



ASEAN HERITAGE PARKS (AHPs) Indonesia dan Peran SGP Indonesia dalam Perlindungan Taman Nasional sebagai AHP di Indonesia

Disampaikan dalam acara ACB-SGP Talks 20 Mei 2020

Nining Ngudi Purnamaningtyas
Direktorat Konservasi Keanekaragaman Hayati
Direktoral Jenderal Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam dan Ekosistem
Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan

20 Mei 2020



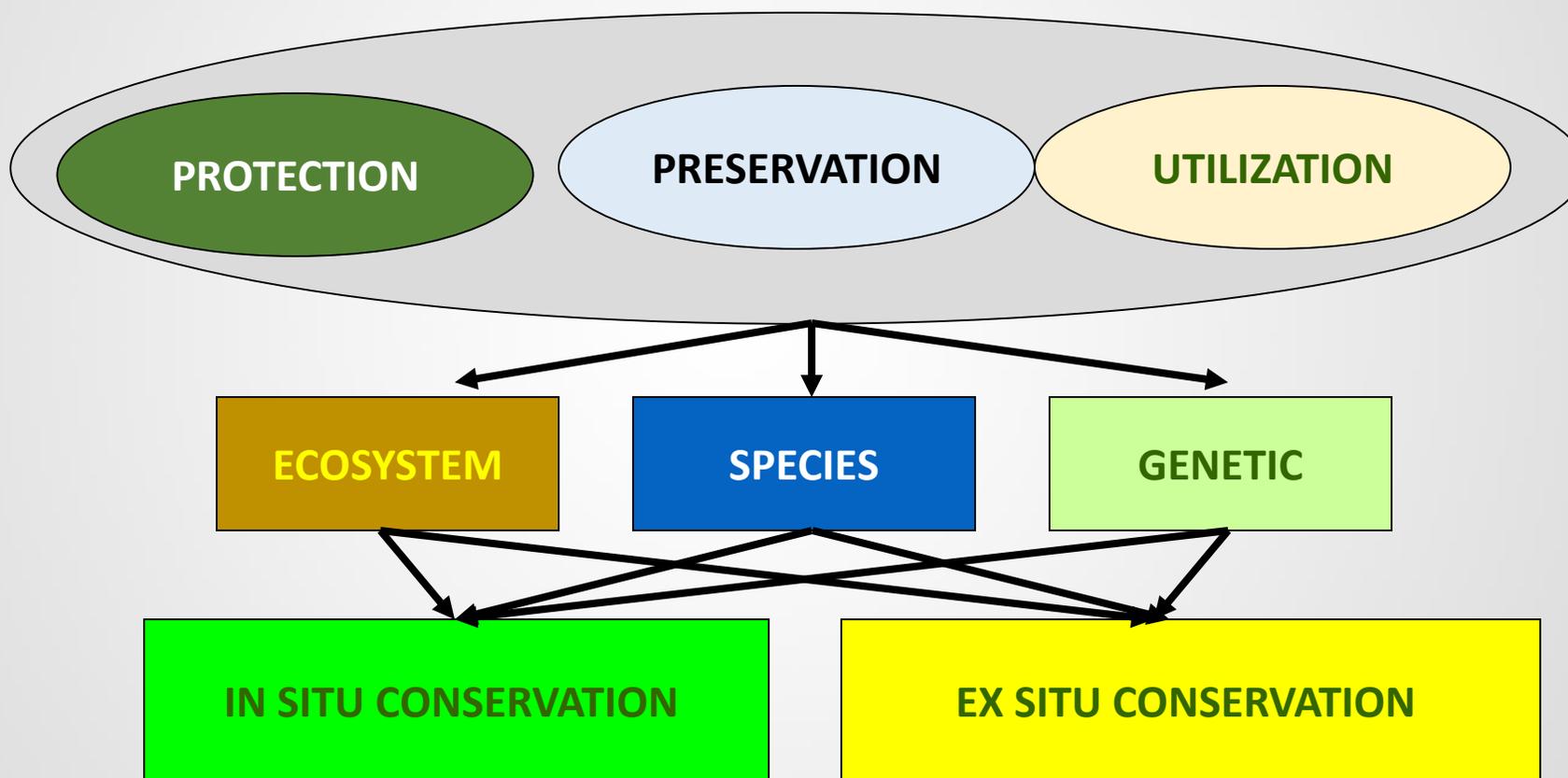
OUTLINE

1. Konservasi Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia
2. Kerjasama ASEAN dan perannya dalam perlindungan Keanekaragaman Hayati ASEAN
3. Peran *Small Grant Program* (SGP) Indonesia dalam perlindungan Keanekaragaman Hayati Indonesia



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BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION STRATEGY





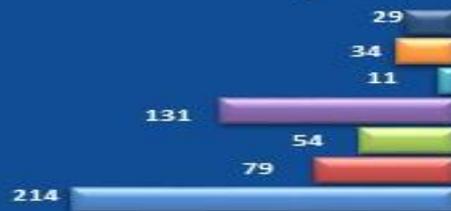
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PENGELOLAAN 552 KAWASAN KONSERVASI DENGAN LUAS 27,14 HEKTAR



DATA DIREKTORAT PIKA, Des 2017

Jumlah KK (Unit)



Luas (ha)



552 TOTAL 27.140.369,02

TAMAN NASIONAL BARU:

TN Zamrud (Riau), TN Gunung Maras (Babel), TN Gandang Dewata (Sulbar).

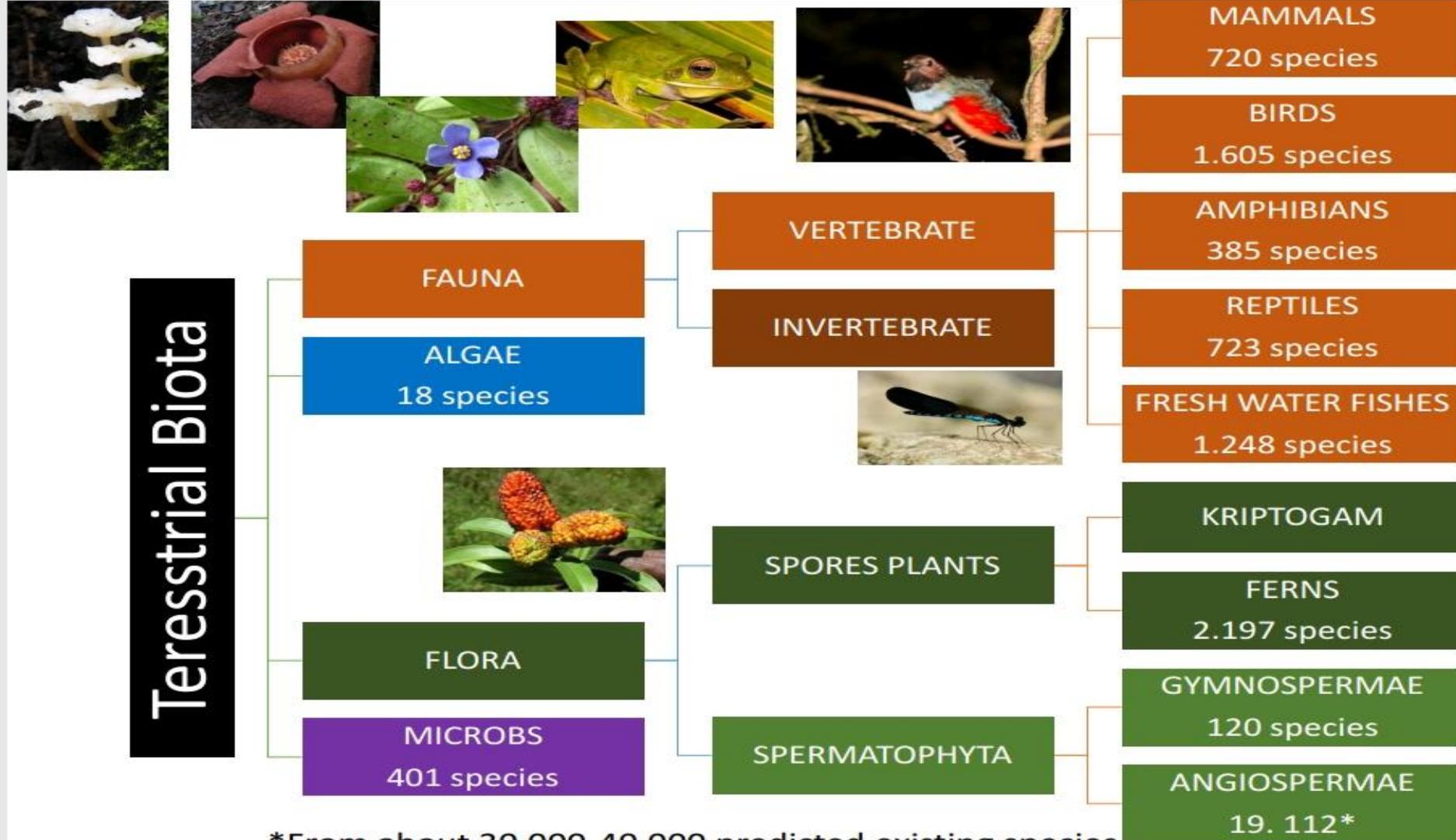
STATUS INTERNASIONAL KAWASAN KONSERVASI:



SPECIES DIVERSITY



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*From about 30.000-40.000 predicted existing species

GENETIC DIVERSITY



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Kambing kacang



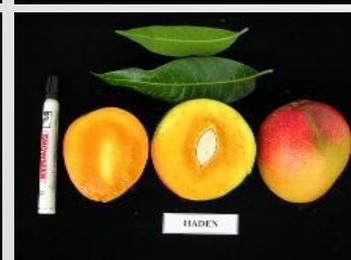
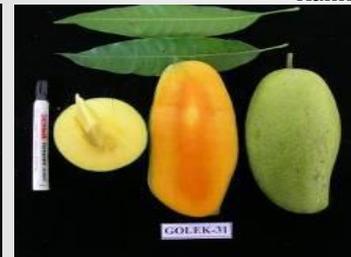
Kambing ettawa



Kambing jawarandu



Kambing gembrong





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Indonesia merupakan rumah dari lebih 300.000 jenis satwa liar atau sekitar 17% dari jenis satwa liar yang ada di dunia.



720 jenis mamalia
 (13% dari jumlah mamalia dunia)



1.605 jenis burung
 (16% dari jumlah burung dunia)

Latar Belakang

Manusia memanfaatkan barang dan jasa menggunakan TSL:



Pangan



Energi



Mata Pencaharian



Obat-obatan



Sandang dan Papan

Sumber: IBSAP, 2016

Permasalahan dan Ancaman



Konversi lahan menjadi non-hutan, alih fungsi kawasan hutan



Zoonosis dan Invasive Alien Species (IAS)



Konflik manusia-satwa liar, perburuan



Peredaran dan Perdagangan TSL ilegal

Isu Strategi

**Konservasi Insitu:
 Perlindungan TSL**

**Konservasi Eksitu:
 Pemanfaatan TSL**



Apa yang kita kerjakan.. di Indonesia →



kita harus bangga pada INDONESIA



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Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity

THE VISION

"By 2010, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."

The Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Target 1: Address underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government activities

Target 2: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable consumption and production patterns, as the underlying causes, necessary to meet the needs of present and future generations, are the major drivers of biodiversity loss

Target 3: Improve the status of biodiversity by reducing the current rate of loss, and restoring ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 4: Reduce the impact of invasive alien species on biodiversity and native species, and control and manage the use of genetic resources and biotechnology

Target 5: Enhance the resilience of ecosystems through the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 6: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 7: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 8: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 9: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 10: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 11: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 12: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 13: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 14: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 15: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 16: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 17: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

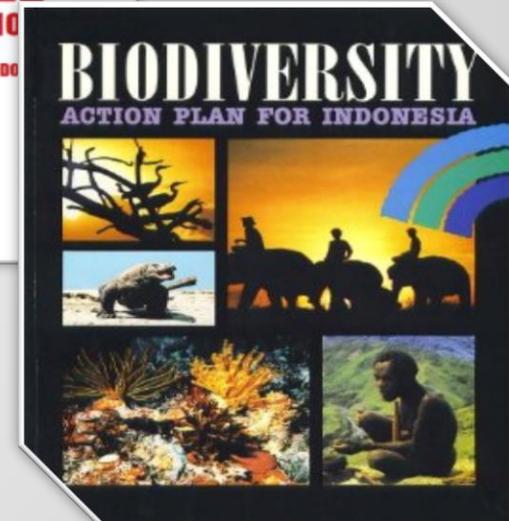
Target 18: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 19: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 20: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 21: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness

Target 22: Increase the number of protected areas and significantly improve their management and effectiveness



- ❖ Target nasional pengelolaan kehati tahun 2015-2020 disusun mengikuti kerangka *Aichi Targets* (AT) sebanyak 20 target global yang disesuaikan kondisi dan kebutuhan nasional.
- ❖ Target Nasional (TN) pengelolaan kehati tahun 2015-2020 sebanyak 22 target



25.600 desa atau **34,1%** adalah desa yang di pinggir hutan (total desa Indonesia 74.954 desa) → > **6.800** desa pinggir Kawasan Konservasi (27 Jt Ha)

Kemitraan Konservasi → merupakan roda yang digunakan untuk menyambung antara kepentingan Kawasan dengan kebutuhan masyarakat

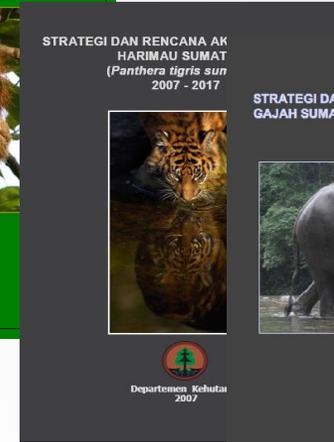
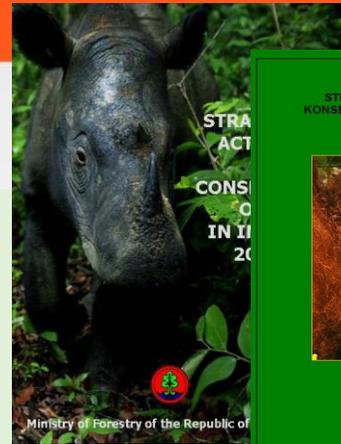
112 PKS → 115.000 ha in 27 UPT (77 UPT)



Species Conservation



- Strategi and Action Plan (SRAK)
- Pemantauan dan Monitoring (RBM/SMART RBM/Patroli)
- Koridor
- Penyelamatan satwa
- Pusat Konservasi/sanctuary
- Pencegahan peredaran ilegal



1. Sumateran Tiger
2. Elephant Sumatera
3. Elephant Kalimantan
4. Orangutan
5. Sumatran Rhino
6. Helmeted hornbill (Rangkong gading)
7. Pengelolaan Jenis Asing Invasif di Indonesia
8. Pangolin
9. Elang Flores
10. Monyet Yaki
11. Maleo

Barumun Nagari Wildlife Sanctuary



Konservasi Elang



Whale Shark Center TN Teluk Cendrawasih



Pelestarian Anggrek Lereng Merapi





• Jalak Bali
Jumlah populasi di TN Bali Barat:
2015: 31 → 2019: 191



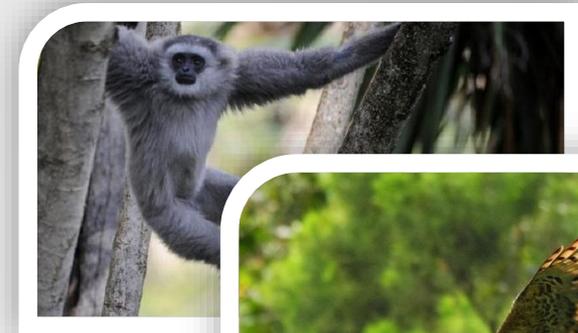
Badak Jawa
Jumlah populasi di TN Ujung Kulon:
2015: 63 → 2019: 68



Gajah Sumatera
Jumlah populasi di Site Monitoring:
2015: 611 → 2018: 693



Harimau Sumatera
Jumlah populasi di Site Monitoring:
2015: 180 → 2018: 220
SWTS → island wide survey masih dilakukan



2015: 546 → 2018: 1107

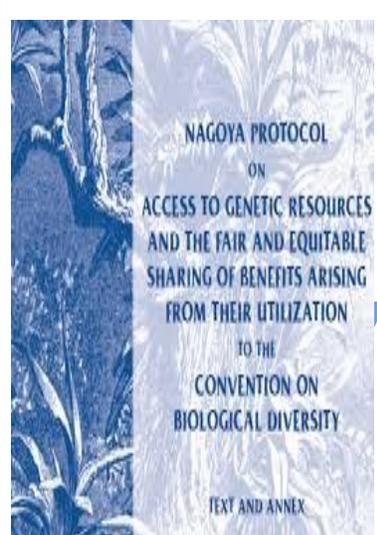


2015: 91 2018: 113

Genetic level

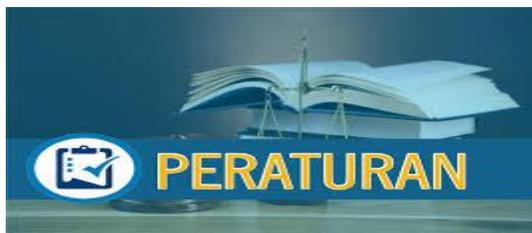


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Database:

- *Profil Kehati (provinsi/kab)*
- *Inventarisasi potensi bioprospeksi (Jamur morel, dll)*
- *Laporan Hasil penelitian keanekaragaman hayati*
- *Kuota Tangkap/Ambil Tumbuhan dan Satwa Liar*



(UU No.11/2013)

Untuk SDG Liar → PermenLHK No P.02/2018

Tanaman pertanian;

- Permentan No. 15/2009,
- Permentan 37/2011,
- Permentan 217/2018,
- Peraturan Kepala LIPI No.9/2014



Implementasi dan efektifitas akses SDG species liar dan pembagian keuntungannya dikembangkan Balai Kliring (<http://www.abschindonesia.menlhk.go.id>)

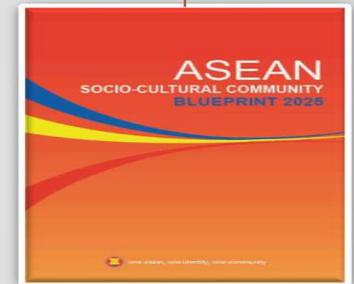
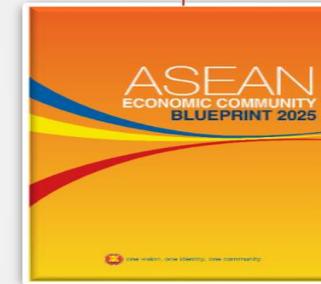
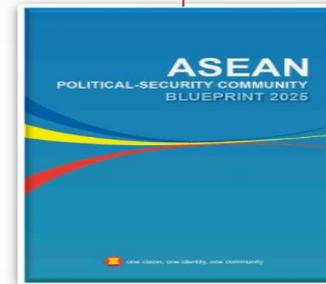


“

Where we are in ASEAN?”



ASEAN SINGLE IDENTITY →



The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)

committed to lifting the quality of life of its people
 → welfare and well-being at the heart of its activities

- Culture and Information
- Education, Youth and Sports
- Social Welfare and Development
- Gender
- Labour

- Civil Service
- Rural Development and Poverty Eradication
- **Environment**
- Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance
- Health

Institutional Framework



**Governing Board
of ACB**

Informal ASEAN Ministerial ke-9 pada tanggal 27 September 2005. → Agreement on Establishment of ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity.

Indonesia ttd 31 Agustus 2005 → Ratifikasi Perpres No. 100 tahun 2017 tanggal 6 November 2019 → endowment sebesar USD 50.000 untuk ASEAN Biodiversity Fund

**ASEAN
Ministerial Meeting on
Environment (AMME)**



**ASEAN Senior Officials
on the Environment
(ASOEN)**



AWGNCB

ASEAN Working Group on
Nature Conservation and
Biodiversity

AWGCME

ASEAN Working Group on
Coastal & Marine
Environment

AWGWRM

ASEAN Working Group on
Water Resources
Management

AWGESC

ASEAN Working Group on
Environmentally Sustainable
Cities

AWGCC

ASEAN Working Group on
Climate Change

AWGCW

ASEAN Working Group
on Chemicals & Waste

AWGEE

ASEAN Working Group on
Environmental Education

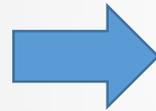
ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHP)



ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHP) atau Taman Warisan ASEAN → mencerminkan keunikan, keanekaragaman dan nilai-nilai kepentingan ASEAN

- kawasan lindung yang memiliki nilai konservasi tinggi,
- melestarikan spektrum lengkap ekosistem

Penetapan: Menteri yang menangani lingkungan hidup dan kehutanan di negara2 ASEAN → Deklarasi ASEAN tentang ASEAN Heritage Parks pada 29 November 1984



49
AHP di 10
negara
ASEAN



Perbandingan Pendanaan Konservasi (per Ha) Indonesia Vs Negara Lain



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Ref: *Mc Quinistance, dkk (2006) Nining Ngudi (2010) KSDAE (2020)*





Meningkatkan perlindungan keanekaragaman hayati sejalan dengan kepentingan populasi lokal yang secara langsung bergantung pada AHP tertentu dan daerah yang berdekatan.

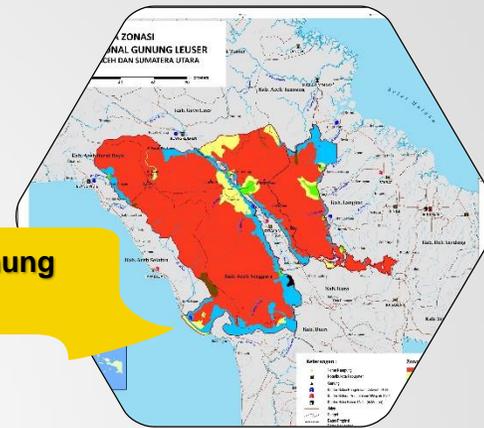
Meningkatkan mata pencaharian masyarakat yang secara langsung bergantung pada sumber daya di dalam dan sekitar AHP.

Memperkuat peran ACB dalam mempromosikan perlindungan keanekaragaman hayati di antara negara-negara anggota ASEAN.

3 Komponen Desain SGP Indonesia



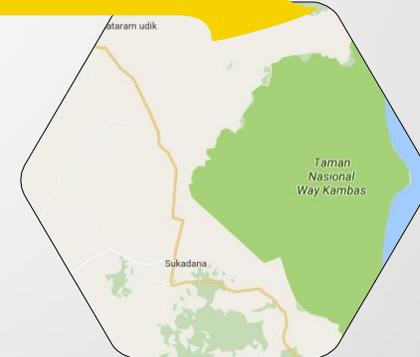
Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser



- World Heritage → TRHS
- Home of Umbrella species Gajah Sumatera, Orang utan Sumatera, Harimau Sumatera dan Badak Sumatera

PILOT PROJECT

Taman Nasional Way Kambas



- Low land secondary ecosystem → Hutan tropis, rawa, dan pantai.
- Habitat → umbrella and key species → Gajah Sumatera, Harimau Sumatera dan Badak Sumatera, Tapir dan Beruang



4 Bidang Tema Fokus SGP Indonesia untuk menjawab permasalahan di atas



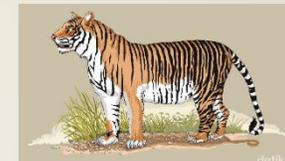
PENEGAKAN HUKUM

Dukungan bagi pos pemeriksaan jalan, *ranger station*, patroli reguler, patroli masyarakat, penguatan basis data, dan pelatihan terkait penegakan hukum.



PENGUATAN MANAJEMEN TAMAN NASIONAL

Pembentukan forum multi-stakeholder, perencanaan, pengembangan model manajemen partisipatif, penetapan wilayah dan pelaporan tahunan.



PENGELOLAAN HABITAT & SPESIES

Pengendalian kebakaran hutan, restorasi ekosistem, reboisasi dan penghilangan spesies invasif, pelestarian spesies, dan pelatihan yang dibutuhkan.



PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT

Dukungan bagi fasilitator pemberdayaan masyarakat, kegiatan-kegiatan terkait pelatihan pemberdayaan masyarakat, pengembangan peraturan desa, dan dukungan penguatan kapasitas bidang-bidang usaha mata pencaharian masyarakat.



Terima Kasih