

# An Overview of Conservation Areas and Protected Areas in Indonesia

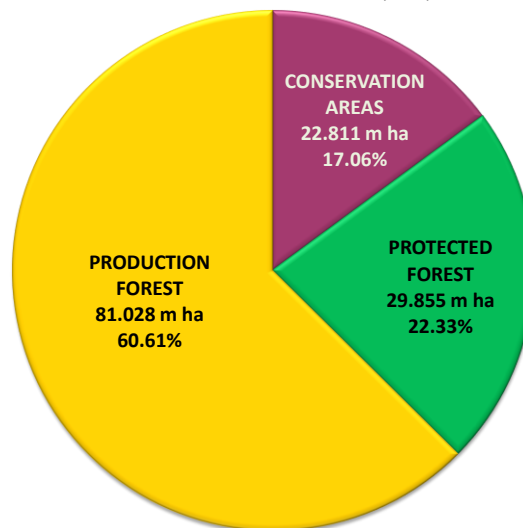
Ani Mardiasuti  
aniipb@indo.net.id  
Bogor Agricultural University  
Indonesia

## FOREST IN INDONESIA

TOTAL LAND AREA 190,457,000

TOTAL FOREST AREA : land 133,694,685.18 ha (71.8% OF LAND AREAS)

land + marine: 137,909,468.18 ha



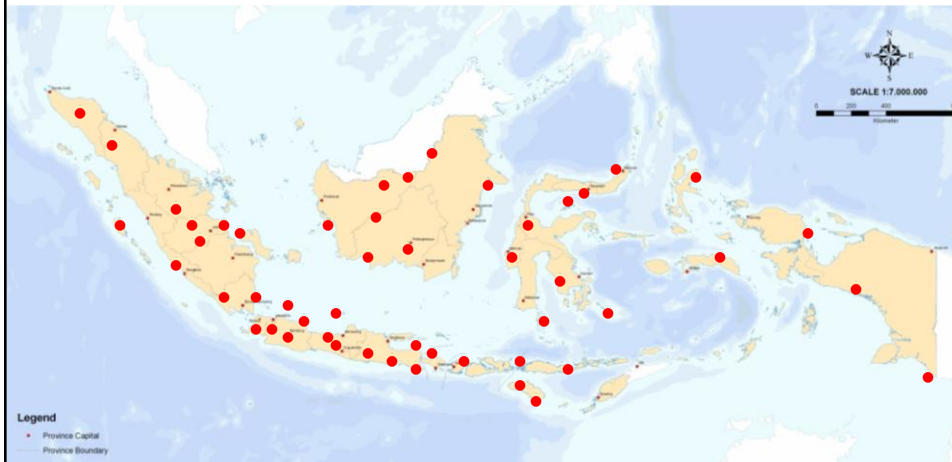
## Forest/Area Designation

- **Conservation Areas** *~biotic conservation*
  - designated to conserve animal and plant species and their ecosystem
- **Protected Forest** *~abiotic conservation*
  - designated to serve life support system, maintain hydrological system, flood prevention, erosion control, seawater intrusion, and maintain soil fertility
- **Production Forest** *~timber production*
  - designated to promote sustainable forest production

## Conservation Areas

- **Sanctuary Reserves:** *little/almost no management intervention*
  - Strict Nature Reserve *IUCN Category Ia*
  - Wildlife Sanctuary *IUCN Category Ib*
- **Nature Conservation Area:** *some management intervention*
  - National Park *IUCN Category II*
  - Nature Recreation Park *IUCN Category V*
  - Game Hunting Park *IUCN Category IV*
  - Grand Forest Park *IUCN Category IV*

## National Parks in Indonesia



50 National Parks covering 16,341,777.64 ha  
 43 Terrestrial NP; 12,298,216.34 ha  
 7 Marine NP; 4,043,561.30 ha

## Number and Coverage

- Strict Nature Reserve
  - 238 Terrestrial; 4,586,665.44 ha
  - 8 Marine; 273,515.00 ha
- Wildlife Sanctuary
  - 74 Terrestrial; 5,099,849.06 ha
  - 6 Marine; 338,940 ha
- 124 Nature Recreation Parks; 1,024,469.08 ha
  - 105 Terrestrial; 257,348.38 ha
  - 19 Marine; 767,120.70 ha
- 14 Game Hunting Parks; 224,816.04 ha
- 22 Grand Forest Parks; 344,174.91 ha

## Other Types

- Protected Forest 29,854.8 ha
  - Catchment areas, upstream areas, steep mountain and hill, river edges, forest around spring water;  
*IUCN Category Ib*
- Marine conservation/protected areas
  - Local/district marine protected areas; *IUCN Category VI*
- Ecosystem Restoration
  - Restoration in a production forest  
(Harapan Rainforest – Jambi; BirdLife Indonesia, Birdlife UK, BirdLife International; 101.000 ha); *IUCN Category V*

## Law and Regulations

- Basic Law No. 5/1990 concerning Conservation of Living Resources and Their Ecosystem
- Basic Law No. 41/1999 concerning Forestry
- Basic Law No. 27/2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands
- Government Regulation No. 68/1998 concerning Sanctuary Reserves and Nature Conservation Area
- Presidential Decree No 32/1990 on Management of Protected Areas

## Governance

- **Managed by Ministry of Forestry:**
  - National Park (terrestrial & marine)
  - Nature Recreation Park
  - Game Hunting Park
  - Strict Nature Reserve
  - Wildlife Sanctuary
- **Managed by Ministry of Marine Affairs & Fisheries:**
  - Marine Nature Recreation Parks (8 sites; formerly managed by MoF)
  - Newly established national & local marine protected areas
- **Managed by Local Government:**
  - Protected forest
  - Grand Forest Park
- **Managed by NGO:**
  - Restoration Ecosystem

## Trend in Governance

- **Marine conservation areas**
  - hand-over from Ministry of Forestry to Ministry of Marine Affairs & Fisheries (MMAF was established in Oct. 1999)
- **Decentralization**
  - increasing roles of Local Government in conservation
- **NGO participation**
  - managing areas for conservation or through collaboration with Government

## Land Ownership

All types of conservation areas and protected forest are **state-owned land**

## Main Issues

in Management of Conservation/Protected Areas

- Lack of support from local stakeholders and other sectors, leading to:
  - Land encroachment
  - Conflict of interest with local stakeholders and other sectors
- Lack of sustainable financing
- Lack of technical capacity (staffs, infrastructures, etc.)
- Low political commitment by the National Government



## Case Study: Gunung Halimun-Salak NP

- Representing the largest montane forest tract in Java, established in 1997; 113,357 ha
- To conserve Javan Hawk-eagle, Javan Gibbon, and Javan Leopard
- Many ( $\pm$  300) enclaves: traditional villages, tea plantation, gold mining, recreation areas, geothermal energy plant
- Need support from villagers and other stakeholders → Village Conservation Program



## Case Study: Thousands Island NP

- 107,489 ha Marine National Park established in 1982
- To conserve the remaining coral reef and other marine species (including marine turtle)
- Islands (there are 78 small islands) are not include in the NP; the NP covers the marine areas only
- Islands: privately owned, recreation areas, fishermen's villages
- Main problem: coordination among stakeholders





## Case Study: Kerinci-Seblat NP

- Total area 1.368 million ha in 4 Provinces, the biggest NP in Sumatra; difficult to manage
- Bounders with 4 Provinces, 9 Districts, 43 Regencies, and 134 Villages
- Some NP areas has been changed into crop and estate plantation
- Each province has its own development plan; difficult to harmonize

## Case Study: Kutai NP

- The only NP represent tropical lowland forest; mostly for orangutan conservation
- Located in East Kalimantan, surrounded by mining companies (coal, LNG, oil)
- Central vs. Local Government: road construction
- Land encroachment by migrants, esp. from adjacent island (Sulawesi); frequent forest fires
- Degradation of NP; decreasing population of orangutan



## Case Study: Komodo NP

- Habitat for endemic Komodo Dragon
- Collaboration with an international NGO for development of NP and managing tourists
- Internal conflict (NGO – MoF)
- Development of NP was temporary halted
- Now the conflict has been gradually solved

