

Strengthening the Capacity of Pokdarwis Hamandit in Sustainable Tourism Management in the Loksado Area, Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency

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ABSTRACT

Loksado is one of the leading tourism destinations in South Kalimantan with significant potential for community-based tourism development. However, limited institutional and managerial capacity among local tourism organizations remains a challenge to sustainable tourism management. This community service program aimed to strengthen the capacity of Pokdarwis Hamandit through participatory training and mentoring in organizational governance, event management, administrative and financial management, sponsorship proposal preparation, and tourism promotion. The program was conducted on 15–17 May 2026 in Loksado Village, Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, South Kalimantan, involving 20 participants and employing a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach. Program effectiveness was evaluated using pre-test and post-test assessments, Normalized Gain (N-Gain) analysis, participant satisfaction questionnaires, and reflective discussions. The results showed an increase in participants' mean knowledge score from 46.80 in the pre-test to 75.20 in the post-test, representing an improvement of 28.40 points and an N-Gain value of 0.53 (moderate category). The program also generated a copyright-registered *Modul Pembentukan Kepanitiaan Event POKDARWIS Hamandit Desa Loksado* under Registration Number 001240992 and initial tourism packages based on local potential, including Kalimantan orchid cultivation and local souvenir development. Participant satisfaction was positive, with 70% of participants reporting that they were very satisfied and 30% satisfied. These findings indicate that participatory capacity-building can improve participants' initial understanding of sustainable tourism management and provide practical foundations for strengthening community-based tourism institutions, although continued mentoring is needed to support sustained organizational capacity and independence in Loksado.

INTRODUCTION

Loksado, located in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, South Kalimantan, is one of the region's prominent tourism destinations, with considerable natural and cultural resources that can be

further developed through a community-based tourism (CBT) approach (Arifin, 2017). The area offers a variety of natural and cultural attractions, including bamboo rafting, waterfalls, the Meratus Mountains, and the well-preserved cultural heritage of the Dayak Meratus community (Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan, 2023). These resources position Loksado as a strategic tourism destination while providing opportunities to improve local livelihoods through the sustainable utilization of community resources (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan, 2024). Within this tourism context, Pokdarwis Hamandit (Hamandit Tourism Awareness Group) serves as a local community organization supporting tourism development in Loksado. Based on the Statement of Willingness to Cooperate issued by the Loksado Village Government (Letter No. 140/20/KD-LSD/1/2026), Pokdarwis Hamandit consists of 20 members and was identified as the target community partner of this program. As a local tourism organization, Pokdarwis Hamandit plays an important role in connecting community participation with tourism management in Loksado.

The tourism sector in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency has demonstrated substantial tourism activity in recent years. Official tourism data recorded 715,868 tourist visits in 2024, exceeding the annual target of 437,013 visits. The number of tourist visits increased further to 877,270 in 2025 (Dinas Pemuda Olahraga dan Pariwisata Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan, 2026, *Jumlah Kunjungan Wisatawan*). This increasing volume of tourist activity creates potential opportunities for local economic development by expanding the market for community-based tourism services and locally produced tourism products. However, realizing these opportunities requires stronger institutional and managerial capacity among local tourism organizations to ensure that tourism activities are managed effectively and sustainably.

Community-based tourism (CBT) emphasizes meaningful community involvement in tourism planning, management, decision-making, and benefit sharing, positioning local residents as active actors in tourism development (Dolezal & Novelli, 2022; Witchayakawin et al., 2024). Effective participation is closely linked to empowerment, local ownership, and community capacity to engage in tourism management (Abdullah, 2022; Dolezal & Novelli, 2022; Duxbury et al., 2022). In this program, these principles were reflected through the active involvement of Pokdarwis Hamandit and local community members in identifying tourism management challenges, participating in training and discussions, and developing locally based tourism products. Capacity building was further strengthened through training and mentoring in organizational governance, event management, administration, financial management, sponsorship proposal development, and tourism promotion. Such capacity building can enhance community participation, ownership, and the sustainability of CBT initiatives (Duxbury et al., 2022), while community participation and benefit sharing are important mechanisms for successful CBT development (Witchayakawin et al., 2024).

Pokdarwis Hamandit (Hamandit Tourism Awareness Group), the partner in this community service program, plays an important role in supporting tourism activities in Loksado. However, preliminary observations and discussions with the partner identified several organizational and managerial challenges. The organizational structure and division of responsibilities had not yet been implemented effectively, resulting in tourism activities that were often conducted on an ad hoc basis and relied heavily on individual initiatives. The partner also identified limited capacity in several areas of tourism management, particularly organizational administration, sponsorship proposal preparation, financial management, and tourism event planning. These conditions indicated the need for systematic capacity building to strengthen the ability of Pokdarwis Hamandit to plan, organize, and manage tourism activities more independently. The need for capacity building was further reflected in the baseline knowledge assessment conducted before the training.

Another challenge identified during the preliminary assessment was the absence of a practical organizational management guideline to support the planning, organization, documentation, and evaluation of tourism activities. Existing practices largely relied on individual experience and were not yet supported by a standardized practical guide. Strengthening community capacity, participation, and management skills is important for enabling local actors

to engage effectively in tourism decision-making and sustain community-based tourism initiatives (Duxbury et al., 2022; Rakharn et al., 2023; Witchayakawin et al., 2024). Recent empirical studies also demonstrate that community participation and empowerment are closely connected to the effectiveness and sustainability of CBT development (Mmeko et al., 2023; Witchayakawin et al., 2024; Wawo et al., 2025). This condition may limit the continuity of knowledge gained through short-term training, particularly when organizational members need to revisit the materials during the planning and implementation of future activities.

Therefore, this program complemented the training and mentoring activities with the development of a practical organizational module that could serve as a reusable reference for Pokdarwis Hamandit beyond the program implementation period. The module, entitled *Modul Pembentukan Kepanitiaan Event POKDARWIS Hamandit Desa Loksado*, provides practical guidance for organizing tourism events and was developed to support the continuity of learning and organizational practice. In addition, during the participatory implementation of the program, Pokdarwis Hamandit and local community members collaboratively identified and developed initial tourism products based on local potential, including Kalimantan orchid cultivation and local souvenir products. These tourism products emerged from the participatory process during program implementation and were not predetermined outputs of the program.

Based on these conditions, the general objective of this community service program was to strengthen the institutional and managerial capacity of Pokdarwis Hamandit in community-based tourism management. Specifically, the program aimed to: (1) strengthen participants' understanding and practical skills in organizational governance, including role distribution, administrative and financial management, and tourism event planning; (2) improve participants' capacity to develop and promote tourism activities through event management, sponsorship proposal preparation, and tourism promotion; and (3) support the continuity of organizational learning through the development of the *Modul Pembentukan Kepanitiaan Event POKDARWIS Hamandit Desa Loksado* (Event Management Module) as a practical and reusable reference for future tourism activities

METHODS

The community service program was conducted on 15–17 May 2026 in Loksado Village, Loksado District, Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. The location was selected because Pokdarwis Hamandit (Hamandit Tourism Awareness Group) served as the community partner and because Loksado possesses significant natural and cultural tourism potential that supports the implementation of community-based tourism development. The geographical location of the partner is presented in Figure 1.

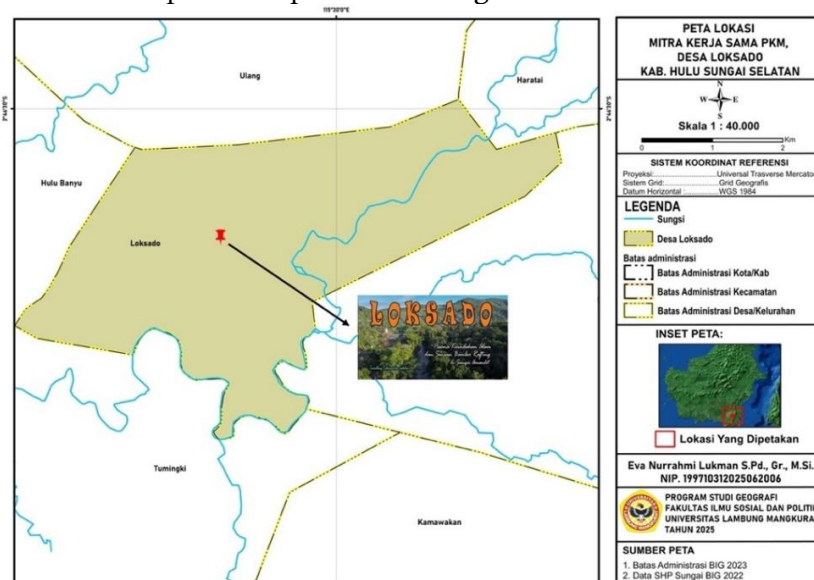


Figure 1. Location of Community Service Activities in Loksado Village

The site was purposively selected because Pokdarwis Hamandit (Hamandit Tourism Awareness Group) was identified as the community partner based on preliminary discussions with the Loksado Village Government. The discussions indicated the need for capacity building in institutional and managerial aspects of tourism management. In addition, the partner demonstrated a strong commitment to participate in all stages of the program, including planning, implementation, and evaluation. The partner consisted of 20 members, as documented in the Statement of Willingness to Cooperate issued by the Loksado Village Government (Letter No. 140/20/KD-LSD/1/2026). These considerations provided the basis for selecting Pokdarwis Hamandit as the community partner and the Loksado Village as the implementation site. This community service program was implemented in three main stages: preparation, implementation, and reflection/evaluation.

1. The Preparation Stage

The preparation stage began with communication and coordination between the community service team and Pokdarwis Hamandit administrators to establish mutual agreements regarding the objectives, schedule, roles, responsibilities, and implementation of the program. Coordination was conducted through discussions with the Pokdarwis chairperson and members, supported by preliminary field observations and a needs assessment. These activities identified organizational challenges and priority capacity-building needs related to tourism event management and the development of experiential tourism activities. The preparation stage resulted in an agreed implementation plan, a list of identified training needs, a draft training module and learning materials, evaluation instruments, and a detailed activity schedule.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the program, a knowledge assessment instrument consisting of 15 multiple-choice questions was developed based on the training topics. Prior to the training, all 20 administrators and members of Pokdarwis Hamandit completed a pre-test to assess their baseline knowledge. Following the completion of all training and mentoring activities, the same instrument was administered as a post-test to measure changes in participants' knowledge. Each correct answer was awarded one point, and the total score was converted to a 0–100 scale to facilitate comparison between pre-test and post-test results.

2. Implementation Stage

The implementation stage adopted a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach, involving Pokdarwis Hamandit members as active participants while the community service team acted as facilitators. Participants contributed their experiences and perspectives through discussions, question-and-answer sessions, and inputs on organizational needs and challenges. This collaborative process is consistent with PAR applications in community-based tourism that emphasize local involvement in problem identification and tourism management ([Kruejan & Samukkethum, 2022](#)).

The program combined participatory training and mentoring on organizational governance, event management, administration, financial management, sponsorship proposals, and tourism promotion. A practical module developed from identified needs was provided to support continued learning and independent application, consistent with capacity-building approaches for local tourism organizations ([Sarwoprasodjo et al., 2023](#)).

Experiential learning was incorporated to connect training materials with participants' organizational experiences through discussions, case studies, and practical exercises ([Kolb, 1984](#)). During mentoring, facilitators provided guidance and feedback based on participants' questions and organizational conditions. Thus, the implementation integrated participatory learning, practical training, and mentoring, with the module supporting continued application after the program.

3. Evaluation Stage

The pre-test and post-test scores were analyzed using descriptive statistics and the Normalized Gain (N-Gain) to estimate the magnitude of knowledge improvement following

the training program (Hake, 1999; Prayogo, 2022). The same instrument was used for both tests to maintain measurement consistency, although potential testing and memory effects were acknowledged.

The reflection and evaluation stage was conducted through group discussions to encourage participants to reflect on their learning experiences and provide feedback regarding the implementation of the program. Participants' satisfaction with the training materials, mentoring process, facilitators, and overall implementation was also assessed using a structured satisfaction questionnaire. The findings from the discussions and questionnaire were used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and to refine the Village Tourism Management Module. The overall implementation framework of the program is presented in Figure 2.

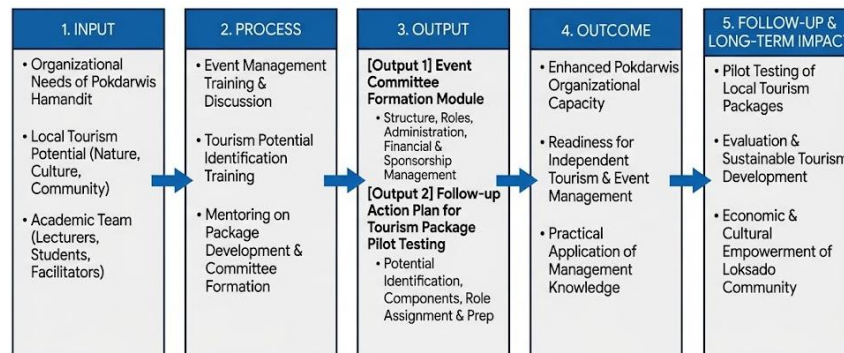


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework of the Community Service Program

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The community service activity was attended by 20 participants consisting of administrators and members of Pokdarwis Hamandit, Loksado Village. The training and mentoring activities were conducted to strengthen participants' capacity in tourism event management and the development of tourism activities based on local potential. To evaluate the effectiveness of the program, participants' knowledge was assessed using pre- and post-tests administered before and after the training. The assessment consisted of 15 multiple-choice questions covering the main topics addressed during the training. Table 1 presents the descriptive statistics and comparison of participants' average pre-test and post-test scores, providing an overview of changes in knowledge following the implementation of the community service program.

Table 1. Comparison of Participants' Pre-test and Post-test Scores

Component	Pre-test (Mean)	Post-test (Mean)	Improvement
Participants' Knowledge	46.80	75.20	28.40

Source: Primary data, 2026

As shown in Table 1, participants' knowledge increased from a mean score of 46.80 in the pre-test to 75.20 in the post-test, representing an improvement of 28.40 points. This increase indicates a positive change in participants' overall knowledge following the training and mentoring activities. The improvement may have been supported by the interactive learning approach applied during the program, particularly through two-way discussions between facilitators and participants. Through these discussions, participants had opportunities to ask questions, express opinions, share experiences, clarify concepts, and relate the training materials to practical situations encountered in tourism management.

This finding is consistent with active learning principles, which emphasize participant engagement through discussion, interaction, and exchange of ideas to support deeper learning (Freeman et al., 2014). Interactive discussions also enabled facilitators to provide immediate clarification and feedback while allowing participants to connect new knowledge with their existing experiences. This reciprocal process reflects the importance of learner involvement and dialogue in supporting meaningful learning (Könings et al., 2021).



Figure 3. (a) Implementation of pre-test and post-test for, (b) Implementation of activities

This improvement was supported by the participatory learning approach implemented through presentations, group discussions, simulations, and practical exercises. The approach enabled participants to connect theoretical concepts with challenges encountered in managing tourism activities in Loksado, while sharing experiences, identifying organizational problems, and developing context-specific solutions. This finding is consistent with evidence that participatory training can strengthen the knowledge and institutional capacity of local tourism groups through active involvement and collaborative learning (Sarwoprasodjo et al., 2023; Wawo et al., 2025). Community participation also plays an important role in strengthening local ownership and supporting CBT development (Witchayakawin et al., 2024). Furthermore, capacity-building processes that integrate learning, collaboration, and local knowledge can contribute to the sustainability and resilience of community-based tourism initiatives (Duxbury et al., 2022).

To further evaluate the effectiveness of the community service program, the improvement in participants' knowledge was analyzed using the Normalized Gain (N-Gain). Unlike the comparison of mean pre-test and post-test scores, the N-Gain analysis considers participants' initial knowledge levels and provides a standardized measure of learning improvement (Hake, 1999). The N-Gain values for each competency component are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Comparison of Participants' Pre-test and Post-test Scores

Component	N-Gain Calculation	N-Gain	Category
Participants' Knowledge	$(75.20 - 46.80) / (100 - 46.80)$ $= 28.40 / 53.20$	0.53	Moderate

Source: Primary data analysis, 2026

The N-Gain analysis produced a value of 0.53, which falls within the moderate category, indicating an improvement in participants' knowledge following the training program. The moderate N-Gain value suggests that the intervention was associated with a positive change in participants' understanding, although further capacity development is still required. This finding also indicates that the training had not yet fully addressed the development of practical competencies in sustainable tourism management. This condition is understandable because the training covered various aspects, including organizational governance, administration, financial management, preparation of activity proposals, and tourism promotion, which require not only conceptual understanding but also repeated practice and direct application. Therefore, continued training, mentoring, and opportunities for practical application are needed to strengthen the transfer of knowledge into participants' practical competencies.

Another challenge identified during the preliminary assessment was the absence of a practical organizational management guideline to support the planning, organization, documentation, and evaluation of tourism activities. Existing practices largely relied on individual experience and were not yet supported by a standardized practical guide. Strengthening community capacity, participation, and management skills is important for enabling local actors to engage effectively in tourism decision-making and sustain community-based tourism initiatives (Duxbury et al., 2022; Rakharn et al., 2023; Witchayakawin et al., 2024). Recent empirical studies also demonstrate that community participation and empowerment are closely connected to the effectiveness and sustainability of CBT development (Mmeko et al., 2023; Witchayakawin et al.,

2024; Wawo et al., 2025). This condition may limit the continuity of knowledge gained through short-term training, particularly when organizational members need to revisit the materials during the planning and implementation of future activities

Several practical challenges were encountered during the implementation of the program, including limited internet connectivity, which affected digital tourism promotion activities, and the relatively short training period, which limited the time available for practicing digital content creation and social media marketing. Participants also had different levels of digital literacy, meaning that some participants required more assistance than others during the practical sessions. To address these challenges, the facilitators provided direct assistance during the practical activities and adjusted the pace of the sessions according to participants' abilities.

Participants were also encouraged to work together and share their experiences. Despite these limitations, participants remained enthusiastic and actively involved throughout the program. This experience indicates that continued mentoring is still needed, particularly to provide more opportunities for practicing digital promotion and to strengthen participants' skills in organizational and financial management. This finding is consistent with Sarwoprasodjo et al. (2023), who emphasized the importance of continuous assistance in strengthening the capacity of tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis), particularly in organizational management, digital promotion, and community-based tourism development.

Beyond improving individual knowledge, the training and mentoring program initiated a process of institutional strengthening within Pokdarwis Hamandit as a local tourism institution. The activities encouraged members to recognize the importance of structured governance, clear role distribution, administrative management, and collaborative decision-making in supporting tourism activities. This process was reflected in the participants' involvement in preparing activity plans, developing event schedules, and discussing the roles and responsibilities needed to support tourism activities. The program also produced practical outputs, including a tourism event management module, a sponsorship proposal, and tourism package designs, which can serve as initial resources for the group in organizing and developing future tourism activities.

These outcomes suggest that the program initiated institutional strengthening by providing participants with knowledge, practical experience, and tools that can support more organized tourism management. However, longer-term changes in organizational capacity require continued mentoring and further assessment. The implementation of organizational management practices introduced during the program provided participants with a framework for improving the internal management of Pokdarwis Hamandit. Prior to the program, several organizational aspects, such as activity planning, documentation, financial administration, and promotional strategies, required further strengthening. Through mentoring activities, participants were encouraged to develop more systematic approaches in managing tourism programs and improving coordination among members. This institutional strengthening is expected to support the transition of Pokdarwis from a community initiative into a more organized tourism management institution.



Figure 4. (a) Reflection and discussion activities, (b) Evaluation through question and answer

The strengthening of local tourism institutions is a crucial factor in achieving sustainable community-based tourism. Dolezal and Novelli (2022) emphasized that community empowerment in tourism requires institutional capacity, local participation, and ownership to ensure long-term sustainability. Similarly, Duxbury et al. (2022) highlighted that sustainable community-based tourism relies on continuous collaboration, capacity development, and institutional resilience. Therefore, strengthening Pokdarwis capacity should be viewed as a long-term process involving not only training activities but also continuous mentoring and stakeholder support. Although the program provided an initial foundation for institutional improvement, several areas still require further development, particularly digital marketing, tourism product innovation, and organizational sustainability. Limited resources, technological adaptation, and managerial experience remain challenges commonly faced by community tourism organizations (Imbaya et al., 2019).

Therefore, follow-up activities should be implemented gradually through continued collaboration between universities, local governments, and Pokdarwis. In the short term, follow-up mentoring can focus on digital marketing practices and the improvement of existing tourism promotional content. In the following stage, mentoring can focus on developing and refining tourism products and strengthening organizational and financial management. Periodic monitoring and evaluation can then be conducted to review the implementation of these activities and identify areas requiring further assistance. This gradual approach is expected to support the continuity of institutional development and strengthen the capacity of Pokdarwis Hamandit to manage tourism activities more sustainably in Loksado.

The participation of key stakeholders during the implementation of the program was highly positive. The main stakeholders involved were Pokdarwis Hamandit, the village government, and local MSMEs. Their involvement extended from the preparation and implementation stages to the evaluation of the activities. Pokdarwis Hamandit members actively participated in discussions, practical sessions, and the development of tourism activity plans, while the village government supported the coordination and implementation of the program. Local MSMEs were also actively involved in the development of tourism packages, particularly through their role in supporting experiential tourism activities such as traditional woven bracelet making and Kalimantan orchid cultivation. Their involvement reflected an effort to integrate existing local skills and economic activities into tourism experiences that could be offered to visitors. The participation of these stakeholders was an important strength of the program because it connected tourism management, local economic activities, and community-based tourism experiences within the development of tourism packages



Figure 5. Cultivation of orchids typical of Kalimantan

During the discussion sessions, participants shared several challenges encountered in managing village tourism, including limited promotional activities, difficulties in establishing sponsorship networks, and the need for clearer organizational roles. These discussions provided valuable insights into the actual conditions faced by the community and helped ensure that the program outputs were relevant to local needs. In addition to participating in the training activities, members of Pokdarwis Hamandit and local MSMEs were actively involved in developing tourism packages based on existing local products, natural resources, and community skills. One of the tourism experiences developed through the program was based on Kalimantan orchid cultivation.

Orchids were already cultivated and sold by local community members; however, the program redesigned this existing activity as a learning-based tourism experience.

Instead of simply purchasing orchids, visitors can learn about Kalimantan orchid cultivation and observe the cultivation process directly. This approach adds an educational and participatory dimension to the existing activity by allowing visitors to engage with local knowledge and cultivation practices. The program incorporated these existing products into an experiential tourism activity in which visitors could purchase finished products or participate in making their own bracelets and rings using local rattan and resam fern (*Dicranopteris linearis*). By combining local resources, community skills, learning, and visitor participation, the activity added experiential value to existing products (Liang et al., 2022; Liang et al., 2023). This aligns with tourism co-creation research, which highlights active visitor participation and interaction in creating meaningful and memorable tourism experiences (Rasoolimanesh et al., 2021; Liang et al., 2023).



Figure 6. Development of local tourism products: souvenirs based on local potential

The involvement of the community in designing these products helped ensure that the tourism packages reflected the uniqueness of Loksado while creating opportunities to strengthen local economic activities. Through this process, community members were positioned not only as beneficiaries but also as active actors in creating and developing tourism products. This finding reinforces the principles of Community-Based Tourism (CBT), which emphasize meaningful community participation, local ownership, and empowerment as foundations for sustainable tourism development (Suansri, 2003; Dolezal & Novelli, 2022; Witchayakawin et al., 2024). Recent empirical research further indicates that community participation can strengthen local involvement and contribute to CBT development (Wawo et al., 2025). Therefore, the active involvement of Pokdarwis Hamandit and local community members provides an important foundation for the continued development of sustainable tourism in Loksado.

Participant satisfaction was assessed using a questionnaire consisting of one main question related to participants' perceptions of the implemented community service program: "How do you evaluate the community service program that we have implemented?" The questionnaire was completed by 20 participants at the end of the activity to determine their overall evaluation of the program. The results of the satisfaction assessment are shown in Figure 6.

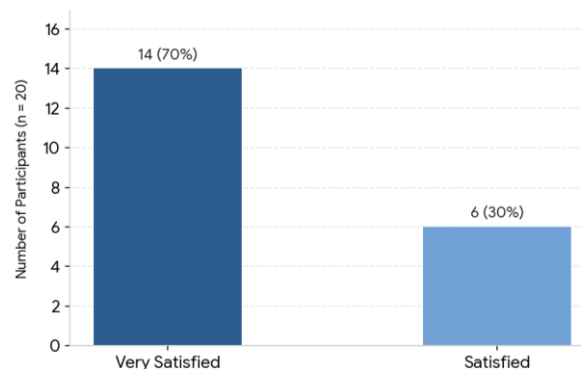


Figure 7. Participants' Evaluation of the Community Service Program
Source Primary data from participant satisfaction questionnaire, 2026

The results showed that the majority of participants expressed a positive response toward the program. A total of 14 participants (70%) stated that they were very satisfied, while 6 participants (30%) stated that they were satisfied with the activities. No participants provided negative responses, indicating that the program was well accepted by the participants and considered relevant to their needs in supporting tourism management development in Loksado. The high level of participant satisfaction reflects that the activities implemented through training, discussions, and practical sessions were considered beneficial and appropriate for the needs of Pokdarwis Hamandit. The involvement of participants in the learning process, opportunities to share experiences, and discussions related to real challenges in tourism management contributed to creating a positive learning experience.

This finding supports the concept of Community-Based Tourism (CBT), which emphasizes community involvement and the alignment of tourism development with local needs and aspirations (Suansri, 2003; Dolezal & Novelli, 2022). Participant satisfaction also indicates program acceptance and may support continued community engagement. The positive responses suggest that the program facilitated relevant knowledge exchange and encouraged participation in local tourism development. This is consistent with recent evidence that community participation, empowerment, and perceived relevance are important for strengthening CBT development and local ownership (Witchayakawin et al., 2024; Wawo et al., 2025).

The community service program generated several outputs that support sustainable tourism development in Loksado. The main output of this program was the development of an *Modul Pembentukan Kepanitiaan Event POKDARWIS Hamandit Desa Loksado*, which has been registered and obtained Intellectual Property Rights (HKI), under Registration Number 001240992. The module was developed as a structured learning resource containing guidelines for planning, organizing, and implementing tourism-related events. This output represents a knowledge product that can be utilized by Pokdarwis Hamandit and other tourism actors as a reference for event management activities. In addition to the main output, this program also resulted in the initial development of tourism packages based on local potential through collaborative discussions with Pokdarwis Hamandit and local communities.

The developed tourism packages include Kalimantan orchid cultivation activities and local souvenir product development based on community resources. These packages were formulated by considering the uniqueness of local resources, community capabilities, and opportunities to create educational and economic values. The involvement of local communities in developing these products reflects the principles of community-based tourism, where communities actively participate in creating tourism experiences based on their own potential. The outputs produced from this program provide opportunities for further tourism development in Loksado. The Event Management Module can be utilized as a supporting instrument for future training and mentoring activities, while the developed tourism packages provide an initial model for diversifying local tourism attractions.

However, the tourism packages still require further testing and refinement to evaluate their feasibility, attractiveness, and implementation readiness. Therefore, the next stage of the program will focus on testing and evaluating the developed tourism packages through trial activities involving visitors and relevant tourism stakeholders. The evaluation process will include assessing visitor responses, identifying aspects that need improvement, and refining the tourism packages based on the results obtained. Continuous collaboration between universities, Pokdarwis Hamandit, local government, and community stakeholders is expected to support the further development of these outputs into sustainable tourism products that strengthen community participation and contribute to the long-term development of tourism in Loksado.

CONCLUSION

The community service program with Pokdarwis Hamandit in Loksado showed an improvement in participants' knowledge, with the mean score increasing from 46.80 in the pre-test to 75.20 in the post-test, an improvement of 28.40 points, with an N-Gain value of 0.53

(moderate). These results indicate a positive change in participants' knowledge following the participatory training and mentoring activities, although further assistance is needed to strengthen practical competencies. The program also initiated institutional strengthening through the involvement of Pokdarwis Hamandit, the village government, and local MSMEs in discussions and the development of tourism products, including Kalimantan orchid cultivation experiences and woven bracelet and ring activities. The main outputs were an *Modul Pembentukan Kepanitiaan Event POKDARWIS Hamandit Desa Loksado*, which has been registered and obtained Intellectual Property Rights (HKI) under Registration Number 001240992, and initial experiential tourism packages based on local potential.

However, the tourism packages still require field testing, refinement, and economic feasibility assessment. Follow-up activities should include advanced training in digital promotion and organizational management, monitoring and mentoring during the following three months, and trial implementation of the tourism packages with visitors and relevant stakeholders. Subsequent evaluation should assess visitor responses, operational feasibility, package pricing, and the potential contribution of the tourism activities to local MSME income. These steps are expected to support the transition of the initial outputs into sustainable community-based tourism products in Loksado.

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