

**PROTECTED AREA AND LIVELIHOOD OF LOCAL
COMMUNITY: A STUDY OF NATIONAL PARK
YAKUSHIMA (JAPAN) AND TANJUNG PUTING
(INDONESIA)**

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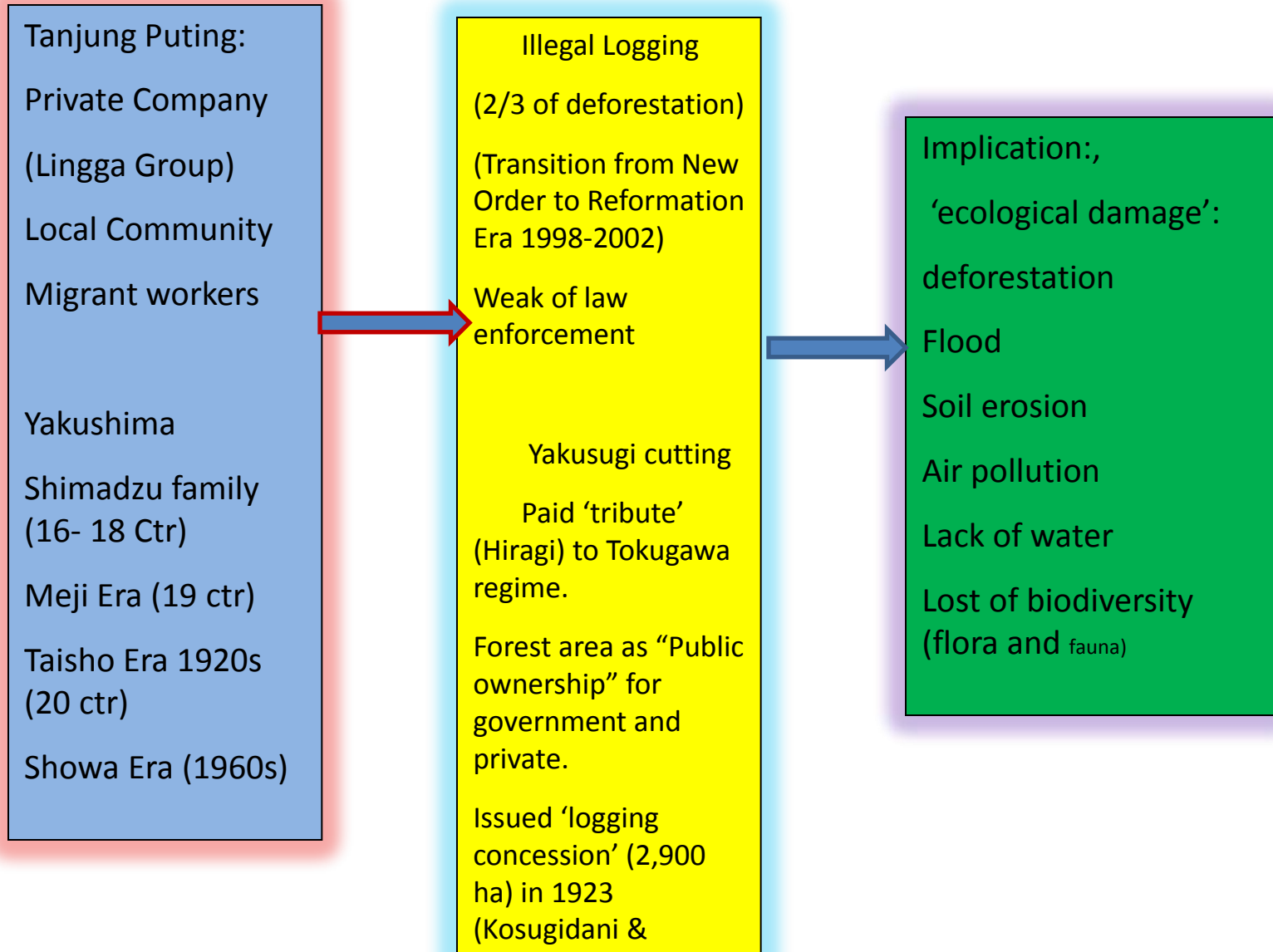
Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)

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THE BACKGROUND

PEOPLE RESPONSE ON LIVELIHOOD

IN PROTECTED AREA



LOGGING ACTIVITIES

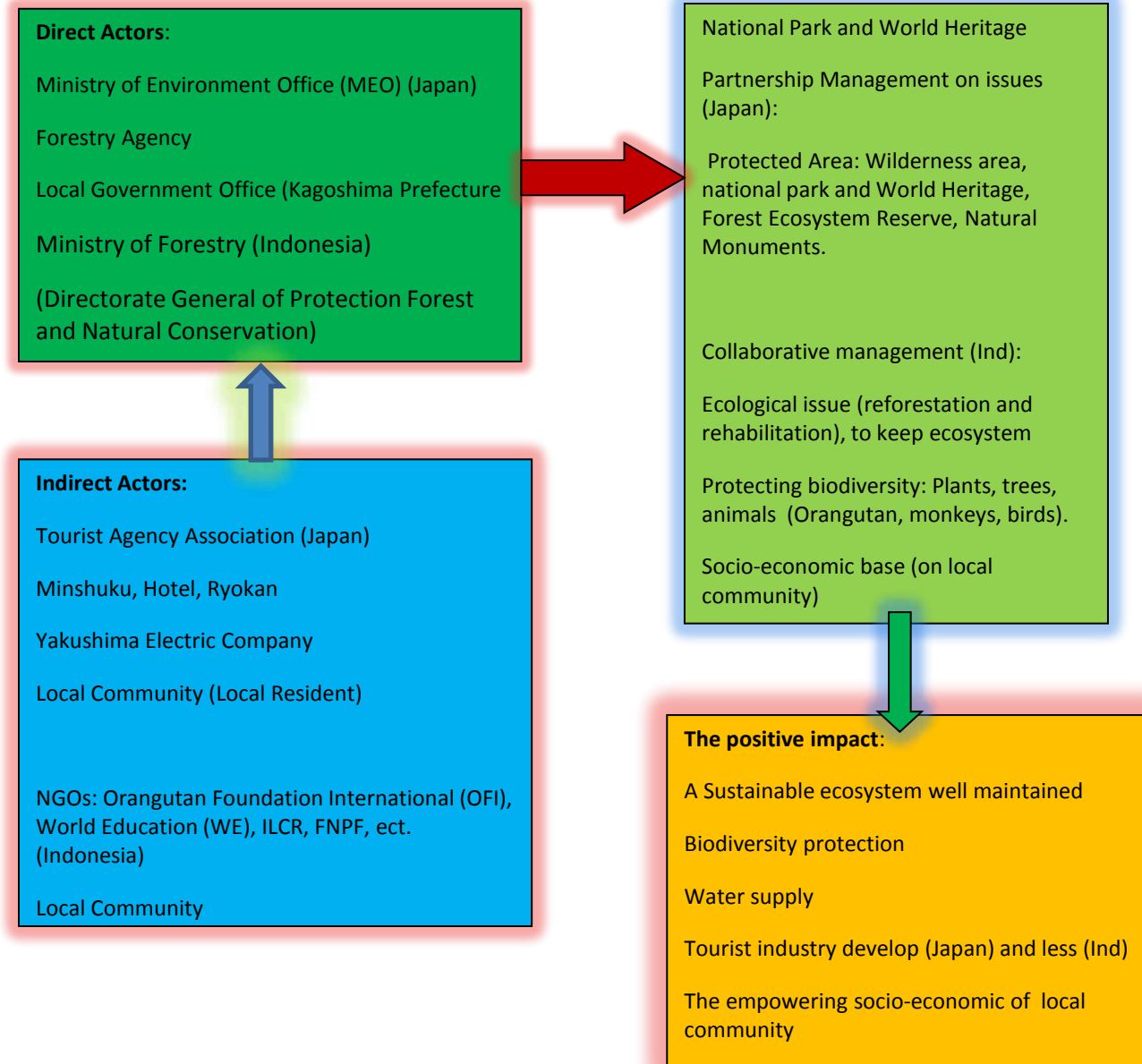


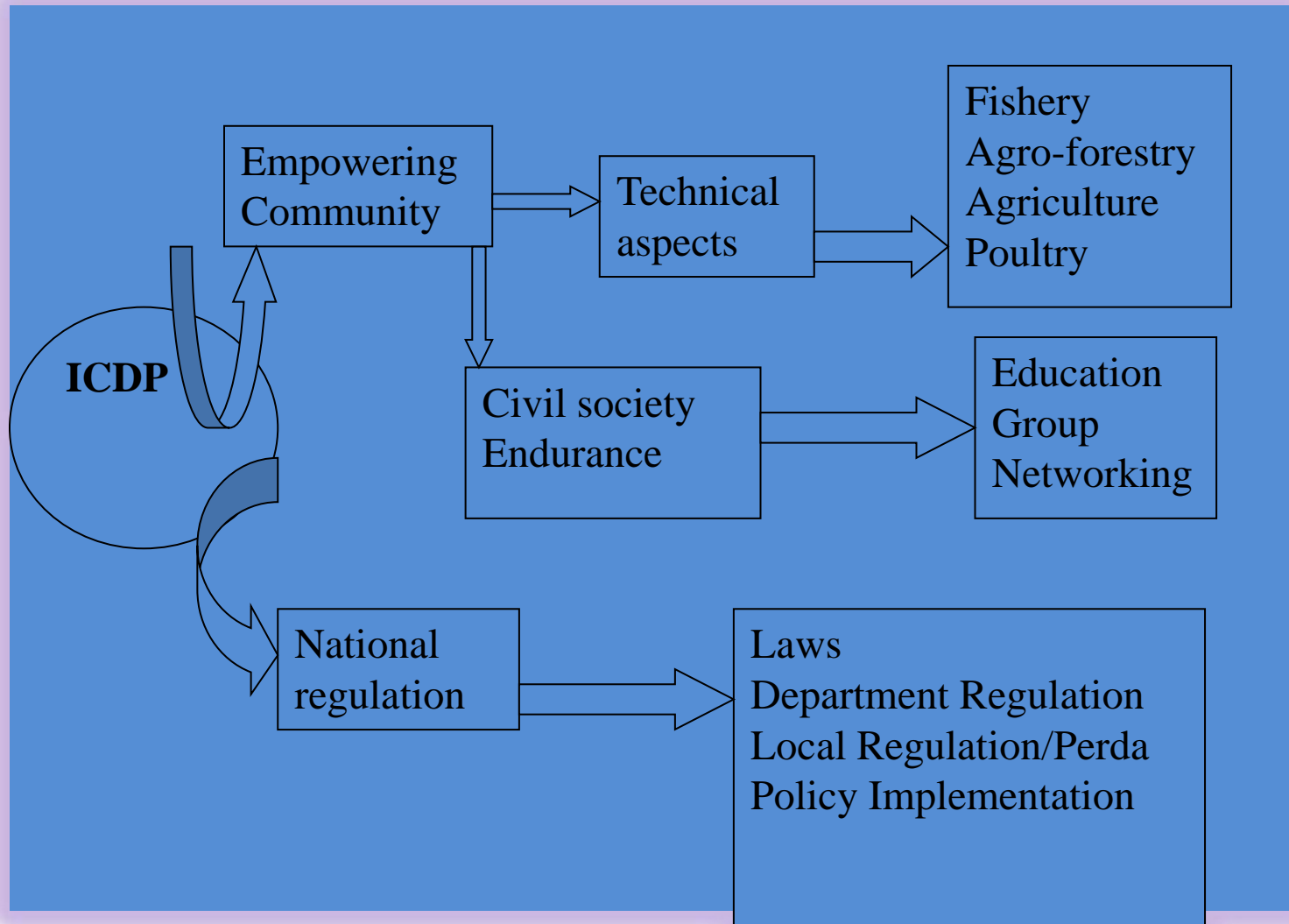
Logging cutting of Yakusugi brought by Troli.



Illegal Logging trees in TNTP, Sekonyer River, Photo by ELA, 2001.

STAKEHOLDERS MOVEMENT ON MANAGING NATIONAL PARK





World Education NGO is implementing ICDP (Integrated Conservation Development and Empowering) program in Local Community TNTP

NATIONAL PARK AND ITS STRATEGIC FUNCTION



National Park:

to preserve beautiful scenic areas, forest ecosystem, and special natural movement.

Its Strategic Function:

to protect catchment area; hydrology; watershed; to produce O₂ (Carbon sink); cultural and historical value; socio-economic; educational; ecological services; research; eco-tourism, etc.

The mission:

to conserve natural resources and to provide public with access to nature for their enjoyment.

PARTNERSHIP MANAGEMENT AMONG STAKEHOLDERS

In case of Yakushima (NP and WH):

- 1) Ministry of Environment with Forestry Agency to name various of trees, plants, forest boards, constructing feet steps and to reduce the number of deer and monkey. Because their population are threaten plants, trees and farmers farm.
- 2) Ministry of Environment Officer with Local Government Yakushima to construct and maintain street for transporting passengers/tourist until national park and world heritage area.
- 3) Local Government with Tourist Agency Association to keep and disseminate regulation on maintaining forest ecosystem. For instance: to bring “portable toilet’ every tourist to Jomonsugi.
- 4) Park Management Officer with Ministry of Environment to sell ticket, keeping security, to arrange parking area, constructing shelter and chairs including recreation area.

COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT

In case of Indonesia (TNTP):

- 1) National Park Office with Friends of National Park Foundation (FNPF) on animal breeding, forest rehabilitation and reforestation program;
- 2) World Education (USA) with Directorate General of Forest Protection and Natural Conservation (PHKA Directorate General) and Local Government on making conservation and empowering local communities (education, poultry and agricultural program);
- 3) National Park Office with Orangutan International Foundation and Yayasan/Yayasan Orangutan Indonesia) to make care center and rehabilitation on Orangutan;
- 4) National Park Office with Illegal Logging Response Center/ILRC, local government and Police Regency Office to stop and crush actors for illegal logging activities

COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL, INSTITUTION, THE AREA WIDTH

JAPAN

Established in 1931 (law).

Location: in Conservation Forest

The total width : 5.4 million ha

Number: 401 units park. National Parks
30 units; Quasi-National Park 56;

Prefectural Natural Parks 315.

Institution: The natural Environment Bureau,
Ministry of Environment (MOE)

e.g. Yakushima area 31,015 ha

Various of plants, trees, animals.

INDONESIA

1974 (law)

Conservation Forest

18 million ha

50 units National Park

Institution: Directorate
General of Forest

Protection and Natural
Conservation, Ministry of Forestry.

Tanjung Puting area 305,000 ha.

Various of animals (Orangutan,
monkeys), trees and plants, etc.

Location Map of National Park, Quasi-National Park, Wilderness Area, Nature Conservation Area and World Heritage Area

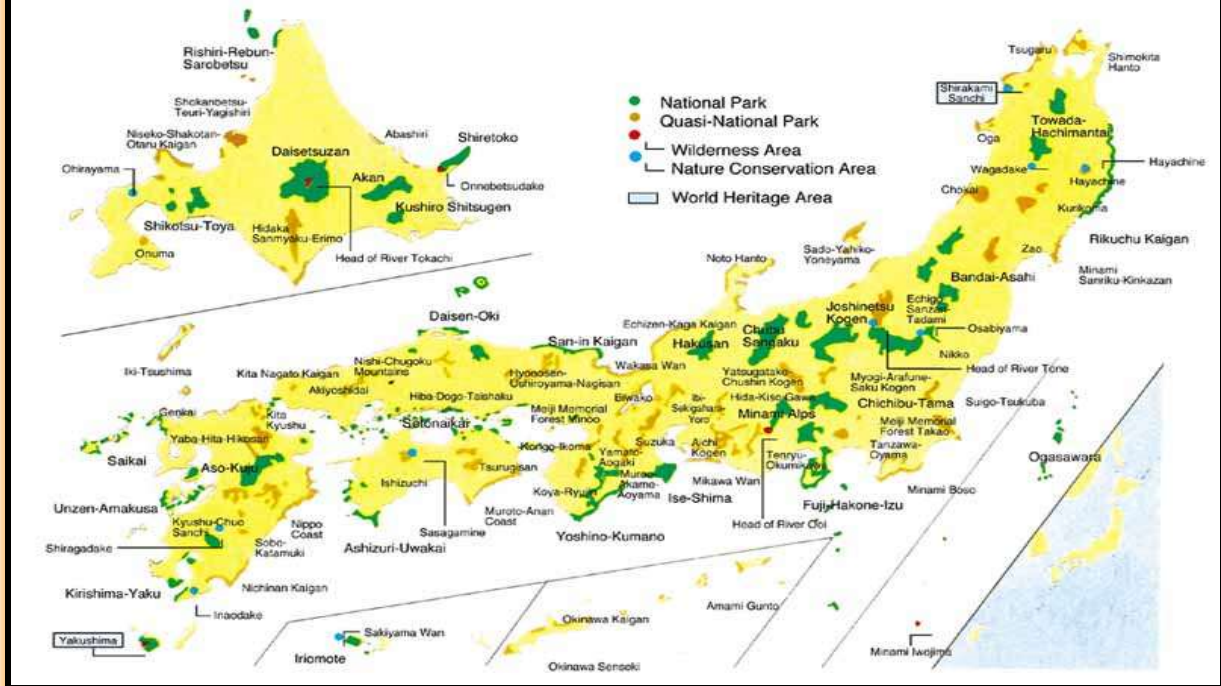


Table 1 Table of Area Figures for Natural Parks (ha)

Classification	Number of parks	Area of park	Percentage of total land area
National parks	30	2,091,163	5.533
Quasi-National Parks	56	1,362,613	3.606
Prefectural Natural Parks	315	1,977,528	5.233
Total	401	5,431,304 1)	14.372

Yakushima

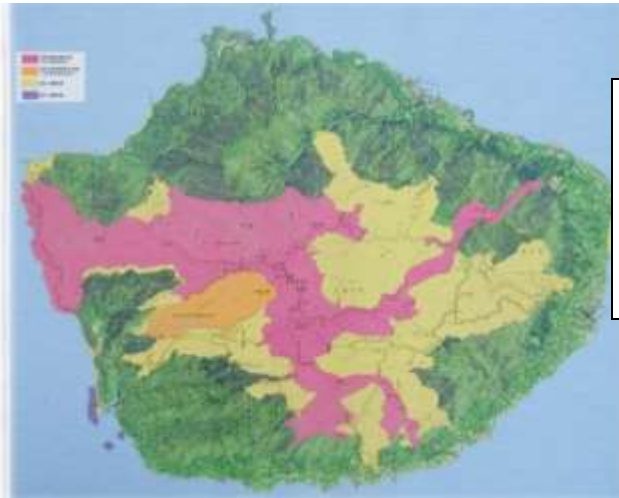
Japan

Yakushima area 31,015 ha

Protected area management:

- ❖ Wilderness area (1,219 ha): it has not been affected by the activities of human beings. It needs for natural environment to be conserved.
- ❖ National Park and World Heritage for eco-tourism (15,185 ha). e.g. Jomonsugi (5,000 yo), Kigen Sugi (3,000 yo,) in WH. Yakusugi land in National Park e.g.-Hahakosugi Cedar (2,600 yo), Buddasugi (1,800 yo), Tenchusugi (1,500 yo), plants and animals (deer and monkey).
- ❖ Forest Ecosystem Reserve: to protect plants and animals. Yakushima Forest Agency (Responsible).
- ❖ Natural Monuments: The Minister of Education (use HAKI) to decided certain animals, plants and trees as natural monuments.
-e.g. Jomonsugi (trees), Umigami (big turtle sea), plants.

Abbr: yo: years old



World Heritage area 20%	
National Park area 42%	
National forest area 80%	
Wilderness area	

Fig. Protected area of Yakushima

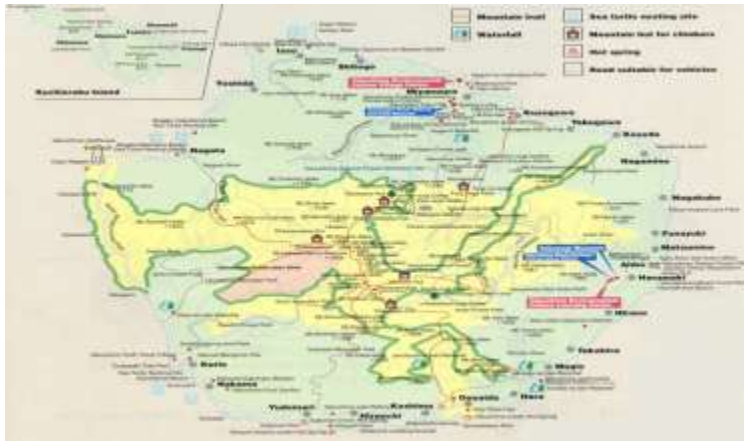
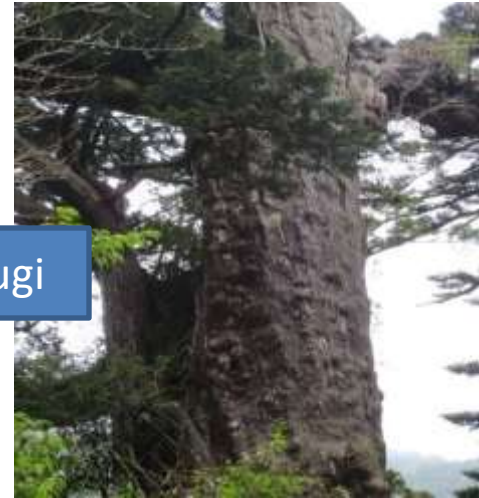


Fig. Yakushima as National Park and World Heritage

Yakushima Biodiversity



Jomonsugi



kigensugi



Gajamaru tree in
Isso Beach

Banyan tree in Isso
Beach





Macaque
(Monkey of
Yakushima)

Yakusika (Deer of
Yakushima)



The blue and red
Turtle

Nara deers



Inaka-hama Beach
in Nagata



Tourist Visit Yakushima (by Ship and Plane) after Designated World Heritage

Source: *Tane-Yaku-Kanko-Renraku Kyogikai* (Yakushima Tourist Bureau), Published by Yakushima Town Office Statistic, 2012.

Tourist

Year	Ship	Air plane	Total	Compare with previous year%
1996	195,880	56,958	252,838	98.5
1997	202,721	61,013	263,734	104.3
1998	211,288	68,447	279,735	106.1
1999	193,927	66,234	260,161	93.0
2000	191,570	71,507	263,077	101.1
2001	209,697	76,580	286,277	108.8
2002	204,531	85,004	289,535	101.1
2003	228,436	86,330	314,766	108.7
2004	203,271	90,561	293,832	93.3
2005	231,332	85,552	316,884	107.8
2006	251,239	81,985	333,224	105.2
2007	332,028	74,359	406,387	122.0
2008	310,531	75,456	385,987	95.0
2009	251,931	75,930	327,861	84.9
2010	258,062	75,157	333,219	101.6

THE MOST FAVORITE AREA

- ❑ World Heritage in Shiratani Unsuikyō: Jomosugi, Kigensugi, Mt. Miyanoura dake (1,935 m), etc.
- ❑ National Park in Yakusugi land: Arakawa forest path, Hahakosugi, Buddasugi, Tenchusugi, etc.

The key success of Yakushima management:

- ❖ -Professional: among stakeholders management.
- ❖ -Budget sufficient.
- ❖ - implementation of Law enforcement.

Indonesia: National Parks

- ❖ Total national parks are 50 units
 - ❖ World Heritage 6 units
 - ❖ Biosphere 6 units
 - ❖ Wetlands 3 units
 - ❖ Largely marine Parks 9 units
- In National Parks there are several zone:
- 1) Core or Nucleus zone : Wilderness area.
 - 2) Research zone: to develop research areas.
 - 3) Utilization zone ; to establish infra structure facilities (accommodation for visitors, museum.
 - 4) External zone/Buffer zone

4)





National Parks in Kalimantan



Bekantan (*Nasalis Larvatus*)



Tanjung Puting area



Male of Orangutan (*Pongo Pygmaeus*)

Biodiversity of TNTP



Fig. Sekonyer River besides TNTP



Peat Swamp forest in TNTP



Ramin wood as raw material for excellent furniture.



Ramin (*Gonystylus*) tree in TNTP. It categorized CITES.

TANJUNG PUTING BIDIVERSITY



Pohon Ulin (Eusideroxylon Zwageri).



Ulin wood as raw material for housing construction and floor.

CONTINUE



Sirap is used for roof house. It originally derives from Ulin Timber.

Visitors came to Tanjung Puting in 2004

No	Type of Activities	Foreign Visitors	Domestic Visitors
1	Tourist	580	444
2	Research	3	17
3	Film shooting	11	-
4	Volenteer	24	-
5	Official	-	-
	Total	618	461

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- ❑ The strategic function of National Park is to protect catchment area, hydrology, watershed, to produce O₂ (carbon sink), to keep storage of biodiversity, educational, ecological services, research, eco-tourism, etc.
- ❑ Illegal logging occurred in Tanjung Puting and giving Logging Concession for cutting yakusugi trees in Yakushima National Park by Taisho government that subsequently affect on environmental damage for instance deforestation, flood, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, lack of water in drought time, air pollution.
- ❑ Protected area is maintained by 'partnership' management among stakeholders in Yakushima National Park and World Heritage. It affects to booster tourist visiting Yakushima and has implication for extend of regional income for Yakushima government office and income generating for local community due to tourist services.

CONTINUE

❑ In contrast, Tanjung Puting is less developing in terms of protected area management through 'collaborative' management due to accountability and transparency management among stakeholders. This phenomenon eventually affects the lack of overseas and domestic tourists visiting Tanjung Puting and the regional income for local government (Kotawaringin Barat). Besides, lack of income generating for local community due to constraint