

DEVELOPING PARTNERSHIP FOR CONSERVATION AT MERU BETIRI NATIONAL PARK

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SUMMARY

Activities of "Developing Partnership for Conservation of Meru Betiri" are a follow up of the "Stakeholder Consultation". Partnership development activities have been undertaken from July to December 2010.

Objectives of developing activities of multi-stakeholder partnerships in national park management are as follows: (a) Establishing mutual benefit cooperation for stakeholders with the intention to manage national park, reducing carbon emissions and enhancing carbon stock; (b) Facilitating partnership forum TNMB establishment; (c) Facilitating development of the TNMB partnership programs; (d) Facilitating cooperation agreement (Memorandum of Understanding/ MoU) signed by multi-stakeholders.

Since project implementation on December 2010, however, an effort to establish partnerships in managing Meru Betiri National Park has not been completed. Since then, the process is still ongoing. Results have been achieved up to December 2010 is program of activities proposed by communities that has been proposed to the service offices/agencies at Jember and Banyuwangi Districts to be integrated into regional development program, as well as the Meru Betiri Manager. Most of proposals from the community is expected to be carried out during 2011. Meanwhile, there are some proposals already approved and assisted by the manager of Meru Betiri, such as programme integration on reducing illegal logging and encroachment in the form SPKP (Rural Forestry Extension Center), and nursery.

Objectives of partnership development have not been completed due to some problems. Challenges have to deal with includes roles, responsibilities, and authority of stakeholders with regard to Meru Betiri management when they are involved in partnership for managing Meru Betiri National Park. In favor of Meru Betiri manager, information that considers as less is related to policies or regulations concerning community empowerment in managing national parks in Indonesia. The policy issued by the central government is also required by stakeholders especially Jember and Banyuwangi Districts.

Since activities for developing partnership in managing Meru Betiri National Park have yet to be completed, which some adjustments are required in the Semester III (Semester I in 2011). Some activities that need to be adjusted are as follows:

1. Dialogue with the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA) of the Ministry of Forestry. It is important to be carried out in order to be aware on policy development concerning community empowerment in national park area as well as policies to develop partnerships, particularly in buffer zones.
2. Training. Training needs to be conducted is training on integration of natural resource management plan that has been developed by community using GIS system, which is intended for community assistance. Additionally, training for facilitators is needed for staff of Meru Betiri and Jember and Banyuwangi Districts that served in the community. Meanwhile, training on collaborative management also needs to be done at the district level, especially for decision makers or their representatives.
3. Completion of draft criteria and indicators for participation and partnership. Draft has been prepared by community and facilitators, needs to be discussed with stakeholders,

so that the results would be stakeholders achievement, therefore, it would be an opportunity to be developed into collaborative reference in implementing the program. Development of criteria and indicators concerning participation and partnership can also become an entry point to establish more intensive communication among stakeholders; therefore, it is expected to generate positive impact towards partnership development.

Process of developing partnership that has been developed in Meru Betiri in the context of REDD+ program turned out to have attracted other parties such as the FKKM and Hyogo University. This is an opportunity to disseminate the progress and lessons learned from REDD+ Programme in Meru Betiri at national and international levels. One issue that may perhaps to be anticipated is how to deal with requests from other parties that are also interested in REDD+ Programme in Meru Betiri, in order to obtain better benefit for community and Meru Betiri or stakeholders in Jember and Banyuwangi District. Therefore, it would be better if from the beginning has been considered to develop REDD+ learning centers in Meru Betiri, which aims to serve some visits from other parties.

RINGKASAN

Kegiatan "Membangun Kemitraan untuk Konservasi Meru Betiri" adalah tindak lanjut dari "Konsultasi stakeholder". Kemitraan kegiatan pembangunan telah dilakukan dari bulan Juli hingga Desember 2010.

Tujuan kegiatan pengembangan kemitraan multi pihak dalam pengelolaan Taman Nasional adalah sebagai berikut: (a) Menetapkan kerja sama saling menguntungkan bagi para pihak dengan tujuan untuk mengelola Taman Nasional, mengurangi emisi karbon dan meningkatkan cadangan karbon, (b) Memfasilitasi forum kemitraan pembentukan TNMB (c) Memfasilitasi pengembangan program kemitraan TNMB, (d) Memfasilitasi perjanjian kerjasama (Memorandum of Understanding / MoU) yang ditandatangani oleh multi-stakeholder.

Sejak pelaksanaan proyek pada Desember 2010, bagaimanapun, upaya untuk membangun kemitraan dalam mengelola Taman Nasional Meru Betiri belum selesai. Sejak itu, proses tersebut masih berlangsung. Hasil yang telah dicapai hingga Desember 2010 adalah program kegiatan yang diusulkan oleh masyarakat yang telah diusulkan ke dinas / instansi di Kabupaten Jember dan Banyuwangi untuk diintegrasikan ke dalam program pembangunan daerah, serta pengelola Taman Nasional Meru Betiri. Sebagian besar usulan dari masyarakat diharapkan akan dilaksanakan selama tahun 2011. Sementara itu, ada beberapa proposal sudah disetujui dan dibantu oleh manajer Meru Betiri, seperti integrasi program pada pengurangan penebangan liar dan perambahan dalam bentuk SPKP (Sentra Penyuluhan Kehutanan Pedesaan), dan pembibitan.

Tujuan pengembangan kemitraan belum selesai karena beberapa masalah. Hambatan yang dihadapi meliputi peran, tanggung jawab, dan kewenangan pihak yang berkaitan dengan pengelolaan Taman Nasional Meru Betiri ketika mereka terlibat dalam kemitraan untuk mengelola Taman Nasional Meru Betiri. Dalam mendukung pengelola Taman Nasional Meru Betiri, informasi yang kurang yaitu yang berhubungan dengan kebijakan atau peraturan mengenai pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam pengelolaan Taman Nasional di Indonesia. Kebijakan yang dikeluarkan oleh pemerintah pusat juga dibutuhkan oleh para pihak khususnya Kabupaten Jember dan Kabupaten Banyuwangi.

Karena kegiatan mengembangkan kemitraan dalam mengelola Taman Nasional Meru Betiri belum diselesaikan, maka diperlukan penyesuaian pada Semester III (Semester I pada 2011). Beberapa kegiatan yang perlu disesuaikan adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Dialog dengan Direktorat Jenderal Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam (PHKA) Departemen Kehutanan. Hal ini penting untuk dilakukan untuk menjadi sadar pada pengembangan kebijakan tentang pemberdayaan masyarakat di kawasan taman nasional serta kebijakan untuk mengembangkan kemitraan, khususnya di daerah penyangga.

2. Pelatihan. Pelatihan yang perlu selenggarakan adalah pelatihan pada pengintegrasian pengelolaan sumber daya alam yang telah dikembangkan oleh masyarakat menggunakan sistem GIS, yang digunakan untuk pendampingan masyarakat. Selain itu, pelatihan untuk fasilitator diperlukan untuk staf Taman Nasional Meru Betiri, Kabupaten Jember dan Kabupaten Banyuwangi yang bertugas di masyarakat. Sementara itu, pelatihan manajemen kolaboratif juga perlu dilakukan pada tingkat kabupaten, khususnya untuk para pengambil keputusan atau perwakilan mereka.

3. Penyelesaian draft kriteria dan indikator untuk partisipasi dan kemitraan. Draft telah disiapkan oleh masyarakat dan fasilitator, perlu dibahas dengan para stakeholder, sehingga akan menghasilkan pihak-pihak yang berprestasi, oleh karena itu, ini akan menjadi kesempatan untuk dikembangkan yang menjadi acuan bersama dalam pelaksanaan program. Pengembangan kriteria dan indikator tentang partisipasi dan kemitraan juga bisa menjadi pintu masuk untuk menjalin komunikasi yang lebih intensif di antara stakeholder, sehingga diharapkan dapat menimbulkan dampak positif terhadap pengembangan kemitraan.

Proses pengembangan kemitraan yang telah dikembangkan di Taman Nasional Meru Betiri dalam konteks REDD + program ternyata telah menarik pihak lain seperti FKMM dan Universitas Hyogo. Ini adalah kesempatan untuk menyebarluaskan kemajuan dan pelajaran yang diperoleh dari REDD + Program di Meru Betiri di tingkat nasional dan internasional. Salah satu isu yang mungkin mungkin harus diantisipasi adalah bagaimana menangani permintaan dari pihak lain yang juga tertarik dalam REDD + Program di Meru Betiri, dalam rangka untuk mendapatkan manfaat yang lebih baik untuk masyarakat dan Meru Betiri atau pemangku kepentingan di Kabupaten Jember dan Banyuwangi. Oleh karena itu, akan lebih baik jika dari awal telah dipertimbangkan untuk mengembangkan REDD + belajar pusat di Meru Betiri, yang bertujuan untuk melayani beberapa kunjungan dari pihak lain.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Context

Activities of "Developing Partnership for Conservation of Meru Betiri" are a follow up of the "Stakeholder Consultation". Partnership development activities have been undertaken from July to December 2010. The activity is part of Programme of "Tropical Forest Conservation for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Carbon Stocks in Meru Betiri National Park, Indonesia", that collaboration between Center For Climate Change and Policy on Forestry Research Ministry of Forestry and LATIN – the Indonesian Tropical Institute and Meru Betiri National Park (TNMB), which supported by the ITTO and 7&I Holding Company.

The Projects that is implemented during 2010 - 2013 has two main objectives, namely (1) Improving welfare of local communities through increased participation in preventing or overcoming forest degradation and deforestation and extinction of biodiversity; and (2) Developing methodology that is credible or trustworthy in undertaking measurement (measurable), reporting (reportable) and can be verified (verifiable), to monitor emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and increased carbon stocks in TNMB.

Expected output from the project are: (1) Increased community participation in forest conservation in the TNMB; (2) Provided alternative livelihoods for communities live in the surrounding national park; (3) Reduced and reported illegal logging and encroachment activities; (4) Increased capacity for inventory and carbon accounting in accordance with MRV (Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable); (5) Developed baseline data report that is comprehensive and the estimated reduction of carbon emissions as well as enrichment in carbon stocks; (6) Developed and validated monitoring systems for emission reduction and enrichment stock carbon.

1.2. Results of Consultation with Stakeholder

Results of consultation with stakeholders are important to be considered in developing multi-stakeholder partnerships, as follows:

To ensure sustainability of community participation in Meru Betiri national park management. Without sustainability community participation, subsequently, challenges for the TNMB manager will be very hard in maintaining the area. The pressure will be heavier. In the context of climate change, particularly with regard to implementation of mitigation strategies, therefore, the ongoing participation of community cannot guarantee could halt the encroachment, illegal logging and forest fires. Consequently, carbon stocks will not increase, however, even tended to decrease. If the condition keeps ongoing, hence, mitigation efforts will be failed.

Therefore, recommendations from stakeholder consultation that need to consider ensuring sustainable community participation are as follows:

- ✓ Ensuring legal foundation for community participation
- ✓ Law enforcement
- ✓ Establishing communication mechanisms
- ✓ Improving optimum land use models
- ✓ Developing supporting activities such as nursery, continuing program of community empowerment that had been done by the TNMB, activating Rural Forestry Extension

Center (SPKP) to work effectively, introducing appropriate technology, capital assistance for marketing of agro-forestry land, etc.

Some recommendations from the stakeholders consultations are certainly cannot be fulfilled only rely on the national park manager. Therefore, supports from a variety of parties are required. Recommendations from consultation with stakeholders can be used as one of references to develop multi-stakeholder partnerships in managing the TNMB.

Multi-stakeholders Partnership for Conservation at the TNMB, Emissions Reduction and Carbon Stock Enhancement

In addition to results of consultation with stakeholders, then the urgency to establish multi-stakeholder partnerships in managing TNMB may also be viewed in the context of climate change mitigation. Mitigation or efforts to prevent or reduce carbon emissions cannot be undertaken by the TNMB only. The TNMB is only part of one area that is administered under the Jember and Banyuwangi districts, which consists of a range of landscapes, such as rice fields, settlements, industry, mining, plantations and forests.

Efforts to reduce emissions from forest of TNMB may possibly not significant in case of release of greenhouse gases outside the national park forest. It is possible to be occurred if the government of Jember and Banyuwangi districts develop policies related to natural resource management that release of greenhouse gases, such as opening mining area, extensification of agricultural land and plantations, etc. In addition, policies that directly influence the TNMB, such as the road construction in the southern that directly next to the TNMB, which may perhaps increase pressure on the TNMB if the surrounding community has no high awareness to keep maintaining the TNMB area.

All of policies mentioned above have been or are being implemented; however, some are still being prepared. Therefore, if not anticipated, by means of building communication and cooperation, then policies of district government will have impacts on increasing greenhouse gases.

Therefore, in the context of climate change mitigation, cooperation or multi-stakeholder partnership at district level is very important to be developed.

Lessons learnt from experience in developing partnership at the TNMB

Communication forum on Buffer zone management in the Meru Betiri National Park established in May 1997 based on the Regent's decree No. 34/1997. Tasks of the Communication Forum are as follows:

- Developing draft plan for buffer zone management activities at Meru Betiri NP
- Identifying development needs and buffer zone management at Meru Betiri NP
- Accommodating activities for integrated management of buffer zone of Meru Betiri NP in order to improve welfare and income of community and support Meru Betiri conservation
- Evaluating results of management activities for reporting purposes
- Reporting results of activities to the Regent of Jember

Article 6 of the Regent's decree stipulated that, "Any costs incurred as a result of the decree will be charged to APBD Level II (district's state budget), APBD Level I (province's state budget),

presidential instruction, and other funding legitimate sources". In the Appendix of the Regent's decree listed the Forum members that consists of 28 institutions in Jember district.

According to the tasks and fund availability, the composition of members and tasks to be performed, the Forum should have been able to work effectively since its establishment by the Regent's decree. However, in reality, the Forum is not active. One of the reasons is no party has been acted as the motor for activities who understands the problems found in buffer zone of Meru Betiri NP.

The weakness of a forum that members are officials/agency heads is the difficulty in conducting a meeting that supposedly attended by all members. Most of meetings delegated to members' representatives as heads of agencies have to attend to other important meeting. If the condition remained then decisions of the meeting cannot be optimum, because the representatives are not able to make decisions related to their agencies. The representatives have to report to their supervisors that are heads of agencies before delivered any decisions. It would be worsen if the chairman of the Forum often absent from the meeting since he is one of important officials at the local government office that often has difficulties in time management. Such conditions resulting ineffective meetings as decision cannot be made since they have to wait for approval from the chairman.

The Forum is also influence by changing officials, which often has consequence to changing policies. A new posted official/head of agency needs to get information about presence of the Forum; therefore, it is necessary to conduct dissemination information. Since the Forum is not internalized into the local government structure, but only based on the Regent's decree, it is very possible that the new posted officials may have less attention to presence of the Forum because no relation to the position accreditation and administrative sanctions.

Additionally, one of the factors that causing disfunctioning of the Forum was the top-down approach that applied during the establishment of the Forum and without developing program during the initial stage. Through the top-down process and without clear work program, the Forum's mandate is unclear. Forum members who already have tasks at their respective institutions happen to be objected due to additional workload as they have to develop program for the Forum. Therefore it is very important that if planning to establish similar forum in the future, then the top down approach should be changed into a bottom-up approach, since work program should be developed based on community's needs that should be synergized with exist plans or programs in district government agencies. Thus, the developed programs will become mandate for the Forum to be implemented. Furthermore, the Forum will facilitate program implementation or monitor based on agreed criteria and indicators.

Objectives

Objectives of developing multi-stakeholders partnership in the TNMB are as follows:

1. Developing mutual benefit cooperation for stakeholders in order to manage the TNMB, reducing carbon emissions and carbon stock enrichment
2. Facilitating establishment of the TNMB partnership forum
3. Facilitating cooperation program development for TNMB partnership
4. Facilitating cooperation agreement (Memorandum of Understanding MoU) signed by stakeholders

II. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Framework

Development of partnerships in managing and conserving Meru National Park Betiri will be built through process from the community level. As presented in Figure 1, partnership at local level will involve local communities in planning, implementation and monitoring processes. While partnership at district level will involve policy makers such as the Regent, Head of Meru Betiri Office, and Heads of district services and agencies in the district.

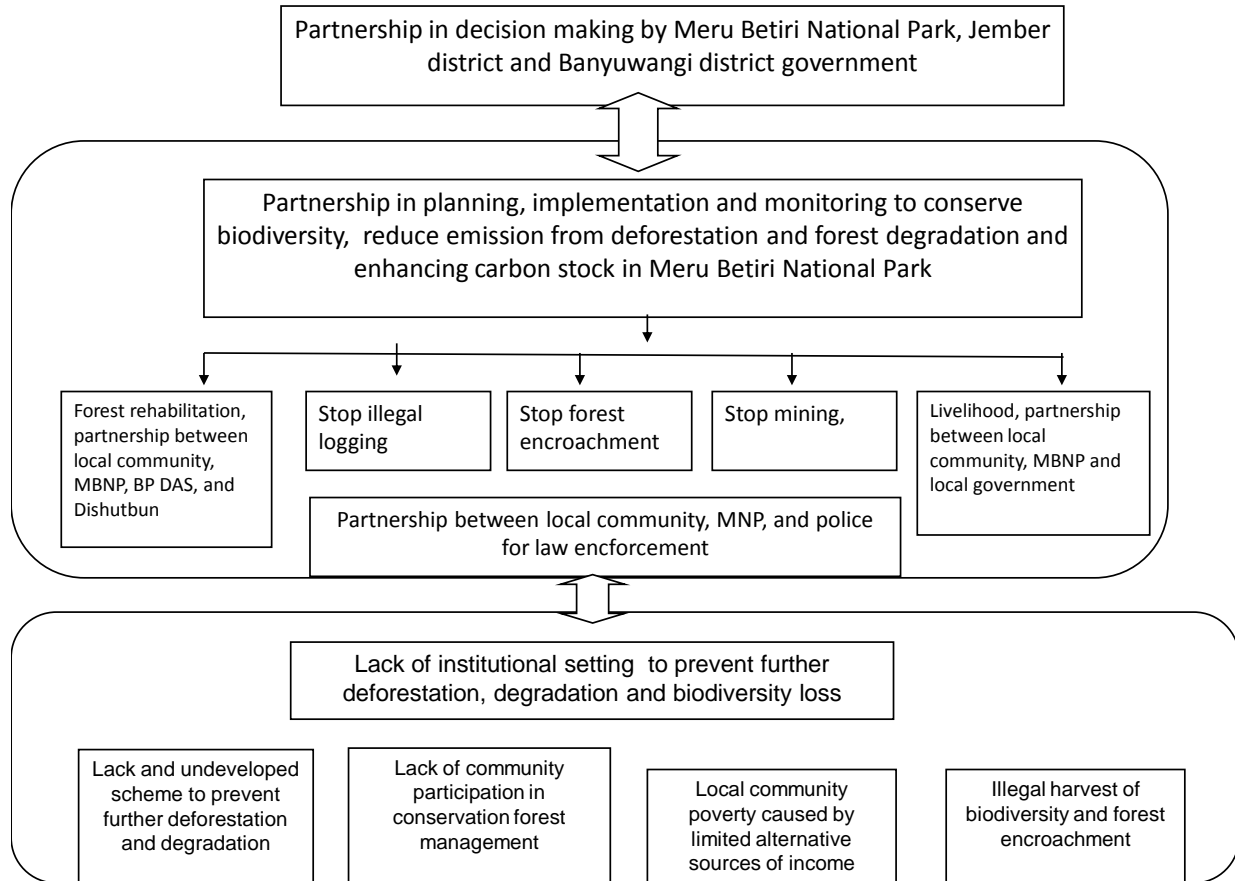


Figure 1. Framework of Partnership Development at the Meru Betiri National Park

2.2. Work Plan

Activities to be undertaken to develop multi-stakeholder partnerships at Meru Betiri NP consists of 3 phases, namely (1) preparatory phase, (2) building consensus, and (3) monitoring agreement.

2.2.1. Preparatory Phase

During the preparatory phase will be synergy between a variety of programs, either directly organized by the community in the surrounding of Betiri Meru NP, program managers of Meru

Betiri NP and development programs of Jember and Banyuwangi districts. The synergy is expected to produce clarification of roles and responsibilities of stakeholders concerning conservation of forest resources, carbon emissions reduction and carbon stock enrichment, which supports the achievement of sustainable development of districts.

Activities to be conducted during preparatory phase are as follows:

- Facilitating development of community-based natural resource management planning. Activities will begin with developing planning example at the Curahnongko Village. Afterwards, other villages will be invited to Curahnongko Village to learn how to prepare a plan for community-based natural resource management. Villages to be invited are Andongrejo, Sanenrejo, Curahtakir, Wonoasri, Kandangan and Sarongan Villages. Afterwards, community representatives from villages that are invited will be assisted to develop natural resource management plan for their respective villages. Outputs of the activity are a matrix of proposed program of activities to specific agencies in the government district and Meru Betiri NP. During the planning process, will also be invited Meru Betiri officials and staff from district service offices or government agencies who served in the field. The approach is important as the first step to build synchronized program with Meru Betiri NP and local development program.
- Discussion to synchronize planning results of community-based natural resource management with national park and district development plans. The results from village-level planning will be brought to Meru Betiri manager to be presented by community representatives and discuss which plans to be synchronized with Meru Betiri programs. Similar approach also will be conducted with the district government. Presentation to the district government, will be carried out one by one in front of the the office or agency concerned. Outputs of the activity are a written document on draft of cross-sectoral programs from stakeholders, Meru Betiri NP, and government of the district.

2.2.2. Developing Agreement

Following completion of preparation, next stage is to build consensus. Objective of the activity is to agree on program that has been synergized, clarifying roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in implementing the programs, and established Partnership Forum to assist program implementation.

Activities to be conducted are as follows :

Facilitating multi-stakeholder workshops at district level. The activity aims to present draft design of programs that have been developed during the preparatory phase to all parties that have been involved in drafting the program in order to review for the purpose of avoiding program overlapping and suggest any other necessary supports required. Result of the activity is a multi-party partnership program. Additionally, the workshop will come up with suggestions on arranging roles and responsibilities among stakeholders in implementing the synergized programs. When role and responsibility arrangement is already clear, therefore, the Partnership Forum is expected to be established during the workshop.

Signing of the MoU. After the Partnership Forum and its multi-stakeholder program is completed, then formally, will be reported to the Regent for approval, including signing of the MoU between the parties that involved in the Partnership Forum.

2.2.3. Monitoring agreement

Last step after agreement is settled is to monitor implementation of the agreement. Therefore, Partnership Forum has to discuss and agree on monitoring systems that will be implemented, including criteria and indicators that will be used for monitoring, when monitoring will be conducted, who will undertake the monitoring, etc.

III. RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1. Achievement of Community Planning Activities

For the purpose of developing strategic partnership between villages in the buffer zone with Jember-Banyuwangi districts, with the intention to develop villages in the buffer zone of Meru Betiri NP that integrated into development planning of district governments, dialogues and discussion have been conducted with communities and relevant stakeholders at the village level to formulate proposals to be proposed to the Regencies of Jember-Banyuwangi. The submitted proposals are expected to affect forest conservation activities and generate a healthy environment, and enhance community economy. Proposals have been developed are as follows:

Table 1. Matrix of Propose activity program by community lives villages in the buffer zone of Meru Betiri NP under the administration of Jember District

No	Village	Propose activity	Reasons explained by the community	Target agency
1.	Andongrejo	a. Cooperation agreement	Currently the community worked on land in Meru Betiri NP using agroforestry system has yet get clear explanation concerning their rights and obligations and Meru Betiri manager as well. Local community expects to have agreement with regard to rehabilitation activities in Meru Betiri area.	Meru Betiri NP and Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, MoF
		b. Procurement of processing equipment for herbal drink powder TOGA "Sumber Waras"	Currently, herbal drink production process still manual, therefore, its production is not optimum. So that when brewing the herbal drink will leave residue. On the other hand, using the manual equipment, cost for processing the herbal drink turns out to be more expensive, hence, less competitive compared to herbal drink produced by big companies, such as Sido Muncul, Jamu Jago, etc. Whereas the merit of the herbal drink produced by TOGA is similar with other producers.	Service office of Industry and trade (Disperindag).
		c. Micro-hydro development	Currently 800 households in Bandalit are not getting electricity supply from PLN. So far, power supply provided from diesel service that relatively expensive, so that become a burden for local community economy. Whereas in their surroundings, at the Meru Betiri NP, there is a potential water that can be utilized for micro-hydro. The benefit provided is reducing local community's burden and at the same time, they will maintain the forests since they have interests towards sustainability of water supply for micro-hydro.	Community empowerment agency (BAPEMAS).

		d. Training on marketing forest products.	Currently forest plants (banana, pecan, kluwek) and fruits such as jackfruit that planted on rehabilitation land, which managed by community have produced fruits. However, the price always dropped during harvesting period, even jackfruit has never been harvested because harvesting costs compared to selling prices is not balanced. Therefore, farmers of rehabilitation program need training on marketing of forest products for their crops can be absorbed by the market with reasonable selling price.	Disperindag.
		e. Capital support for marketing forest products, such as petai	One of the capital possess by the farmer is limited and has not been able to buy farmers' abundant crops. Therefore, support for capital is needed.	Service office of Micro, Small and medium Enterprises (UMKM).
		f. Seeds of iles-iles (<i>Amorphophallus mulleri</i>)	Currently agroforestry land of 7 hectares has been dense and no longer productive to be planted with intercropped plants. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce shade tolerant alternative crops so that income of farmers will not be stagnant. One of alternative crops is iles-iles (<i>Amorphophallus mulleri</i>). As reported by Radar Jember (local newspaper) iles-iles has highly prospective marketing, especially for export to Europe and Japan. Therefore collectors in Jember able to accommodate any number. Price per kg is USD. 1500. With such price, certainly the farmers already earn profits.	Agricultural Service Office
2.	Curahnongko	a. Cooperation agreement	Currently community works in Meru Betiri NP area through agroforestry systems has no clear information about rights and obligations, both community and national park manager. Local community wants to have agreement on rehabilitation program in the Meru Betiri NP	Meru Betiri NP and Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, MoF
		b. Nursery development	During dialogue at the Curahnongko Village Hall, the Forestry and Plantation Service office of Jember district conveyed that the agency has nursery development program. With this regard, it is expected one of the nursery development can be established at Curahnongko village. Through nursery development knowledge and skills of farmers can be enhanced. Therefore, development of nurseries can be used to establish nursery for land rehabilitation, which currently is bare land.	Forestry and Plantation service office (Dishutbun) and TNMB

		c. Handling encroachment	Local community has developed plans to handle encroachment, however, yet to be integrated with the Meru Betiri NP programs.	Meru Betiri NP
		d. Procurement of processing tool for producing jackfruit chips	To respond to the harvest feast, which jackfruit will be abundant produce from land rehabilitation, in order to have high selling value is processed the jackfruit into chips. Therefore, to process the fruit into chips a tool is needed	Disperindag
		e. Training on home industry development of jackfruit chips	In order to provide managerial skills for the farmers and also to have competitiveness in developing home industry of jackfruit, a training will be required to increase their capacity and skills.	Disperindag
		f. Training on marketing forest products.	Currently forest plants (banana, pecan, kluwek) and fruits such as jackfruit that planted on rehabilitation land, which managed by community have produced fruits. However, the price always dropped during harvesting period, even jackfruit has never been harvested because harvesting costs compared to selling prices is not balanced. Therefore, farmers of rehabilitation program need training on marketing of forest products for their crops can be absorbed by the market with reasonable selling price.	Disperindag and/or UMKM
		g. Capital support for marketing forest products, such as petai	One of constraints in marketing forest products, in addition to marketing network, is capital that possess by the farmer is limited and has not been able to buy farmers' abundant crops. Therefore, support for capital is needed.	UMKM
3.	Sanenrejo and Curahtakir	a. Cooperation agreement	Currently the community worked on land in Meru Betiri NP using agroforestry system has yet get clear explanation concerning their rights and obligations and Meru Betiri manager as well. Local community expects to have agreement with regard to rehabilitation activities in Meru Betiri area.	Meru Betiri NP and Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, MoF
		b. Providing albizia and mahogany seeds, each of 5000 seedlings	Most of villagers at Sanenrejo and Curahtakir Villages have relatively wide dry field and garden. Therefore, it is potential for enriching the land through planting the bare land with albizia and mahogany trees and to be developed into a community plantation forest. So that, it can be fulfilled local community's demand in timber. Additionally, the community	Dishutbun.

			plantation forest may possibly be used to supply the handcraft industry that available in the surrounding villages and other villages. Moreover, the community plantation forest may reduce pressure to the Meru Betiri National Park.	
		c. Clean water channel at Block Aren.	Block Aren of Sanenrejo Village is located close to Meru Betiri National Park area that has potential water. So that a reservoir can be built to collect water flows from the forest, which can be used by local community at block Aren that consist of 500 households in fulfilling their needs in clean water and also to irrigate paddy fields in the vicinity with the intention of enhancing productivity of farmers' yields	Local Government Service for Irrigation System (Dinas Pengairan)
		d. Training on marketing forest products.	Currently forest trees (petai, hazelnut, kluwek) and fruits such as jackfruit on rehabilitation area that managed by community are already yielding. However, during harvesting period, the price is always low. Moreover, they never harvested jackfruits as cost for harvesting is costly compare to its selling price. Therefore, farmers need training on marketing forest products so that their yields can be marketed with reasonable price.	Disperindag and/or UMKM
		e. Capital assistance in marketing forest products, such as petai	One of constraints in marketing forest products, beside skills and marketing network is farmer has limited capital and has no capability to buy abundant yields. Therefore, capital assistance is really needed.	
4.	Wonoasri	a. Revision on Cooperation agreement	Currently most of local people in Wonoasri village have cooperation agreement with Meru Betiri manager, however, the agreement needs to be reviewed for evaluation or revision. Additionally, some villagers have yet obtained cooperation agreements.	Meru Betiri NP and Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, MoF
		b. Support in providing albizia and mahogany seeds, each of 5000 seedlings.	Most of villagers at Sanenrejo and Curahtakir Villages have relatively wide dry field and garden. Therefore, it is potential for enriching the land through planting the bare land with albizia and mahogany trees and to be developed into a community plantation forest. So that, it can be fulfilled local community's demand in timber. Additionally, the community plantation forest may possibly be used to supply the handcraft industry that available in the surrounding villages and other villages. Moreover, the community plantation forest may reduce pressure to the Meru Betiri National Park.	Dishutbun.

	c. Training on marketing forest products.	Currently forest trees (petai, hazelnut, kluwek) and fruits such as jackfruit on rehabilitation area that managed by community are already yielding. However, during harvesting period, the price is always low. Moreover, they never harvested jackfruits as cost for harvesting is costly compare to its selling price. Therefore, farmers need training on marketing forest products so that their yields can be marketed with reasonable price.	Disperindag and/or UMKM
	d. Capital assistance in marketing forest products, such as petai i	One of constraints in marketing forest products, beside skills and marketing network is farmer has limited capital and has no capability to buy abundant yields. Therefore, capital assistance is really needed.	Local Government Service for Small and medium Businesses (UMKM)

Particularly for nursery and rehabilitation programs, community and their facilitator have identified area fro rehabilitation activities based on density of trees, and growth fo crops under the shade trees (intercropping system). There are 6 types of land that have been identified, as follows:

Table 2. Category of Land for Rehabilitation activities according to local people

No.	Category	Density		Number of species		Example
1	Bare land, crops	0	tree/ha	0	species	Pak Tego
2	Apart + crops	< 50	tree/ha	< 5	species	Pak Histo
3	Rather dense + crops	51 - 100	tree/ha	6 to 10	species	Pak Parman
4	Dense + crops	101-150	tree/ha	11 to 15	species	Pak Suparsis
5	Dense + empon-empon ¹	151-200	tree/ha	16 to 20	species	Pak Sirum
6	Dense non crops and non empon-empon	> 151	tree/ha	> 11	species	Pak Pin & Pak Yani

Based on six types of agroforestry land, therefore, priority for planting more trees are lands with category of bare land, apart rather dense. In the context of ecosystem restoration, category 5 (Dense + empon-empon) and category 6 (dense with no crops or empon-empon) is the ideal condition to be achieved. However, when considering economic interests, then category 5 is ideal, since community can still benefit from empon-empon or medicinal plants, which can be used either for themselves or for sale

Table 3. Matrix of Program Proposed by Community lives in Villages in the Buffer Zone of the Meru Betiri NP that under administration of Banyuwangi District

No	Village	Recommendations	Reasons behind recommendations	Targeted Institutions
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¹ Empon-empon is medicinal plants, such as ginger, turmeric, temulawak, etc.

1.	Sarongan and Kandangan	a. Planting trees and bamboos.	Planting trees and bamboos is aimed to fulfill demand of timber for palm sugar industry that has developed at Kandangan and Sarongan Villages that consists of 600 home industries. Currently, they get timber supply from plantation and Perhutani, however, the access now is limited, therefore, as alternative they take timber from the Meru Betiri National Park.	Local Government Service for Forest and Plantation (Dishutbun)
		b. Providing beef cattle	With the intention of developing biogass, it is required to have sufficient beef cattle in order to obtain adequate beef manure that consist of methane, which will be processed into alternative energy that environmentally friendly.	Local Government Service for Livestock (Dinas Peternakan)
		c. Training on English Language for the youth	The activity will support marine tourism development at Sarongan and Kandangan Villages.	Local Government Service for Education and Tourism (Dinas Pendidikan dan Pariwisata)
		d. Fish and land crabs farming	The activity can be an alternative for fishermen while waiting fishing season. Therefore, through the activity fishermen may gain alternative income and prevent them to access into the forest .	Local Government Service for Fisheries (Dinas Perikanan)

3.2. Achievement of Synchronizing Activity

Activity programs proposed by local community, both from Jember and Banyuwangi districts, are only few that have been responded by the district service office or relevant institutions. The only institution that directly responded to the proposal of Meru Betiri NP management. Proposal that immediately get response includes nursery and handling encroachment program.

Management of Meru Betiri NP has provided seedlings of 44,000 consisting of avocado, candle nut (*Aleurites moluccana*), keluwak (*Pangium edule*), petai (*Parkia spp.*), and areca nut (palm tree) to groups of farmers in Curahnongko Village. The seedlings have been planted on rehabilitation land in Meru Betiri NP, particularly on land with the category of barren land, apart and rather dense (see Table 2).

With regard to proposal of handling encroachment, the management of Betiri Meru NP has integrated community suggestions into the program SPKP (Rural Forestry Extension Center) at Curahnongko village. Farmer groups in Curahnongko village has identified rehabilitation lands located inside and next to the natural forest is still dense, which is included in the wilderness zone of Meru Betiri NP. Manager of the land have been facilitated to discuss plans to handling encroachment. Some of the results of discussions are as follows:

- Farmers works on land that located next to the natural forest (wilderness zone) will not expand the area by opening the natural forest.
- Whereas someone open the natural forest area for new cultivation, so that farmer who works on the adjacent will be responsible and will get sanction

- Sanctions as penalty can be ranging from warning to revocation of membership from farmer group. Revocation of membership will accordingly, the farmer will lost the right to manage the land that previously has been worked on.

As an illustration, the following is a picture or sketch made by farmer group about location of lands that are bordered by natural forest (forest zone of Meru Betiri NP), including the land managers.



Figure 2

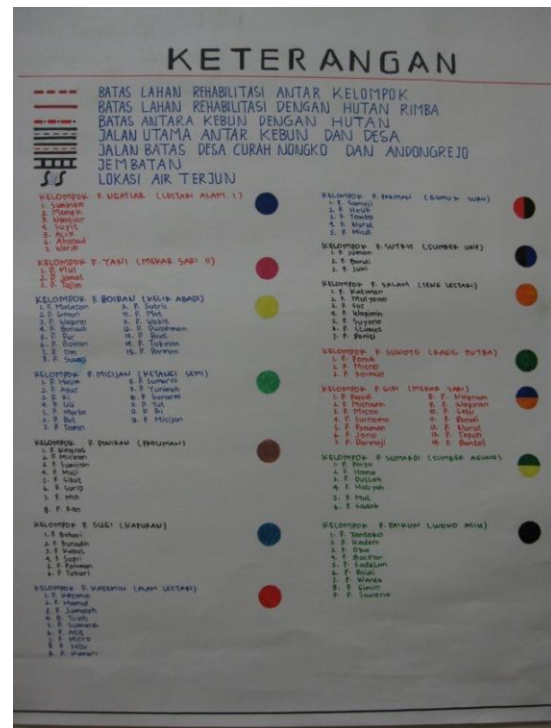


Figure 3

Figure 2. Scetch of land location that located on the border of forest zone (natural forest)
 Figure 3. Names of farmer groups and their members that work on land adjacent to the wilderness zone of the Meru Betiri National Park

Figure 2 shows that location of land to work on is marked with colored small circle. Every circle represents one group member (1 person), and one color for the same group. There are 14 groups from Curahnongko village that farmer group members cultivate land adjacent to the wilderness zone. Names of farmer group members and name of the group presented in Figure 3.

Furthermore, the proposal from community as described on the sketch above was adopted by the management of Meru Betiri NP and integrated into the program of SPKP (Rural Forestry Extension Center). Collaboration between community and Meru Betiri NP in SPKP is also supported by the village government. One of supports is through providing a room at the village office Curahnongko, as secretariat of SPKP. So far, work program of SPKP still being discussed and expected to be completed by the end of 2010 and implemented in 2011. The presence of SPKP in the Curahnongko village is also became model for other villages. Villagers of

Andongrejo that adjacent to the Curahnongko village are also interested in developing programs in handling encroachment and establishing SPKP.

Beside Meru Betiri NP, the Forestry Service also responded to the proposal concerning the People's Nursery, however, yet to be implemented this year, but next year. While other agencies or institutions are only receive and consider the proposals from the community to be included in the work program in 2011.

3.3. Workshop Achievement

The workshop was conducted on 25 November 2010 entitled Building Partnerships for Meru Betiri National Park Management. Initially there are 2 main topics to be discussed, namely the assurance of community's right and role of stakeholders, government agencies in particular in responding to proposals from the community. Workshop organized in collaboration with FKKM (Community Forestry Communication Forum), which is developing program on Laboratory of Community Forestry and Climate Change. Resource person from the FKKM is asked to present land tenure issues that forestry community manager has to deal with that currently being facilitated by FKKM and its partners. While the Bappeda of Jember and Banyuwangi Districts are asked to discuss on proposals from community from villages in the Meru Betiri buffer zone. Experiences related to partnerships were presented by the Head Meru Betiri NP, the Director of KAIL (Nature Conservation Indonesia Lestari), and the University of Jember. Resource persons from FKKM, Head of the Meru Betiri NP, Director of KAIL have fulfilled the invitation, however, speakers from Bappeda of Jember and Banyuwangi Districts were unable to attend the workshop due to a sudden event with local parliament of each district.

Therefore, topics that discussed during the workshop have changed into land tenure and partnership. Experiences from some regions concerning tenurial were presented by speaker from the FKKM, Mr. Mangara Silalahi MSc., who is also a member of the Working Group (WG) on Policy at FKKM. One of important issues that addressed during the workshop was that tenurial is not always an issue related to ownership or land area, but also about assurance of right to manage an area. Rights on managing land can be arranged through long term cooperation agreement that consists of rights and obligations of every respective party that have been reached an agreement, and are developed through a participatory approach. Agreement on management rights is also a pre-requisite of a successful partnership. Without the agreement or cooperation agreement, then partnership has no solid foundation, because during the time can be betrayed due to no clear explanation on what are allowed and not allowed. Without the agreement, every party can claim that what has been done is right and blame what others have done.

Next resource person is Dr. Cahyoadi Bowo and Mr. Agus Priyono SP. MSi., both presented their experience related to production forest management partnerships between communities in Bondowoso district collaboratively with Perhutani office. All partnerships are developed based on cooperation agreements. However, it is necessary to consider sharing principles during the agreement development. Partnership within the framework of community forestry development or social forestry should be based on shared responsibility principle (sharing), both cost and benefit sharing, and risks sharing as well.

Meanwhile, the experience of partnership in Meru Betiri NP that presented by Nurhadi (KAIL Director) and Head of Meru Betiri NP shows that although the partnership has been in place for quiet a while, but there is no agreement has been made. Lessons learnt from partnership development in Meru Betiri NP are as follows:

- **Dependency community.** The presence of high dependency of local communities in the surrounding TNMB area may possibly threaten the sustainability of Meru Betiri national park area.
- **Activities within the partnership.** Activities related to empowerment community lives in the surrounding national parks through partnerships in the Meru Betiri national park is land rehabilitation and processing of herbal drink by TOGA Group.
- **Stimulant factor for successful partnership.** Success in activity implementation of community empowerment in the surrounding national park area through partnerships in TNMB is highly dependent on the supports, cooperation, determination, enthusiasm, willingness and hard work of the implementers and stakeholders.
- **Tenurial issues.** In this regard the community needs 'legal security' to clarify legal assurance (in the corridor of management rights, not ownership) for the community in managing the land for rehabilitation program in order to ensure sustainability of community in obtaining rights of access and control as well as long-term benefits of rehabilitated land that they manage. This legal assurance parallelly will further increase the significance of community involvement in maintaining and protecting the land sustainably because they obtain continuous benefits.
- **Handling post harvest marketing for yields produced from rehabilitated land, such as petai (*Parkia speciosa*), jackfruit, etc.** Based on experience during harvesting season, price of banana and jackfruit harvest season is low. Even for harvesting cost of jackfruit is more expensive than its selling price. Therefore, to overcome such condition needs support from relevant stakeholders at the local government networks. In Jember district, such as Disperindag and the Service Office of SMEs (UMKM) to provide support concerning market network and capital. Support related to appropriate technology is also needed for processing, such as jackfruit processes into chips in order to have competitive price in the market.
- **Developing production by the group of 'TOGA' Sumber Waras at Andongrejo village.** The group faced constraints with regard to licensing as currently is still SP (Certificate of Extension). Therefore, it is necessary to upgrade its status to a higher licensing status, for example to developed into IKOT. Additionally, the group also requires increasing knowledge, particularly with respect to chemical substances contained in each type of medicinal plants that used as herbal drink ingredients that they have been produced currently. Therefore, support from Health Service of Jember district and other relevant agencies is needed to overcome the issues.
- **Providing alternative to provide fuel wood demand for community at Sarongan and Kandangan Villages.** Providing alternative solutions is useful to reduce and even stop pressure on Meru Betiri NP. Similarly, for fishermen and fish business development, also need support of capital and equipment and other relevant supports as well.

- **Strengthening leadership (*strong leadership*) at local level** to act as a "trendsetters" in developing cross-sectoral cooperation to strengthening partnerships. Strengthening partnership is to promote integration development of villages in buffer zone of Meru Betiri NP is part of priority scale in district development plans of Jember and Banyuwangi Districts. Potential of nature in villages in buffer zone of Meru Betiri NP and many other potentials, may possibly consider for the district government of Jember and Banyuwangi to establish development center for medicinal plants and eco-tourism. Through defining as priority scale, it will promote development measures in villages at the buffer zone, such as infrastructure improvements and other facilities and will have implication on acceleration of local economic development rate based on local resources. Accordingly will support development of independent conservation village, as the development was not solely rely on programmatic of Meru Betiri NP, but also requires important role community and local government.

3.4. Achievement on Partnership Forum Establishment

As of December 2010, the Partnership Forum for Management of Meru Betiri has not yet established. One of the reasons is regent election process, both in Jember and Banyuwangi Districts, which took place in July 2010. Regent election process has caused shifting attention and priority of officials in the districts that mostly devoted for campaigns and conducting election. Consequently, they are less respond to the proposed establishment of Partnership Forum.

Additionally, particularly in Jember district, there is another constraint. After the elections of regent and vice regent, the elected regent and vice were sued on corruption, therefore, they should face court process. The trial process has caused performance of all heads of agencies are not optimal, because waiting for verdict from the court. The trial process has affected the heads of agencies in Jember as they are not confident to make strategic decision, because it will influence their positions and posts. Establishment of the Partnership Forum is a strategic decision that requires short-and long-term commitments. Therefore, in such uncertainty situation, it may understandable why the heads of agencies in Jember, did not respond to the proposed Partnership Forum establishment.

3.5. Achievement of MoU Development

Impediment of the Partnership Forum development, has affected to achievement of multi-stakeholders cooperation agreement (Memorandum of Understanding/MoU). Therefore, up to December 2010, there is no MoU that signed by the stakeholders.

IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION ON RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The chapter will describe analysis on undertaken activities, particularly results or achievements compared to plan or developed framework. Some factors that causing the success activities will also be described.

4.1. Comparison Between Achievements and Plan

In general, all planned activities cannot be entirely conducted. Activities that were well undertaken include community planning, meetings with district government and workshops. While activities that were not be able to be implemented include establishment of the Partnership Forum and signing of the MoU (Memorandum of Understanding). In summary, activities that have been conducted and results achieved are presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Comparison between activity plan and its achievement and constraints

Activity Plan	Achievements	Constraints
Community planning	Has been carried out, but has not completed with sketch of natural resources management planning. Draft criteria and indicator on community participation and partnership may be produced from discussion with community	Technical capacity for GIS application in community planning, includes using GPS until developing digital map that will be able to be integrated with maps of Meru Betiri NP.
Synergy with district government's program	Proposal that accepted and to be followed up is SPKP and nursery Agencies that accepted the proposal: TNMB and Forestry Service Agency that followed up only TNMB	Local government has opinion that TNMB is lack of coordination Lack of information on TNMB program Limited authority of local government at the TNMB No clear definition on buffer zone and local government authority involvement
Workshop	Has been conducted with focus on assurance of management rights. Bappeda did not attend the workshop	Issue of management right at TNMB is not local government priority
Establishment of Partnership Forum	Has not been completed	Political condition has not been conducive Management of TNMB is less proactive Negative opinion from local government towards TNMB
Signing the MoU	Has not been completed	Partnership Forum has npt been established
Monitoring the agreement/MoU	Has not been completed	MoU has not been signed yet

4.1.1. Results achievement

Table 4 shows that activity results have yet achieved optimally. Results of community planning are still program proposal that have not been completed with map of natural resource management. However, result of discussion with community concerning proposed program activities, mentioned about discussion on community participation in managing Meru Betiri NP.

Topic discussion on community participation eventually produced a draft of criteria and indicators of community participation in managing Meru Betiri NP. The draft is one of discussion results concerning framework that has been explained above. In the framework, there is

partnership to improve land rehabilitation, stop and prevent illegal logging, encroachment and mining, as well as improving community's livelihood.

Results from carried out discussion, there are 3 criteria that have been developed, such as success of rehabilitation, success of forest protection and reduction of carbon emissions, and success in improving community's welfare. Each criterion develops into indicator. However, discussion concerning the indicators is not detailed, but still qualitative. The following are indicators of community participation and partnership in conserving the Meru Betiri national park:

Success of rehabilitation:

- Increased number and species of plants in rehabilitation zone
- Increased rehabilitation total area
- Reported and processed cases of illegal logging and other illegal activities
- Increased number of water springs
- Number and species of wild animal found in rehabilitation area
- Decreased landslide risk area
- Decreased flood frequency
- Increased carbon volume that stocked in rehabilitation land

Success of forest protection and prevention of carbon emissions

- Activities of mining exploitation has been stopped
- No forest fires

Success of improving community's welfare:

- Increased community's income
- Regular group meetings
- Available conflict resolution mechanism
- Available farmer group network
- Available joint business
- Available institutional management marketing (yields from rehabilitation land)
- Available permit from Ministry of Health for TOGA products
- Increased capacity TOGA on practical knowledge through improvement on facilities and appropriated technology for TOGA

Draft criteria and indicators produced is not perfect yet and will be revised. To improve the draft, therefore, there will be a study on criteria and indicators that have been developed by the Ministry of Forestry or other agencies, particularly with regard to community participation and partnership.

4.1.2. Constraints

Table 4 also shows some constraints faced during activities implementation; therefore, outcomes are not optimal. Obstacles faced include technical or skills, information and knowledge issues, as well as governance issues or relationship among institutions (governance).

Skills that considered as lack is technical skills as facilitator to be involved in developing natural resource management plan together with community (community planning). The skills

supposedly attached with by the field officers from both management of Meru Betiri NP and staff of district government. Meanwhile, the assistant from the NGO needs skills on GIS (Geographical Information System) application for developing community planning. As for the decision makers at local level, it is required to have communication skills to establish partnership among stakeholders.

Lack of communication may perhaps caused by attitude of stakeholders is less pro-active in establishing partnerships, and the presence of negative opinion toward partnership based on past experience of some parties, as well as lack of clear information and knowledge concerning the partnership itself.

Information and knowledge concerning partnership include information about Meru Betiri NP and its developed programs, and roles, responsibilities, and authority of stakeholders if they are involved in partnerships for managing Meru Betiri NP. For management of Meru Betiri NP information that is still lack is about policies or regulations related to community empowerment in national park management in Indonesia. Policies issued by the central government are also required by other stakeholders, particularly districts of Jember and Banyuwangi. District government needs clarity of program or activity that can or cannot be conducted in national park and buffer zone areas. Clarity on buffer zone of national park, both buffer zone boundaries and clarity of roles and authority of stakeholders and management of national park is information or knowledge that important to the district government.

4.1.3. Need of capacity development for Stakeholders

Constraints mentioned above are actually describing capacity needed by stakeholders to develop partnerships in managing Meru Betiri NP. Capacity includes knowledge, skills and attitude. In summary, capacity development needed by stakeholders presented on Table 5.

Table 5. Need of capacity development for stakeholders to develop partnership in managing Meru Betiri National Park

Stakeholders	Knowledge	Skills	Attitude
Community lives in the surrounding national park	Information on policy on community's right on management of National Parks	Mapping using GPS	
Facilitating	Information on policy related to community's right in managing national park	Integrating GIS into community planning	
Head of Meru Betiri National Park	Information on umbrella of law or policy for community empowerment in managing national park		Pro-active in communicating partnership in managing TNMB
Field officer of TNMB		Facilitating community planning and integrating GIS into community	Proactive in collecting community aspiration, including during

		planning	community development
Government official/Head of Service office	Information on partnership policy in managing national park, including partnership governance		Proactive in communication with TNMB
Field Staff /SKPD		Facilitating community planning and integrating GIS into community planning	Proactive in collecting community's aspiration, including community planning development

4.2. Developing cooperation

The developed program at Meru Betiri national park has taken attention from other parties to cooperate. During 2010, there were two interested parties to learn from the developed program at Meru Betiri national park, namely the Community Forestry Communication Forum (FKKM), and Hyogo University in Japan, with the contact person Kazuhiro Harada Ph.D.

4.2.1. Cooperation with the FKKM

Structure of cooperation with FKKM is development of laboratory on Community Forestry and Climate Change. FKKM has collaborated with its partners in developing the Laboratory of Community Forestry and Climate Change at several locations, namely in Aceh (in cooperation with local NGOs, namely Rincong), Riau (in collaboration with FKKM Riau and PT RAPP), Lampung (in cooperation with Watala), West Kalimantan (in cooperation with PT Finantara), South Sulawesi (in collaboration with RECOFTC), NTT (in cooperation with FKKM Nusa Tenggara) and Java, to be precise in Meru Betiri NP (in cooperation with the LATIN).

Box 1. Laboratory of community forestry and climate change

FKKM will develop the 'Laboratory of Community Forestry' as a new means to study about KM and climate change for stakeholders. It is expected that in the KM Lab there will be learning together, research / observation, as mediation of conflict, and policy dialogue that can be more intensive, as well as other learning processes such as "facilitating and mentoring". From the KM Lab is also expected to have production of new knowledge about the forestry community, especially related to climate change through publications or other forms which can be accessed by the public. Lessons learnt from the learning process will become public property, in addition to restore into the location of KM Lab and expected can be replicated according to the conditions and situations.

Knowledge production generated will be used as material for policy dialogue with the intention to make changes in accordance with KM principles and the actual conditions in the framework of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Policy dialogues at higher level are also expected to help policy issues facing the field, as well as learning materials at the KM Lab. The developed KM Lab is expected to create good forestry governance, at least within the locations. KM Lab is also expected to contribute to poverty reduction of community lives in the surrounding national park, and extension of management area of KM, at least through climate change adaptation efforts.

Within 3 years the KM Lab will manage some issues as study materials with multi-stakeholder. The issue of climate change will become a central issue in learning, and will not be apart from other issues relevant to climate change issues, which includes payment of ecosystem services of forests, tenure and governance space KM that is also mandate from FKKM National Conference 2008.

One of the activities of the KM Lab at Meru Betiri NP is cooperation in conducting workshop on Partnership Establishment for Management of Meru Betiri NP that held on 25 November 2010 and Training on MRV on 26 December to 28 November 2010. In both events, each location of Lab KM and Climate Change sent 2-3 participants.

The workshop aimed to discuss one of issues that happened to be problem in almost all KM Lab, namely certainty of tenure. In the context of Meru Betiri NP, certainty of tenure is interpreted into certainty management rights. Additionally, workshop also aims to provide a forum to share experiences in developing programs in their respective locations. Experience from Meru Betiri NP in developing partnerships for conservation of national park as well as reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and increase carbon stocks, turned out to be an attractive issue that gained interest from participant of other KM Lab.

In addition to workshops, activities that are jointly conducted with FKKM is Training on MRV. Training participants are FKKM partners that have attended the workshop, plus staff of Meru Betiri NP, farmers and facilitators of community from villages in the surrounding Meru Betiri NP. As part of MRV training, practice of measuring carbon stocks in 2 locations, namely on the PSP (Permanent Sample Plot) no. 30, which located in the wilderness zone of Meru Betiri NP, as well as in agroforestry land located in rehabilitation zone of Meru Betiri NP.

4.2.2. Cooperation with Hyogo University Japan

Other party that interested with the developed program at Meru Betiri NP is Kazuhiro Harada, Ph.D., a professor at the University of Hyogo. Harada had visited Meru Betiri NP twice. First visit aims to look at community involvement in REDD+ program in Meru Betiri NP, and Harada offers to make a joint paper to be submitted to the International Journal. During his second visit, Harada accompanied with six female students of graduate level from the University of Hyogo to learn directly from the community and see the program location.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Efforts to establish partnerships for management of Meru Betiri National Park have yet finished. The process is ongoing. Many proposals have been submitted by community to the government of Jember and Banyuwangi districts are required to be assisted and followed up. Therefore, communication with the district government or other parties should continuously to be carried out, both formally and informally. Informal communication has been developed with the Head of Plantation and Forestry Service that may be used as a model of effective communication.

Partnership development process in Meru Betiri NP with regard to context of REDD+ program has attracted other parties, such as the FKMM and the Hyogo University. This is an opportunity to disseminate the progress and lessons learned from REDD+ Programme in Meru Betiri NP at national and international levels. One thing that might be necessary to be anticipated is how to deal with requests from other parties that are also interested in REDD+ Programme in Meru Betiri NP, in order to gain better benefit to the community and Meru Betiri NP or stakeholders in Jember and Banyuwangi districts. Therefore, it is better to consider since the initial stage to develop a learning center on REDD+ in Meru Betiri NP, which aims to provide services for other parties visits.

VI. RECOMMEDATIONS

Additionally, it is also required efforts of capacity development for stakeholders to establish partnership, according to the results of analysis of capacity development needs, both to improve technical skills in participatory mapping with the community, integrating GIS with community planning, and skills as facilitator for the district government staff and staff of Meru Betiri NP in the field. Other skills tha also required to be improved is communication in order to have understanding among stakeholders and develop good governance partnership. Certainly skills should be accompaied with willingness of respective parties, which supposedly to be proactive in developing partnerships.

Other important issue in developing partnership is clarity of policy issued by the central government, particularly the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, the Ministry of Forestry. Umbrella of the law on community empowerment in national park, which is being discussed in the Ministry of Forestry, is policy that has been waited by both management of the Meru Betiri NP and government of Jember and Banyuwangi district.

VII. IMPLICATIONS

The unfinished process of developing partnership in managing Meru Betiri NP has implications on adjustment required for activities in semester III (semester I year of 2011). Activities need to be adjusted are as follows:

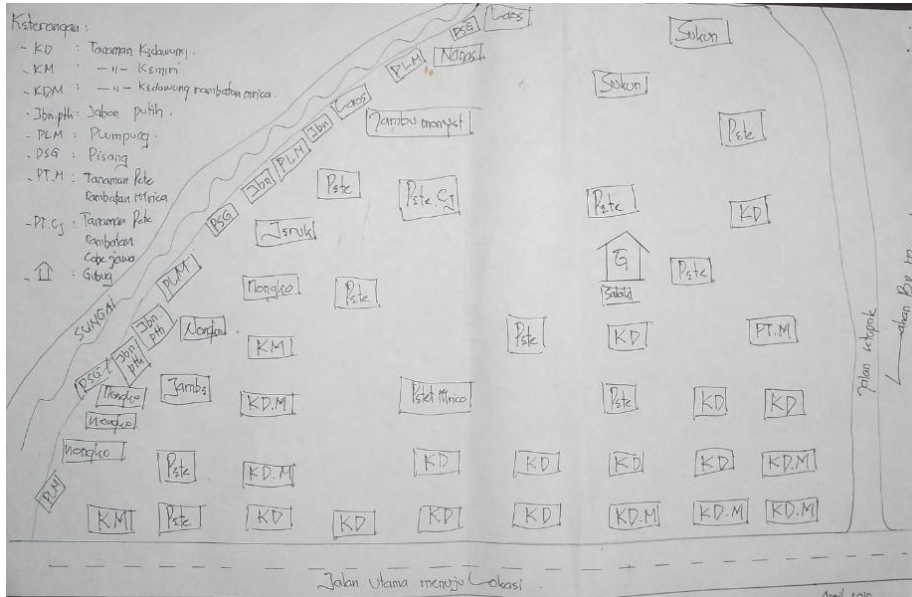
1. Dialogue with Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation of the Ministry of Forestry. It is important to be conducted to find out more about progress of policy on community empowerment in national park area as well as policy to develop partnership, particularly in buffer zones.
2. Training. Training that needs to be conducted is training on integration of natural resource management plan that has been developed by community with a GIS system, which is provided for community assistants. Additionally, training is required for Meru Betiri NP staff and staff of district government of Jember and Banyuwangi who assigned in the community. Meanwhile, training on collaborative management is also needed to be undertaken at district level, particularly for decision makers or their representatives.
3. Improvement of draft criteria and indicators for participation and partnership. The draft has been developed by community and assistants, should be discussed with stakeholders, therefore, results obtained is result from stakeholders, so that it will be an opportunity to serve as joint reference in implementing the program. Development of criteria and indicators concerning participation and partnership can also become an entry point to build more intensive communication among stakeholders, therefore, is expected to have positive impacts towards development of partnerships.

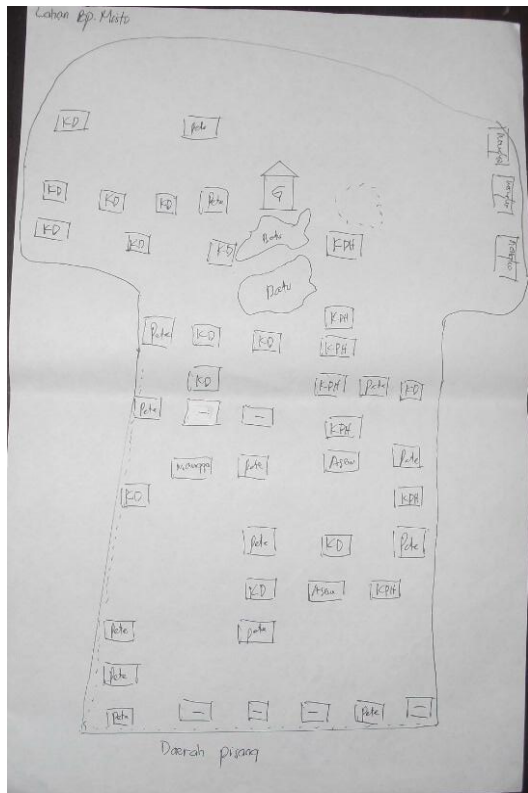
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ANNEXES

Annex 1. Sketch of Typology of Land Use for Agroforestry in Rehabilitation Zone of Meru Betiri National Park





Appendix 2. Clipping of news from newspaper

Ukur Karbon, Ketahui Daya Serap Emisi

JEMBER - Menyusunnya harapan hutan terus menjadi perhatian masyarakat di seluruh dunia. Ini karena, penyusutan hutan yang menjadi paru-paru dunia tersebut telah berdampak luas terhadap kehidupan di bumi.

Setidaknya suhu panas bumi kian menjadi tinggi, serta datangnya musim hujan dan kemarau semakin sulit diprediksi. Akibatnya, petani kerap mengalami kesulitan untuk melakukan budi daya pertaniannya. Untuk mengatasi banyaknya persoalan yang muncul berkait dengan pemanasan global ini, perlu adanya pemberian penyadaran kepada masyarakat soal fungsi dan kondisi hutan bagi kelangsungan kehidupan.

Itulah yang terungkap dalam pelatihan *Pelibatan Masyarakat dalam Pengukuran, Pelaporan dan Verifikasi* yang digelar dinas perkebunan dan kehutanan dan puslitban TNMB belum lama ini.

Kepala Dinas Perkebunan dan Kehutanan Totok Haridjanto menyatakan dukungannya atas upaya memberikan pemahaman soal emisi dan kadar karbon pada tanaman kepada masyarakat yang dilakukan Litbang, kementerian kehutanan yang bekerja sama dengan TNMB. Karena melalui kegiatan seperti itu, setidaknya bisa diharapkan pemahaman masyarakat terhadap kondisi alam dan hutan serta fungsinya untuk kehidupan, akan semakin membaik. "Sehingga ke depan, diharapkan ada pemahaman dari masyarakat betapa pentingnya melestarikan keberadaan hutan," katanya.

Narasumber dari Unibra dan Litbang kehutanan, menjelaskan secara detail perihal hutan dan kondisinya saat ini, sebagai akibat dari terjadinya *deforestasi* dan *degradasi*.

Selain itu juga disampaikan soal bagaimana cara mengetahui kadar karbon pada pepohonan, serta apa yang dimaksud dengan emisi. "Kegiatan seperti ini sangat bermanfaat untuk memberikan pemahaman, penyadaran sekaligus pengetahuan kepada masyarakat, bagaimana sebenarnya kondisi hutan kita saat ini dan apa yang perlu dilakukan," katanya.

Dikatakan Totok, bahwa salah satu penyebab semakin menyusutnya lahan hutan yang ada saat ini, di antaranya karena terjadinya *deforestasi*, yaitu berubahnya fungsi hutan, baik menjadi ladang atau berubah menjadi lahan belukar tanpa pepohonan setelah dijarat. "Sedangkan *degradasi* semakin menurunnya kualitas hutan, karena ini kondisi yang seperti ini perlu mendapat penanganan dengan cepat," ujarnya.

Pelatihan untuk pengukuran dan pelaporan serta verifikasi kondisi tanaman dan hutan di Jember, utamanya TNMB ter-

liar," jelasnya.

Kepala Litbang, Kementerian Kehutanan Dr Kirsianti Ginoga menjelaskan, bahwa kegiatan itu sebagai bentuk upaya untuk memberdayakan masyarakat, selain juga untuk mengembalikan fungsi dan kondisi hutan.

Pelatihan pengukuran emisi karbondioksida yang bisa dijual ke negara maju ini, lanjut Kirs, diharapkan akan mampu mengembalikan fungsi dan kondisi seperti sediakala. Karena sesuai tawaran yang diajukan, Negara maju bersedia memberikan kontribusi untuk pembiayaan masyarakat dan reboisasi hutan, kalau Indonesia mampu mengurangi emisinya hingga 5 persen. "Setelah dilakukan pengukuran, nantinya tiap-tiap tanaman akan diketahui karbondioksidanya, sampai seberapa besar emisi yang bisa disimpan," paparnya. (rid)

KADAR KARBON: Pelatihan pengukuran dan pelaporan karbondioksida yang dilakukan oleh di hutan dan Taman nasional Meru Betiri belum lama ini

RADAR JEMBER • Senin 1 November 2010

Konservasi Hutan Mendesak

UPAYA penyadaran masyarakat untuk mencegah perusakan hutan dan pentingnya kawasan konservasi alam dan taman nasional perlu dilakukan. Karena hutan sebagai sumber keanekaragaman flora dan fauna yang kaya akan sumber hayati sangat penting untuk menopang kehidupan manusia.

Kepala Taman Nasional Meru Betiri (TMNB) Herry Subagiadi mengatakan, upaya penyelamatan hutan dengan menyentuh pemberdayaan masyarakat.

Intinya, meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat dalam rangka menjaga keberadaan TMNB. "TMNB hanya sebidang lahan yang merupakan sisa deforestasi yang sangat tinggi," katanya dalam seminar Peningkatan Kesadaran Masyarakat dan Para Pihak Terhadap Keberadaan TMNB di eks Kantor BKD, kemarin.

Di kawasan TMNB menurut dia, banyak induk pohon langka dan berguna untuk tanaman obat yang mau tidak mau harus diselamatkan dan dilestarikan. "Kita harus bersama-sama melindungi itu, sekarang dengan kesadaran masyarakat yang meningkat, pemberdayaan masyarakat yang berjalan dengan baik, tentunya akan mengurangi tekanan terhadap potensi yang ada di kawasan TMNB," ujarnya. Penyelamatan keberadaan hutan ini menurut Herry sangat perlu dan segera dilakukan. Mengingat dari data kasus Tindak Pidana Kehutanan (Dphut) tahun 2010 yang dicatat selama setahun ada sekitar 53 kasus. Pelanggaran hukum yang dilakukan di kawasan hutan, khususnya TMNB, terdiri atas illegal logging sebanyak 33 kasus, perburuan satwa liar 15 kasus, ditambah gangguan lain kehutanan sebanyak 5 kasus.

Di lain pihak, kepala Disbunhut Jember Totok Hartjanto menjelaskan, bahwa program peningkatan kesadaran masyarakat dan para pihak terhadap keberadaan TMNB diharapkan akan meningkatkan pemahaman dan kegunaan dari sebuah hutan. Selama ini banyak yang terjadi utamanya hutan itu terjadi pembalakan penebangan liar se-

hingga apa yang diusulkan pemukiman global karena akibat pembalakan itu banyak terjadi.

Asisten II, Slamet Oerip Santoso yang mewakili bupati Jember, dalam sambutannya mengatakan, bahwa keberadaan TMNB yang memiliki luas sekitar 58 hektare yang kawasannya membentang hingga dua kabupaten, Jember dan Banyuwangi merupakan aset negara dan pemerintah daerah yang sangat perlu mendapatkan perhatian. (rid)



PAPARAN: Kepala TMNB Herry Subagiadi menjelaskan pentingnya menjaga keanekaragaman flora dan fauna di taman nasional, kemarin.



LOKA KARYA: Salah seorang pemateri dalam lokakarya pelestarian hutan, kemarin.

Pengelolaan Hutan Butuh Kemitraan

JEMBER – Pelestarian hutan tak bisa dipisahkan dari masyarakat sekitar hutan. Karena itu dibutuhkan kemitraan pihak pengelola dengan masyarakat setempat. Penegasan itu disampaikan Ketua Konservasi Alam Indonesia Lestari Nur Hadi, dalam Lokakarya Pengelolaan Hutan se Indonesia, kemarin.

"Namun dewasa ini, banyak kendala yang dihadapi dari kemitraan itu sendiri. Yang paling mendasar adalah soal kebijakan kepala pengelola," katanya.

Sistem regulasi kemitraan kata dia sering kali berubah. Hal itu tak lepas dari pergantian pemimpin yang ada dalam lembaga pengelola sebagai pemilik kewenangan. Lembaga pengelola sering kali gonta-ganti pemimpin yang diikuti kebijakan yang baru pula.

"Kami takut kemitraan yang sudah dibangun dengan pemimpin A kemudian berubah di pemimpin B. Jika ini terjadi, maka kemitraan tidak bisa berjalan, karena terbetus dengan regulasi yang ada," katanya.

Dari kondisi itu kemitraan dengan pengelola hutan harus memiliki payung hukum yang baik. Sehingga akan tercipta sistem regulasi yang kuat. "Kepastian aturan itulah yang dibutuhkan," katanya.

Lokakarya kemarin juga dihadiri beberapa perwakilan dari provinsi di Indonesia. Kegiatan bertujuan untuk mencari pola sinergis antara perilaku masyarakat dengan hutan sendiri.

Juga dipaparkan bahwa definisi kehutanan masyarakat sangat beragam, mulai dari kehutanan sosial (social forestry). "Community forestry bahkan ada yang menyetarakan dengan pembangunan berkelanjutan," kata Mangaroh Silalahi salah seorang pemateri dari Jakarta.

Dia menegaskan saat ini lingkungan merupakan sebuah tantangan bagi Indonesia, dalam

menentukan sikap. Peran serta berbagai pihak dari masyarakat dan pihak pemangku kebijakan harus sinergis agar upaya pelestarian hutan dapat berjalan dengan efektif. (mg6)