

**STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION TO DETERMINE
THE MOST VIABLE SCHEME OF COMMUNITY
AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS TO BE APPLIED
AT MERU BETIRI NATIONAL PARK**

By:
ARIF ALIADI

Contributor:
Kaswinto
Abdul Halim Fanani
Budi Santoso,
Fuad

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STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION TO DETERMINE THE MOST VIABLE SCHEME OF COMMUNITY AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS TO BE APPLIED AT MERU BETIRI NATIONAL PARK, EAST JAVA, INDONESIA

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By: Arif Aliadi

With contribution from Kaswinto, Abdul Halim Fanani, Budi Santoso, and Fuad

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Collaboration between:

- Pusat Penelitian Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan Departemen Kehutanan (Center For Socio Economic and Policy on Forestry Research Ministry of Forestry)
Jl. Gunung Batu No. 5, Bogor West Java Indonesia
Phone : +62-251 -8633944
Fax. : +62-251-8634924
Email : conservation_redd@yahoo.com
Website : <http://ceserf-itto.puslitsosekhut.web.id>
- LATIN – the Indonesian Tropical Institute
Jl. Sutera No. 1 Situgede Bogor West Java Indonesia
Phone : +62-251-8425522/8425523
Fax. : +62-251-8626593
Email : latin@latin.or.id and aaliadi@latin.or.id
Website : www.latin.or.id
- Meru Betiri National Park Department of Forestry
Jalan Siriwijaya 53, Jember, East Java, Indonesia
Phone : +62-331-335535
Fax. : +62-331-335535
Email : meru@telkom.net
Website : www.merubetiri.com

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SUMMARY

Program of “Tropical Forest Conservation For REDD And Enhancing Carbon Stocks In Meru Betiri National Park” intent to help MBNP address threat through encourage support of local community and stakeholders. This program is expected to fulfill three things, which is additionality, leakage, and permanence. Additionality is expected to enhance carbon stock, to conserve biodiversity, and to increase social welfare. Leakage is expected to be reduced by support of Jember and Banyuwangi district in order not to issue policy which can cause leakage's happening. And permanence as guarantee that emission reduction can keep going concern to be reached if community participation and another stakeholder also extended. Therefore, at the beginning phase of the Program, stakeholder's consultation becomes to be of important once.

There are five groups of stakeholder invited during stakeholders consultation process, i.e. (a) local communities, (b) Meru Betiri National Park management, (c) local NGOs, religious leader, university and school teacher,(d) local government, and (e) private companies. In general, there are two methods were applied for stakeholders consultation, i.e. one on one discussion, and focus group discussion.

After conducted stakeholder consultation, we conclude that the sustainability of community participation that currently growing cannot be guaranteed. Hence, objectives of conservation and community welfare enhancement are not entirely accomplished. With regard to climate change, particularly in undertaking mitigation strategy, the current ongoing community participation may not possibly ensure halting the forest encroachment, illegal logging and forest fire. Consequently, carbon stocks will not be increased, however, would be decreased. If the current condition is disregard, hence, mitigation effort will face failure.

Community participation should be improved through ensuring legal base for community participation in managing the MBNP, law enforcement, establishing communication mechanism, enhancing optimal land utilization model, supporting activities from other stakeholder such as local government in district level and other private companies.

RINGKASAN

Kelestarian keanekaragaman hayati di Taman Nasional Meru Betiri (TNMB) akan dapat terus terjaga apabila didukung oleh masyarakat lokal dan para pihak lainnya baik di Kabupaten Jember maupun Banyuwangi. Selama ini dukungan para pihak masih dirasakan belum maksimal. Manfaat TNMB belum terlalu dirasakan oleh para pihak, terutama pemerintah daerah.

Sementara itu potensi manfaat yang bisa digali dari TNMB sangat besar. Selain manfaat yang bersifat tangible seperti hasil hutan non kayu berupa tumbuhan obat yang sudah dimanfaatkan masyarakat lokal, banyak pula manfaat intangible yang kurang diperhitungkan, seperti udara bersih, ketersediaan sumber air, wisata, dan pendidikan. Salah satu potensi manfaat yang bisa digali lebih jauh adalah peranan TNMB dalam mengatasi dampak perubahan iklim, khususnya untuk mengurangi emisi karbon. TNMB memiliki cadangan karbon di hutan alam yang cukup besar. Selain itu, hasil rehabilitasi yang dilakukan bersama masyarakat, telah meningkatkan simpanan karbon di TNMB.

Program “Tropical Forest Conservation for REDD and Enhancing Carbon Stocks in Meru Betiri National Park” ini antara lain bertujuan untuk membantu TNMB mengatasi berbagai ancaman dengan menggalang dukungan dari masyarakat lokal dan stakeholder. Program ini diharapkan dapat memenuhi 3 hal, yaitu additionality, leakage dan permanence. Additionality diharapkan akan berupa peningkatan serapan carbon, pelestarian biodiversity, dan peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Leakage diharapkan dapat dikurangi dengan dukungan dari pemerintah Kabupaten Jember dan Banyuwangi agar tidak mengeluarkan kebijakan yang dapat menyebabkan terjadinya leakage. Dan permanence berupa keterjaminan bahwa reduksi emisi bisa berkelanjutan dapat tercapai apabila partisipasi masyarakat dan stakeholder lainnya juga berkelanjutan. Oleh karena itu, pada tahap awal kegiatan, konsultasi stakeholder menjadi penting sekali.

Selama ini memang sudah ada kerjasama dengan masyarakat lokal dan stakeholder lainnya, namun perlu direfleksikan, sejauh mana manfaat yang telah dirasakan oleh para pihak, dan juga bagaimana dampak kerjasama terhadap pelestarian keanekaragaman hayati di TNMB dan terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat.

Setelah melaksanakan konsultasi parapihak, dapat disimpulkan bahwa partisipasi masyarakat tidak dapat diharapkan kelangsungannya, apabila tujuan peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat berbasis konservasi tidak terwujud. Berkaitan dengan upaya mitigasi perubahan iklim, partisipasi masyarakat sekarang belum dapat menjamin terhentinya perambahan dan kabakaran hutan, karena itu partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengelolaan TNMB perlu ditingkatkan, antara lain dengan penguatan kepastian hukum dalam partisipasi, konsistensi aturan, pembangunan mekanisme komunikasi, peningkatan penggunaan lahan yang optimal dan dukungan dari pemerintah lokal dan swasta dalam peningkatan produktivitas, teknologi, dan pasar.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Biodiversity at the Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) will remain sustainable only with supports from local community and other stakeholders at Jember and Banyuwangi Districts. Throughout the years, supports from stakeholders are limited, since stakeholders, particularly local government, experienced of having less benefit from the presence of MBNP.

The MBNP has various potential advantages that can be utilized. Beside the tangible benefits, such as non timber forest products, for instance medicinal plants that have already been used by local community, there are many intangible benefits that have not been considered, such as clean air, water sources, tourism, education, etc. One of potential advantages for further explore includes the MBNP's role in managing impacts generate from climate change, particularly in reducing carbon emission. Whereas the MBNP has a great potential carbon stock in its natural forest. Additionally, rehabilitation program that collaboratively carried out with local community has increasing carbon stock at the MBNP.

With regard to climate change context, the intact of MBNP should be maintained. Such threats, for instance, logging, encroachment, forest fire, etc., should then be controlled. Therefore, it is essential for the management of the MBNP to work together with other stakeholders, particularly local community, in handling such disturbance as mentioned above.

The “Tropical Forest Conservation for REDD and Enhancing Carbon Stocks in Meru Betiri National Park” program aims to support the MBNP in managing loads of threats through assemble supports from local community and other stakeholders. The program is expected to accomplish 3 issues, namely additionality, leakage, and permanence. Additionality is expected to cover carbon enhancement, biodiversity conservation and community livelihood improvement. While leakage is expected to be reduced through supports from the local government of Jember and Banyuwangi by means of not issuing policies that possibly will generate leakage. Whereas permanence is assurance on sustainability in reducing emission possibly will be achieved if only sustainable

participation of local community and other stakeholders is also in place. Therefore, during the initial period, consultation with stakeholders is very significant to be undertaken.

Currently, there is collaboration with local community and other stakeholders; however, it is necessary to reflect recent cooperation to the extent that stakeholders experienced advantages of the collaboration. Additionally, it is also essential to examine the impacts of recent cooperation to the biodiversity conservation at the MBNP, and community welfare as well.

1.2. Objectives

The objectives of stakeholder consultation are:

- To reflect stakeholders participation model that recently developed.
- To explore alteration occurred among the community and at the MBNP area, particularly with regard to sustainability of biodiversity as the consequences of implementation of developed stakeholders participation model.
- To explore lessons learned from the implementation of stakeholders participation model that currently have been developed.
- To discuss options on scheme or stakeholders participation models that most viable to be implemented with the purpose of ensuring stakeholders participation in a long term period.

II. APPLIED METHODOLOGY

2.1. Framework of Stakeholder Consultation

Framework of stakeholders consultation process includes input, analysis process, output and completion of program objectives, as can be seen in Figure 1.

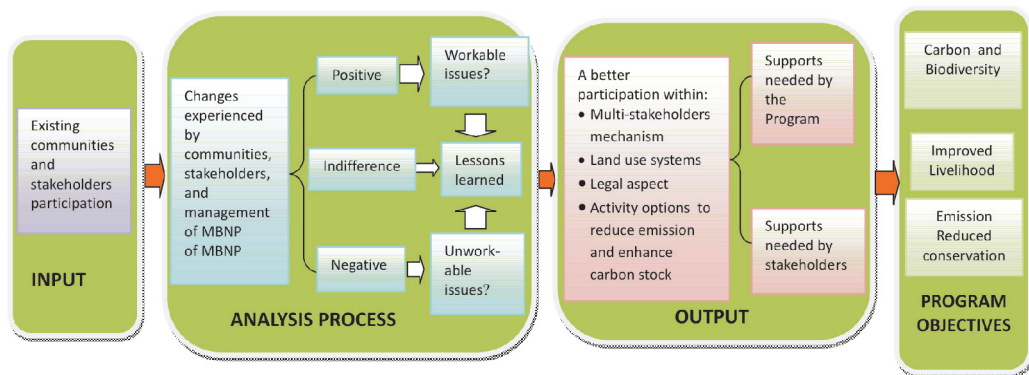


Figure 1. Framework of Stakeholder Consultation

During the input period, discussion will comprise of recent participation level. Therefore, community involvement in activities or program of the MBNP will be examined. Supporting instrument to be used to observe community participation level will be participation frame method that developed by Arnstein (1969). According to Arnstein, there are 8 participation steps that can be grouped into 3, namely: (a) Non participation group, which consists of 2 steps, such as manipulation and therapy; (b) Tokenism group, which consists of 3 steps, such as informing, consultation and placation; and (c) citizen power group, which consists of partnership, delegated power and citizen power.

Furthermore, during analysis process that carried out collaboratively with consultation participants, any changes for the duration of their participation in managing the MBNP will be observed. Changes can be shown as increasing income, access assurance to go into the MBNP area, improvement of community awareness towards conservation, consumption manner on utilize natural resources available in MBNP area, including land use model, involvement in planning or program development, implementing and monitoring program at the MBNP, etc.

As of several changes have been experienced and endured by local community, both positive and negative, there are lessons to be learned, through observing what factors that generated positive or negative changes.

Output from analysis process will further be used as data for developing recommendation with the intention that community participation will be better and even sustainable, no matter which are supposed to increasing community participation. Recommendations suggested include communication mechanism that can be used for enhancing stakeholders participation, variety of activities that is able to contribute into emission reduction, and enhancing carbon stock as well, models of utilizing natural resources (includes land use model) at the MBNP that can ensure continued participation, and legal aspect of community and other stakeholders participation.

Furthermore, recommendation suggested will be compared with action plan described in the program. Expected results are what kind of recommendations that can be followed up through the Program and on the contrary what recommendations that cannot be followed up with the Program. Identification of the results will be the entry point for considering collaboration institution development, which possibly will contribute to the program objectives, namely carbon stock enhancement, community welfare improvement and biodiversity conservation.

2.2. Stakeholders Considered to be Invited During Consultation Process

There are five groups of stakeholder were invited during stakeholders consultation process, i.e. (a) local communities, (b) Meru Betiri National Park management, (c) local NGOs, religious leader, university and school teacher,(d) local government and (e) private companies.

- a. Local communities: group of rehabilitation farmer leaders, home industry group leaders, woman groups, other group of farmers (plantation labor, illegal loggers, informal leaders).
- b. Meru Betiri National Park management: Head of National Park, Manager of SPTN (unit management of the Park), and forest rangers.

- c. Local NGOs, university, school teacher, religious leaders: KAIL, PAHAD, Jember University and Muhamadiyah University of Jember, representatives of school (primary and high school) teachers, pesantren (religious school) leaders.
- d. Local government: District government of Jember and Banyuwangi, i.e. Bupati Jember (head of district), Forestry and Plantation agency of Jember, Health Agency of Jember, Cooperative and Small Scale Enterprise Agency of Jember, Community Empowering Body of Jember; Forestry, Agriculture, Animal cultivation, and Plantation Agency of Banyuwangi district.
- e. Private company: cooperative, local enterprise such as fertilizer businessman, ceramic roof businessman, crops businessman; Bank BRI, Bank BMI, Perhutani BKPH Ambulu.

2.3. Activities

Overall, there are two activities will be undertaken during stakeholders consultation process, namely: in person discussion, and focus group discussion.

1. In person discussion

In person discussion will be carried out for government officials, such as such as head of Jember, head of local government agencies in Jember and Banyuwangi and head of Meru Betiri National Par, some key questions will be asked, as follows:

- What are benefits that currently local government gained from MBNP? What future benefits that local government expected from the MBNP?
- What kind of program that currently undertaken by local government that implement at the surrounding of the MBNP area?
- What kind of cooperation that have been or being undertaken between local government and the MBNP?
- What are changes have occurred with regard to welfare of community live in the surrounding the MBNP area, biodiversity conservation in the MBNP area, and local development after the cooperation has been agreed?

- What best mechanism is supposed to be developed for improving benefits for community lives in the surrounding MBNP area, biodiversity conservation and local development?
- Is there any communication forum on MBNP established? If so, how effective the forum has been performed? What are challenges to deal with? How to overcome the challenges?

Schedule for undertaking in person discussion depends on availability of the Regen and the Heads of service offices. However, It is predicted that in person discussion will be carried out within 1 month, during the period of February to March 2010.

Additionally, in person discussion is expected to involve resource person from Research Center of Socio Economic and Forestry Policy, and Directorate General Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry, particularly during discussion with the Regents of Jember and Banyuwangi.

2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD was implemented when we discuss with (a) local communities, (b) local NGOs, university, religious leaders, and school teachers (c) MBNP management, and (d) private company. It attended by 8 to 15 people in each FGD.

FGD with local communities in Jember district will be held 8 times, i.e. (a) for head of rehabilitation farmers groups (5 times: village of Curahnongko, Andongrejo, Sanenrejo, Wonoasri dan Sarongan), (b) non-rehabilitation farmers groups (1 time), (c) woman groups (2 times: group of PKK/Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga or Family Welfare Education and home industry of herbal medicine group).

Key questions for local communities:

- How is community's involvement in managing the MBNP? What kind of utilization models that have been used by local community? Which utilization models that give profit for local community? In so far as

applied utilizing models of medicinal plant, how much is the models have provided profit to community's income and conserving the biodiversity?

- How deep is community's awareness on the Ministry of Forestry decree No. 56/2006 concerning Guidelines on Zoning National Park, to understand opportunity of community participation at the MBNP with regard to activities that may or may not be carried out at each zoning area?
- What kind of changes that have been experienced by community when they were involved in managing the MBNP? Why?
- What are community's suggestions to improve participation in managing the MBNP?
- Is there any communication forum on MBNP? If so, how effective does the forum operate? What are challenges in operating the forum? How to handle the challenges?

FGD with MBNP management was conducted 2 times. First FGD was held with head of SPTN (management unit of MBNP), and second FGD will be conducted with field staff (forest rangers). Key questions for them are:

- What activities have been done by the management of MBNP in order to involve community in managing the MBNP?
- What are utilization models used by local community at the MBNP, and on which zoning area? How deep are the impacts toward biodiversity conservation at the MBNP?
- How well current utilization model of medicinal plant at the MBNP could influence biodiversity conservation?
- What decision to be made that involving community during its development? Why?
- What kind of changes that experienced by the management of MBNP after community involvement in managing the MBNP?
- What kind of mechanism that should be developed in order to have a better benefit from community participation in support of conservation at MBNP?
- Is there communication forum on MBNP already established? If so, how effective the forum has been operated? What are challenges in operating the forum? How to handle the challenges?

FGD with local NGOs, university, religious leaders and school teachers was held 1 time. Key questions for them are:

- What are benefits of MBNP that NGOs, universities and religion leaders have been experienced? What are future benefits of MBNP that NGOs, universities and religion leaders expected?
- What activities have been undertaken by NGOs, universities, teachers and religion leaders to increase community participation related to MBNP management?
- What changes have been occurred, both among community and within the MBNP area, after community's involvement in MBNP management?
- What kind of mechanism to be applied in order to increase community's participation in managing MBNP?
- Is there communication forum on MBNP already established? If so, how effective the forum has been operated? What are challenges in operating the forum? How to handle the challenges?

FGD with private company or businessman was carried out 1 time. Key questions for private company or businessman are:

- What are benefits of MBNP that businessman have been experienced? What future benefits from MBNP that businessman expected?
- What kind cooperation has been or being undertaken between private companies and MBNP management?
- What kind of changes after cooperation has been undertaken toward community welfare in the surrounding of MBNP, biodiversity within MBNP area, and private companies?
- What kind of mechanism should be applied in order to increase benefits for local community lives in the surrounding MBNP, conservation of biodiversity within MBNP area, and private sector?
- Is there communication forum on MBNP already established? If so, how effective the forum has been operated? What are challenges in operating the forum? How to handle the challenges?

III. PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

3.1. Participation Model of Community and other Stakeholders

3.1.1. Participation of Farmers involved in Rehabilitation Program

Community participation models are various. At Andongrejo, Curahnongko, Sanenrejo, Wonoasri Villages (all located in Jember District) and Sarongan (Banyuwangi District) community begins to participate in managing the Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP) through land rehabilitation program in 1999. The rehabilitation program initiated after the teak forest located on rehabilitation zone in the MBNP was encroached in 1998 by communities live close to the MBNP and also from villages far away from the MBNP.

During the time the Head of the MBNP (Mr. Indra Arinal) has made commitment with local communities that they are allowed to work on land within the MBNP area as long as similar to the rehabilitation demonstration plot covers of 7 Ha, which has been planted since 1994. On the location planted trees that originally grows in the MBNP area, however, they are allowed to plant other agricultural crops that so called as taungya system. Hence, local community was motivated to collect seeds of the main plant from the MBNP area voluntarily.

Commitment between Mr. Indra Arinal and local community in 1999 was developed verbally. Indeed, there was effort from the MBNP management after Mr. Indra Arinal relaced by Mr. Siswoyo to develop a written agreement. However, not every farmer group developed agreement. For example, at Sanenrejo Village, only few farmer groups have made agreement. Reason behind the situation was concern from local community that developing agreement requires cost. While in Wonoasri Village, every farmer group has developed agreement with the MBNP. Since Wonoasri Village is fostered directly by the MBNP official. As at Andongrejo, Curahnongko and Sanenrejo Villages, local communities that were facilitated by LATIN (and continued by KAIL) have critical response to the agreement offered by the MBNP. They criticized on agreement development process that considered as lack of transparency and community participation.

According to Arnstein's level participation theory, when community begins to participate on land rehabilitation program, therefore, local community

participation level is on partnership level. The level indicates that local community and the MBNP management (Mr. Indra Arinal) has made commitment to undertake activity, whereas every party will try to have bargaining on every one interests. The MBNP offers that the rehabilitation program supposedly in line with conservation objectives. As indicated on the requirements to plant endemic species as the main plants. While local community proposes to have species with economic values, such as medicinal plants that have been utilized by local community for commercial purposes.

Actually, when the MBNP offers rehabilitation program to be undertaken by local community, therefore, indirectly the MBNP has delivered its authority to the local community in managing the MBNP with regard to rehabilitation. During the time, the prevailed laws and regulations are not accommodating the decision of the MBNP manager to allow local community to enter and make use of national park area, moreover, related to land use. However, the MBNP cannot control land encroachment without help; therefore, community involvement approach is considered as an emergency condition. In addition, the MBNP management has courage to undertake a breakthrough since example of rehabilitation activity on the 7 Ha demonstration plot. Hence, in point of fact the MBNP management, during the time, has delegated its power to the local community with regard to undertaking land rehabilitation.

Local community accepted offer from the MBNP management to be involved in land rehabilitation program as long as they are allowed to grow crops between the main plants. They agreed to arrange planting distance of 5 x 5 m, which actually less advantage for the planted crops. Moreover, local community voluntarily collects main plant seeds from the MBNP area without compensation from the MBNP management. Furthermore, local community is also willing to plant the seed without being paid. The condition is totally different from the Land and forest rehabilitation movement (Gerakan Rehabilitasi Hutan dan Lahan - GERHAN), whereas seeds and planting cost are provided from the GERHAN project. Accordingly, we are witnessing that local community has willingness to give up their significance.

Hence, given that condition mentioned above, a trade-off has occurred between the MBNP management and farmer groups. Such situation is called as partnership participation level according to Arnstein.

Unfortunately, the partnership position is not able to be held out. There are some situations that have made community participation shifted.

First, there are no written regulations that can be referred to by parties, both the MBNP management and farmers. In absence of the written regulations have resulting difficulties in controlling community access to the MBNP area.

Second, the above situation has encouraged the MBNP management in developing a written agreement. Written agreement development process is mostly undertaken by the MBNP management. Following draft agreement has been made; therefore, the MBNP management disseminates the information related to the agreement. Farmer groups are obtained information, and any inputs from farmer groups will be collected, however, no promise to be accommodated into the draft agreement.

During the above stage, community participation level went through declining experience, since agreement development process indicates that community participation level at informing and consulting levels. Such levels are lower than partnership level that has developed previously.

Furthermore, following agreement development process has been declined by most of farmer groups, therefore, farmer groups that have no agreements, has no legal protection with regard to their activities on the rehabilitation area. Meaning that, farmers may possibly drive out at any time when the MBNP management considers occupying the rehabilitation area. Additionally, from the institutional aspect, farmers have no vote in making decision concerning the ongoing rehabilitation program.

It is likely that farmers with agreements are a bit relieved as they have legal basis for their activities on the rehabilitation area. However, there is indication that local community accepted the agreement due to make safe purposes. They believe that the sooner they finalizing the agreement process the closer they may possibly access to the rehabilitation area.

However, situation challenges by farmers with or without agreement are similarly in a weak position. The condition is still occurred up to present. Meaning that, without improvement efforts, therefore, farmers will have less concern on the MBNP condition. Most likely they will ignore any violation occurred in the MBNP area, such as land encroachment, illegal logging, forest fire, etc.

3.1.2. Participation of Non Rehabilitation Program Farmers

In addition to farmer groups that directly involved in the rehabilitation program, consultation process also engaging community groups that are not participate in the rehabilitation program. Such groups include housewife group (Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga-PKK), women group of herbal drink home industry, community leaders and village officials.

Out of the four groups mentioned above, only women group of herbal drink home industry that is associated with rehabilitation program, additionally, the women group also has been supported by the MBNP management. The women group utilizes medicinal plants that planted on the rehabilitation area to be processed for instant herbal drink. The MBNP management has provided equipment with the intention of assisting the women group to speed up processing the medicinal plants into instant herbal drinks.

However, the housewife group, community leaders and village officials are less or even have no interaction with the MBNP management. On the other hand, these groups are potential to strengthening support towards the THMB conservation program once they are take in.

The housewife group has program related to the environment that focus for area in the neighborhood such as planting trees, sanitation, etc. Community leaders may well suit for MBNP partners in delivering programs to the public. For the meantime, village officials may possibly to play a role in supporting the MBNP in handling violations occurred within the MBNP area that carried out by villagers.

3.1.3. Participation of other Stakeholders

Other stakeholders that were join and invited to the consultation meeting are as follows:

- NGOs, school teachers, Islamic boarder schools, and universities. Generally, the groups believe that the MBNP has important role for community, not only for those live in the surrounding the national park, but also for community lives away from the MBNP, including those who live outside the district. As already mentioned that the MBNP has important roles such as source of

knowledge related to the environment and biodiversity, maintaining micro climate balance that may possibly prevent the area from drought, flood and landslide only if the MBNP well managed.

However, only few NGOs have been working together with the MBNP directly such as KAIL, Ciwali and Hamim, particularly related to community facilitation activities. Although due to restricted resources, only KAIL facilitates local community.

For the meantime, school teachers and Islamic boarder school caretakers and its students are never have work together directly with the MBNP. Lack of cooperation currently is being liaising by KAIL, as KAIL develops program related to environmental education for elementary and Islamic boarder schools. KAIL has curriculum for conservation education using the MBNP resources as learning materials.

Academicians from the Jember University have been undertaking research collaboratively with the MBNP management. One of researches that currently being undertaking is natural resources management policy in Jember District, which also analyzing MBNP's role in conservation efforts that expected to defense from natural resource exploitation in Jember District, such as mining exploration at the boundary between the MBNP and Perhutani areas at Kalibaru.

- **Business Groups and Local Businessmen**

Business groups and local businessmen are invited during the consultation process to explore potential cooperation that may possibly carried out with the intention of enhancing benefit for farmer groups that currently participating in rehabilitation program. Business groups and local businessmen invited to the venue are based on their business core that directly engaged with farmers live in the surrounding of MBNP.

Local businessmen invited to the event have business core on agricultural crops, roofing producers, bank, cooperatives, fertilizer producers, Perum Perhutani BKPH Ambulu (unit of state-owned forestry company in Ambulu), Meru Betiri Radio FM.

Agricultural crops producer attended the meeting includes CV Jaya Makmur, which buy farmers' yields and sell them to outside regions such as Nganjuk, Bojonegoro even to Bogor in west Java. Crops that are traded include corns, peanuts, rice, bananas, etc.

Fertilizer producers provide fertilizer for local farmers. As rehabilitation program implemented, fertilizer demand is also increased. Fertilizers available are chemicals. There is no organic fertilizer provided by the fertilizer producers.

Roofing producers collect raw materials of fuel wood from the MBNP area. Demand of fuel wood in one month is 48 m³. In point of fact, demand of fuel wood can be managed if on the rehabilitation area also available special plot for trees to produce fuel wood that can be sold to roofing producers.

The Amanah Saving and Loans Cooperative at Curahnongko Village has 200 members, and most of them are farmers involved in rehabilitation program. Funds managed for saving and loan arrive at IDR 30 millions.

The management of Betiri FM radio was established about 3 years ago, and now has cooperation with the MBNP. The MBNP management provides equipment, and the radio broadcasting conservation program of the MBNP.

BRI and BMI Banks located at Ambulu sub district explain that most of their customers are farmers live in the surrounding of the national park. However, BMI Banks plans to expand its services through opening branch office in the village. For that reason, the BMI Bank has undertaken survey at Curahnongko Village.

- Local government consists of Forestry Service, Service office for Small and Medium Business, Health Service and Community Empowerment Agency

Every service office and agency is visited during consultation period, have expressed their views for not having cooperation with the MBNP management. Although there will be coordination meeting at district level, however, the meeting is not sufficient for developing cooperation. It is understood that every agency has its own priority; however, cooperation may possibly carried out through undertaking similar program collaboratively.

For example, program of medicinal plant conservation possibly will be the entry point for cooperation between Health Service and the MBNP management. Service office for small and medium businesses has undertaking facilitation process with women group at Andongrejo Village, however, activities are carried out directly with the women group without involvement of the MBNP management. The Community Empowerment Agency (Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat) has potential funds that disbursed through PNPM program. As the Forestry Service has greening program through planting trees on non state forest area. Such program may possibly to be implemented on buffer zone area of the MBNP.

3.2. Changes Occurred

3.2.1. Changes experienced by the community

Changes occurred since local community participates on the MBNP management, particularly through rehabilitation program activities, are directly experienced by farmers. However, changes also happening to other community members in addition to farmers engaged with rehabilitation program. The following explanation illustrates experience of farmers engaged and not engaged on the rehabilitation program:

- Relationship between rehabilitation farmers and MBNP officials

Prior to being engaged in the rehabilitation program, most farmers are agriculture labor, and collecting forest products from the MBNP area, which made them chased by MBNP officials due to trespassing the national park. Therefore, relationships between local communities with MBNP officials is not conducive.

Following participating in the rehabilitation program, local community experience a dynamic relationships that may be in harmony but may possibly conflict occurred that resulting tense between community and MBNP officials. It may be in harmony when the MBNP officials and the Head of MBNP are able to have direct communication with local community and undertook joint patrol. Previously, there was Pam Swakarsa that consists of community representatives, facilitator and MBNP field staff. They are

voluntarily carried out joint patrol to monitor encroachment, which made encroachment level reduced. Additionally, joint patrol is also to control illegal activities on timber and non timber in order to immediate conduct. In handling violation, it depends on level of infringement, if not serious then education approach will be applied. The MBNP management also provides seeds. When relationships in harmony, there is no suspicious on the community but education approach is applied.

Relationships turns into tense when the MBNP officials insisted an MoU to be signed, but actually the case is farmers considered that the content of the MoU is not fair as it is too difficult for them. For example: plant maintenance will be responsibility of the farmers, moreover, enrichment planting and its cost consequences will be responsibility of the farmers. The MoU does not describe responsibility of the MBNP field staff to undertake field control, however, when encroachment occurred, it will be farmer's responsibility.

Tense relationships may possibly occurred since explanation on regulation of forest conservation only consists of prohibitions, while activities that are allowed to be carried out are never shared, in spite of sustainable utilization basis that is one of conservation principles.

- Household income. After engaged in the rehabilitation program, farmers are no longer being agriculture labor as they already have their own land to manage, and their income increased 20 times compared to their previous income prior to involve in the rehabilitation program. Most of the groups obtain their main income from rehabilitation land, both from crop yields (such as rice, peanuts, corns, chilly, etc.), medicinal plants (such as turmeric, wild ginger, etc.) fruits (pete-beans with pungent odor, *kedawung* (*Parkia roxburghii*), candlenut, mango, jackfruit, areca, *mengkudu* (*Morinda citrifolia*), *pakem* (*Pangium edule*), etc.). Most community that previously collected forest resources from forest, currently count on rehabilitation area for their income source.
- Land Status. Community realize that land and trees on the MBNP area belong to the MBNP, however, fruits or yields from the trees planted on the rehabilitation area are belong to the person who planted.

- Changes experienced by non rehabilitation program farmers

Women group of herbal drink home industry (TOGA). The Group is indirectly connected with rehabilitation program activities as they use raw materials for the herbal drinks from the land rehabilitation area. Raw materials collection from the land rehabilitation area is arrived at 90 per cent of raw materials used for herbal drink production, such as *turmeric, kencur, kunci, wild ginger, umbi dewa, pule pandak, kunir putih, cabe jamu, galangale, sambiloto*, etc. While the remaining 10 per cent are purchased from the market such as *kapulogo, maja'an, kayu rapte, dang anti (tongwe)*.

The women group explained that income from selling herbal drinks is adequate for daily living cost, however, still not sufficient for savings. They use the additional income for taking out their children, social gathering, such as *mbecek, tibaan* and *tahlilan*. Making and selling herbal drinks are also improving their livelihood, given that some group members that used to work as agriculture labors are no longer work as labor, additionally, they used to eat *tiwul* (made of cassava) but now they eat rice as their main food.

Especially, the Group also utilizes medicinal plants for their health purposes. Furthermore, they explained that medical plants can be used to cure when they are sick. However, if the illness is not alleviated, at that case they visit a doctor. Additionally, they also teach other people concerning medicinal plants. They had delivered their knowledge to visitors from East Nusa Tenggara, Pandeglang, Kalimantan, etc. during comparison studies.

However, as increasing price of sugar and egg that use for processing the instant herbal drinks, consequently demand for instant herbal drinks is declining since the price of herbal instant has to be increased adjusting with the price of sugar and eggs. Additionally, some factors that affect on reducing customers are including herbal drink produced has not obtain permit for producing herbal drinks from the Ministry of Health, additionally, the package of herbal drinks is not eye catching.

Housewife Group. The women group explained that there is no changes occurred after participating in rehabilitation program from the MBNP.

Community Leaders. Community leaders that were invited to the meeting explained that there are positive and negative changes due to rehabilitation program implementation.

Positive impact shows from the welfare improvement for farmers involved in the rehabilitation program. Farmers obtain direct benefits from the rehabilitation program.

While negative impact due to rehabilitation program indicates from illegal practices on “trading” land that resulting new land encroachment. Through intense land opening, concerns on land sliding increased. In general, community leaders considered that success of the rehabilitation program is only 40%. In point of fact, villagers experience that currently it is difficult to find water sources and erosion level is increase.

Negative changes occurred due to some reasons such as some villagers still have a short term orientation. As there is an expression among community members such as “today's yields for today, tomorrow is another day”. Additionally, new encroachment occurred due to some reasons such as lack of law enforcement, lack of dissemination information, population increase, lack of tree diversity on the rehabilitation area, lack of marketing of products produce from the rehabilitation area.

Villagers from Bandalit hamlet. Villagers from Bandalit hamlet work at Bandalit plantation. Because of its location faraway from Andongrejo Village and most of villagers are plantation labor, therefore, lack of attention from Andongrejo village officials and the MBNP management.

Villagers from the Bandalit hamlet are not comfortable with the MBNP management. They shared their experience during meeting at a small mosque. Such experience includes difficulty in obtaining permit to harvest timber required for developing bridge and small mosque. Other issue is many Javanese wild oxen trespass the plantation and destroying the plants. Moreover, the MBNP prohibits them to put wire fence along the plantation area as it will injure the wild oxen. Additionally, they criticized that there was no communication with MBNP officials, either field staff or officials often visiting Bandalit.

3.2.2. Changes Experienced by the Local Government

Some government officials visited such as the Regent of Jember District, Head of Forestry and Agriculture Service of Jember District, Head of Service Office of Cooperative and Small and Medium Business of Jember District, Community Empowerment Agency of Jember District, Health Service of Jember District, Service Office of Forestry, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of Banyuwangi District, explained that the presence of the MBNP has no influence to their region. Local government officials mentioned that the MBNP provides lack of coordination with the local government.

For example, the Head of Forestry and Agriculture Service of Jember District considered that the MBNP has slack of coordination with the local government of Jember District, particularly with the Forestry and Agriculture Service. The MBNP management has never been reporting its activities to the local government of Jember District. The MBNP is hardly coordination with local government compared to other technical units of the Ministry of forestry such as watershed management (BPDAS), forest seedling agency (Balai Perbenihan Tanaman Hutan - BPTH) for Java and Madura Islands, Perhutani KPH Jember. The Ministry of Forestry technical units are often communicate and coordinate with the Forestry and Agriculture Service (Dishutbun).

Due to lack of communication and coordination, therefore, there are some officials of Jember District have no good understanding about the Meru Betiri national Park. Essentially, the MBNP has lots of potency. Such condition can be illustrated as lack of promotion for excellent goods.

The Dishutbun is open for future cooperation, and some potential cooperation includes strengthening community institutional on the surrounding of the national park through data collection that jointly undertaken.

3.2.3. Changes Experienced by the MBNP Management

Community involvement in the rehabilitation program has yet preventing infringement in the MBNP area. The Head of the MBNP mentioned that there are no significant changes as forest has not green yet. If assessment carried out, the score most likely will be ranged from 3 – 4 out of 10 as the highest score. Success

level is still below 50 per cent. Some infringements that currently still occur are as follows:

- Land management at SPTN 3 are at Silo sub district.
- Settlement and land use at SPTN 2 area (Ambulu) for rehabilitation.
- Settlement and land use at SPTN 3 area (Sarongan) for rice field (on the Army land and Rajegwesi).
- National park's officials at Ambulu are hardly invited on coordination meeting with local government at sub district and village levels.
- Difficulties in law enforcement related to controlling settlement and land use within the MBNP area.
- Demand of fuel wood for processing palm sugar (132 home industries) in Sarongan.
- With regard to land belongs to the Army, local community suggested to planting the rice field of 350 Ha out of 700 ha that currently managed by local community with species that requested by the MBNP, while the remaining area will be planted by commercial species that can be utilized by the villagers. However, the proposition was declined by the Ministry of Forestry through its representative, Mr. Nyoman from the Center of Forestry Development, during his visit to Sarongan, therefore the subject is still uncertain without solution.
- Forest encroachment and “trading” on rehabilitation area, which value ranged from IDR 1 million to 5 millions. Farmers with funds may possibly extend their rehabilitation land.
- Illegal logging on large diameter timber.
- Illegal logging on fuel wood.
- Forest fire at Wonoasri, Sanenrejo, Kandang motor, Krajan (Garungan).
- Illegal harvesting of resin (“getah bendo”) from Bandalit, loaded and transferred by truck with volume more than 100 kg.
- Illegal logging.
- Some community groups are still supporting forestry criminal actors through issuing logging permit (from village officials) and transporting permit (from Dishutbun/Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan or Forestry and Plantation

Agency) for timbers that claimed as harvested from village (although may possibly harvested from the forest).

In addition to problems occurred inside the MBNP area, the national park management is also have to deal with external parties such as local government at Jember and Banyuwangi Districts.

- Currently coordination mechanism available (Rakorbang or Rapat Koordinasi Pembangunan/Coordination Meeting for Development Plan) at district level through annual coordination meeting. However, impacts from the coordination meeting. In point of fact, every agency undertakes its activities, respectively.
- No synergy related to community empowerment program.
- In Banyuwangi, the district government questioning contribution from the MBNP related to community empowerment. For example, road construction from settlement inside the MBNP area to outside of the national park area. The MBNP agreed to establish the access carried out by the local government of Banyuwangi District (funds from the district government) but only bad road.
- Banyuwangi district Government also questioning on retribution to enter the MBNP area that considered as illegal by the local government, although retribution as entrance fee to the national park is already regulated. Eventually, the local government comprehends the entrance fee issue and developed a circulation letter that ticket to entrance the national park area (MBNP and Alas Purwo national Park) is 100 per cent collected for the central government not for the local government.

IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA AND RESULTS

Community participation at partnership level has been taken place during the initial stage of rehabilitation program, due to some factors as follows:

- Reaching an understanding in bargaining interests, namely interest in conservation and community economy. The solution agreed is translated into rehabilitation program through planting main plants endemic from the region such as medicinal plants using agroforestry system.
- Bargaining on every party interests may possibly occurred since the MBNP delegated its power in managing the national park to the community through involving them in rehabilitation planning, voluntary seed collection, planting and maintaining the planted trees. The MBNP management delegated its power due to lack of resources and funds to undertake rehabilitation.
- Community awareness concerning land ownership status through acknowledging that the land belongs to the MBNP (state) not belongs to community.
- Transferring knowledge concerning land status from the former organizer to its successor well took place as there is always report submitted to the head of the group. The head of the group has moral obligation to explain information concerning land status and responsibility to plant main trees.
- During the initial stage of rehabilitation program implementation, farmers collecting seeds voluntarily. In addition to the MBNP does not provide seeds and funds, farmers are willingly to collect seed voluntary since they considered that the activities are for their future. Therefore, farmers' contribution on providing seeds is significantly influence bargaining position in developing agreement.
- Due to assistance by LATIN that continued with KAIL has motivated community; they have place to discuss their problems. Additional assistance also play role as a facilitator or mediator when conflict occurred within the group or concerning relationship with the MBNP.
- Farmers may possibly harvest yields from rehabilitation area without any fees.

The factors mentioned above resulting community participation level at an ideal condition, such as on partnership level. Furthermore, community participation declined from partnership level into information and consultation levels. Declining level of community participation is because of the MBNP management unilaterally developing cooperation agreement. Process on developing cooperation agreement is not involving community, therefore, most of farmers declined the agreement. However, there are few farmers accepted the agreement, namely three groups at Sanenrejo Village and OPR group (rehabilitation farmer group) at Wonoasri Village.

- Community is not pleased with the agreement development or MoU at Sanenrejo since farmers are obligated to pay some money for agreement development. Hence, many farmers disagree and not joint the meeting to develop the agreement.
- Most of community refused since the content of the agreement considered as burdening the community. For example: farmer is responsible in plant maintenance, moreover, farmers are obligate to carried out enrichment planting if the main tree is dead, using self funding. On the MoU there is no stipulation concerning MBNP field staff to carry out filed controlling, however, if infringement occurred such as forest encroachment, the blame would on the farmers.

On the other side, community considers that the MBNP supposedly to have responsibility concerning rehabilitation program that have not been undertaken, such as follows:

- Motivating farmers. The current Head of MBNP is seldom attending meeting with farmers. However, the presence of the Head of MBNP is significant to attend the farmer group meeting in order to motivate farmers in undertaking rehabilitation program implementation, farmers can convey their concerns directly, additionally, they can ask the MBNP programs and promises that have been made by the MBNP. Furthermore, the meeting is also a place for discussion concerning any issues related to rehabilitation program, for example different point of view on program implementation such as community's expectation to possess the land.
- Respond towards report from community. The MBNP officials have less attention towards farmers involved in rehabilitation program, for example,

when encroachment was reported, field staff postponed to make immediate actions in the field. Reason explained by the MBNP staff was there is no budget to carry out such action.

- Providing seedlings. The MBNP does not provide seedlings for locations that have not been planted with main plants.
- Marketing and processing of yields harvested from the rehabilitation area. The MBNP management supposedly takes role as liaison between farmers and the market, additionally, provides or facilitates trainings on processing fruits harvested from trees planted on the rehabilitation area.
- Transparency. The MBNP holds a competition on rehabilitation, however, farmers questioning the result. Since criteria used for assessment is not openly explained to the farmers, therefore, they don't understand what will be assessed.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The sustainability of community participation that currently growing cannot be guaranteed. Hence, objectives of conservation and community welfare enhancement are not entirely accomplished. With regard to climate change, particularly in undertaking mitigation strategy, the current ongoing community participation may not possibly ensure halting the forest encroachment, illegal logging and forest fire. Consequently, carbon stocks will not be increased, however, would be decreased. If the current condition is disregard, hence, mitigation effort will face failure.

Community participation should be improved through ensuring legal base for community participation in managing the MBNP, law enforcement, establishing communication mechanism, enhancing optimal land utilization model, supporting activities from other stakeholder such as local government in district level and other private companies.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Therefore, it is important to develop community participation that its sustainability is guaranteed. In order to establish sustainable community participation, therefore, power supposedly delegated to partnership level as has been taken place in 1999. Strategy to set up a sustainable participation as follows:

6.1. Ensuring Legal Base for Community Participation in Managing the MBNP

- Written agreement: according to the local community, it is important to have a written agreement since they need to have something to rely on for managing land. Without a written agreement, local community is apprehensive about land closing by the MBNP at any time, hence, they think they are powerless.
- Developing cooperation agreement between the MBNP management and local community using participatory approach and transparent concerning to rehabilitation and preventing forest degradation.
- Legal aspect: MoU consists of rights and obligations of every party, particularly for farmers and MBNP; duration of the agreement (proposed 35 years and possible for extension after evaluation); boundary; activities that allow and not allow to be undertaken.
- MoU between BMBNP and local community supposedly balance. Some suggestions from local community are as follows:
 - Duration of agreement should be 35 years or until 99 years, instead of five years that considered as too short.
 - Land management can be transferred to inheritors.
 - There is guiding and cooperation with the MBNP staff concerning controlling and empowering farmer groups.
- MoU need to be developed in writing, however, the content should be better than previously.

- Content of the MoU should be discussed in the beginning with the community, such as agreement period, proposed to have a minimum period of 35 years.
- Establishing joint monitoring team to monitor the implementation of the developed agreement.
- Enforcing law in accordance with the signed agreement.

6.2. Law Enforcement

- Established cooperation between community and MBNP field staff in undertaking control including handling encroachment.
- MBNP officials should be responsive in receiving and following up report from local community concerning infringement occurred on the rehabilitation land.
- Dissemination information on laws and regulations concerning sustainable forest conservation.
- Coordination and similar respond in handling infringement occurred, for example with regard to tobacco planted on the rehabilitation land, up to present there is no similar act in response the issue, at Sanenrejo Village planting tobacco is prohibited, however, it is allowed at Andongrejo Village.
- In handling encroachment cases, required agreement and task distribution between MBNP and village officials, community leaders, farmer groups, facilitators, and police that includes data of encroachers, handling methods, etc.
- Law enforcement should be implemented to control encroachment, for example encroachment case at Sanenrejo village that intruded of 0.5 ha has been punished with 4 months in jail, and hence, the sanction has made wary other community members.

- With regard to timber that claimed as harvested from the village, therefore, the MBNP staff needs to check directly to location whenever chainsaw heard or when timber is being logged.
- Pam Swakarsa (self guarding forest) is established to deal with personnel shortage. Pam swakarsa is selected from community members have concerns towards the MBNP, particularly related to land rehabilitation. They are equipped with knowledge regarding KUHP (criminal law) and working procedure of pam swakarsa. Currently Pam swakarsa is stil at initiate stage through submitting some names to the Head of Resort. Pam swakarsa are not informants, however, play as an extended hand of the MBNP that provides with special authority that different from polhut/jagawana (forest police). Pam Swakarsa should be supported with operational funds, so that will not be a burden for the resort. One of the tasks of the Pam swakarsa is supporting in controlling forest fire.
- Patrolling, post guarding, additionally with polhut. Patrolling is intensified, patrolling facilities are also improved.

6.3. Establishing Communication Mechanism

- Communication should be continued. Local community is willing to sit together with the Head of the MBNP to convey history on land rehabilitation management, some contribution have been made by the community in land rehabilitation at the MBNP area (such as voluntary seeds collection, planted trees maintenance and group strengthening).
- Communication between community and the MBNP staff should be improved, through engaging MBNP staff in farmer group meetings, joint controlling rehabilitation area.
- Establishing multi-stakeholder forum (MBNP, the Police, village officials, community leaders, facilitators, farmers) at village level, particularly in handling encroachment. Phases that may possibly undertaken are: undertaking data collection, group discussions, meeting with the Head of the MBNP (Mr. Heri) to convey suggestion that local community is willing

to undertake control towards encroachment jointly with the MBNP, and requesting MBNP to initiate a multi stakeholder meeting at village level.

- Required to have a special communication forum to handling rehabilitation in MBNP area. Therefore, it is necessary to find person who can be the motor for the established forum. Additionally, the forum should not be formalized, but consists of people who are sincere and voluntary in operating the forum.
- Communication with the central government is also necessary to deliver progress occurred in the field, both negative and positive progress.
- Required clear guidance or policy from the central government concerning community empowerment, including detail guidance on what are allowed or not allowed to be undertaken. Currently is being discussed draft of the ministerial decree concerning community empowerment that will develop into the legal umbrella for managers and staff of national parks in Indonesia.
- Forum to manage buffer zone.

6.4. Enhancing Optimal Land Utilization Model

- Land utilization model: currently is beginning of transition period as crops are hardly planted as tree canopy is already dense. Some farmers started to plant the land with medicinal plants, as initiated by Mr. Thayib.
- Enhancing land productivity and value added of products harvested from the rehabilitation land through cooperation with other parties.
- Continuing rehabilitation program. The BMBNP has been undertaking facilitation to utilization access and annually undertaking enrichment species and competition on rehabilitation results.
- Providing seedlings from the MBNP, that supposedly managed directly by the farmer groups beginning with seeds collection, nursery and seedlings distribution to group members to be planted on the rehabilitation land.

6.5. Supporting Activities

- Activity options that may possibly reducing deforestation: encouraging community that has not planted main trees to immediately do so. Therefore, seeds are required that may well provided by the MBNP. Additionally, developing ground rules that agreed by multi-stakeholders forum at village level and jointly monitor the implementation.
- Continuing community empowerment program by the MBNP management, such as providing honey bees, equipment for making chips and herbal drinks, community radio. At Ambulu Village, extension sessions were carried out. At Sarongan Village: seaweed cultivation was undertaken outside the MBNP area, for community live at Rajegwesi (located inside the MBNP area), cooperation with the Marine and Fisheries Service (Dinas DKP). There is agreement with the district government of Banyuwangi to develop a conservation village and enhancing marine-tourism in the surrounding Rajegwesi. The district government of Banyuwangi has developed community empowerment program (P2JD) through establishing schools facilities, clean water, and electricity at the outside of the MBNP area.
- Center for forestry extension at village level (Sentra Penyuluhan Kehutanan Pedesaan - SPKP). Already established at two villages, namely Wonoasri and Sanenrejo, additionally, program already available. However, no budget for implementing the programs. During 2010 will be established another SPKP at two villages, namely Curahnongko and Andongrejo. The SPKP program is not supported by the local government.
- Medicinal plant program. The BMBNP has facilitated to obtain permit from the Ministry of Health, however, still facing constraint due to insufficient funds, therefore, permit has not been attained.
- Necessity to have facilitator for community. It is necessary to have assistance for product innovation, institutional and supporting in developing program and proposal. Facilitation should be open, transparent and always undertakes coordination with the Head of Village and coordinator of group chairman, as well.

- Strengthening group in order to have power in controlling its member involved in encroachment, recording detail data of its members.
- Developing solid cooperation and trust each other.
- Community leaders are necessary to be involved to enhance community awareness towards forest conservation at the MBNP area.
- Required to have training on skill improvement to process yields harvested from the rehabilitation area, additionally, cultivation management on rehabilitation area is also required.
- It is required to develop agriculture cultivation techniques that suitable for slope land in the MBNP area.
- Available support to facilitate marketing and post harvesting technology.

VII. IMPLICATION FOR PRACTICES

7.1. Support from the ITTO Program and other Stakeholders

Based on recommendation mentioned above, concerning feasible scheme to enhance community participation, therefore, it is necessary to identify role or support that can be provided by the Program of “Tropical Forest Conservation for Reducing Emissions From Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Carbon Stocks in Meru Betiri National Park, Indonesia”, additionally, roles that may possibly played by the local government.

7.1.1. Support from the Program of “Tropical Forest Conservation for Reducing Emissions From Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Carbon Stocks in Meru Betiri National Park, Indonesia”

The Program may possibly play a direct action through supporting in the implementation of recommendations that have mentioned above, particularly for:

- Facilitating MoU development process between the MBNP and community that should be carried out in transparent and participative ways.
- Facilitating demonstration village at Curahnongko for establishing institution in controlling encroachment through involving farmer groups, village officials, MBNP field staff.
- Facilitating monitoring and evaluation team in undertaking monitoring on the MoU implementation.
- Undertaking research on optimal land utilization model for the purpose of enhancing community's income, increasing carbon stock, and biodiversity conservation.
- Facilitating communication with the MBNP and service offices at district level.
- Strengthening community institution.

- Promotion and publication.
- Collecting policy support from the Ministry of Forestry.

7.1.2. Support from other stakeholders

For the time being, support from the local government particularly on technical assistance as follows:

- Equipment for processing jackfruit chips, cooperation with the Industry Service.
- Obtaining permit from the Ministry of Health for instant herbal drinks, cooperation with the Health Service.
- Micro-hydro for Bandalit hamlet, cooperation with the Public Infrastructure Service and the Community Empowerment Agency.
- Processing and utilizing organic fertilizers, and land management on slope area, cooperation with the Agriculture Service.
- Marketing products harvested from the rehabilitation land, cooperation with the Industry Service, and Service office of Cooperative and Small and Medium Businesses.

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ANNEXES 1. LIST of PICTURES



Picture 1. Informal meeting between Latin (Arif Aliadi and Kaswinto) with Bupati Jember



Picture 2. Discussion with Pak Toto (Head of Forest and Plantation Agency of Jember District)

Stakeholder Consultation to Determine the Most Viable Scheme of Community and Other Stakeholders to be Applied at Meru Betiri National Park



Picture 3. FGD with women from PKK (Pendidikan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga or Family's Education and Welfare) group



Picture 4. FGD with community's informal leader



Picture 5. Discussion with Pak Mirfano (Head of Cooperative, Small and Middle Scale Business Agency of Jember District)



Picture 6. FGD with school teacher, journalist, NGOs

Stakeholder Consultation to Determine the Most Viable Scheme of Community and Other Stakeholders to be Applied at Meru Betiri National Park



Picture 7. FGD with local community in Bandalit



Picture 8. Discussion with Ir. Herry Subagiadi, MSc. (Head of Meru Betiri National Park)

Stakeholder Consultation to Determine the Most Viable Scheme of Community and Other Stakeholders to be Applied at Meru Betiri National Park



Picture 9. Discussion with Kepala SPTN (Manager of Meru Betiri management unit)



Picture 10. Examples of FGD results

Stakeholder Consultation to Determine the Most Viable Scheme of Community and Other Stakeholders to be Applied at Meru Betiri National Park



Picture 11. Example of FGD result



Picture 12. Mr. Purnomo (farmer) in his rehabilitation land