



Strengthening Capacity for Indonesian Biosphere Reserve Management: Overview of the Ecotourism Development

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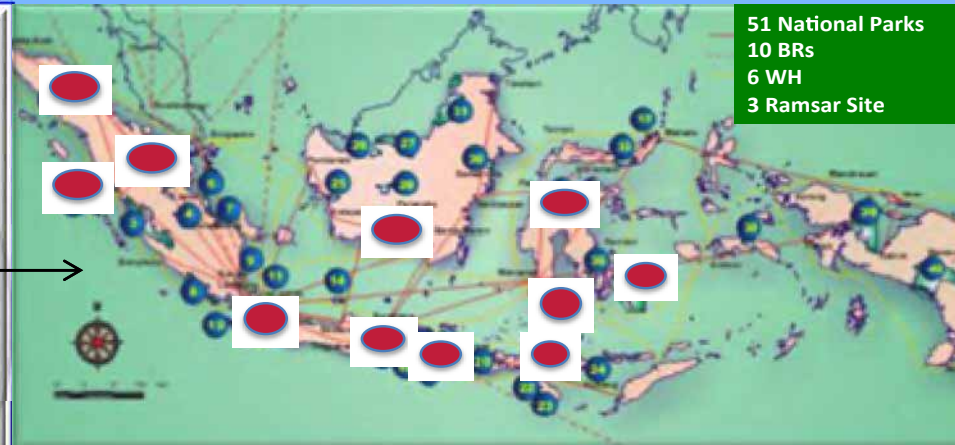
The Indonesian MAB Program National Committee,
The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)



MAN AND BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME



INDONESIAN AT A GLANCE



More than **17,100** islands
More than **300** distinct native ethnicities
742 different languages and dialects

There are about 110 million Ha of the total Indonesia's forest classified as preserves forest which 18.7 million Ha are conservation area including: 51 National Park, Nature Recreation, Nature Reserve and Protected Forest

Mega-biodiversity → 17 % of the world's bird and 26 % endemic; 121 species of butterflies and 44% endemic; 16% of the world's reptile and amphibian; 35 species of primate, 25 % endemic, and 12% the world's mammals and 36 % endemic. Moreover, the percentage of endemic flora in reaches 60-70%.



THE INDONESIAN BIOSPHERE RESERVES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Strengthening Management Institution,
Legal Aspect, and Coordination

1. CONSERVATION PROGRAM
2. RESEARCH AND CAPACITY BUILDING
3. ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT
4. **ECOSYSTEM SERVICES DEVELOPMENT**
5. BR Products Valuation → Branding, Standardization, Certification → ? Still need hard work





Ecotourism in Indonesian Biosphere Reserves

“Activities of responsible travelling in intact areas or in areas which are named according to the role of nature”

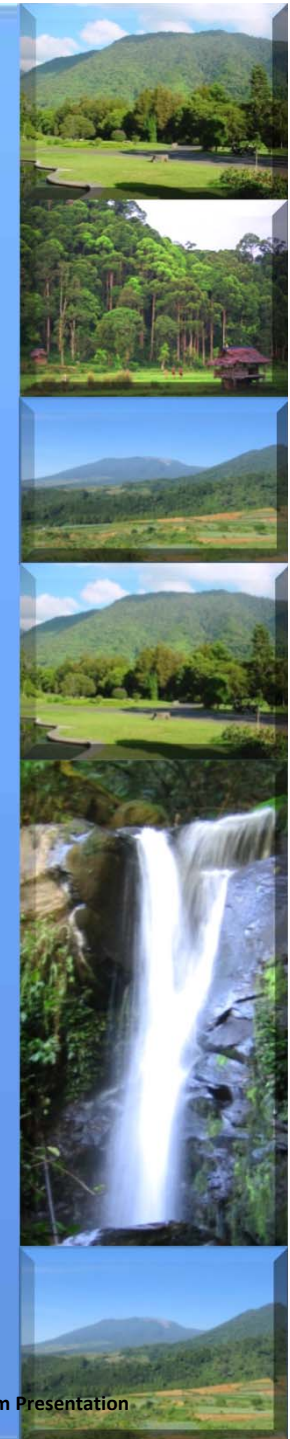
The purpose of such activities are:

- Being to enjoy natural beauty
- Involving education, understanding, and supports conservation
- As well as increasing the income of the local communities

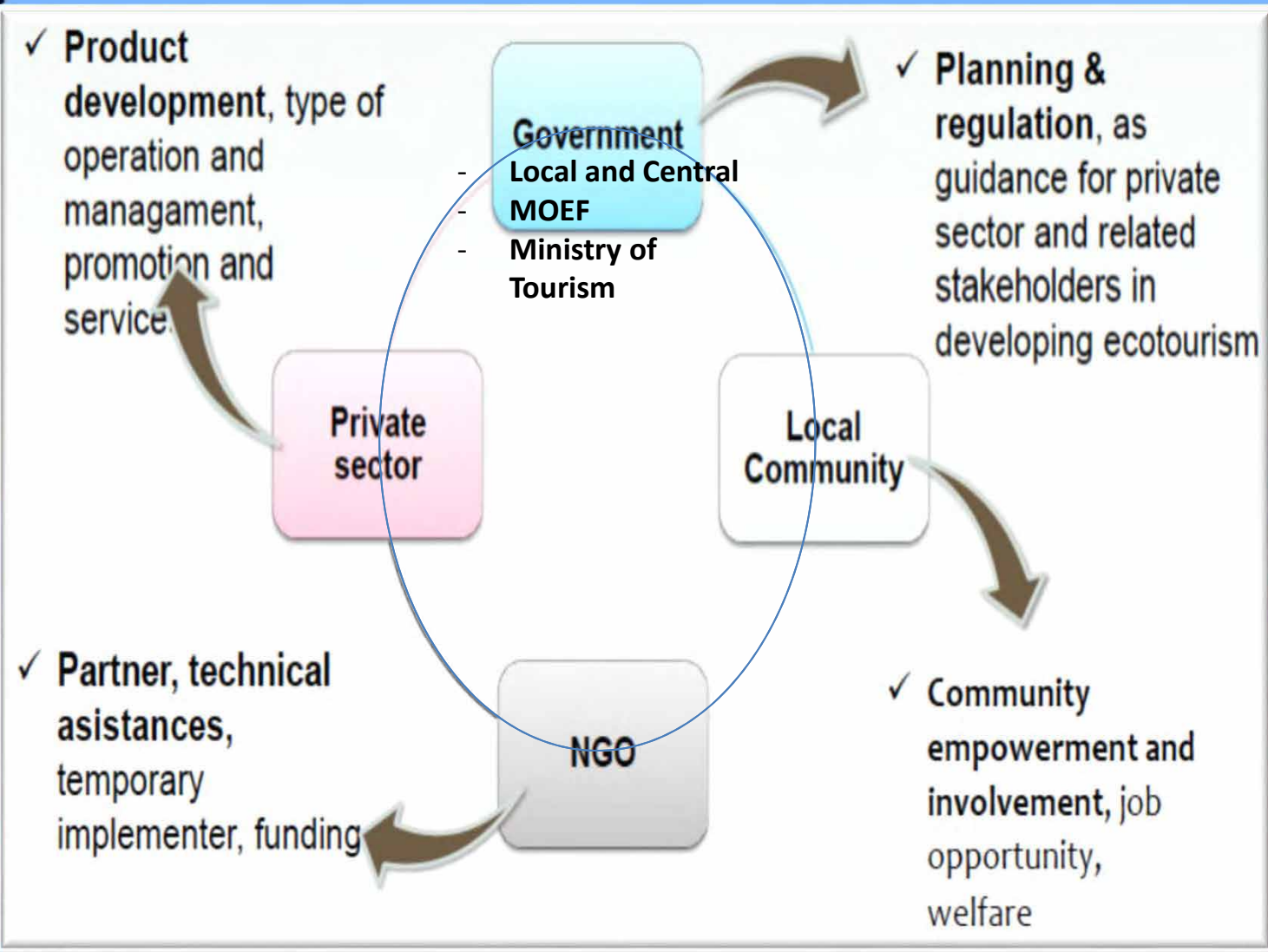


The Importance of Ecotourism in Biosphere Reserve

- ✓ To generate jobs and revenue, thus providing an incentive for preserving natural areas,
- ✓ To raise public awareness of the many products and services provided by natural ecosystems and biological resources and respect for traditional knowledge and practices
- ✓ To reconcile economic and environmental concerns and give a practical meaning to sustainable development



Scheme for Developing Ecotourism in Indonesian Biosphere Reserves



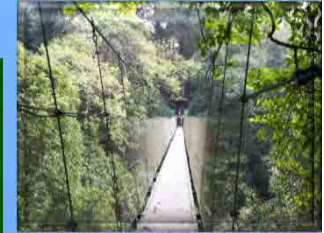


Policy Support to Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism Development

- **National Development Plan 2005-2025**
Tourism Development must also be based on the principle that tourism must protect and conserve the environment holistically
- **Tourism Act, Law No 10 Year or 2009**
Sustainability must encompass the natural, social, economic and cultural environment
- **National Strategy Area for Tourism Development:**
This policy support to develop the ecotourism potential in certain area. **NINE Indonesian biosphere reserves** has been determined to be a national strategy area for the tourism development

Implication:

- Tourism destination development must based on **sustainability**
- **Social and economic benefits** may derived from tourism area without destructing the environment and local cultures
- Tourist behavior and code of ethic of tourism form an integral part in realization of sustainable development



Main requirement to develop ecotourism in Biosphere Reserve:



Accessibility



Accommodation



Attraction



Acceptability



**Agency
Cooperation**

**Support by Establishment of Tourism Authority Agency
→ Coordination and Cooperation, supporting investment**

Small Scale Model

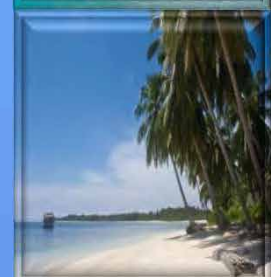
Large Scale Model





Destination Management Development

- ✓ ***Institution Management*** → Structured and synergized innovatively and systematically
- ✓ ***DM Program***: Containing function of coordinating, planning, implementation and control of destination organization
- ✓ ***Networking***: By Network, information and technology which are integrated with the community participation, associations, industries, academicians/scientist, and government that share the same objective, process and mutual interests
- ✓ ***MONEV***: In order to enhance management quality, volume of tourists: visit, length of stay, tourists' expenditures as well as benefits for local community



Why we need destination management development?

- ✓ **Complexity of tourism management** (multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary, multi-stakeholders and multi-actors)
- ✓ **Borderless Tourism**
- ✓ **Destination Management System** (Linkage and Value-chain-Tourism System)
- ✓ **Travel experience as a whole** (arrival to departure)
- ✓ **Coordination and integration** on tourism management and development
- ✓ **Weak tourism destination management scheme**
- ✓ **Increased competitiveness**





GUIDELINE OF THE DESTINATION MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

- Destination Management Targets:**
1. Economic target
 2. Environment target
 3. Social cultural target
 4. Destination management quality target

Principals

**DM
Approach**

Legal Basis

Destination Management Strategy:

1. Coordination
2. Stakeholders' involvement
3. Partnership
4. Mutual interests and objective's
5. Indicators and performance achievement

**Institutional
Functions**

**Operational
phase**

Core activities

**Indicators of
success**



Principles of DM in the Indonesian Biosphere Reserves Development

Operational Phase: Destination Management and Development

Scope of Destination Management and Development Intervention



Participation

Integration

Collaborative

Sustainability

Planning

Implementation

Controlling and Monitoring

Marketing

Funding

1. Strengthening the stakeholders (community, industrial, local/central government, NGOs, University, etc.)
2. Institutional/Management Strengthening (NOT) in terms of establishing new institutional/organization
3. Strengthening Communication and Marketing
4. Strengthening Ecology, Social and Economic impacts
5. Strengthening Crisis and risk management
6. Basis strengthening
7. Capacity building
8. Resources management
9. Strengthening System, Network and Interconnectivity
10. Strengthening facilities and accessibility
11. Strengthening services

Stages of Tourism Destination Development

**Stage 1:
Stakeholders'
Collective
Awareness
Movement**

**Stakeholders
Awareness:**
1) Stakeholders
mapping;
2) Baseline
assessment; and ;
3) Ownership and
involvement
Collective
Awareness
Movement

**Stage 2:
Destination
Management
Development**

Intervention Stakeholders:
1) Tourism master plan
2) Destination
Management and
Revitalization: Facility,
Accessibility,
Accommodation,
Attraction and
community;
3) Capacity building;
4) Institutional and aspect
legal development

**Stage 3:
Business
Development**

Business Focus:
1) Business and
Industry
2) Capacity building;
3) Entrepreneurship
4) Business plan and
networking
5) Creative economy
development
6) Promotion and
marketing
7) Backward and
forward linkage

**Stage 4:
Institution and
Organization
strengthening
and Enforcement**

1) **Organization Structure
Enhancement:**
2) **Good governance
implementation:**
transparency,
accountability, and
systematic;
3) **CSR and corporate
share value (CSV)
implementation;**
4) **Financial
sustainability**



Indicators of Success

Destination Management and Development



Destination
Management and
Development

Well-organized
tourism
destinations

Increasing
number of
tourist

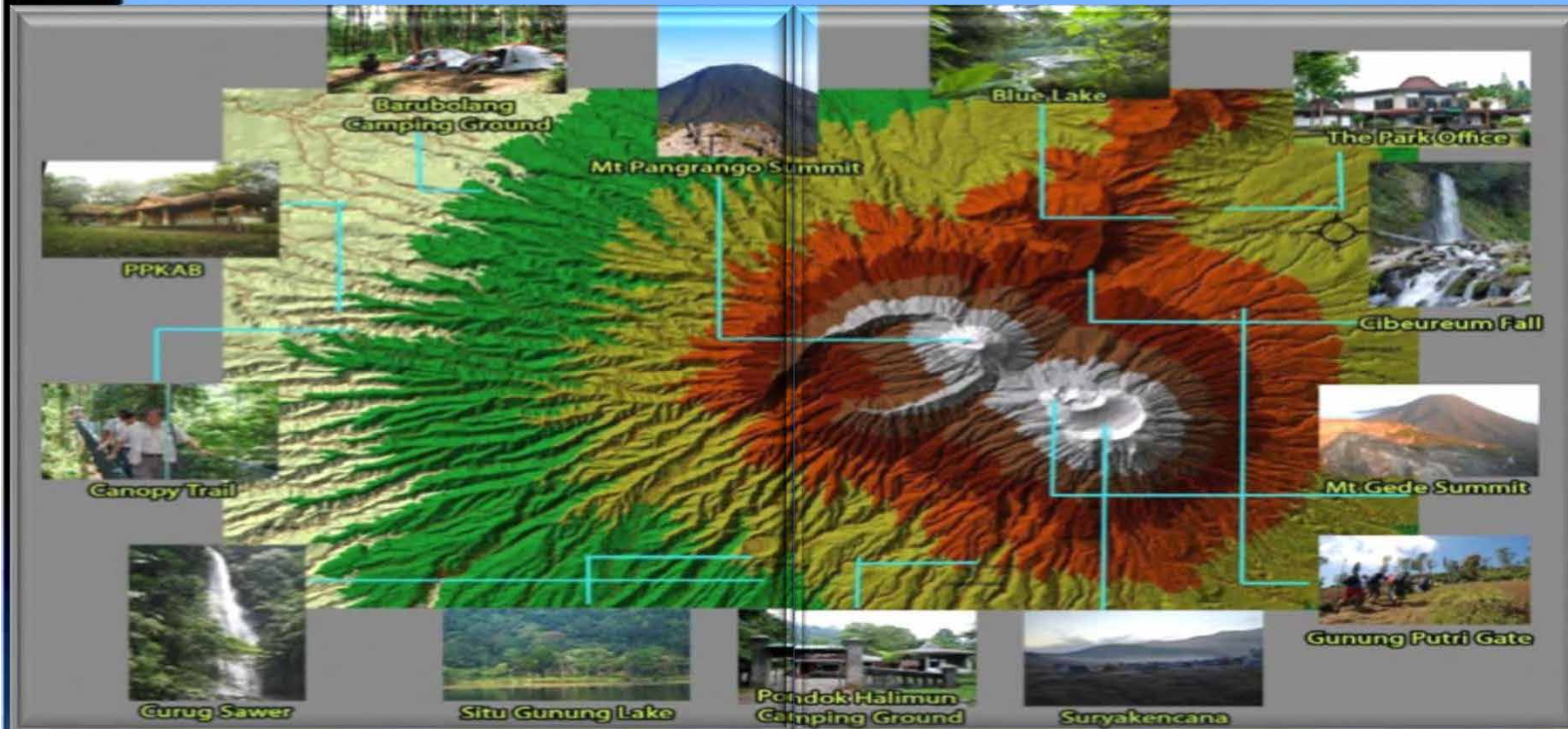
Enhanced welfare of the community;
Tourism satisfaction;
Organized and sustainable environment



WORLD BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMME



Cibodas Biosphere Reserve



Attractions:

- ✓ Canopy trail
- ✓ Hiking
- ✓ Rafting
- ✓ Culture
- ✓ Hot water resources
- ✓ Safari garden
- ✓ Botanical Garden
- ✓ Volcano mountain
- ✓ Forest trekking
- ✓ Climbing
- ✓ Waterfall
- ✓ Horticulture and Tea plantation
- ✓ Camping ground
- ✓ Etc.



Komodo Biosphere Reserve



Activities:

- ✓ Komodo Dragon Watching (Komodo Island and Rinca Island)
- ✓ Diving and snorkeling
- ✓ Forest Trekking
- ✓ Culture tourism
- ✓ Fishing sport
- ✓ Sailing
- ✓ Cetacean watching





Tanjung Puting Biosphere Reserve

Attractions:

- ✓ Orangutan
- ✓ Forest trekking
- ✓ Culture
- ✓ Cruising River
- ✓ Fishing
- ✓ Bird watching
- ✓ Etc.





Siberut Biosphere Reserve



Attractions:

- ✓ Surfing → best surfing
- ✓ Forest trekking
- ✓ Cruising river
- ✓ Fishing
- ✓ Mangrove forest
- ✓ Mentawaian culture
- ✓ Fauna watching (primate and bird)



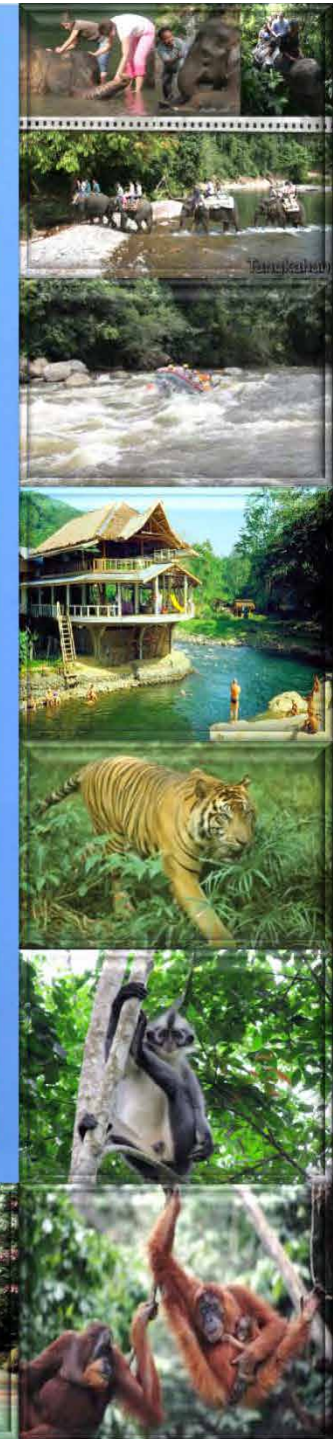


Gunung Leuser Biosphere Reserve



The attractions:

- (1) Hiking
- (2) Rafting
- (3) Forest trekking
- (4) Elephant riding and trekking
- (5) Bird watching
- (6) Orangutan
- (7) Camping
- (8) Culture
- (9) Lake and river cruising,
- (10) Plantation
- (11) Horticulture, etc.



Tangkahan → Gunung Leuser Biosphere Reserve

Tangkahan Tourism Foundation:

- ✓ Founded by the local people
- ✓ Manage Tangkahan as ecotourism destination
- ✓ Optimizing the availability of local potential

Activities:

- ✓ Elephant riding and trekking
- ✓ Caving
- ✓ Forest trekking
- ✓ River cruising

Tangkahan:

- ✓ Build elephant camp
- ✓ Plant and conserve environment
- ✓ Provide source of income for local people community with less/without impact to the environment
- ✓ Prevent and stop illegal activity (illegal logging, encroachment, poaching, etc.)



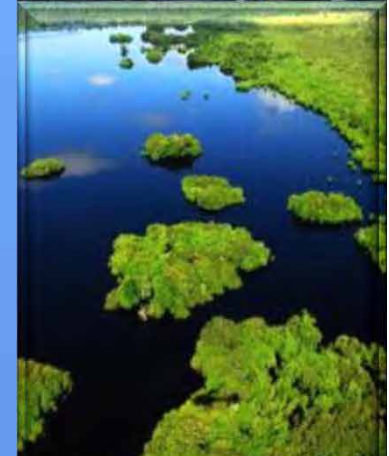
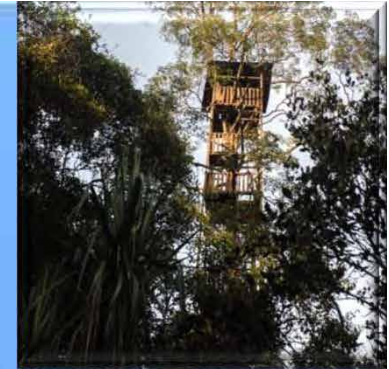


Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu BR

- ✓ Develop infrastructure of ecotourism (accessibility, transportation, accommodation, etc.).
- ✓ Improving local capacity through socialization and training
- ✓ The efforts: prevent and forest fire and encroachment
- ✓ Tree plantation/land rehabilitation
- ✓ Develop economic alternative for local community
- ✓ Capacity building and socialization

The attractions:

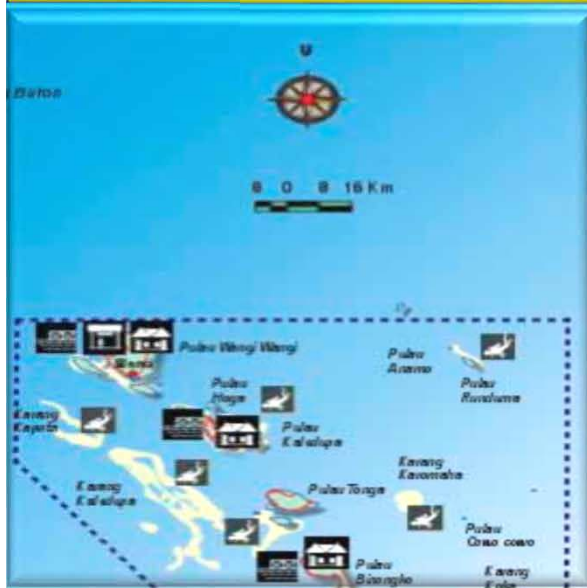
1. Cruising river and small lake
2. Forest trekking
3. Bird watching
4. Traditional canoeing
5. Industrial plantation
6. Culture and Siak Indrapura Palace
7. Traditional fishing
8. Etc.



Wakatobi Biosphere Reserve

- ✓ Diving
- ✓ Snorkeling
- ✓ Fishing sport
- ✓ Fishing
- ✓ Bird watching
- ✓ Beach
- ✓ Caving
- ✓ Cultural
- ✓ Canoeing
- ✓ Traditional Sailing
- ✓ Turtle nesting
- ✓ Cetacean watching
- ✓ Etc.

- ✓ Develop infrastructure of tourism
- ✓ Improving local capacity through socialization and training
- ✓ Marine ecosystem management
- ✓ Prevent and stop illegal fishing
- ✓ Strengthen environment awareness
- ✓ Support conservation effort
- ✓ Strengthen cooperation between stakeholders
- ✓ Support partnership between stakeholders
- ✓ Etc.





BROMO-TENGGER-SEMERU

Attractions

- ✓ Volcano mountain
- ✓ Hiking
- ✓ Forest trekking
- ✓ Rafting
- ✓ Climbing
- ✓ Culture
- ✓ Waterfall
- ✓ Hot water resources
- ✓ Horticulture and Tea plantation
- ✓ Safari garden
- ✓ Camping ground
- ✓ Botanical Garden
- ✓ Etc.

BIOSPHERE RESERVE

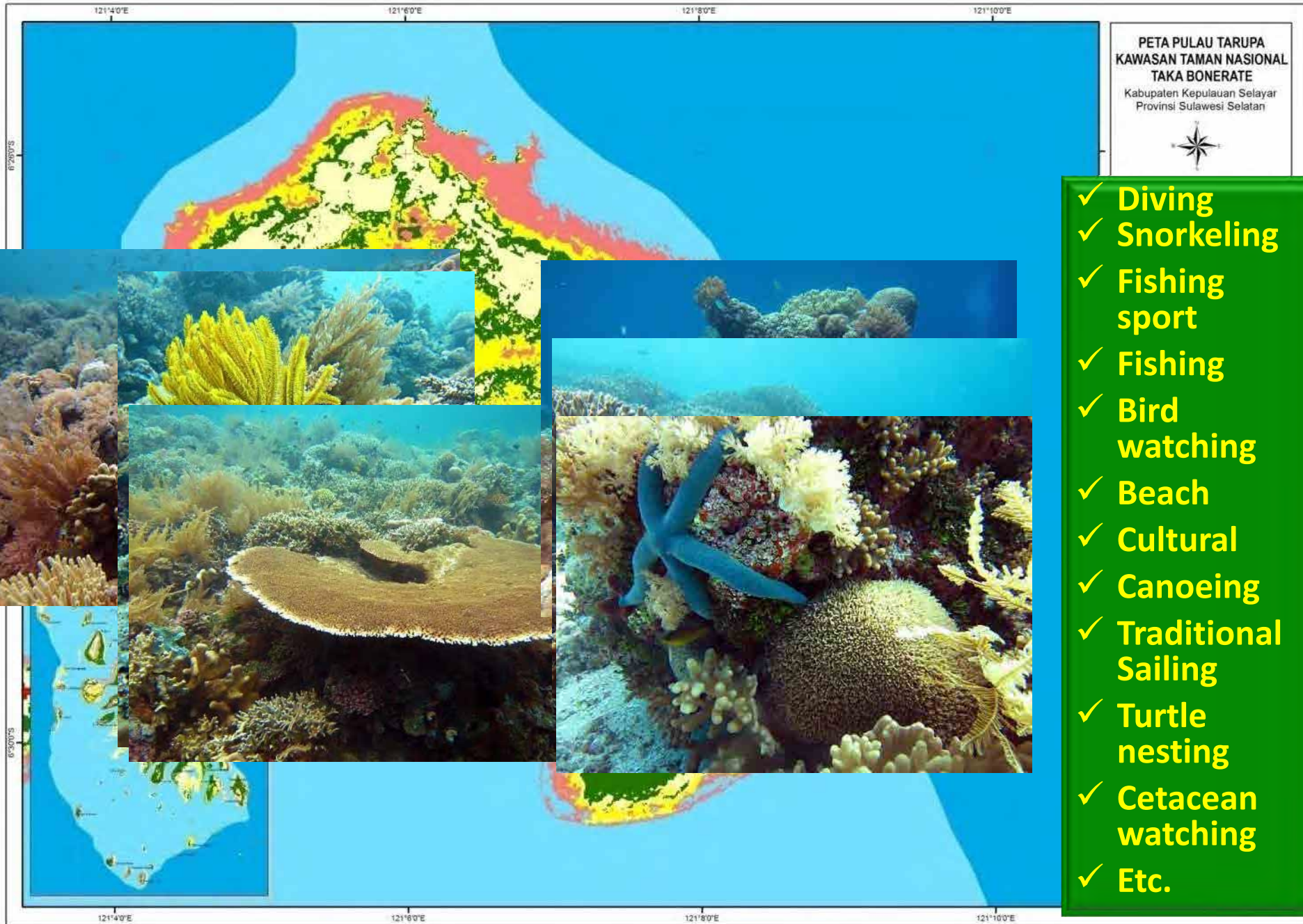




Taka Bonerate-Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve

- ✓ Develop infrastructure of tourism
- ✓ Improving local capacity through socialization and training
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- ✓ Strengthen environment awareness
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- ✓ Support partnership between stakeholders
- ✓ Etc.

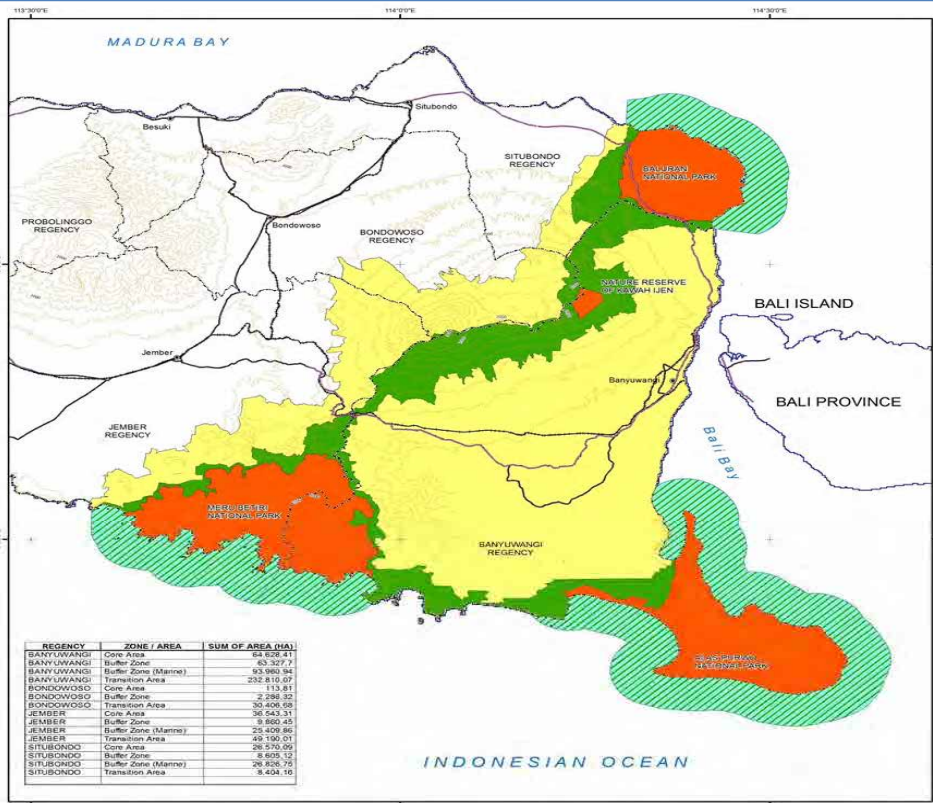
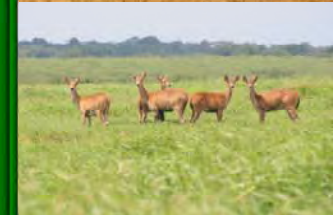




- ✓ Diving
- ✓ Snorkeling
- ✓ Fishing sport
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- ✓ Etc.



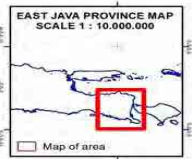
PROPOSED BELAMBANGAN BIOSPHERE RESERVE



BIOSPHERE RESERVE MAP
BLAMBANGAN
EAST JAVA PROVINCE
SCALE 1 : 500.000

Legend :

- City
- Contour line
- Regency Border
- Main road
- Railway
- Collector road
- Core Area = 127.855,62 Ha
- Buffer Zone = 84.079,89 Ha
- Buffer Zone (Marine) = 146.197,51 Ha
- Transition Area = 320.814,34 Ha



Attractions:

- ✓ Volcano
- ✓ Blue fire
- ✓ Surfing
- ✓ Diving and snorkel
- ✓ Forest trekking
- ✓ Cruising river
- ✓ Fishing
- ✓ Mangrove forest
- ✓ Local culture
- ✓ Fauna watching (bull, primate, deer and bird)



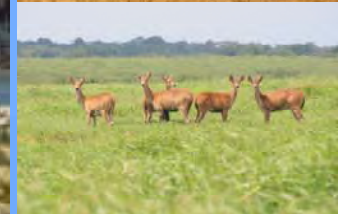


PHENOMENA *BLUE FIRE* VAN JAVA IN KAWAH IJEN NATURAL RESERVE



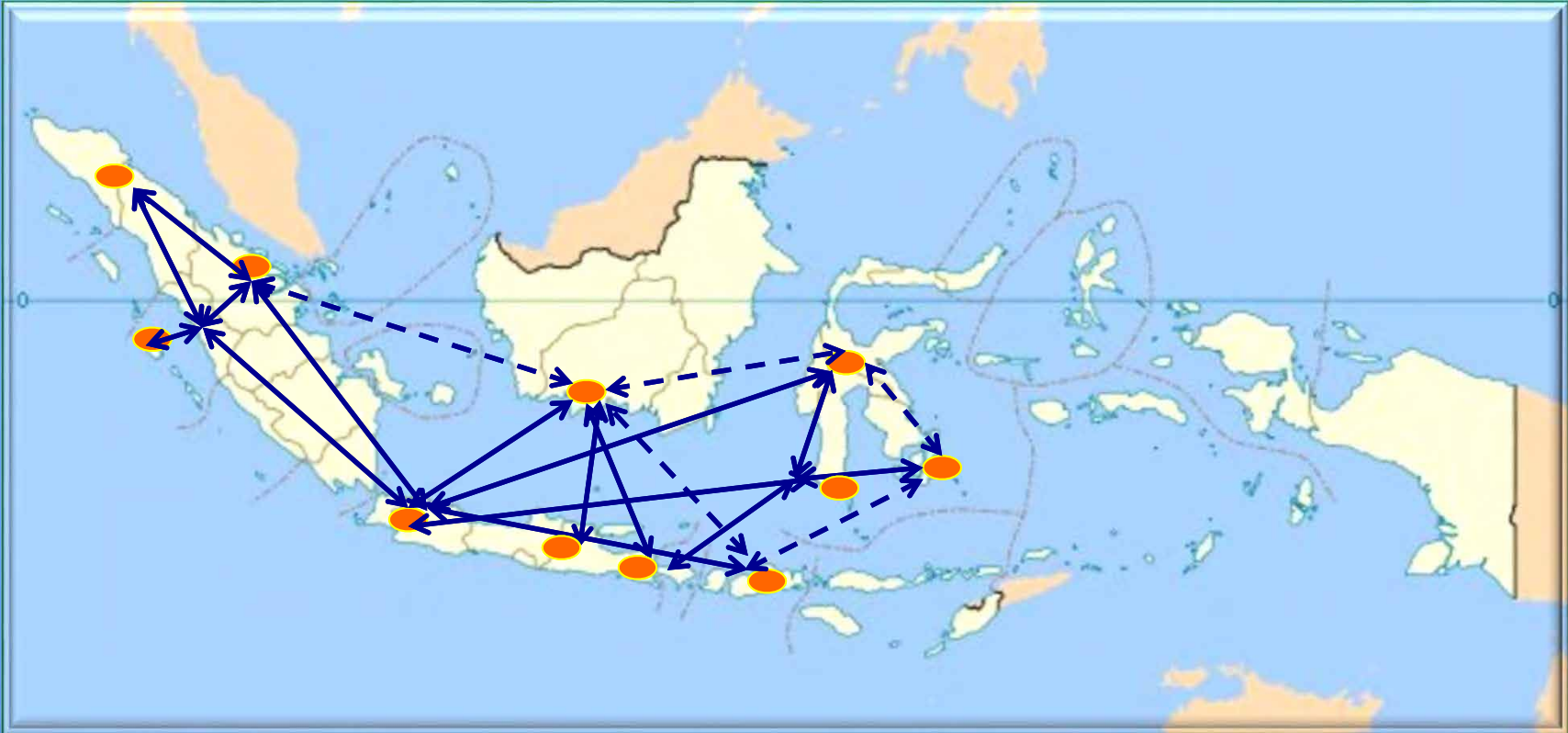


EXOTIC PANORAMA OF KAWAH IJEN NATURAL RESERVE



MAN AND BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME

ACCESS POINT

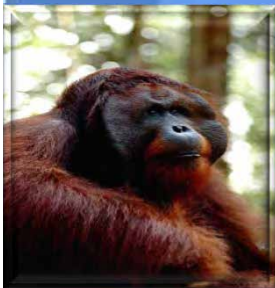


Summary

Ecotourism development in Indonesian BR plays an important role in sustainable developing through culture and nature preservation and community empowerment, which elevate the level of community welfare

Destination management model demonstrates a holistic approach to develop ecotourism in Indonesian BR as a practical implementation to sustainable development

The concept of sustainable tourism development in BRs is accommodated in the Indonesia Tourism Program and Law, where social and economic benefits may be derived from tourism area without destructing the environment and local cultures. In this context, tourist behavior is an integral part in realization of sustainable development





THANK YOU

