

## Indigenous People, National Park and Tourism: Value Negotiation in a National Park Landscape, Indonesia



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### Problem Statement

Landscape governance involves multiple actors, who operate at different levels and have diverging interests. Disputes and tensions between landscape actors abound – either resulting from past or current decision-making. Such potential conflicts also exist in the Bromo-Tengger-Semeru (BTS) National Park landscape, where conservation interests potentially compete with the cultural values and livelihood needs of the indigenous community living inside the area. The tourism programme initiated by the national government has added to the complexity. Knowledge on how landscape governance can be made more interactive and inclusive of the local community is scarce. This study aims to address this scarcity with a focus on the different knowledges used in landscape negotiation processes.

### Research Question

How are different kinds of knowledge used in negotiating competing values and interests in the governance of the Bromo-Tengger-Semeru (BTS) landscape (Java, Indonesia) and how can these negotiations and governance processes be made more inclusive?

### Theoretical Framework

This study applies interactive governance theory to study interactions between actors in the governing system and the system-to-be-governed (Kooiman et al., 2005). Specific attention is thereby paid to the use of knowledge in multi-stakeholder decision-making.

### Methodology

Fieldwork will encompass a case study in two villages in BTS National Park, East Java, Indonesia. Content analysis of written (online) sources such as policy documents and news archives will be conducted to generate insights into landscape governability. Interviews will be held to identify stakeholders, their values, interests, and networks. Participatory cognitive value mapping will be employed to identify the knowledge and values of various actors in the landscape. Finally, participant observation and analysis of meeting reports will be applied to capture the negotiation process (multi-actors, multi-knowledges, multi-interests) in decision-making about the BTS landscape. The research approach is qualitative and spatial in nature; qualitative data and geographic information analysis will be used to code and analyse the data.

### Expected Results

The primary goal is to generate insights into the governability of the landscape and how this is being shaped through communication and negotiation processes between landscape actors and actor networks with different knowledges, values and interests. The ultimate goal is to contribute insights that can help make landscape governance more interactive and inclusive of local and indigenous knowledge and values, for a more equitable landscape.

### Expected Graduation

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