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

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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

Modify from Vice Ministry of Tourism Presentation
Scheme for Developing Ecotourism in Indonesian Biosphere Reserves

- Product development, type of operation and management, promotion and service
- Planning & regulation, as guidance for private sector and related stakeholders in developing ecotourism
- Partner, technical assistance, temporary implementer, funding
- Community empowerment and involvement, job opportunity, welfare
- Government: Local and Central, MOEF, Ministry of Tourism

Modify from Vice Ministry of Tourism Presentation
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**

- Based on communities
- Linkage with nature
- Local empowerment
- Contribute to natural preservation
- Direct benefit to local people
- Operate by local community
- Traditional/simple usage of technology
- Basic tourism facility
- Give traveler the most intimate experience
- Appropriate mechanism for rural area

**Large Scale Model**

- Based on private investment
- Using high-end technology
- Responding to the environmental and social preservation

Modify of Vice Ministry of Tourism Presentation
✓ **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

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

Modified from Vice Ministry of Tourism Presentation
Principles of DM in the Indonesian Biosphere Reserves Development

Operational Phase: Destination Management and Development

Scope of Destination Management and Development Intervention

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
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

Modified from Vice Ministry of Tourism Presentation
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

Modify from Vice Ministry of Tourism Presentation
Indicators of Success
Destination Management and Development

- Well-organized tourism destinations
- Increasing number of tourist
- Enhanced welfare of the community; Tourism satisfaction; Organized and sustainable environment

Courtesy: Vice Ministry of Tourism Presentation
Cibodas Biosphere Reserve

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

- 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.

Activities:
- Diving
- Snorkeling
- Fishing sport
- Fishing
- Bird watching
- Beach
- Caving
- Cultural
- Canoeing
- Traditional Sailing
- Turtle nesting
- Cetacean watching
- Etc.
Atmosphere Reserve

- Volcano mountain
- Hiking
- Forest trekking
- Rafting
- Climbing
- Culture
- Waterfall
- Hot water resources
- Horticulture and Tea plantation
- Safari garden
- Camping ground
- Botanical Garden
- Etc.
Taka Bonerate-Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve

- 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.
- Diving
- Snorkeling
- Fishing sport
- Fishing
- Bird watching
- Beach
- Cultural
- Canoeing
- Traditional Sailing
- Turtle nesting
- Cetacean watching
- Etc.
PROPOSED BELAMBANGAN BIOSPHERE RESERVE

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
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