Policy for
Conservation Partnership in Indonesia

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The 2018 International Conference on Biosphere Reserve:
Engaging Stakeholders towards Community Empowerment

Palembang – Indonesia, 23 July 2018

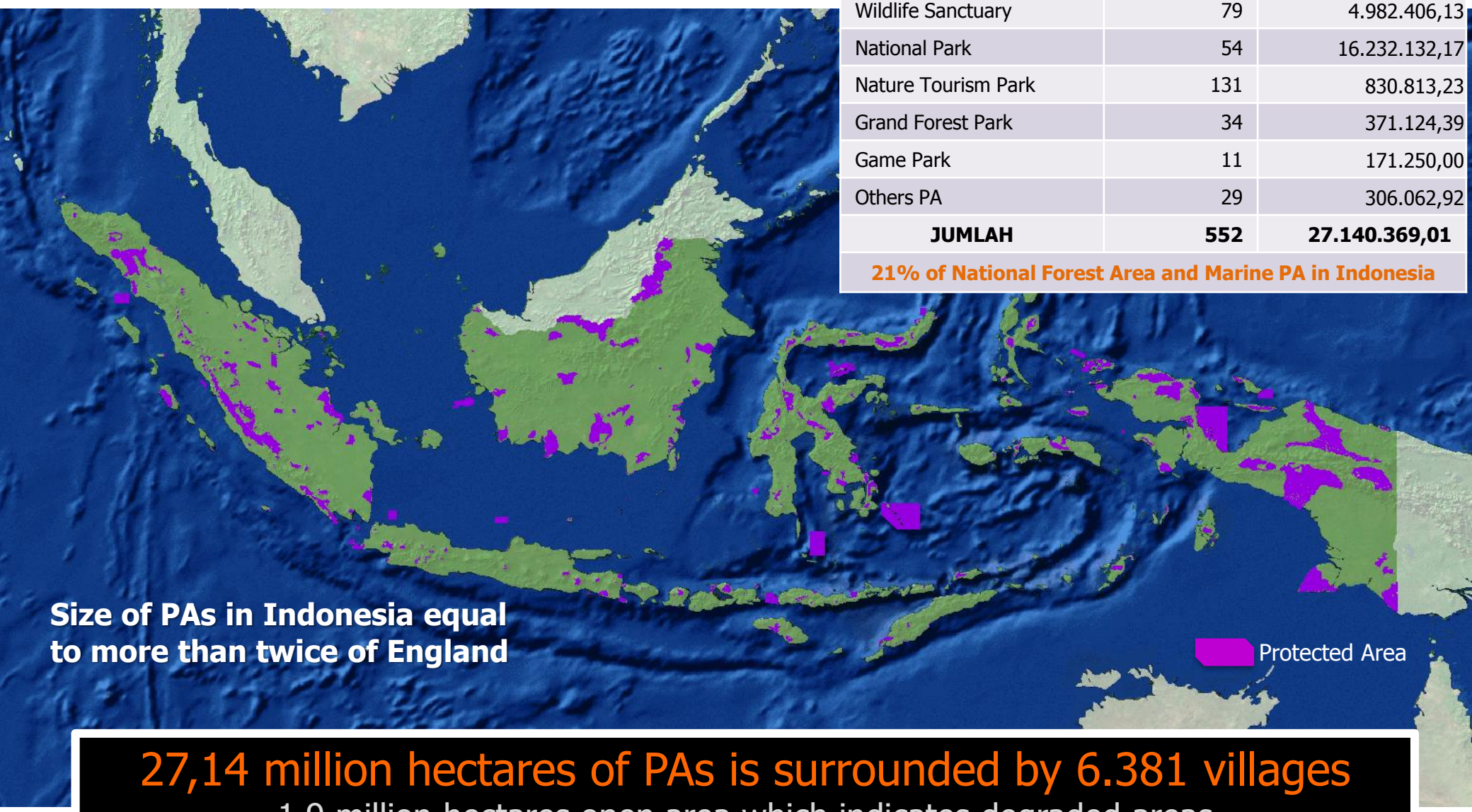
"Forestry is not about trees, it is about people. And it is about trees only in so far as trees can serve the needs of people".

(Jack Westoby, 1967)

INDONESIA's PROTECTED AREAS

Categories	Number of PAs (Unit)	Area (Ha)
Strict Nature Reserve	214	4.246.580,18
Wildlife Sanctuary	79	4.982.406,13
National Park	54	16.232.132,17
Nature Tourism Park	131	830.813,23
Grand Forest Park	34	371.124,39
Game Park	11	171.250,00
Others PA	29	306.062,92
JUMLAH	**552**	**27.140.369,01**

21% of National Forest Area and Marine PA in Indonesia



27,14 million hectares of PAs is surrounded by 6.381 villages

1,9 million hectares open area which indicates degraded areas

1,65 million hectares indigenous territorial claims

International Recognition of Indonesia's Protected Areas

4 World Heritage Site

11 Biosphere Reserve

6 Ramsar Site

6 Asean Heritage Park

4 Unesco Global Geopark

Objectives of Conservation in Indonesia

Maintenance of essential ecological processes and life-support systems

Preservation of genetic diversity

Sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems

Man and Biosphere

- (1995) **Seville Strategy** (recommendation of activities to develop Biosphere Reserve until 21st century)
- (2008) **Madrid Action Plan and Madrid Declaration** (cooperation, management and communication; zoning and linking trough tipe of zones; scientific based and improve human resources capabilities; partnership)
- (2015) **Lima Action Plan** (implementing MAB new strategy 2015-2025 ➔ sustaining biodiversity, ecosystem balancing, mankind health, economic values for communities)
- (2010) **Aichi Biodiversity Targets** (Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020) and Indonesian Biodiversity Action Plan (**IBSAP**) 2015-2020
- (2015) **SDGs** (a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet & ensure that all people enjoy peace & prosperity)

Managing Protected Areas

Lesson Learnt from very long experiences

Build a common agenda

Build hope and public trust

Consistency and Adaptive Management Approach

Network and partnership as social capital

Findings protected areas management identity

Good Governance (transparency, participative, collectivity responsibility, accountability)

"New Direction"

Resources as Capital

Natural Capital

552 unit PAs for environmental services, ecotourism, bio prospecting, NTFP, etc.

Human Capital

7.803 Civil Servant and PAs Ranger

Financial Capital

Government Budget, Trust Fund, CSO, NGO

Social Capital

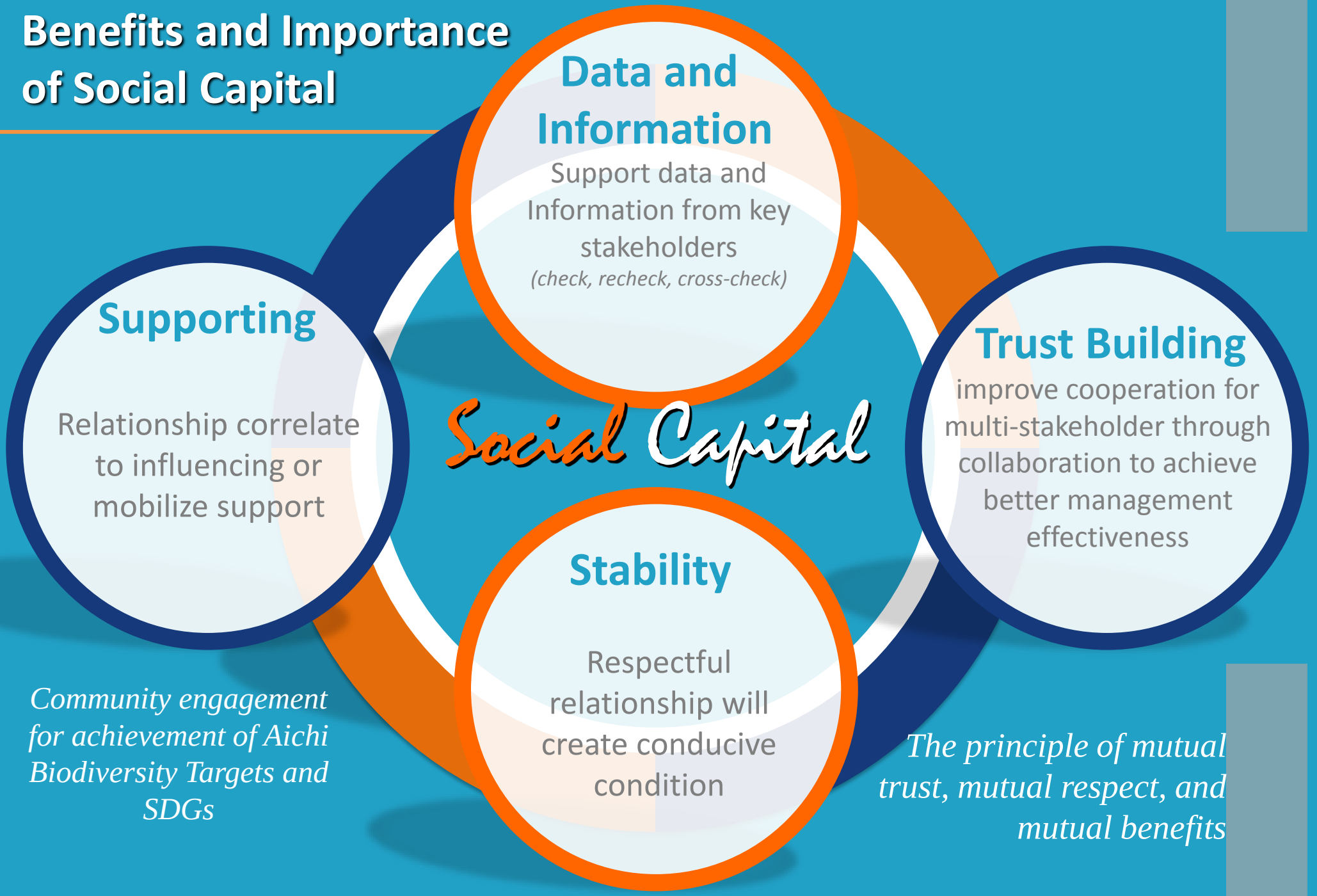
Networking, partnership, trust building, stability, supporting

Social Capital

An effort to manage, to improve, and to leverage social relationship as a resources invested for various benefits (reciprocal relationship)

(Sunyoto Usman, 2018. “Modal Sosial”. Pustaka Pelajar)

Benefits and Importance of Social Capital



Community engagement for achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs

The principle of mutual trust, mutual respect, and mutual benefits

New Regulation in Conservation Partnership in Indonesia

Access to :

- non-timber forest products
- traditional cultivation
- traditional hunting for unprotected wildlife
- traditional harvesting for marine products
- (eco) tourism

Cooperation :

- Collaboration of tourism operator and communities

Kalibiru Community based (eco) tourism

A community forest side by side with Sermo Protected Area in Yogyakarta

Kalibiru

Forest recovery

2002 2017

Tebing Siring community forest, South Kalimantan

Tangkahan:
"from illegal logging to ecolodging..."

“*Ahimsa*” for forest dependence communities

Gunung Merapi National Park