



## PLAN VIVO PROJECT IDEA NOTE (PIN) LOCAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FOR CARBON STOCK ENHANCEMENT IN MERU BETIRI NATIONAL PARK



### Plan Vivo Project Idea Note

*Submitted to Plan Vivo in January 2015*

*PES Consortium  
LATIN-NGO  
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ITTO PD519-08 REV 1 (F)*

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## Key Information

### INFORMATION SUMMARY PIN (Project Idea Note)

Project Title	Community Carbon Project in Meru Betiri National Park
Project Location	Meru Betiri National Park, East Java Province, Jember District, and Tempurejo Sub District
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Board	KAIL, JAKETRESI representative, Meru Betiri National Park, Climate change and REDD+ Working Group, Village government, Women's representative.
Summary of Activities	Rehabilitation of 410 ha critical land in rehabilitation zone of MBNP with 400 seedlings per hectar through agro-forestry system that has high conservation, carbon and economic values.
Summary of Target Groups	About 700 forest farmers consisting of 18 groups (Java and Madura ethnic) with ages range of 20-55 years old. These 18 groups have been joined as JAKETRESI (Networking of farmer groups of rehabilitation), in Curahnongko Village.

## **A. Objective and Purpose**

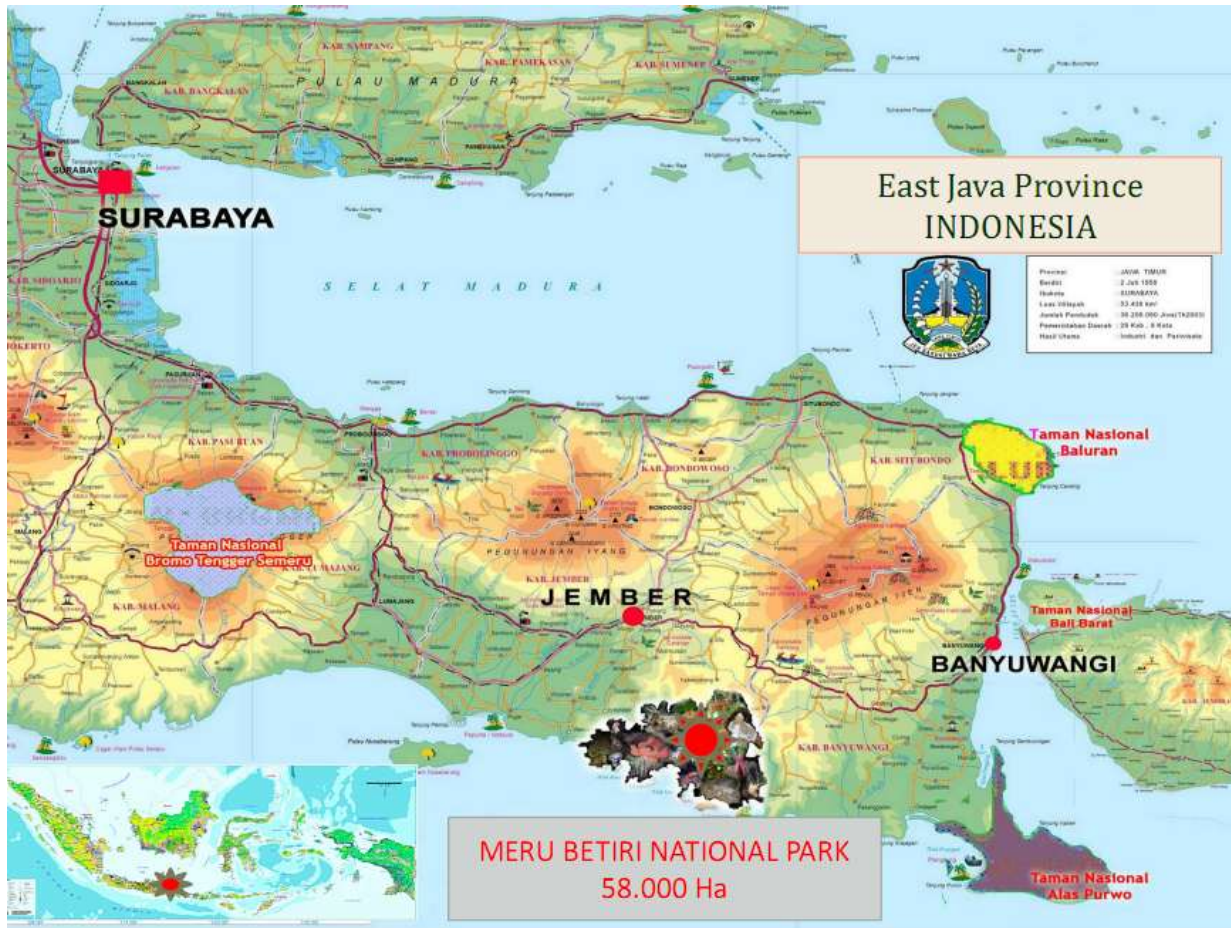
### **A1. Objective and Purpose Description**

- a. To rehabilitate critical land in Meru Betiri National Park (MBNP), especially in rehabilitation zone with total area of 2.733,5 ha by developing community based agroforestry model to improve biodiversity and environmental services therefore the community in MBNP could protect the forest from degradation and deforestation to improve carbon stock and public welfare.
- b. Community members that join in a group of farmers namely JAKETRESI from Curahnongko Village to manage 410 hectar of rehabilitation zone in MBNP, by rehabilitating ecosystem in rehabilitation zone of MBNP to obtain envirometal services under the scheme of Plan Vivo standard.

## **B. Project Location**

### **B1. Description of Project Location**

Project location is in the area of MBNP. MBNP lies between the longitudes of 113°38'48" - 113°58'30" E and latitudes of 8°20'48"-8°33'48" S; with borders, in the north with Estate Crops of PT. Perkebunan XXVI Malangsari and PT. Perkebunan Trebasala areas, in the east with Sarongan Village, Pesanggaran Subdistrict, Banyuwangi and PTP XXVI Sumberjambe. In the South, is India Ocean, and in the West border with Curahnangko Village and PT. Perkebunan Kalisanen area. MBNP located in two districts Jember and Banyuwangi with the total number of villages directly bordered with the Park area is 11-12 villages and total population of 23.800 people. Most community living in these villages are as subsistence farmers and labors in the agriculture related activities. Some of the community members work in the Park rehabilitation activities as additional source of income. The population increases from year to year causing more dependency of community and consequently also threat to the MBNP.



**Figure 1.** Location of Meru Betiri National Park in East Java Province of Indonesia

The Park area consists of tropical rainforest ecosystem with high diversity of floristic potentials (more than 500 identified plant species), such as medicinal plants, ornamental plants, bamboo and various small to relatively large animals. The area is divided into five zones according to the function, namely core zone, intact forest zone, utilization zone, rehabilitation and buffer zones. Each zone is managed specifically based on its specific function. Core zone with total area of 27.900 ha is strictly protected area and allowed only for research and education. Intact forest zone with total area of 22.622 ha is allowed for research and education, limited utilization for ecotourism. Utilization zone with total of 1.285 ha is for research and education, intensive but wise and sustainable utilization for highland and coastal ecotourism. Rehabilitation zone with total area of 4.023 ha is a zone where forest and land rehabilitation (agro-forestry cultivation) involving local community takes place to strengthen and protect inner zone. Current zoning system also included water (sea) area of MBNP.

Meru Betiri National Park ecosystem represents many types of forests including mangrove forest, swamp forest, and lowland rain forest ecosystems. This Park is the only natural habitat of the rafflesia flower (*Rafflesia zollingeriana*). There are also various other plants such as mangrove

(*Rhizophora* sp.), api-api (*Avicennia* sp.), waru (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), nyamplung (*Calophyllum inophyllum*), rengas (*Gluta rengas*), bungur (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*), pulai (*Alstonia scholaris*), bendo (*Artocarpus elasticus*), and several medicinal plants.

This Park is also home to several protected animals, including 29 species of mammal and 180 species of bird. Meru Betiri National Park is known as the last habitat of the Javan tiger (*Panthera tigris sondaica*) which is now a highly endangered and protected species. However, no traces of this tiger have been found for many years and it is feared to be extinct.



**Figure 2.** Some wildlife and forest of MBNP

Meru Betiri does have other distinct characteristics. Sukamade Beach is a habitat of the leatherback turtle, the hawksbill turtle, the common green turtle, and the Pacific ridley turtle. Several simple breeding facilities have been constructed at this beach to ensure that the turtles do not become extinct.

The MBNP as other forest areas, is also facing serious threats causing degradation and reducing the value of its ecosystem functions especially due to illegal logging, encroachment, population growth, and weak of law enforcement. Illegal harvest of timber and non-timber forest product from the national park are mostly due to poor law enforcement in the implementation of sustainable forest management, forest protection and conservation, lack of awareness on forest function and economic pressure caused by poverty and the lack of sustainable source of income. This situation, directly or indirectly, contributes to degradation and deforestation of the Park area.

In term of carbon, MBNP has relatively high carbon stock. Activities of DA REDD+ in MBNP from ITTO project PD 519/08 rev (1) as a cooperation between MoF and ITTO showed carbon stock in national park that based on estimation, MBNP has total C stock equivalent to 29.690.954,3 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.as in Table.....

Table xx. Carbon stock in MBNP

Land cover	Area (ha)	Carbon stock (ton C/ha)	Total (ton C)
Core Zone	27,915	133.69	3,731,956.35
Forest Zone	22,622	145.98	3,302,359.56
Utilization Zone	1,285	118.34	152,066.90
Special Use Zone	2,155	98.80	212,914.00
Rehabilitation Zone	4,023	28.70	115,460.10
Total	58,000		7,514,756.91

Not only carbon and biodiversity, MBNP has also potential resources of water springs and rivers that provide benefits to community and the environment.

Proposed activities will be carried out in rehabilitation zone of MBNP that is managed by farmers from Curahnongko village. These activities are proposed to obtain the certificate of emission reduction through the scheme of standard from Plan Vivo. This area covers 410 Ha of land with borders of primary forest, estate crops, settlement and agricultural land (Figure 2). Based on inventory by NGO KAIL and farmer group of JAKETRESI in 2011, this area had 48.000 trees that have been planted by community with agroforestry system, combination of food crops, medicinal plants, and multipurpose trees.



Figure 3. Map of rehabilitation area of 410 Ha managed by farmer group of JAKETRESI

There are 34 multi purpose tree species found for examples; Kedawung (*Parkia roxburghii*), Kemiri (*Aleurites moluccana*), Pakem (*Pangium edule*), Joho (*Terminalia bellirica*), Petai (*Parkia speciosa*), Trembesi (*Samanea saman*), Mangga (*Mangifera indica*), Kenitu (*Chrysophyllum cainito*), Sirsak (*Annona muricata*), Pinang (*Areca catechu*) and others. These tree types have formed many varieties and stratification, and some have started to produce fruits. If this rehabilitation program is associated with climate change and grows well, it will produce carbon stock and provide a contribution to prevent deforestation, degradation and enhance biodiversity.

In this rehabilitation zone, six Agro-forestry models have been identified and several medicinal plants have been introduced and cultivated in this area.

Table 1. Six Agro-forestry models that have been identified in rehabilitation zone of MBNP

No.	Type	Tree density/Ha	Total tree species	Income/year/Ha (Rp)
1	No trees, food crops only	0	0	12.630.000
2	Few trees and food crops	<50	<5	19.780.000
3	Some trees and food crops	51-100	6-10	7.902.000
4	Many trees and food crops	101-150	11-15	6.960.000
5	Many trees and medicinal herbs	151-200	16-20	30.749.200
6	Only trees, no food crops, and medicinal herbs	>151	>11	10.440.000

Table 2. Number of farmers based on six types of agroforestry in the 410 ha of rehabilitation land

Agroforestry Types	Number of Farmers
Type 1	120
Type 2	75
Type 3	148
Type 4	170
Type 5	187
Type 6	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>



These six types of agroforestry can be used as the basic for planning of rehabilitation activities on farmers land that has not reached the target of 400 trees/ha. In this case, if there are supports for establishment of nursery to produce seedlings, form the government or other parties, based on these results of mapping and inventory, it can be used to prepare a scale of priority for groups or members of group that have the priority to get seedlings and also to determine the species of seedlings.

Since 2013, these six types of agroforestry have inspired for the implementation of PINTAR Cards (incentive program for rehabilitation farmers). This idea has been implemented to provide economy, education, and health incentive for farmers who have managed their land into category 6. There are 50 farmers have received Kartu Pintar. They get the economic insentive by having a discount when they shop at stores that have been assigned by KAIL NGO.

## **B2. Description on Socio-Economic Contex (Plan Vivo requirement 7.22-7.2.5)**

Data collection has been conducted in the buffer villages of MBNP namely Curahnongko, Sanenrejo, Wonoasri, Kebonrejo and Kandangan. Interviews have been conducted directly by providing appropriate questions through the questionnaire in groups of 10-15 people.

**Table ....** Population density of community in villages around the MBNP area

No.	Village	Area (km2)	Total population	Density (people/km2)
	Jember District			
1	Curahnongko	283,390	5.716	20,17
2	Andongrejo	262,790	5.509	20,96
3	Wonoasri	6,180	9.606	1554,37
4	Curahtakir	77,863	11.425	146,73
5	Sanenrejo	88,946	5.870	65,99
	Kab.Banyuwangi			
6	Ds. Sarongan	27,001	5.870	217,40
7	Ds. Kandangan	18,064	8.628	477,64

Based on sources of income, most population in villages of MBNP areas were farmers and estate crops employees/labor (74%), small traders (6%), and others including sugar makers, casual workers, handy men and others (20%). For the level of education, 50 - 80% of respondents (from five villages) only educated up to primary/elementary school level. Income of most people were quite low, with average of Rp. 505 601, - up to Rp. 1,215,093, - per person per month (about USD 50-121). This income was within the range of the Minimum Wage for Jember District which was

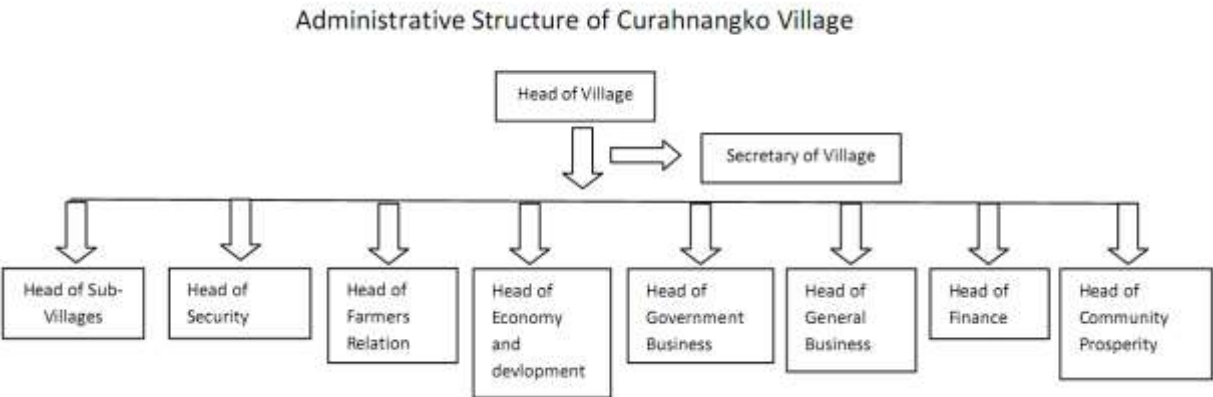
Rp. 875.000,-/month (USD 87). Approximately 97 % of respondents from the village Sanenrejo have farmland with an area of 400-800 m<sup>2</sup>. Residents who have their own farms generally cultivate his land by planting rice, corn, soybeans, green beans and others.

Meru Betiri National Park area has provided great benefits for communities in buffer villages. Lives of people depend on the area of the national park directly or indirectly. Directly, rural communities utilize forest products such as wood, bamboo, rattan, honey, and fruit. While indirectly, they get the benefits of clean air, clean water, soil and other natural conditions.

In Curahnangko village, most of community members that involve in rehabilitation program work as farmer. In addition to MPTS, other commodities from rehabilitation land managed by agroforestry farmers include kedawung, candlenut, petai, rice, corn, soybean, and peanut. MPTS that start to produce fruits include petai, pakem, candlenut and jackfruits. From intercropping plants, farmers usually can harvest corn twice a year.

Currently, productivity in rehabilitation zone reduces due to decrease of soil fertility and in line with the growth of tree species that block the sun shine to the land. This has affected the farmers by the decrease of their income from harvesting of food crops. On the other hand, MPTS that are expected to provide more income for farmers, have not produced any results yet, except Petai, bannana and jackfruits. This has made the farmers to find another way to fulfill their daily needs by being a farmer in someone’s land, open small shops or to become handy men. Farmers’ income from their various jobs are usually about Rp. 1.000.000 per month (USD 100/month).

Farmers that work in the rehabilitation land also have important role in the administration of the village such as as the head of Sub-Village and community leaders. Basically the structure of the village administration is as follows:



**C. Group identification and Community Targets**

**C1. Collect information on community/groups/individuals participants expected as project beneficiaries (Requirement of PV 1.1, 7.2.1, 7.2.7 & 7.2.8)**

The target of the project is community in Curahnangko village, especially those who have involved in rehabilitation program of MBNP. There are 700 families, consist of 18 groups that have joined as farmer group of JAKETRESI. Most of them are Java and Madura ethnics, with age range of 20-55 years old. All women and men have been involved at rehabilitation activities such as in nursery, planting, MPTS or food crops maintenance, and harvesting. Curahnangko village has been selected for this program because of the following reasons:

- There has been already an MoU between the community, MBNP's management and the village government related to the community's activity in rehabilitate MBNP.
- Most of the required data have been collected, including mapping and inventory of trees that heve been planted by the farmers. There have been identified 6 types of agroforestry systems.
- These are 18 groups of farmers that join in JAKETRESI groups as follows::

Tabel 3. Farmer groups that join as JAKETRESI

No.	LEADERS	NAME OF FARMER GROUP	TOTAL MEMBERS
1	Sugoi	Sumber Urip	39
2	Sutris	Kapuran	26
3	Ahmad Yani	Lestari Alam II	45
4	Hamid	Sengoro	22
5	Soirin	Sumber Ayam	30
6	Ngatiar	Lestari Alam I	54
7	Wandi	Karya Makmur	31
8	Salam	Seng Lestari	32
9	Poniran	Proliman	34
10	Sugiant	Ragil Putra	43
11	Parman	Gumuk Suru	48
12	Boiran	Kelir Abadi	30
13	Giri	Mekar Sari	72
14	Misijan	Ketangi Semi	53
15	Sari	Sidodadi	30
16	Paikun	Sido Makmur	66
17	Sumardi	Sumber Mulya	20
18	Setomi	Sido Mulya	25
Total			700

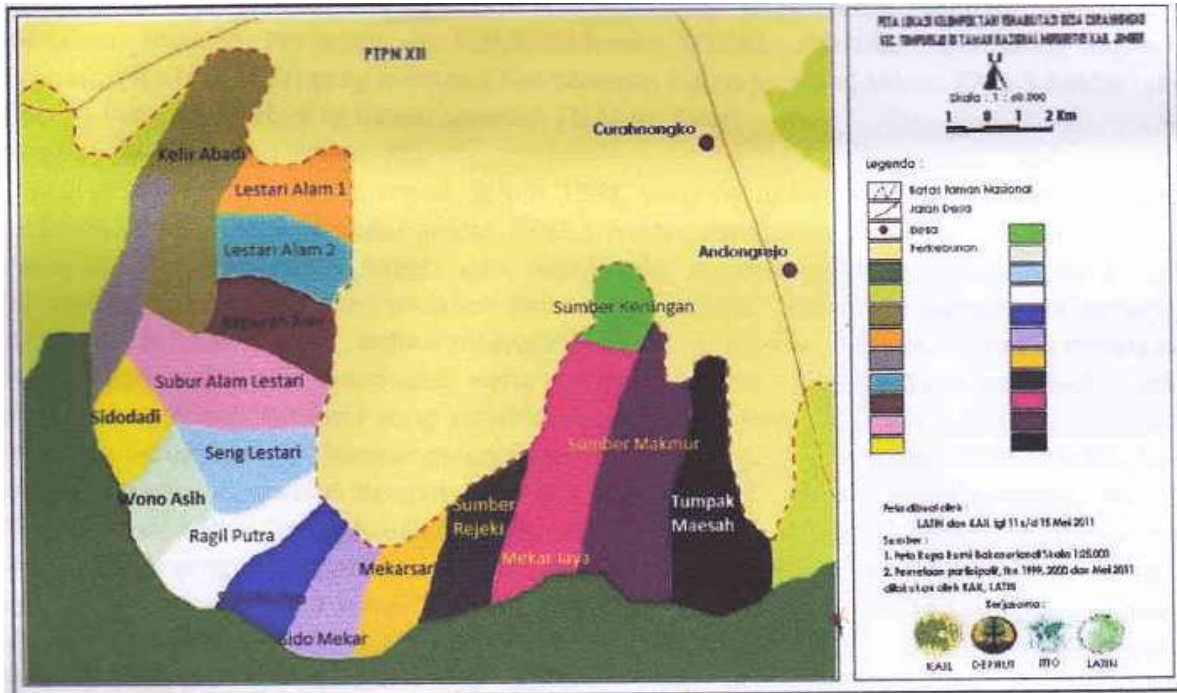


Figure 3. Mapping of 18 farmer groups as JAKETRESI on areas of 410 Ha

JAKETRESI has been established as a group that consists of 18 farmer groups. These 18 groups are proposed to get the certificate of Plan Vivo. Establishment of JAKETRESI has the following functions:

- To organize the 18 groups for easy communication and coordination as well as to share ideas and experiences.
- To have a stronger bargaining position
- To build partnership with management of MBNP and other parties.
- To improve farmers and community skill to rehabilitate critical land in rehabilitation zone of MBNP.
- To strengthen collaborative with other farmer groups including for maintenance of plantation, to improve awareness raising for better understanding on the role of MBNP as a source of biodiversity, as well as carbon storage

There has been developed skill of some JAKETRESI farmers for cultivation of oyster mushroom as an additional income for the community. There are also some potential activities involving communities such as producing jackfruit chips, traditional herbs, collective trading from rehabilitation land harvest products and optimizing the role of local cooperative to improve economy of community and forest sustainability.

## **D. Land Ownership and Carbon Rights**

### **D1. Explanation on the context of land ownership and understanding on payment for ecosystem/carbon services for proposed project area (Requirement of PV 1.1 & 1.2)**

The proposed land is rehabilitation zone within the MBNP that cover an area of 410 ha. The rehabilitation land has the borders with estate crops (PTPN XII), state owned forestry company (Perum Perhutani RPH Sabrang), and community settlement with agricultural crops owned by the community. Total rehabilitation zone that cover area of 2733.5 ha (including the 410 ha) was previously owned by Perum Perhutani. Based by the Agricultural Ministry regulation No.529/KptsMentan/X/1982, the MBNP area was expanded into 2.733,5 ha including production forest that was managed by Perum Perhutani as a part of the MBNP area.

During reformation era in 1998, following the the resignation of President Soeharto, deforestation occurred on this production forest of 2.733,5 ha that was full with teak plantation. This was because of the impact of reformation, when people thought that they could do anything with the forest. They cut down the teak and converted it into some agriculutral lands, while the government had no power to control the people.

To prevent further forest convertion, MBNP management made a policy of rehabilitation partnership program with the community to improve the damaged land. On 24 May 1999, the rehabilitation team was established consisted of MBNP management, NGO LATIN, and village government. The rehabilitation program concept was adopted in 7 ha of demonstration plot of agroforestry with medicinal plants made by LATIN-FAHUTAN IPB in cooperation with MBNP management. Through this rehabilitation program, management of MBNP can involve community in management of MBNP through their participation in agroforestry system. The community has an important part in rehabilitation activities to improve the damaged land. Currently some of the open area has been covered by medicinal plants and other multi purpose tree species.

The 410 ha of 2.733,5 ha of rehabilitation land, also has a legal foundation based on MoU signed in October 2011 between JAKETRESI and MBNP management regarding community participation in conservation, emission reduction from deforestation and degradation, forest rehabilitation activities, and improvement of social welfare. It is stated in the MoU that the community has the right to manage the rehabilitation zone and a guarantee to get sustainable long term benefits. Clause no 3 mentioned that object and scope of the agreement is also environmental service that imply also the rights on carbon. This community's right to carbon is expected to be further have legitimation through the new Ministry of Environment and Forestry regulation/decision. This optimism is based on the fact of community responsibility and obligation to manage the 410 ha of land, including planting, and maintenance of plantation on their managed land with 400 trees/ha, and overall management of the area.

Moreover, this initiative which is still in the process to find legal basic can be supported and appreciated as a process before full implementation of REDD+ especially in conservation area, including national parks. Furthermore, this process will be a good lesson learned for central government to develop REDD+ mechanism that will contribute to sustainability of tropical forest, mitigation of climate change and improvement of community's prosperity.

In relation with benefit sharing from carbon related mechanism, up to present the mechanism has not existed yet. Therefore this mechanism will be further discussed with all stakeholders with the spirit of partnership. The process of discussions is expected to be a media for productive partnership, as also the process to obtain the Vivo Plan certificate. In the broader context, this partnership can push many parties, such as the district government and law enforcers to contribute to rehabilitation activities and to implement the concept of self sufficient conservation village.

This MoU agreement is actually to strengthen the legal basic for the activities in MBNP, which has already received aproval from the government based on the Letter from the DG PHKA No. : 1008/Dj-VI/LH/1998 on 4 November 1998 and No. : 1354/Dj-V/KK/1999. Moreover, based on the Letter of the Head of MBNP No. : 451/Sek.01/VI-MBNP/1999 on ther establishment of rehabilitaion team to rehabilitate 2,500 Ha land, including area of 410 Ha that is proposed to obtain the Vivo Plan certification.

This agreement has provided a legal basic for rehabilitation activities through partnership system. The activities are based on community participation around the MBNP area through the mutual agreement and supported by stakeholders. The stakeholders will support the MBNP manengement in every rehabilitation activities. Mutual agreement between the community and MBNP management contains the followings:

1. Community members are allowed to manage land in the rehabilitation zone.
2. Community should plant endemic species such as medicinal plants or muti-purpose tree species provided by MBNP management.
3. Community can plant some food crops along side the main plantations.
4. Estate crop species such as cocoa, cofee, oil palm and others are not allowed.
5. Fruits from the MPTS are allowed to be harvested, however, they are not allowed to cut the trees. Trees are the asets of MBNP.
6. Status of the land belongs to the state. It cannot be changed into private lands or others.
7. Community should support the forest guards and MBNP management to protect all MBNP areas.

## **E. Intervention and Project Activities**

### **E1. Explanation on Types of Intervention included in the Project and Considered in the Provision of PV Emission Certificate (Requirement of PV 2.11-2.14):**

- Activities of ecosystem rehabilitation are the main activity with target to make plantation with 400 seedlings per hectare on 410 ha of critical land in the rehabilitation zone of MBNP. Rehabilitation is carried out through agroforestry system which is a combination of MPTS that have high ecological value and long term incentives for farmers such as Kedawung (*Parkia roxburghii*), Kemiri (*Aleurites moluccana*), Pakem (*Pangium edule*), Joho (*Terminalia belliricia*), Petai (*Parkia speciosa*), Nangka (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*), Mangga (*Mangifera indica*), Durian (*Durio zibethinus*), Alpukat (*Persea americana*), Melinjo (*Gnetum gnemon*), and food crops such as rice, corn, soybean, peanut, for their short term incentives.
- MPTS selected for this rehabilitation program are native species from MBNP area and the species are proposed by the community. Medicinal plants and multipurposed plants have been chosen as the main plantation because MBNP is known by its richness with medicinal plants. Consortium of NGO LATIN-Faculty of Forestry of IPB in 1993 examined that there were 300 species of medicinal plants in MBNP area. Moreover, the community has been utilizing medicinal plants in MBNP since long time ago, for their additional income by making traditional medicinal herbs. Rehabilitation activities could also recover the ecological and hydrological functions of the area, providing better microclimate for nature and human life. More importantly, community could get more income from forest plants and food crops.
- To fulfill the target of 400 tree/ha, some 164.000 trees are required to cover 410 ha land. Recent data showed that in the area of 410 ha there were 48.000 trees consisting of 34 species of MPTS on areas of 10 ha. With the establishment of 400 trees/ha on areas of 410 ha, there would be an increase of carbon stock to become 8.000 ton C for the project area. To fulfill the requirement for seedlings, supports from many parties that have high concern to sustainability of MBNP are required.
- The community will manage their land through agroforestry system that is considered as ecosystem rehabilitation. This system could recover the critical land and also has a long/short term economic benefits for the community by harvesting the MPTS and food crops. Socialization an improvement of skill through cooperation would ensure that management of harvesting will be implemented according to conservation principle. The cooperation would also include marketing of their harvest products through the cooperative to get higher prices.
- It is also important that JAKETRESI as a group could conduct preventive activities to prevent MBNP from forest fire and illegal logging.

## **F. Identification of Feasible Activities**

### **F1. Description on Additional Activities that should be supported and Implemented in the Project**

Supporting activities:

- Establishment of permanent sampling plots in the area of 410 ha. Plot size and distribution is based on Indonesia National Standard for Carbon Accounting (SNI 7724/2011).
- Estimation of carbon stock on every permanent sampling plot. Five carbon pools will be estimated including AGB, BGB, Necromass, Litter and Soil
- Completing the mapping of land managed by farmers to identify the rehabilitation land and also 6 types of agroforestry.
- Strengthening the JAKETRESI as an institution
- Continue incentive scheme that has been on trial
- Preparing management plan for the area of 410 ha, for the next 35 years.
- Preparing PDD according to Plan Vivo format.
- Developing economy conservation by producing jackfruits, banana chips, medicinal plants, and developing cooperation.
- Expanding partnership.

## **G. Long Term Sustainability Support**

### **G1. Description on Project Design to ensure that the project will sustain after no more payment for Carbon/Ecosystem Service**

The design of project that will be established to guarantee that this project will become a sustainable independent project is by ensuring that all activities are planned to strengthen the involvement of community for sustainability of forest management, to strengthen collaboration of institutions, and to develop economic conservation for non timber forest product, tree nursery, MEE (Medical, Ecotourism, and Education) initiatives, and also to develop conservation fund scheme to support forest sustainability and improving the social welfare.

Strengthening the sustainability of forest management by community involvement will be marked by efforts to alter and to strengthen the status of 410 ha of rehabilitation zone into traditional utilization zone. Participatory plan for management of rehabilitation zone of 410 ha related to rehabilitation activities to some areas with no vegetations including selection of species with economic potential and conservation. Developing water management plan in rehabilitation land to



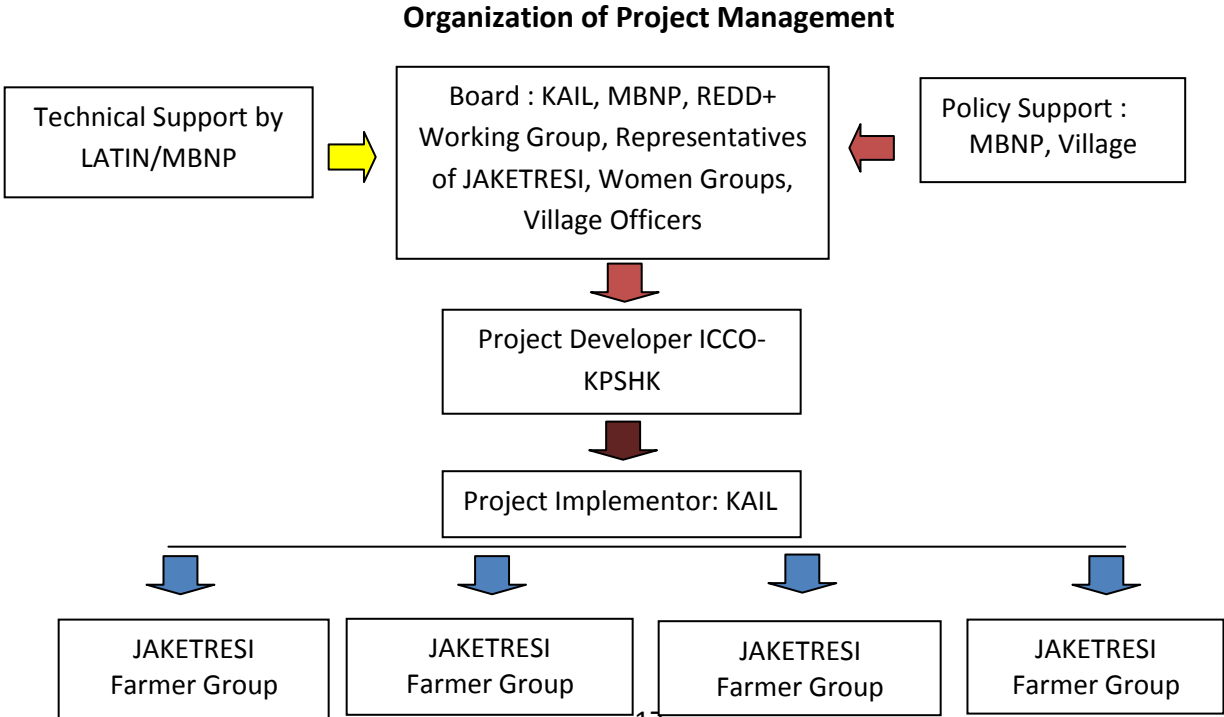
support rehabilitation activities, and to ensure active role of community to maintain the forests by participatory prevention of deforestation.

Meanwhile, strengthening the collaboration of institutions will be marked by the operations of collaboration institution to support community in conservation activities, to support community to get the carbon rights. Moreover, there will be integration of the development of buffer villages with policy direction of MBNP management, that will be formed in the development of conservation village.

To develop the scheme of conservation fund, there will be marked by some activities including optimizing the profits from carbon trading, management of cooperatives and support from other parties for rehabilitation activities, environmental education, economy conservation activities, and expanding the implementation of Smart Card (Kartu Pintar) by providing incentives to farmers who have planted the area with forest species, and now the has becoming forest. Moreover, to establish these project activities, will be carried out and supported by improving human resources for farmers and related parties to keep the commitment for sustainability of the project activities. By preparing this plan, the scheme of using the income from carbon service payment or ecosystem payment can guarantee that the project will be sustainable after no more payment of carbon service.

**H. Organization of Proponent and Proposed Structure of Management**

**H1. Structure of Project Organization (Requirement PV 3.1-3.6)**



No.	Institutions	Tasks
1	ICCO-KPSHK	Developer: registration of PIN, support for payment process of PIN and PDD and marketing of Plan Vivo certification.
2	KAIL	Implementor and project coordinator : organize the activities during the preparation of PIN and PDD that include aspects such as technical, administrative and social, facilitation, quality improvement, and coordination with related parties.
3	LATIN	Provide Technical Supports.
4	JAKETRESI	Socialization and coordination of programs, facilitation and supports to farmers, and strengthen the groups during the activities.
5	Meru Betiri National Park	Support policies and programs, assistance and optimize the SPKP.
6	Village Government	Support policies and resources for the success of the program.
7	Board	Support program activities, prepare mechanism of management of environmental service benefits, fund raising from various sources.

## **H2. Organization of Proponent with the following information:**

KAIL is a non government organization that has been formed since 16 August 2001 in Jember. The objectives of KAIL are to develop sustainable forest management system by improvement of social welfare. Kail has legal status from the authorization by the notary Muti'atul Khasanah Edy Chayono, No. 01, on 16 August 2001.

KAIL has been established to continue the Consortium of LATIN and Faculty of Forestry of Bogor Agricultural University (Fahutan IPB) that has been formed since 1992, and expanded their activities in 1993 in MBNP with main purpose: 'Utilization and Conservation of Medicinal Plants with Community'.

On its progress, KAIL has been trying to continue the previous activities and to improve some of innovative-productive activities related to conservation of environment and forest, empowerment community economic business, environmental education, and development of partnership to achieve KAIL objectives. KAIL has been developing various programs such as :

1. Developing community based conservation program. The rehabilitation program has been conducted since 1995 by establishment of 7 ha agroforestry demonstration plot, involving 43 households (2 groups) from Andongrejo Village. The program has been successful, and since 1999 the agroforestry activities have been replicated into wider scale, covering the area of 2500 ha of critical land by involving 3.556 households that have been divided into 112 gorups from 5 villages (Andongrejo, Curahnangko,Curahtakir, Sanenrejo, and Wonoasri).
2. Developing self-help health program. This program has been made by developing of TOGA (familiy medicinal plants) of Sumber Waras group from Desa Andongrejo. Currently, this group has been successful in processing and mixing many kinds of medicinal plants into medicinal herbs and had produced 20 types of traditional herbs to treat many diseases such as uric acid (rheumatic), heart diseas, diabetes, cancer, high blood pressure, cholesterol, etc. This group was expected to be a main chain of the rehabilitation groups, that on the future this group can processing the harvest from the rehabilitation land to be made into herbs, so it can be sold with higer price and can improve the social welfare.
3. Developing forestry entrepreneurship through home industry by producing medicinal herbs, jackfruits chip, and management of post harvesting or marketing from rehabilitation land. To strengthen and accelerate this entrepreneurship, a cooprative of Multi Usaha Lestari has been established with its legal status.
4. Developing education for environment and forest conservation. In this case, KAIL has been working with 6 islamic junior high schools and 5 islamic senior high schools to arrange forest conservation module and apply it in those schools. More over, the MBNP managment has been using the module of forest conservation as reference for schools and nature lovers group around the MBNP area.
5. Involve and play roles as LATIN NGO partner to implement field work activities related to DA REDD+ program with title: Tropical Forest Conservation for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enchancement Carbon Stocks at Meru Betiri Nation Park, collaboration with Puspijak, MBNP, LATIN, and ITTO supported by private company of Seven & I holdings, in 2010 until 2013.

Organizational Structure of KAIL

Advisors	: Kaswinto
	Setomi

Director	: Nurhadi
Vice Director	: Abdul Halim Fanani
Finance and Administration	: Taufik Ismail Madjid
Coordinators :	
Rehabilitation	: Suparman
Research and Development	: Nurul Istiqomah
Environmental Education	: Hadi Darma
Conservation Economy	: Sukirman
Self-help Health	: Riyadi
Partnership	: Asmu'i

## I. Community Based Design Plan

### I1. Propose plan to achieve community participation in the project, including mechanism for continue counselling with target groups and producers (Requirement PV 4.1)

There are some strategies to ensure community participation in preparing management of the area and carbon-community program through some levels:

First, discussion with facilitators and group leaders. These discussions have objectives to develop dialog environment and understanding about making the management plan of the area and carbon community program under Plan Vivo standard. After holistic and common understanding are gained, then they can create priority program, monitoring mechanism, and technical aspects to support program implementation.

Second, discussion in each group accompanied by facilitators. After the leaders understand about carbon community under Plan Vivo standard and important activities to be implemented, furthermore, meeting shedule is set with each group and in this matter, the group leaders with facilitators could share the program to their members through various methods, such as discussion or game role play. With these methods, it is expected that the members will easily understand the program and even can provide positive and relevant inputs or suggestions.

Third, plenary discussion with all members and leaders. The purpose of this discussion is to obtain ideas from every group. The various ideas will be analyzed and will be selected democratically to create and develop the priority programs. By giving their ideas, the groups are expected to support implementation of the programs that have been agreed together.

Moreover, it will be applied the plan to involve community in implementation of activities and monitoring by involving community participation in selecting activity required for development of community carbon program, in relation with main activities and supporting activities. Community involvement for the selection of activities will be equipped with indicators for each activity to monitor the achievement or success of the activities as expected. To make sure that monitoring can be implemented, it will be arranged discussion meeting with community to discuss the effective and productive monitoring mechanism. Through this discussion, various selections for effective and productive monitoring can be assessed and understood therefore the results can fulfill the targets as planned.

**J. Additional Analysis**

**J1. Description on Additional Project Activities (Requirement PV 5.4)**

Item	Obstacles	How to overcome
Technical issue	No experts for carbon accounting	Staff recruitment
Institutional Issue	There has been no formal partnership intitution and personal mutation in government.	Approach to stakeholders and potential persons and have commitment for partnership, creating formal partnership intitution.

Without the activities of PES, the rehabiitation acivities will not contiue, and forest condition will be disturbed by forest encroachment and illegal logging.

Forest benefits in project location :

- Carbon sink and absorbtion
- Protection of hydrological function
- Biodiversity Conservation
- Cultural Preservation
- Social economy of community

In relation with enhancement of carbon stock, to restore the rehabilitation zone that has been deforested and degraded, it needs the stabilization of community role in conservation by accelerating the establishment of forest biophysical construction in an area of 410 ha. From this

420 ha, some 290 ha are still degraded. Therefore, the scenario is by intervention from this project, it is expected to increase carbon stock about 5.600 tons by rehabilitating an area of 290 ha. This projection has been calculated based on current 48.000 trees on 120 ha that is estimated to contain carbon stock of about 2.400 tons. If this project intervention can fulfill the planting of 116.000 trees on 290 ha degraded area, it will increase 5.600 tons of carbon stock. The requirements of 116.000 trees are to meet the ideal number of 400 trees/ha on 410 ha of rehabilitation land. If the 410 ha area of rehabilitation land can be fulfilled with 400 trees/ha, the target of 8.000 tons of carbon stock could be reached.

## **K. Notofications of Relevant Bodies and regulations**

### **K1. Preparing the documents**

In addition to MoU that was signed in October 2011, between MBNP management and JAKETRESI about community participation in conservation, emission reduction from deforestation and degradation, implementation of forest rehabilitation, and improvement of social welfare, this rehabilitation program on an area of 410 ha has been suited with regulations at local and national levels. In this regards, the managment of national park has been in fact as an integral part of forestry and general national development. The policy of national park managment has always been referring to several regulations started from Acts, (UU), Governemnt Regulatios (PP), Minsiter of Forestry Decision, and Regulation from the DG of PHKA. The regulations as foundation of MBNP management include :

1. Act No. 5 year 1990 on natural resources conservation and ecosystem.
2. Act No. 24 year 1992 on Spatial Arrangement
3. Act No. 5 year 1994 on ratification of United Nations Conservation on Biological Diversity
4. Act No. 41 year 199 on Forestry
5. Act No. 18 year 2013 on Prevention and Eradication of Forest Damage
6. Government Regulation No. 7 year 1999 on Preservation of Flora and Fauna
7. Government Regulation No. 8 year 1999 on Preservation of Flora and Wildlife
8. Government Regulation No. 34 year 2002 on Forest arrangement and Preparation of Forest Management Plan, Forest utilization and Use of Forest Area
9. Government Regulation No. 44 year 2004 on Forestry Planning
10. Government Regulation No. 45 year 2004 on Forest Protection
11. Government Regulation No. 36 year 2010 on ecotourism in Wildlife Reserves, National Park, Forest Park, National Park.
12. Government Regulation No. 28 year 2011 on Natural reseve and Nature Conservtion Area.
13. Government Regulation No. 32 year 1990 on Management of Protected Area

14. Ministry of Forestry Regulation No. p.19/Menhut-II/2004 on Collaboration on natural reserve and nature conservation area.

In addition to MoU and regulations to support rehabilitation activities in MBNP, this program has also been supported by the Director of Environmental Service Utilization (Direktorat PJKKHL). However, this program still needs more direction from Central Government and communication with MBNP management to ensure that community rights of carbon are integral part and intrinsic from environmental services.

#### **L. Identification of Initial Fund**

This program has received supports from ICCO-KP-SHK.

MoU and Some correspondences

**NOTA KESEPAKATAN BERSAMA**  
**ANTARA**  
**SEKSI PENGELOLAAN TAMAN NASIONAL WILAYAH II AMBULU**  
**DENGAN**  
**JARINGAN KETUA KELOMPOK TANI REHABILITASI (JAKETRESI)**  
**DESA CURAHNONGKO KECAMATAN TEMPUREJO KABUPATEN JEMBER**  
**TENTANG**  
**PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DALAM KONSERVASI SUMBERDAYA ALAM HAYATI,**  
**PENGURANGAN EMISI DARI DEFORESTASI DAN DEGRADASI, REHABILITASI**  
**KAWASAN HUTAN DI TAMAN NASIONAL MERU BETIRI, SERTA PENINGKATAN**  
**KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT**

Nomor: 2272 /BTNMB-1/2011

Pada hari ini ..... tanggal ..... bulan Oktober tahun Dua ribu Sebelas bertempat di Balai Desa Curahnongko Kecamatan Tempurejo Kabupaten Jember, kami yang bertandatangan di bawah ini:

1. Nama : **Ir.Khairun Nisa**  
Jabatan : **Kepala Seksi Pengelolaan Taman Nasional Wilayah II Ambulu**  
Alamat : **Jl. Ahmad Yani No 85 Ambulu, Jember**  
  
Dalam hal ini bertindak untuk dan atas nama Balai Taman Nasional Meru Betiri, yang selanjutnya disebut PIHAK PERTAMA.
2. Nama : **Suparman**  
Jabatan : **Ketua Jaringan Ketua Kelompok Tani Rehabilitasi (JAKETRESI) Desa Curahnongko Kecamatan Tempurejo Kabupaten Jember**  
Alamat : **Desa Curahnongko, RT 02 RW 10, Krajan 1 Curahnongko, Kecamatan Tempurejo**

Dalam hal ini bertindak untuk dan atas nama Jaringan Ketua Kelompok Tani Rehabilitasi (JAKETRESI) Desa Curahnongko dan atas nama masyarakat Desa Curahnongko Kecamatan Tempurejo Kabupaten Jember yang selanjutnya disebut PIHAK KEDUA.

Kedua belah pihak sepakat melakukan Kesepakatan Bersama dalam rangka meningkatkan Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam Hayati, Pengurangan Emisis dari Deforestasi dan Degradasi Hutan, serta Rehabilitasi Kawasan Hutan di Taman Nasional Meru Betiri, dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut.

**Pasal 1**  
**LANDASAN**

Landasan perjanjian kemitraan ini adalah:

1. UU Nomor 5 tahun 1990 tentang Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya.
2. UU Nomor 23 Tahun 1997 tentang Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.
3. UU Nomor 41 tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan.
4. UU Nomor 32 tahun 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah.
5. PP Nomor 28 tahun 2011 tentang Kawasan Suaka Alam dan Kawasan Pelestarian Alam.
6. PP Nomor 44 tahun 2004 tentang Perencanaan Kehutanan.
7. PP Nomor 45 tahun 2004 tentang Perlindungan Hutan.
8. PP Nomor 34 tahun 2002 tentang Tata Hutan dan Penyusunan Rencana Pengelolaan Hutan, Pemanfaatan Hutan dan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan.
9. Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan Nomor P.19/Menhut-II/2004 tentang Kolaborasi Pengelolaan Kawasan Suaka Alam dan Kawasan Pelestarian Alam.



## Pasal 2

### TUJUAN DAN SASARAN

1. Tujuan Kesepakatan Bersama ini adalah meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat dalam upaya konservasi sumberdaya alam hayati dan ekosistemnya, pengurangan emisi dari deforestasi dan degradasi hutan, serta rehabilitasi kawasan hutan di Taman Nasional Meru Betiri, serta peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat.
2. Sasaran Kesepakatan Bersama ini adalah terpeliharanya keutuhan dan kelestarian sumberdaya alam hayati dan ekosistemnya di Taman Nasional Meru Betiri, serta meningkatnya kesejahteraan masyarakat Desa Curahnongko.

## Pasal 3

### OBJEK DAN RUANG LINGKUP KESEPAKATAN BERSAMA

1. Obyek Kesepakatan Bersama ini adalah:
  - a. Kawasan hutan Taman Nasional Meru Betiri, termasuk keanekaragaman hayati dan ekosistem di Taman Nasional Meru Betiri.
  - b. Desa Curahnongko sebagai desa penyangga Taman Nasional Meru Betiri
2. Ruang lingkup kemitraan ini adalah:
  - a. Penyusunan rencana pengelolaan, rehabilitasi, pemeliharaan, penangkaran flora dan fauna, perlindungan, promosi dan informasi;
  - b. Peningkatan kapasitas kelembagaan masyarakat di bidang pengelolaan, rehabilitasi hutan, pengembangan ekowisata, penangkaran flora dan fauna dan pemanfaatan jasa lingkungan.

## Pasal 4

### KEWAJIBAN DAN HAK

1. Baik Pihak Pertama maupun Pihak Kedua berkewajiban untuk mencapai tujuan Kesepakatan Bersama yang disebut pada Pasal 2.
2. Baik Pihak Pertama maupun Pihak Kedua berhak untuk mencari dukungan dana dan mitra masing-masing dalam upaya mencapai tujuan Kesepakatan Bersama dan apabila telah mendapatkan dana dan mitra agar dapat saling menginformasikannya.

## Pasal 5

### KEGIATAN YANG DILAKUKAN

1. Pihak Pertama bersama-sama dengan Pihak Kedua akan merumuskan dan menyepakati kegiatan yang akan dilakukan dalam upaya meningkatkan Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Konservasi Keanekaragaman Hayati dan Ekosistemnya, Pengurangan Emisi dari Deforestasi dan Degradasi Hutan, Rehabilitasi Kawasan Hutan di Taman Nasional Meru Betiri, serta peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat.
2. Kegiatan yang sudah dirumuskan dan disepakati pada Ayat (1) di atas, selanjutnya akan dibuat menjadi perjanjian tersendiri, yang akan diselesaikan paling lambat tiga bulan setelah Nota Kesepakatan Bersama ini ditanda tangani.

## Pasal 6

### PENUTUP

1. Nota Perjanjian Kemitraan ini dibuat sesungguhnya oleh kedua belah pihak dengan disaksikan oleh para pihak lain sebagai landasan hukum dalam pelaksanaan Program Rehabilitasi di Desa Curahnongko.

2. Apabila terdapat kekeliruan atau hal-hal lain yang belum diatur dalam Nota Perjanjian Kemitraan ini, diatur kemudian dalam bentuk **addendum** yang merupakan bagian tidak terpisahkan dari Nota Perjanjian Kemitraan ini.

PIHAK PERTAMA,  
Kepala Seksi Pengelolaan Taman Nasional  
Wilayah II Ambulu



  
Ir. Khairun Nisa'

PIHAK KEDUA  
Ketua JAKETRESI,



Suparman

Mengetahui:




Kepala Desa Curahnongko




Camat Tempurejo

  
Hj. Enik Ayu Nurhidayati, SPd.

  
Widayaka, SH. MSi

Kepala Balai  
TN Meru Betiri



Drs. Bambang Darmadja, MS

**KELOMPOK KERJA PERUBAHAN IKLIM DAN REDD+ KAB JEMBER**  
(Working Group of Climate Change and REDD+)

And

**KONSERVASI ALAM INDONESIA LESTARI (KAIL)**  
(Sustainable Natural Conservation of Indonesia)

Jl. Pendidikan 60 Sumberan – Ambulu – Jember Kode Pos 68172

Telp/Fax : (0336)-881416, e-mail : ngokail@yahoo.com

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Nomor : E-12/Sek./KAIL/XII/14 Jember, 24 Desember 2014  
Lamp : 1 bendel  
Perihal : Permohonan Surat Dukungan

Kepada Yth.  
Bpk. Kepala Balai TN Meru Betiri  
Di – Jember

**Dengan Hormat,**

Bersama ini kami dari POKJA Perubahan Iklim dan REDD+ Kab. Jember dan KAIL (Konservasi Alam Indonesia Lestari) serta JAKETRESI (Jaringan Kelompok Tani Rehabilitasi) Desa Curahnongko, sedang mengusulkan 18 kelompok tani rehabilitasi yang terhimpun ke dalam JAKETRESI, yang mengelola lahan rehabilitasi seluas 410 hektar, untuk memperoleh sertifikasi Standar PLAN VIVO dalam kerangka program pengembangan karbon komunitas di TN Meru Betiri, yang di dukung oleh KP-SHK (Kelompok Pendukung Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan), Bogor.

Diharapkan dengan diperolehnya sertifikat standar PLAN VIVO dapat meningkatkan peran konservasi masyarakat dan mengakselerasi proses rehabilitasi di TN Meru Betiri, khususnya di lahan rehabilitasi seluas 410 hektar yang dikelola oleh petani rehabilitasi desa Curahnongko, dalam rangka meningkatkan stok karbon.

Sehubungan dengan pengusulan tersebut, kami mohon dengan hormat kepada Bapak Kepala Balai Taman Nasional Meru Betiri untuk sedianya memberikan surat dukungan terkait dengan pengusulan untuk memperoleh sertifikat PLAN VIVO demi mendukung penguatan peran konservasi masyarakat dan mengakselerasi proses rehabilitasi di TN Meru Betiri serta peningkatan stok karbon.

Demikian atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami sampaikan banyak terima kasih.

Mengetahui,

Konservasi Alam Indonesia Lestari



Pokja Perubahan Iklim dan REDD+





**KONSERVASI ALAM INDONESIA LESTARI (KAIL)**  
**(Sustainable Natural Conservation of Indonesia)**

Jl. Pendidikan 60 Sumberan – Ambulu – Jember Kode Pos 68172

Telp : (0336)-881416, e-mail : [ngokail@yahoo.com](mailto:ngokail@yahoo.com)

Nomor : E-12/Sek./KAIL/XII/14  
Lamp : 1 lembar  
Perihal : **Permohonan Surat Keterangan**

Jember, 26 Desember 2014

Kepada Yth.  
Bpk. **Kepala Balai TN Meru Betiri**  
Di – Jember

**Dengan Hormat,**

Bersama ini kami dari KAIL (Konservasi Alam Indonesia Lestari) menyampaikan bahwa dalam rangka meningkatkan peran konservasi masyarakat dan para pihak serta mendukung pengembangan model desa konservasi mandiri dan percepatan proses penghijauan di lahan rehabilitasi di TN Meru Betiri dan penghijauan di desa-desa penyangga TN Meru Betiri, KAIL memfasilitasi gerakan penanaman tanaman yang bernilai konservasi dan ekonomi sebanyak 23.000 bibit. Dari 23.000 bibit tersebut, sebanyak 10.000 bibit diharapkan dapat ditanam agar berkontribusi positif dalam menghijaukan lahan rehabilitasi seluas 50 hektar di TN Meru Betiri. Gerakan penanaman ini telah dimulai sejak 14 Desember 2014 dengan keterlibatan para pihak antara lain Pemerintah Kabupaten Jember, Balai TN Meru Betiri, Perwakilan Wakil Komisi C DPRD Jember, TN/Polri, Perwakilan guru, Perwakilan Perempuan, Pemerintah Desa, Perwakilan Ketua Kelompok Tani beserta anggotanya berasal dari 4 Desa, yaitu Andongrejo, Curahnongko, Sanenrejo dan Curahtakir.

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diatas, sebagai salah satu bentuk pendokumentasian dari kegiatan penanaman secara multi pihak di TN Meru Betiri, kami berharap dengan hormat kesediaan Bapak Kepala Balai TN Meru Betiri, untuk sudi kiranya memberikan surat keterangan yang isinya dukungan atas inisiatif gerakan penanaman secara multi pihak yang difasilitasi oleh KAIL, di mana gerakan tersebut diharapkan dapat berkontribusi positif bagi percepatan penghijauan di lahan rehabilitasi seluas 50 hektar di TN Meru Betiri. Terlampir contoh surat keterangan.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya disampaikan terima kasih.

Hormat Kami,

**Konservasi Alam Indonesia Lestari**

**R. HADI**  
Direktur Eksekutif



**KEMENTERIAN KEHUTANAN**  
**DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PERLINDUNGAN HUTAN DAN KONSERVASI ALAM**  
**BALAI TAMAN NASIONAL MERU BETIRI**

Jl. Sriwijaya 53 Kotak Pos 269 Jember 68101 Telp/Fax. 0331-335535/321530  
email : [meru@telkom.net](mailto:meru@telkom.net)

Nomor : *S.217* /BTNMB-1/2011  
Sifat : Blasa  
Lampiran : -  
Hal : Keterangan Penanaman

13 Desember 2011

Yth. Direktur LSM KAIL

di  
Tempat

Sehubungan dengan surat Saudara Nomor : 04/Sek/KAIL/VI/'11 tanggal 9 Desember 2011, perihal Mohon Surat Keterangan, bersama ini disampaikan bahwa pada prinsipnya kami mendukung kegiatan penanaman seluas 100 Ha (18.000 bibit) di lahan rehabilitasi Taman Nasional Meru Betiri (TNMB) yang dilakukan oleh LSM KAIL dengan melibatkan peran serta kelompok perempuan di 3 (tiga) desa yaitu Desa Andongrejo, Curahnongko dan Sanenrejo.

Sebagaimana diketahui bahwa kegiatan rehabilitasi yang sudah dilakukan sejak tahun 1999 di ketiga desa tersebut belum menunjukkan hasil yang menggembirakan. Oleh karena itu diharapkan keterlibatan para perempuan melalui kegiatan penanaman mampu memberikan contoh serta motivasi yang baik bagi semua pihak dalam rangka memperbaiki kawasan TNMB yang rusak sehingga fungsi hutan sebagai sistem penyangga kehidupan dapat terwujud.

Harapan kami, kegiatan penanaman secara swadaya ini dapat dilakukan secara berkesinambungan sehingga kawasan TNMB dapat mencapai kondisi yang ideal dan berfungsi sebagaimana mestinya.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan seperlunya atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.



Kepala Balai,

*[Signature]*  
Drs. Bambang Darmadja, M.S  
NIP. 19570831 198602 1 001