



Figure 1: FGD with Women from PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) Group

Stakeholders Consultation to Identify Most Viable Scheme for Conservation Carbon-Biodiversity, and Livelihood

Within the climate change context, the intact Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) should be remained. Risk and threats toward the MBNP such as logging, encroachment, forest fire, and land slide need to be minimized and abolished.

These risk and threats toward the MBNP may possibly be managed when community and other stakeholders are providing supports to the MBNP. Therefore, during the initial phase of the ITTO Program, stakeholder consultation turns out to be necessary. One of the purpose of this consultation is to find viable scheme for conservation of carbon, biodiversity and livelihood to assist the MBNP in maintaining biodiversity conservation, enhancement of carbon stocks, and improving community livelihood

Stakeholder consultation processes considered as an important start for REDD and REDD Plus. In this regards, stakeholder consultation is undertaken through various form and methods including in person discussion, Focus Group discussion (FGD) and multi-stakeholders workshop. The consultation process is conducted to five target groups, as follows:

- Local Governments Official, such as Official from district of forestry, agriculture, poultry, industry, and environment .
- Local community nearby and inside the Park
- Management Officials of MBNP
- Local NGOs, academicians, teachers and religion leaders.
- Private and state-owned companies



Figure 2 : Informal meeting between Latin and Regent of Jember District

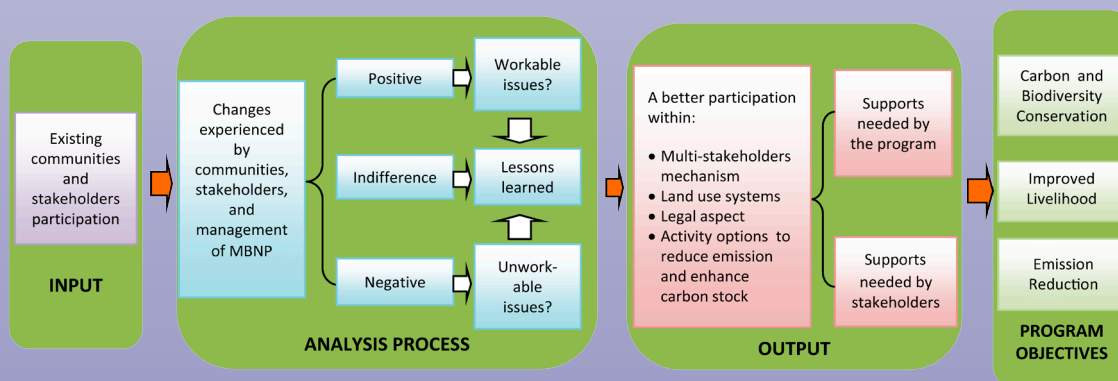


Figure 3 : Framework for Stakeholder Consultations

Existing Communities and Stakeholder Participation

Overall, community in the surrounding of MBNP has been involved in national park management through critical land rehabilitation program. It was revealed that, this program provide direct and indirect benefits for the local peoples, including income generation activities. However, support from other stakeholders such as private sectors is still needed for post harvesting processing and channeling their product especially during high season. Also, support from local

government is needed beyond coordination meeting. In addition, regular technical guidance regarding planting and breeding technique are also needed for most potential species such as *kedawung* (*Parkia roxburghii* G.Don) and *Pule Pandak* (*Rauvolfia serpentine* L.). Therefore, with this minimal partnership, at this time threats toward MBNP, such as encroachment and illegal logging have not been solved entirely.

How to Achieve A Better Partnership

1. **Mechanism of Communication.** Communication in community level is needed to establish institutional collaboration to handle threats, and develop partnership in resource management planning. In other side, the management of MBNP has to be more active to make coordination with other stakeholders including local government and private sectors.
2. **Land use System.** Local community utilizing the land by planting medicinal plants such as spices and herbs. Such land use system is important to be promoted because of its advantages in improving economic value as well as increasing carbon stock in the rehabilitation land.
3. **Legal Aspect.** The Local community engagement in rehabilitation program in MBNP need legal agreement. This agreement is important to provide legal guarantee to the local community to maintain participation in form of land rehabilitation and cultivation. However, violation again this entitlement need to be explicitly stated to avoid reselling of the rights.
4. **Supporting Activities.** Marketing, drying, and packaging training to the community can be conducted to increase the added value of rehabilitation land products (fruits and medicinal plant). Those activities need to be supported by local government and private. While management of MBNP play the role as a mediator between local governments, private, and community.



Figure 4 :
Example of
FGD's Result:
Identifying
workable
and potential
partnership
needed for
Communities
Dependencies

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Thanks are due to the financial support of the 7&I Holdings Ltd.

