

Progress Report

**COMMUNITY RESOURCES CENTER
FOR A BETTER MANAGEMENT OF KARIMUNJAWA NATIONAL PARK**

For UNEP – COBSEA Small Grants Fund 2004 (SGF 04-12)

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1. BACK GROUND

Karimunjawa archipelago was boasted as a relatively pristine marine environment, despite its proximity to the densely populated island of Java. There are five ecosystems which characterize this area are coral reef, sea grass and seaweed, mangrove, beach forest, and lowland tropical rain forest. Ecologically, Karimunjawa Archipelago is the only one coral reef in the west of Indonesia that has best ecological potency and is managed as Marine National Park. Due to its location and its potential, Karimunjawa archipelago has a function as sources of supply protein (fish) for Java, especially the central of Java province.



Karimunjawa National Park Authority (KNPA), in order to develop and manage the park area has planned to revise the old version of the zonation that has been set in

1990 and implemented in 1997. It is come from the rapidly changes on the socio-economics and culture besides the coral reefs condition it self.

TAKA Foundation as a partner of KNPA has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with KNPA on the development of the Karimunjawa National Park Management Plan. The MoU is also talk about the implementation of the management plan, and gradually conduct the inventory of the potential of the coastal and marine resources as a preliminary stage on the comprehensive management plan development.

Other activity conducted is community assistances on encouraging them to be actively involved in the area management process. It was obviously seen that government only have some 'expired' data and information while local people only have their own daily live and facts. The disadvantage condition needs to be fixing up.

According to that, TAKA Foundation willing to assist the process, bridging the interests of all parties and leverage the excel communication and information between government agencies and local people. Planned strategies are assisting and enhancing communication strategy, awareness and capacity building of local community with main objective is to develop sustainable resources toward community welfare.

One of the capacities needs to be enhanced here is on a simple Data Base development on the coral reefs ecosystem within the national park. Due to that, local people need to have the capacity on identifying, gathering, classifying and developing the Data Base. Then how to use the data and communicate them all to others must be in the same level of importance to be enhanced too.

2. OBJECTIVES

Karimunjawa is situated in Java Sea, and its rich reefs and other marine ecosystems have suffered from rapid demographic developments that resulted in a very heavy exploitation on local natural resources. The Karimunjawa islands are administered as a marine national



park in which fisheries, tourism, research and activities of coastal communities are regulated via a zonation and park management plan.

Stakeholders' involvement (e.g. management authority, local government and local community) is something important in order to get better management within the national park area. And local community as one of the most vulnerable, must be involved stakeholders is the one who would have got the direct impact of the in-site management.

According to that, it is believed that the community participation on the whole management process become more and more important in order to keep the sustainable coral reefs within their front yard. Local community that doesn't have enough capacity to be involved and ability to be shared of the works needs to be backed up by a strong knowledge and information. The Community Resources Center (CRC) is one alternative solution for this. Local people should handle the management of the CRC while the management authority would support and give the assistances on the whole process.

Today the development of the new zonation where stakeholders' involvement, with local community in the front row, is still in the process facilitated by National Park, Fisheries Department and local NGO. Selected local people bring up the agreed local aspirations to the table.

The next agenda to be accomplished, under existing local capacity, are monitoring, controlling and surveillance of the new zonation implementation.

Objectives of the project are:

1. Local people institution initiated where together with the KNPA managing the national park area
2. Local capacity built on the development, management and utilization of the Karimunjawa Coral Reefs Data Base
3. Local community come up with inputs and ideas on the management policy development base on data and information they have in the Karimunjawa Coral Reefs Data Base
4. Internal and external communication built within stakeholders on the findings in the fields through the Karimunjawa Coral Reefs Data Base

3. ESTABLISHED ACTIVITIES

Activities conducted under the agreement between TAKA Foundation with The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) East Asian Seas Regional Coordinating Unit (EAS/RCU), at 7th of April 2004 on the “Program of Community Resources Centre For Better Management of Karimunjawa National Park” where UNEP – EAS/RCU support the fund of US\$ 10,000 for the program.

TAKA Foundation has successfully established communities organization and speed up the process up to half of estimated period of time. This could be happened by actively, optimum participation of all levels of communities. Community positive response and involvement and willingness to become the subject of the management system have triggered the process up.

Below is details on the successful enrichments facilitated by TAKA Foundation under the collaboration.

3.1. CAPACITY BUILDING

One of main factors within community development strategy is capacity building process where local community coached for being actively involved in the local resources management. This process meant to leveling community awareness on the importance of sustainable resources management and also to leveling their capacity on providing inputs to the management authority due to sustainable resources management process.

3.1.1. INITIATIVE OF LOCAL COMMUNITY GROUP

There are three villages under Sub-District of Karimunjawa, District of Jepara. They are Karimunjawa Village, Parang Village and Kemujan Village. Those three villages are included to the Karimunjawa National Park area, so the existence of those villages could not be separated of the National Park Management System.

As part of National Park area, people live in those villages encouraged to be involved on the management system developed by the National Park. One strategy for that is by developing local community institution with main function as to accommodate community's actions and aspirations.



By full community endorsement, TAKA Foundation is committed to facilitate the community development by initiating the community institution in Karimunjawa.

According to community agreement, the form of the institution fit to the needs of local conditions is Community Group on self-supporting basis (in bahasa: Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat/KSM). Then each village initiated their own KSM and named it with KUNCI for Parang Village, KENARI for Karimunjawa Village and JAMBU for Kemujan Village.

As an independent party, each group has a same level of village level government. Functioning the group, there is formally approved objective on providing inputs to the local government on the resources management and regulations development. Each group accommodates small coaching groups that have the function of programs implementers. These small coaching groups are consisted of existing small groups in the village.

Some activities accomplished upon community groups' program facilitated by TAKA Foundation are:

3.1.1.1.

ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT TRAINING



The first step after the groups initiated is institutional building. Supported by a consultant, whose works for World Wide Fund for Nature Indonesia, TAKA Foundation facilitates training on and implementation activities of the basic knowledge of organizational management.

Works have been organized are:

- Development of Vision and Mission,
- Development of Organizational Guidelines,
- Development of Strategic Plan,
- Development of Work Plan,
- Training on the Proposal and Report Writing,
- Training on the Community Organizer (Training of Trainers, this meant to facilitate their small coaching groups).

3.1.1.2.

TRAINING ON THE POTENTIAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Local people in Karimunjawa are very depending on the marine resources. They need the sustainability of the resources. It has realized that local community, as related actor here, must be actively involved on the resources management system in terms of awareness of the sustainability.

One of activities facilitated by TAKA Foundation is conducting training on the potential fisheries management.

The aim of this training is to get community on the same level of the understanding of the importance of the potential fisheries management. A potential fishery here is defined as a potential of natural resources that renewable, but at some point where it was over-exploited, will endangered the resources.



By a simple and very adaptive method, training conducted using simulation system that gives community new perspective on the difference between potential fisheries over-exploitation and limited, well-managed potential fisheries.

Basically, the result of the training is leveling the understanding of people on the importance of the sustainable use of potential fisheries management. Community awareness strategy was taking a part here where people start to think of the strategy to manage the potential fisheries.

3.1.1.3. CORAL REEFS MONITORING

According to the need of capacity building on the coral reefs monitoring, coral reefs monitoring training then conducted. The activity is actually part of the community group's work plan. Potential reefs monitoring take into account since it is realized that the reefs are home for fishes, and keeping good home



to keep fishes sustain is an important thing. Second basic argument of the group is to give community basic knowledge on the fisheries management system. This meant to bring up the bargaining position towards management development

and by this position there will be an active involvement of the community. Other aim of the training is to set community group as the village resources center.

Using simple coral reefs monitoring method, manta-towing¹ method, the training has successfully conducted. Community prepared the tools and logistics for monitoring by themselves, such as manta board, boat, rope, etc. After the training, coral reefs monitoring implementation facilitated by Marine Biology officer of TAKA Foundation. The monitoring conducted within the three villages.

3.1.1.4. PARTICIPATORY MAPPING

Just like the reefs monitoring, participatory mapping (potential land mapping) becomes the next agenda of the group. The aim of this activity is to anticipate the government plan on tourism development where Karimunjava planed to be one of the sites in Central Java. By developing local potential map, local people would easily support the plan.

Facilitated by Geographic Information System (GIS) Officer of TAKA Foundation, community in each village identifies all of potential land resources, and then works it on the map. Tools needed in that activity are GPS (Global Positioning System) and base map of the village. All team took the data through coordinate pointing of each location by turns. Locations identified are consisted of tourism potential sites and land-use sites.



¹ English, S., Wilkonson, C., Baker, V., 1997, Survey Manual For Tropical Marine Resources (Second Edition), Australian Institute of Marine Science, Townville

3.1.2. ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY EACH COMMUNITY GROUP

When the institutional building developed, each group then implements the very next agenda of their work plan. TAKA Foundation, which has facilitated the all activities at first, then develops a partnership relation under agreed functions of assistances and consultancy institution.

Some activities proof the independency of the community groups:

3.1.2.1. DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE STRATEGIC PLAN

One of activities conducted by the community group is assisting village level government on development of village management strategic plan, including the marine resources management. Actively participating, community identify and analyze main problems occurred within village then come up with some solutions developed base on community inputs. The solutions tend to things need to be fulfilled in the very next steps. (Profile of each community group is attached).

This activity fully supported by local government. By developing the village strategic plan base on community involvement, probability of miss-implementation of the plan would be reduced.

3.1.2.2.**INITIATION OF THE COMMUNICATION FORUM OF KARIMUNJAWA COMMUNITY (FORUM KOMUNIKASI MASYARAKAT KARIMUNJAWA / FKMK)**

Egocentric problems seem to follow the initiation of community groups. The problems narrow on the village development process where each group only focuses on their own interest. TAKA Foundation, as a neutral party here, assists on bridging the overall interests and dig alternative solutions out of everybody. A meeting set and the result was an agreement of the need of groups meeting in order to incorporate vision, missions and strategic plan of each group. The aim of the next meeting would be leveling objectives of all groups and find out similarity of strategic plan for such collaboration works.



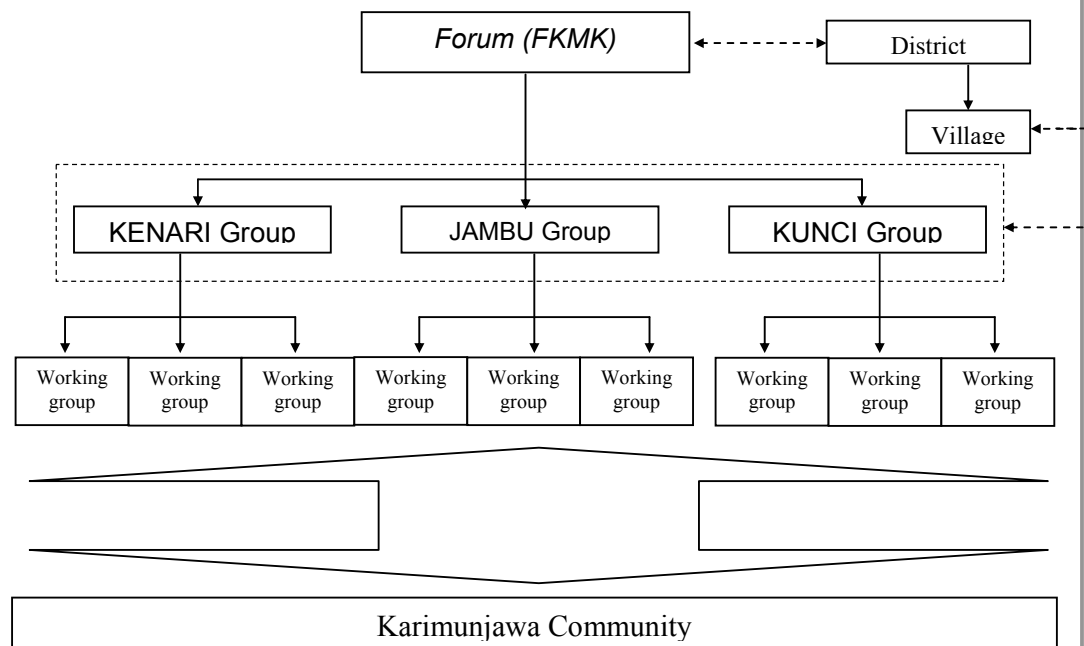
Sub-District Officer (in Bahasa: Camat) was invited to the meeting besides Karimun Jawa sector's chief of police, Karimunjawa sector's commander of military, all head of village level governments and community group of each

village. The meeting comes with the agreement of the Communication Forum of Karimunjawa Community (in Bahasa: Forum Komunikasi Masyarakat Karimunjawa / FKMK) with certain functions of:

- to dynamicize strategic plan of each community group,
- to be focal point of community in Karimunjawa,
- to accommodate communications and actions in between groups.

The forum leads by a dynamist, which was chosen from group members. In conducting the function, a dynamist assisted by a vice dynamist (they would like to call it as a co-dynamist).

Below is structure of FKMK.



Note:
 ———▶ Coordination Line
 - - - - -▶ Consultative Line

Picture 1. Flow of works mechanism of the Community Forum of Karimunjawa Community (FKMK)

3.1.2.3.**ASSISTANCE OF THE RE-ZONING DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF KARIMUNJAWA NATIONAL PARK**

The re-zoning developed through several steps; one of them is adoption community input related to the fisheries management. Groups accommodate aspirations come from community level and bring those ideas to the technical team of re-zoning development. The tug-of-war process, in between interest's parties within Karimunjawa National Park Management, lengthens the process of compromise during the re-zoning period.

**3.1.2.4.****DISTRIBUTION OF GLOWING LAMP (LOCAL GOVERNMENT AID)**

As a start point of the Forum and Groups, local government (Camat) of Sub-District Karimunjawa hands of 4 big boxes of glowing lamp (each box consisted of 100 pieces of lamps). Later Forum meets all chiefs of groups, discussing on the distribution procedures to communities. The agreement was that Parang village got 1 box of lamps through KUNCI group,



community in Kemujan village got 1 box of lamps through JAMBU group, and Karimunjava village, where the number of community here is twice of others, got 2 boxes of lamps through KENARI group.

3.1.2.5. COMMUNITY FORUM GOT PRESENTATION AT DISTRICT MEETING IN JEPARA

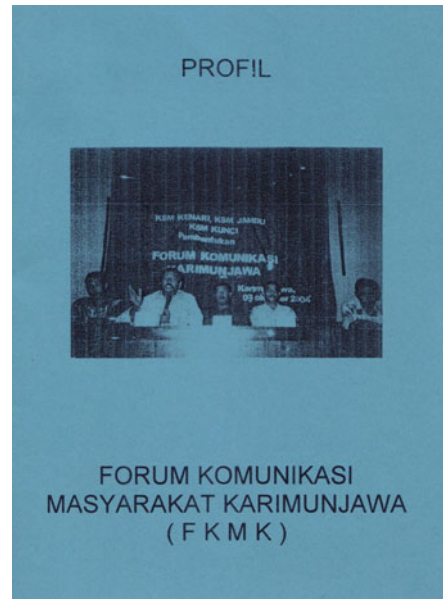
The next step of the Forum and Groups is socialization at district level of government. Using the moment of Finalization Re-zoning Workshop of Karimunjava National Park, Forum presents the work plan of each Group, where it is part of village strategic plan.



Positive responses come from every government agencies attend the workshop. This has been waited for by all government agencies, since all these times government find difficulties on develop and implementation the proper development programs in Karimunjava.

3.1.2.6. DEVELOPMENT OF FORUM PROFILE

In order to easing other parties to understand the Forum and Groups' vision, mission and work plan, Forum initiates to arrange a simple Profiling Booklet (attached in Bahasa format). Booklets have been distributed within Stakeholders Workshop on the Final Re-zoning, the one organized by Karimunjawa NP.



3.2. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY GROUPS' DATA BASE

Data base development is part of capacity building program of local community. A well-managed Data Base would strengthen participation action of community; besides bring the community awareness on the real condition of the resources.

Below is activities established on supporting the development of community Data Base:

3.2.1. COMPUTERIZE THE DATA BASE SYSTEM

A set of computer hands out to each Community Group. This also assists local government besides the group itself since the computer will be used together. This is to easing all data exist in the village. The computer set also giving them spirit of togetherness of working on the sustainable resources.



Besides this set of computer at each group, TAKA Foundation also facilitates computer operation training to all members of groups. And soon, Forum and Community Groups will facilitate computer operation trainings to local government officers, in collaboration with TAKA Foundation.

3.2.3. POTENTIAL MARINE RESOURCES MONITORING

Potential Marine Resources Monitoring is one next plan after the community ready for Data Base system. Set of plan arranged for the simple data collection process, where community actively participates. People do believe that when they have a strong data and information on their resources, then they will have equal bargaining position on the strategic management plan developed by Karimunjawa NP.



3.2.2. TRAINING ON THE DATA ENTRY

Inputting all data gained from the monitoring activities (manta towing and potential land mapping) is another step of development the Data Base System. The training conducted in their villages facilitated by GIS Officer of TAKA Foundation (see attachment of community participatory map (Picture 2.)).



3.3. DEVELOPMENT OF MEDIA COMMUNICATION

For the time being, each Group is still working on the poster design with the sustainable resources management as the theme. After that all designs proposed to the Forum for appraisal. The chosen design would be hands out to TAKA Foundation for digitizing and printing process.

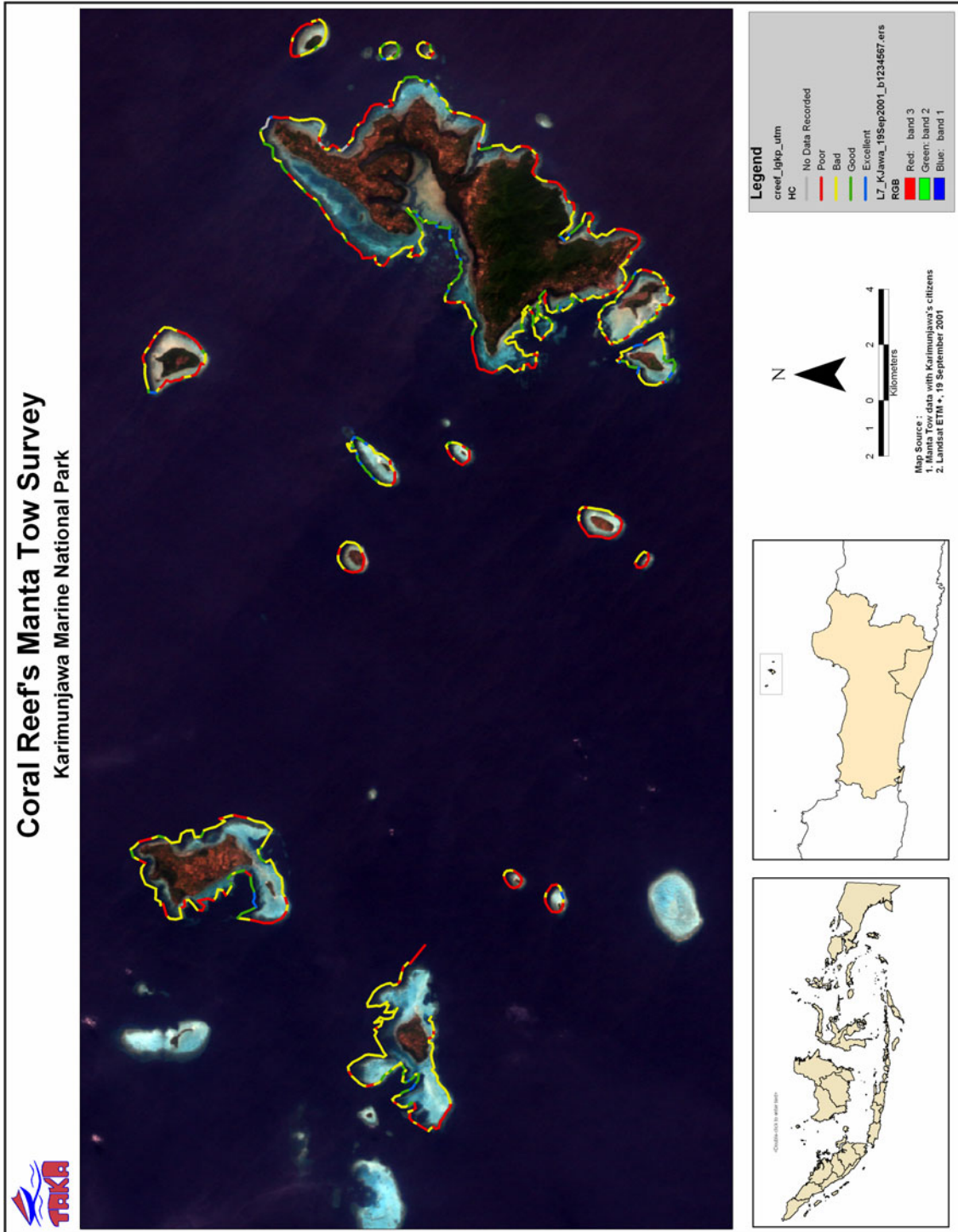


Figure 2. Community Participatory Map (The Result of Mantow Survey)