / city in each region. BKPRD is ad-hoc institution established to support the implementation of Law No. 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning in the Province and District/City. It also has the function of helping the performance of duties of Governor and Regent / Mayor in coordinating spatial planning in the area.

Up until now there is still a lot of controversy going on and developing into conflicts associated with development in the Punclut Region which is an administrative cross boundaries protected area. West Java Province's BKPRD was formed to address these problems. Therefore, this study is aimed to analyze the level of interest / perception, performance, and capacity of West Java Province's BKPRD in managing of the Protected Area of Punclut. This study uses a mixed-methods research, which is a method that combines research methods, data collection techniques, and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data. Data collections technique was conducted by using a questionnaire to obtain quantitative data, while observation and in-depth interviews to obtain the qualitative data.

The quantitative analysis method used in this research is the method of Importance Performance Analysis (IPA). This Method is used to determine the level of interest / perception, performance, and capacity of the West Java Province's BKPRD in management of Punclut. The descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze the process and mechanism of the West Java Province's BKPRD activities in making decisions related to the management of Punclut Protected Areas.

Of all the analysis steps that have been taken it became known that the gap between the interests level and level of performance on the variable BKRD capacity all show minus values. This means that the capacity of BKPRD West Java province in the management of the Punclut area is still low. In addition, West Java Province's BKPRD did not do strategic planning process in the related to the problem of Punclut Region. Based on the study's findings, a number of recommendations are formulated for the dimensions of the system, institution, and individuals in order to improve the capacity of the BKPRD West Java province in the management of the Punclut Area.

Keywords: *BKPRD, capacity, performance, perception, protected area, Punclut*