

FINAL REPORT PROJECT  
JUNY 2004 MARCH 2005  
PROJECT NO.4984GBP

UPHOLDING THE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF  
THE NATIONAL PARK OF KERINCI SEBLAT (NPKS) AND  
OF THE BIODIVERSITY THROUGH CULTURAL APPROACH

LOCATION : KERINCI SUMATRA ISLAND INDONESIA

Sponsor : The Rufford Foundation Small Grants For Nature Conservation  
Execution : NGO-For The Culture Of Kerinci  
Responsibility : M. Ali Surakhman



## Background

Nominated as a UNESCO Cultural Heritage Site, the Kerinci seblat National Park is one of the largest national parks in all Asia. The park create in 1982 from series of nature reserves, game preserves, and protection forests. The earliest of which were established by the Duchth in 1929. Strechting over 345 kilometers of the Bukit Barisan mountain chain in central Sumatra. The park consists of approximately 1.368 million hectares, ranging in elevation from 200 meters to the top of MT. Kerinci at 3.805 meters. Two hundred fifteen thousand of these hectares are located within Kerinci itself, forming the center-most portion of the park.

The main conservation value of the Kerinci Seblat National Park is two fold. First, as the largest remaining block of the forest on Sumatra, the park plays an extremely important role in preserving tropical biological diversity. The Park contains at least 360 species of birds, 85 species of mammal, 100 species of reptiles, 60 species of amphibians and 8 species of primates, and serves as an essential refuge for number of high-profile species, including the Sumatran sub-species species of rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*), tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) and elephant (*elephas maximus sumatrensis*). The park also protects over 4000 species of vascular plants, including the world-famaous Rafflesia and Amorphophallus, both of which are represented by multiple species.

Second, the park contains the catchment area of two the largest rivers in Sumatra, the Musi and the Batang Hari. An estimated 10 million hectares of agricultural land in Jambi, West Sumatra, South Sumatra and Bengkulu, as wellas 5 million people are dependent on water from these rivers. The rivers of the national park play an important role in regulating the flow of the water, thereby reducing the likelihood of lowland flooding during the rainy season and droughts during the dry season.

## Condition

The National Park of Kerinci Seblat site in the center of Sumatera. It is the largest conservation land in Indonesia and in southeast Asia. It is 1.368.000 hectares and lays along four province : west Sumatera (353, 780 hectares / 25,86 %); Jambi (422,190 hectares / 30,86 %); Bengkulu (310,910 hectares / 22,73 %) and South Sumatera (281,120 hectares / 20,55 %) there also lies Bukit Barisan along the land and mountains in its middle which are known to have priceless biodiversities and wild life diversity as well as various types of tropical rain forest ecosystems. The hilly and mountainous landscapes hold an important role for water supplying where 9.940.000 hectares to be lines of rivers and streams. Thus, NPKS is undoubtfully the life supporting system for outer regions and also one of the lungs of the world. Ignorance will cause global destruction to the ecosystem and furthermore the population of the world.

More than 40.000 hectares has been ruined, casual factors of the destruction of the NPKS area : mass extraction of forest by timber industry license holders (HPHO and illegal occupancy for forming lands, Conflagaration of forest that causes frightening air pollotion, Wild hunting that drivers to animal extinction. (*Indonesian forestry departemen The statistic datas report, 2002; The National Park of Kerinci Seblat house statistic datas report, 2002*) For precaution acts, we need to have a mutual agreement with the surrounding societies who involve and get on to the area very well to make expected results and so it will make their comprehensive opinion on how important the program could give them in the future.

As the starting is to establish an information bureau which will stimulate the society and the international to join pronctively and get involve in the conservation of this area; accelerate the public awareness of the area existence as an ecosystem controllers; find suitable solutions that occupy sociocultural approach term. There of course can only be done with strategic plans and with well-estimated timing, We are promptly suggesting one henceforth :

- ✓ **Seminar and Dialog “The National Park of Kerinci Seblat as the lung of the world and its contribution to The Regency of Kerinci”.**
- ✓ **Be realized emotional and psychology culture approach with conservation and protection NPKS exstention for local people**
- ✓ **Sociocultural and socioeconomic research and documentation**
- ✓ **Collect and and collate information ang intelligence from members of community, researcher, NGOs, NPKS house and Government Institution for use by project and park managers and by national and international agencies**
- ✓ **Networking with relevant government institutes, mass media and other organization.**

**Publication internet and mass media that runs information and latest facts of NPKS**

### **Planning process of the project :**

- 1. Involving residential culture leaders, religions scholars and the young through sociocultural approach.**
- 2. Using traditional culture as information media to accommodate mission of the conservation of the biodiversity in NPKS**
- 3. Urging coordinatively the regency government and the NPKS House to assist the program**
- 4. Allying with other institutions**
- 5. Making use of mass media, both printing and electronic media to distribute the information of the activity**
- 6. Placing expertees from any branch of science and skill to anticipate any circumstances in the site**

## Objectives programme

Kerinci Seblat National Park and its surviving buffer zone forests is probably the single most important continuous For precaution acts, we need to have a mutual agreement with the surrounding societies who involve and get on to the area very well to make expected results and so it will make their comprehensive opinion on how important the program could give them in the future, this mean implementation Indonesian government and International policy for conservation and protection for nature (implementation of the Ramsar strategic plan 2003-2008), ( the implementation of the Government of Indonesia's commitment (Praturan Pemerintah PP.7/ 1999) regarding protection of endangered species and (the Forestry Minister's letter No. 736/Mentan/X/1982 regarding protection and consevation National Park Kerinci Seblat)

### **General Objective(s) :**

**To develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the ecological and hydrological functions they perform.**

**To restoring and rehabilitating the many degraded or lost wetlands and their values and functions, whilst recognizing that it is ecologically, economically and culturally more appropriate to maintain existing wetlands than to permit their damage and then seek to restore them**

### **Specific Objective(s) :**

- **To finding root of the problem and the solutions of the conflicts as well as finding effective ways to conserve the NPKS area.**
- **To form positive moral commitment and opinion in society NPKS area, government area, and institution which involvement conservation program in NPKS for serious in upholding the conservation and protection of the National Park of Kerinci Seblat (NPKS) and of the biodiversity.**
- **To identify the wetlands and spreading information about facts and data about the NPKS area.**
- **To achieve the wise use with suppressing law breakers by taking legal actions and mass media and to conceiving strong and strategic social control**

Historically, the socioculture of the surroundings society is colourful, different and diverse, directly or indirectly though may form different characters and life patterns. One important factor to reach

One of an unchanged life pattern in Kerinci regency is the culture to be formers. Its threat is even greater nowadays that with average density to be 75 head/Km<sup>2</sup>, specifically to be the densest enclave in the world. From the history of Kerinci, former Kerincinese once had strong culture and custom to conserve and preserve their surroundings; to uphold the ecosystem balance by declaring customary forest, forbidden forest and these lands still exist nowadays.

Should we be asked to protect the area of NPKS from the black-handed, we will start from the lower society who directly involves in the stabilization of the area, mobilize them to support any policy and protection program and law pronounced may be a good failure.

## Action

For precaution acts, we need to have a mutual agreement with the surrounding societies who involve and get on to the area very well to make expected results and so it will make their comprehensive opinion on how important the program could give them in the future. As the starting is to establish an information bureau which will stimulate the society and the international to join pronctively and get involve in the conservation of this area; accelerate the public awareness of the area existence as an ecosystem controllers; find suitable solutions that occupy sociocultural approach term. There of course can only be done with strategic plans and with well-estimated timing. We are promptly suggesting one henceforth :

### **Output :**

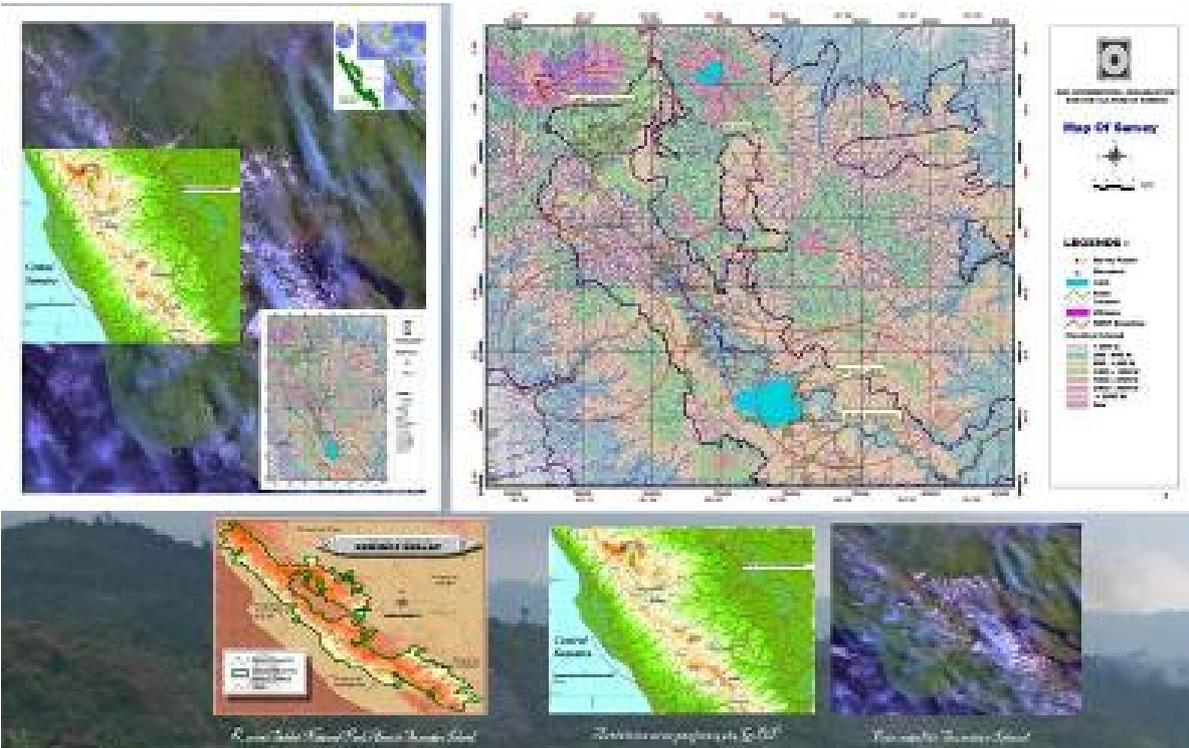
#### **Phase one :**

- **MoU signed with all subjected parties such as the society, the regency government, NPKS house, Department of Forestry and NGO may come to a comprehensive partnership agreement to solve these problems**

#### **Phase two :**

- **The formed of strategic plan conservation and protection National Park Kerinci Seblats for short range and long range Be gathered accurate informations data and facts**
- **Created social control in National Park Kerinci Seblat area**





## Progress and realisation

### **Program realization for Upholding The Conservation And Protection Of The National Park Of Kerinci Seblat (NPKS) And Of The Biodiversity Through Cultural Approach.**

From all activities was plan in proposal for period of time Juny 2004 – March 2005 has make activities :

#### **SEMINAR AND DIALOG**

##### **DETERMINING THEME / TOPIC:**

Getting theme seminar and dialog “Defending and conservation NPKS area as world heritage and contribution for nation future” is for connecting and inform to society especially Kerinci people that NPKS area is very important for being saved and this area has been as world heritage and world attention. This theme able to touch people’s feeling to take responsibility in protecting conservation NPKS area and it able to give pressure to society, local government, and related institutions to take action more seriously in protecting conservation NPKS area. In physiology, we effort to improve the pride feeling of Kerinci people by announcing them that” NPKS area is world heritage “. The morality will be belonging to them for conservation and saving this area.

##### **TIME:**

To select the correct time in seminar and dialog, we found a little problem, because there are two important activities will be holding on July and August 2004. It is close to the first phase the president election of Indonesia and preparation independence day of Republic of Indonesia. Indirectly, we thought this issue is not taking more attention from society. Culture figure, religion figure, youth, local government and NPKS center will be busy in both two activities explained above. It is difficult for them to come in seminar and dialog, MoU will be made in seminar and dialog will be failure.

After surveying and learning all situation of society and keeping in touch culture figure, religion figure and NGO elements in Kerinci, we definite seminar and dialog will be held on Sunday, 25 July 2004. There is possibility all invitation will come (Sunday is holiday). We effort to inform directly the purpose of seminar and dialog to culture figure via The council of culture of Kerinci, NPKS center and NGO elements in Kerinci in advance. We also inform this activity via local radio Kerinci. The result, culture figure, religion figure and NGO elements in Kerinci came to seminar and dialog in enthusiast.

##### **PREPARATION:**

To prepare all facilities at seminar and dialog, base on our planning we need 20 persons for committee, but in realization the committee are formed 15 persons consist of culture figure, tourism department Kerinci regency, youth groups, and university student. There was no problem in preparation.

##### **MEMBER OF SEMINAR AND DIALOG:**

At first planning we allocated 150 persons consist of 80 invitation persons as member of seminar and dialog, 30 persons as speaker, 20 persons as committee and 40 persons spontaneity member, but in realization. 65 invitations came, 4 persons as speaker, 15 persons as committee, and 15 persons from university student and commonly people. (People in general). It happened a development in this agenda where 3 persons as speaker in planning became 4 persons in realization to get maximal target. Persons as speaker have got great influences in Kerinci people. They are: Dpt. H.A. Norewan, BA (Chief of The council of culture of Kerinci), Ir. Soewartono, MM (Chief of NPKS center), Ir. Rusdi Fachrizal (NGO element), and Depati Alimin (Government Kerinci regency and culture figure who has great influence and exist in conservation NPKS area)

##### **SITUATION SEMINAR AND DIALOG, SIGNED MoU:**

To make efficiency, focus on the purpose of seminar and dialog, it can produce MoU and to make all member able to receive and understand about message, vision and purpose of this agenda. Seminar and dialog devide become two session, they are:

###### **Session 1(one) at 9:30 am, speakers deliver their working paper.**

I. Title : Conservation NPKS as world heritage.

Speaker : Dpt.H.A. Norewan, BA

II. Title : Management NPKS with society

Speaker : Ir. Soewartono, MM (Chief of NPKS center)

Represented by Syamsul Bahri (Staff NPKS center)

After speakers deliver their working paper as long as 30 minutes, moderator gives a chance to the member for dialog and discuss Three represented persons ask and give opinion. They are given 10 minute to collect opinion and question by moderator.

Here are questions and opinions at session 1(one)

1. Questioner : Darman Johor LKT (The Council of Permanent Working) Lempur sub. District Gunung Raya.

Question : It is very agree with seminar and dialog, because there was a little agenda which involved society as the member. When society are involved, Hoping to society to take action and participate in conservation and protection NPKS. Societies also give support to government and NPKS center. To prevent illegal logging are done by person of government and person of security and it can be completed by law.

2. Questioner : Rasidah Jalaluddin (Women Organization MTI)

Question : For self-supporting security of NPKS, it must be involved educated persons, religion figure, women, and youth. They are some snag in conservation NPKS caused by minimum fund for operational, and economic problem are there in society. The Economic condition of society has not enough yet.

3. Questioner : Amirson (Forestry office)

Question : Expression NPKS is located in four provinces, the sense of belonging just only at Kerinci people. Existence of NPKS because of it is low economic condition of society. People's need is come from nature and people's hobbies in hunting. It will destroy nature conservation. Un useful land is renovated. Work schedule of forestry office is management forestry by means of agro forestry system. Put the right person in the right place. Such as figure culture has function as figure culture.

### **Session 2(two) at 11:30 am, speakers deliver their working paper.**

I. Title : Using local NGO in protecting NPKS

Speaker : Ir. Rusdi Fachrizal (NGO Tumbuh Alami)

II. Title : Nature environment and Culture environment

Speaker : Dpt. Alimin

Questions and opinions at session 2(two)

1. Questioner : Syafrizal (Forestry office)

Question : Using local NGO for Kerinci regency. As matter of fact, Kerinci people have ability to keep life environment for nature conservation, it can not run well, because of education and knowledge is limited. The function of NGO is needed actively in this case to deceive people (be self reliant).

2. Questioner : Syaiful Roswaldi (STAIN Kerinci)

Question : Government must be demanded in giving and doing concrete solution in perceiving NPKS problem, relation life environment problem and local culture.

3. Questioner : H. Dailami, BA

Question : NPKS center and Forestry Department must be able to cooperation with figure society. There must be balancing between theory and practice. They must be thinking before speaking in advance. Do not only blame society in NPKS problem, but they must involve society and the council of culture in making policy and programs for NPKS.

After lunch and took a break at 1.30 all personnel back to the room, the committee ordered personnel to make three groups who will make formulation of seminar and dialog and make understanding as long as two hours. After that it is delivered to committee to be typed and printed directly after typing and printing, it is given to formulation team who were chosen by personnel for checking and reading in front of forum. It is listened to all members of seminar and dialog, than signed by all members. (The formulation of MoU is enclosed)

### **CONCLUSION:**

There are some summaries we got before and after seminar and dialog to produce MoU in conservation NPKS by means of cultural approach. They are:

**A:** This activity is very important and correct. It is caused by local people at surrounding NPKS did not know about information, purpose and function of NPKS. Programs which have relationship on protection and conservation NPKS area are not informed. There were not socialization programs given by local government, NPKS center, Forestry Department, WWF, and Organizations for life environment, although they were in Kerinci in long period. It was a proof, because lot of people did not know the programs. It is seen in seminar and dialog, where the members are from figure culture, religion culture, NGO, university student, those who have more perception.

When we went into location and making direct dialog to people at surrounding NPKS area in some of sub districts such as: Gunung Raya, Gunung Kerinci, Sungai Penuh, Air Hangat, most of them did not know about NPKS was represented in their region. They did not know the function of NPKS. They only know NPKS is one of government's forests. We got different data given by NPKS center, Forestry Department, and ex. WWF

employee and ICDP those who made society deceive programs in those sub districts. According to their opinion, they have made realization on society deceive programs at surrounding area by keeping the people are not entering NPKS area. To keep this condition they made ICDP project. ICDP project is project for economic society deceive at surrounding NPKS area, the fund is given by World Bank. We will test this data for the further in our second program. Our second program is **Research Economic Social Society at Surrounding NPKS area.**

We got temporary summary: All programs are not realized in society at surrounding this area, only good information about NPKS area are informed widely at upper circles of society and media internets. In the other side, people does not understand internet and they never knew the function and advantage of NPKS.

**B:** Socialization the strengthen system of local society knowledge by means of both tradition and perception improvement are needed, especially for people who live at surrounding NPKS area in nature/environment protection and its contents continuously. Society is stakeholder of the strengthen system of local society knowledge for saving NPKS environment. Connecting information and communication are needed. There will be continuing spontaneity action from society to protect NPKS area. The strengthen system of local society knowledge can be done by means of doing direct dialog with society. This is done continuously by using mass media such as local radio, forming discuss forums in every village and giving information about NPKS (Illumination). It will support in socialization of MoU for protecting NPKS area world heritage. This activity is part of earth conservation from environment damage caused by human activity and economic life pressure (economic problem).

## **SOCIOCULTURAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION**

*Collect and and collate information ang intelligence from members of community, researcher, NGOs, KSNP house and Government Institution for use by project and park managers and by national and international agencies*

### **RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION:**

The activities for this period in research activity and documentation focused in: The Study about Economic Activity Pressure of Society through the Continuity of Kerinci Seblat National Park.

This research background is the growth of population and reduction of forest at the seven regencies including area NPKS in West Sumatra that is Solok regency, Pesisir Selatan, Jambi that is: Kerinci regency, Merangin, Sarolangun and Bengkulu that is Lunang Silaut and Muko-Muko.

The purposes of this research are to know the level of society economic pressure that live in and around NPKS area in the seven regencies in the form of the extension of farm, the forest exploitation and the capture of animal. Its result show that the pressure of extension of farm per year is still in positive change at all of regencies. However the reduction of the farm extension from 0, 05 ha/RT/year in the year 2000 becoming 0, 03 ha/RT/year in the year 2001. The improvement of wood exploitation per year during two last year happened at Solok regency and Pesisir Selatan, Merangin, Sarolangun, Muko-Muko and Lunang Silaut. While in Kerinci regency there was no change of volume of wood exploitation. The intake of honey was found only at three districts in Pesisir Selatan regency. The intake of honey per year also improved during two last years, that is 0, 02 honey/person/year. The capture of animal was found in Pesisir Selatan regency, Lunang Silaut and Muko-muko, Bengkulu. The capture of fish increased in district Basa IV Balai Pesisir Selatan, whereas the capture of deer and pig tend to decreased in two the last year.

### **METHODOLOGIES**

Research was done in the villages in and around NPKS. Fifteen villages became the sample of this research based on geographical representation. This research used Cluster Random Sampling method to get the respondents ( Nazir, 1983). Society household population in the villages grouped become 7 ( seven) based on the work type related to natural resources exploitation, that is: (1) Farmer Household , (2) Carpenter Household (3) Hunter Household , (4) Farmer and carpenter Household (5) Farmer and carpenter Household , (6) Carpenter and hunter Household , (7) Farmer, carpenter and hunter Household .Sample was taken proportionally in each groups. To know the culture and society characteristic pattern influence their life to environment was done by observation method and interview based on culture universal, the seven universal elements are:

Religion system and spiritual life

- ✓ Organizational and social system.
- ✓ Livelihood system.
- ✓ Equipments and supply of life system.
- ✓ Knowledge system.
- ✓ Language.
- ✓ Arts.

Live pattern and local wisdom values which influence their activity to nature were drawn.

### **DESCRIPTION**

From this research we can conclude that local wisdom values for the protection of forest environment and ecosystem still exist. Tradition, ceremony, and customary law are still used. In six regencies in NPKS area that values have started shift. It is influenced by inexistence of regeneration in endowment of values, and the tradition. These values were defeated by economics interests, especially after the transmigration wisdom was done by central government. This wisdom is the biggest factor which is influence forest exploitation, opening of farm on a large scale, new growing of factories in the middle of area, and the happening of live pattern assimilation of the local society. During the time local society had not known and understood the economic value of wood, pelt, and rare species. Now they have understood they know the high price obtained from doing that activity, from the people who come to their village to do transmigration.

There were no socialization and also information to the society around the area. Governmental institution and actor from NG like ICDP have misdirection. The aid pattern that had been applied had created collusion, Nepotisms, and corruption. This matter has an effect to society as stakeholders. Their opinion and image changed, that execution of conservation program must give benefit for them in the form of money. So that if there is no money they will be difficult to act, and do not want to cooperate. It can be concluded that the factor influence is NPKS during the time apply the pattern of project. The most important thing for them is the report exists, and finally gets the output and no result at all for the long term. Actually, the pattern taken is social and emotional approach, so that the local society around the area feels that they are not simply act as object, but also they have sense of belonging, hold responsible to the area.

## **CONSTRAINT**

1. The long distance among the activity areas in three province, and the instability of weather factor, in addition the bad condition of road as field facility, have wasted time, and this make the team work difficult in collecting the data and sample
2. Six months for research duration was not reached, because the condition of hard field. So that the time must be added about two months again, to reach the maximal result.
3. Lack of early reference make the team must collect the data by themselves

## **RESULT**

The results of this research are:

1. A master plan concept that can be used as the reference materials in doing the similar activity.
2. Photo data and activity documenter. These are can be used for the purpose of comparison materials.
3. The data of fauna and flora collection, and the data of society pattern around area.

## **Strengthen the working network with governmental institution and the society:**

1. In realizing this activity we have done the approach with Kerinci Local government, Social Politics Department, Tourism Department. NPKS as governmental institution in charge of to conservation activity in four provinces that is Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatra and West Sumatra, and the approach with the society group and also custom figure that is farmer group, religion group and young man in activity region.
2. In reaching this purpose we have visited all the above mentioned institutions directly, held dialogue and explain the purposes and objectives of project. The result of the dialogue was that they support this activity. But only the farmer groups have followed this activity. The elite figure, custom figure and religion figure in activity area, are very assist in giving the information, and assist us and also guide us to do the research and documentation in NPKS area . Kerinci Local government, Social Politics Department and Tourism Department have assisted and support activity by allowing us in doing data collecting, and propagate the information concerning this activity which we write in the summary form. NPKS promised to assist, but in reality they did do that. We have done direct meeting with the head of NPKS and there were 4 past master aid letter of intention, but till now there were no action from them.

In creating and strengthening the social control in NPKS area, we focused IN Kerinci regency area, as the satellite, because this place is the center of NPKS, and there are still many forests in here, and also the fauna and flora still rich. Other consideration is easier to evaluate and easier in monitoring, and also the local wisdom values in maintaining the environment is exists. This is expected directly and indirectly can give the strong influence to area around it.

In strengthening this social control, we do the emotional and social approach by inviting custom board, youth group, and woman group to dialogue and discussed. To maintain this group mobility, we try to make the discussion forum formally and informally, in 5 important area which is have direct boundary to NPKS area, that is : 2 groups in Kayu Aro-Gunung Kerinci which, Gunung Raya district , and 1 the forum consisting of 12 farmer group, and young man group in Sungai Penuh. We try to invite them in meetings and also discussion. By the existence of this forum, directly and indirectly, we have opened the information tap, and solve problem economics collectively,

and with that they are as stake holders active and follow to take a part in the proportional conservation, and strength the local knowledge concerning conservation.

## PARTICULAR CHALLENGES FACED AND SOLUTIONS.

During this activity, the challenges are:

1. No co-ordinate among executors of conservation. They tend to walk by themselves, and only execute to program with selected time, and in executing the program only limited to project, "project approach " so that output produced only limited during execution of that project, this cause the conservation program stagnant.
2. Lack of knowledge of local society about conservation. This is because of socialization concerning law and regulations concerning conservation are less, especially concerning protection of NPKS area. So that frequently it cause miscommunication what finally bear the conflict among institutions of conservation with local society around area
3. The shifting of local wisdom values. They know and understand the value and price of forest exploitation, ligneous, animals, scarce floras, which are able to be sold at the high price. Moreover transmigration program done by government of Indonesia, have generated the assimilation process changes the original society wisdom values from traditional farmer society to modern farmer. And transmigration resident from big cities outside Sumatera Island have brought new ideas in improvement of acceleration of prosperity, so that the exploitation happened on a large scale, and the hunting of fauna and flora. In addition the building of new factories also happened. It is happened because governmental interference effect, no more controls in forest exploitation.

## SOLUTION

1. To stimulate various institutions to act and take part in conservation in Kerinci and its surroundings, we try to depress them by realization MoU which is signed by elite figure and custom in supporting the conservation program in NPKS area. The input is the master plan, to assist the local government institution in designing environment wisdom to the next period.
2. Giving the findings data during this program take place such as wild hewing, illegal occupancy of forest, and commerce of scarce animal to local government. It depressed them to perform the operation in fighting against the destruction of environmental in this area.
3. In strengthening the traditional knowledge and local society wisdom value, we worked with Tourism Department to hold tradition ceremonies, related to forest environment and forest rehabilitation, source of wellspring, and river streams. Furthermore we hold the interactive dialogue local radio, and also publicized the advertisement concerning protection of forest and animal in NPKS area.
4. In improving the live standard of people at surrounding area we tried to form the farmer group co-operations, and give the input and also training in arrangement of management and making proposal in looking for the partner. 6 farmer group co-operations in Gunung Kerinci and Merangin sub district have got the partner from Social Department and Kerinci regency co-operation and from Indofood Company in development of potato seed and chili.

## CHANGE TO PROJECT ARISING

After this program ended, we try to follow up it by facilitating, local society to wellspring source, river stream, and to rehabilitate the custom forest, and also to spread the fish seed, in lake and river in Merangin sub district area, Lake Kerinci and Gunung Raya. All activities took place and assisted by the Kerinci local government. The fund was taken from the village cash, and cash as the result of performing " Kerinci Lake Festival".

And in protecting the wellspring source, and buffer area in Kerinci region, we have investigated and did counseling in three wetlands area in Kerinci that is Lake Kerinci, Swamp Bento, and Swamp Ladeh Panjang. It was done together with wetlands International Bogor and IUCN the Netherlands.

But all these activities can not fully guarantee the reinforcement of conservation program in Kerinci. It must continue to persuade the mobility of conservation. So that the conservation program in this area will not vacuum.

We plan the direct program for society around NPKS area and strengthen the custom group's capacities, farmer and young man by facilitating them to design conservation projects and programs. It will be done by consorting and instructing every group to make proposals and assist them in getting the sponsors. In this case we are only acting as facilitator. Herewith we expect it can strengthen their knowledge capacities. Society becomes stake holders not become the object anymore. They are expected can become the decision maker. The government and NGO are

only as partner and monitoring. Herewith they have sense of belonging and responsible for the conservation in the area.

## WHERE NEXT

To follow up this program, we plan to design the rehabilitation to the critical farms in Kerinci regency by planting "Pine strain Kerinci Mercussi ". It aim at improving the farm quality, buffer area of water capture, and protect the original Kerinci crop, that is Pine Strain Kerinci Mercussi , or "sigi" wood which is under threatened.

## HOW WILL THIS TAKE FORWARD

This program will be designed together with custom group, farmer group in Sungai Penuh, and mount Kerinci area, and with Agriculture Faculty of Jambi University. We will collect the seed from pine fruit strain mercussi at surrounding Bukit Tapan, Pungut Mudik, Talang Lindung in Kerinci regency. It will be done by farmer group in Sungai Penuh, and assisted by Agriculture Faculty of Jambi University. In cultivation moment, at critical land, custom board, as customary right for land rights join in this cultivation.

The activity to take care of the seed which have been planted will be done by farmer group around the area for 1 year. The direct compensation for them are, we will design the program for improvement of prosperity by giving the goat livestock aid, or chicken, which managed by group. This program is expected to strengthen their capacities in organization and group cooperation.

