

# Collaborative Management : *Lesson From Leuser National Park and Ruteng Recreation Park in Indonesia*

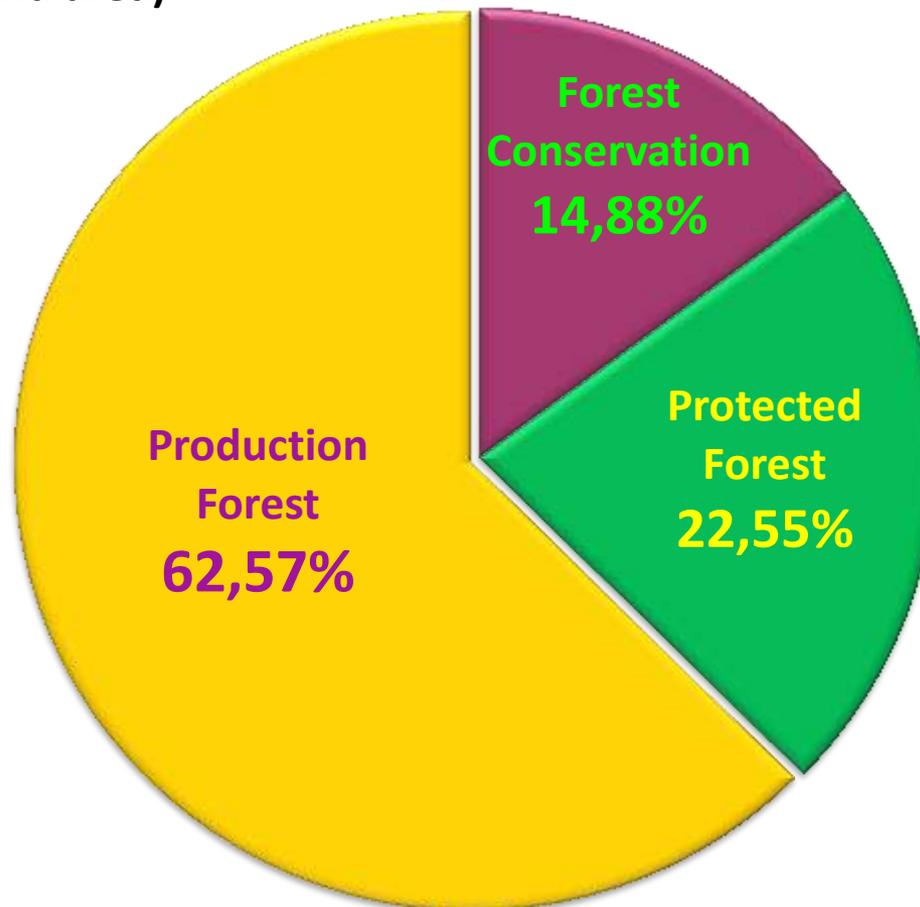


**Wiratno and Suyatno Sukandar**  
**DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation**  
**Ministry of Forestry - GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA**



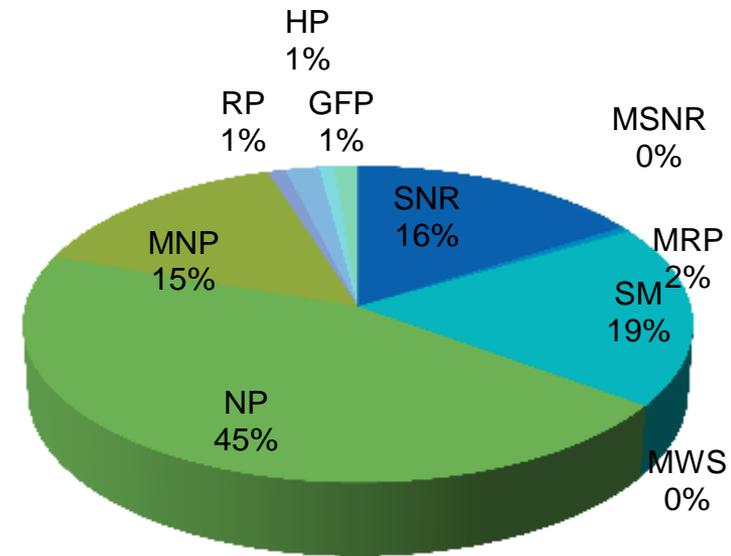
# Forest Area in Indonesia (Based on Function)

The Total Forest Area : 130,68 million ha  
(71% of Indonesia's land area)



# Conservation Areas in Indonesia

Function	Number	(Hectares)
Strict Nature Reserve	243	4.333.620,44
Marine SNR	5	152.610,00
Wildlife Sanctuary	73	5.052.973,64
Marine WS	2	5.220,00
National Park	43	12.284.031,34
Marine NP	7	4.043.541,30
Recreation Park	104	258.469,85
Marine RP	14	491.248,00
Hunting Park	14	225.103,94
Grand Forest Park	22	344.174,41
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>27.190.992,91</b>



# Location Map of Conservation Areas in Indonesia



- |  |                    |   |                   |
|--|--------------------|---|-------------------|
|  | Nature Reserve     |  | Recreation Park   |
|  | Wildlife Sanctuary |  | Grand Forest Park |
|  | National Park      |  | Hunting Reserve   |



# Leuser National Park

*North Sumatra and Aceh*

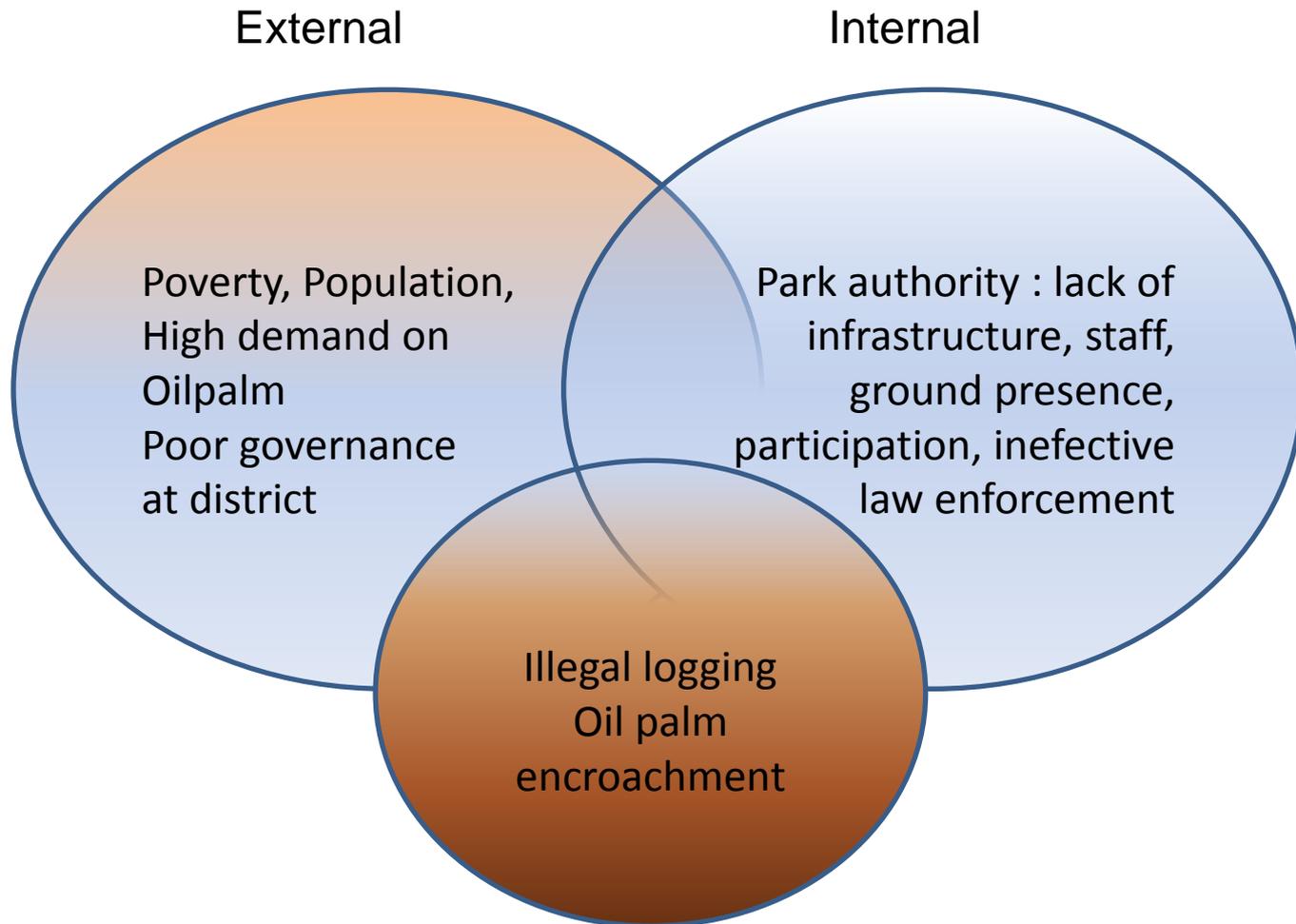
*1,000,000 Hectares*

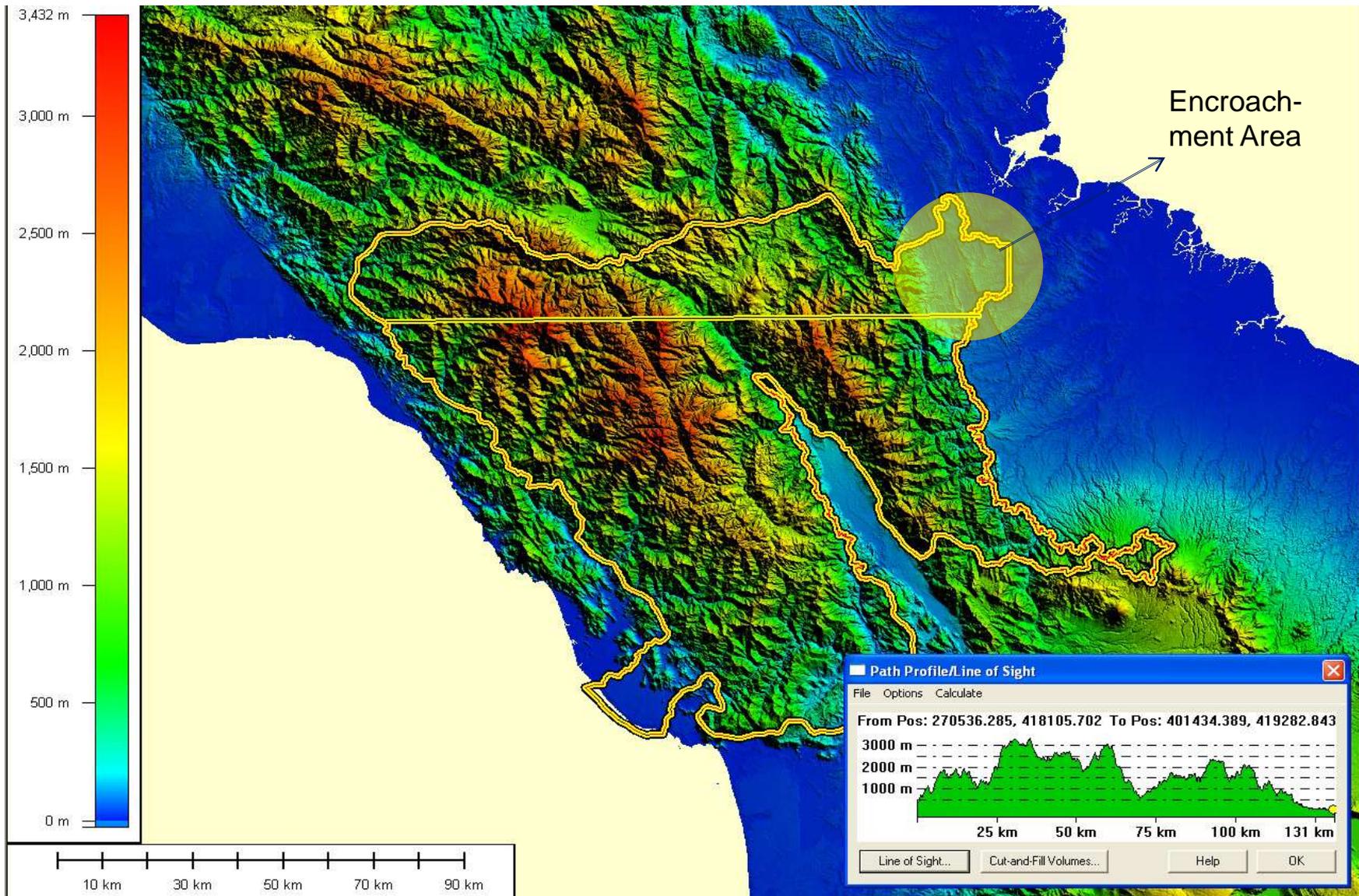
*- Biosphere Reserve, 1981*

*- Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra , 2004*



# Problem Statement





# Law Enforcement and Oilpalm Eradication



**NEW INITIATIVE :  
WORKING WITH COMMUNITY**



**Orangutan  
Ketambe Research Station  
Established since 1970**

**Tangkahan  
Community-based  
Ecotourism  
since 2000**

***Rafflesia  
lawangensis***



**Langkat District  
North Sumatra Province**



Participatory planning for Tangkahan Ecotourism, started in 2002, Supported by Indecon, Leuser Management Unit, and Park Authority











**Establish Tangkahan Ecotourism Board (LPT) in 2000**

**Community patrol and elephant patrol to protect ecotourism site and its surrounding area in the park**

**Park authority, FFI, Indecon, and UNESCO strengthen capacity of LPT to manage visitors**

## **Lessons from Tangkahan :**

**Collaboration with local leaders and local community increase awareness at local to protect the park. As part of the compensation, local institution (LPT) has the right to manage ecotourism activities in the park.**

**It requires paradigm shift, from security approach in protecting the park to involve local community in developing ecotourism. When local community get benefits and profits from ecotourism activities, they are willing to guard the park from damage, such as illegal logging and encroachment.**

**Local community is part of the solution if park authority set up appropriate programs that prepare from the bottom by involving local community and NGOs.**

# Ruteng Recreation Park

*Florest, East Nusa Tenggara Province*

*Three Pilars Collaboration :  
Adat Community – Church - Local Government  
(started 2012)*





Ranamese Lake at 1200 m asl







*Otus alfredi* ( Burung hantu mungil endemik Flores), 7cm.



*Paphiopedilum schoseri*), Anggrek Kantung Semar

Ranaka Summit, 2400 m asl



# Problem Statement



**Coffee farming is the main economic activity of villagers at 50 villages around Ruteng Recreation Park**



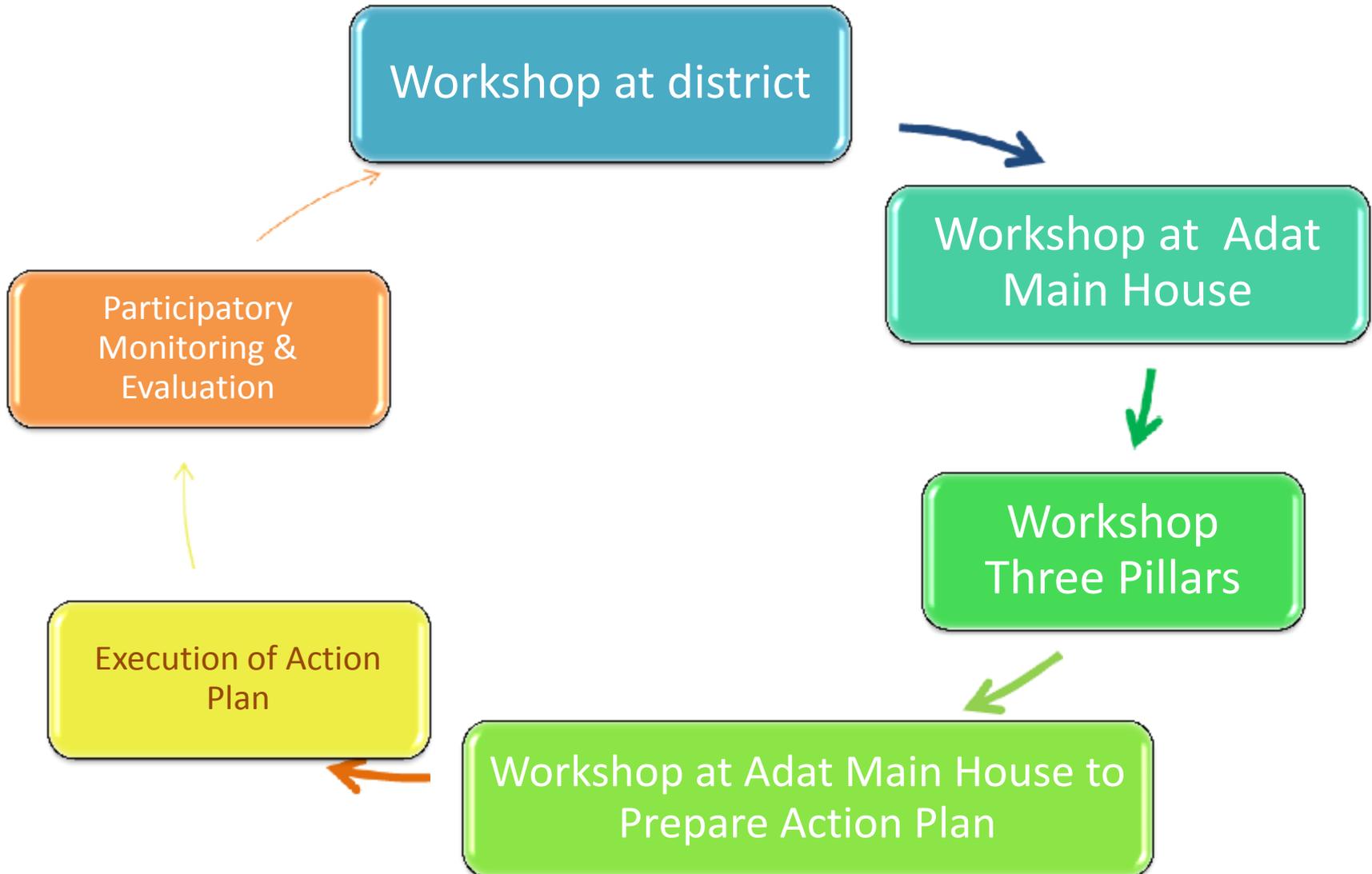
# Rationale

- Ruteng Recreational Park plays very important role in ecological functions, such as water supply for consumption, agriculture, hydropower.**
- Sustainability of water supply is the main concern of every pillars, even for everybody in Manggarai and East Manggarai Districts.**
- Illegal logging and encroachment increase due to poverty and population pressure.**
- Ruteng Recreation Park (RRP) authority can not work alone to manage the park due to lack of personnel, infrastructure, budget.**

# Why Three Pillars ??

- ❑ **Church exists since 100 years ago. It has significant role and influence to shape believe and way of living of the people up to village level.**
- ❑ **Local (district) government at Manggarai & East Manggarai responsible to develop welfare of the people nearby Ruteng Recreational Park.**
- ❑ **Costumary right still exists in the villages around Ruteng Recreational Park.**

# Developing Commitment Through Multilevel Workshop



# Progress up till September 2013

- ❑ **Three pillars are aware of the increasing environmental degradation in Ruteng Recreation Park due to illegal logging and encroachment. There is a need to work together in closer and integrated collaboration.**
- ❑ **Three pillars committ to follow up recommendation of workshops by preparing Joint Action Plan and how to support it through matching program or activities.**

# Lesson From Leuser NP and Ruteng Recreation Park

- ❑ **To develop genuine collaboration with community and local government requires long term commitment and trust. Trust can be achieved through intensive communication and cooperation by doing joint activities or project.**
- ❑ **The principles of building genuine collaboration are : mutual respect, mutual trust, and mutual benefits.**
- ❑ **Through collaborative work, collective awareness among key actors to conserve PA in more responsible ways can be achieved. Collective awareness is a prerequisite for collective action.**
- ❑ **Strong leadership is one of the key success factors for collaborative work in conserving PA.**



Thank You