



Indonesia Country Report on Climate Change & Tourism

House of Representatives
of the Republic of Indonesia

INDONESIA AT A GLANCE



± **237 million** people

More than **17,100** islands, **129** volcanoes

More than **300** distinct native ethnicities

742 different languages and dialects

Indonesia is the **largest archipelago** and the fourth most populous country in the world.

Extending **5,120 km** from east to west and **1,760 km** from north to south, with total land area **1.9 million km²** and **7.9 million km²** (including sea)

MEGA BIODIVERSITY: Terrestrial



16% of the world's reptiles and amphibians



35 primate species, 25% endemic



121 butterflies species,
44% endemic



17% of the world's
birds, 26% endemic



12% of the world's mammals,
36% endemic

Moreover, the percentage of
endemic flora in Papua
reaches 60-70%

Forest Diversity

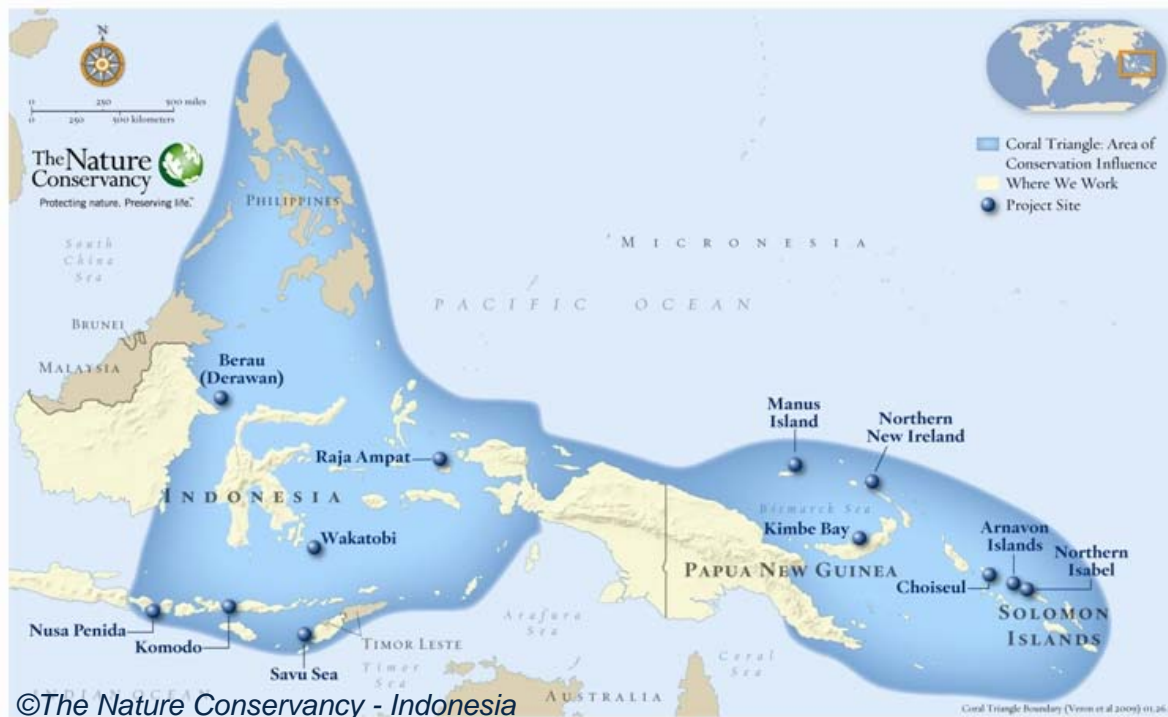
About **59%** of terrestrial
areas in Indonesia are
tropical forest or **10%** from
the total forest area in the
world (Stone, 1994).

There are about **110 million Ha** of the total
Indonesia's forest classified as preserved
forest which **18.7 million Ha** are
conservation area, including:

51 National Park
Nature Recreation Park
Nature Reserve
Protected Forest

MEGA BIODIVERSITY: Marine

Coral Golden Triangle



Indonesia has approximately **50.875 km²** of coral reefs. If this conservative estimate is accurate, it means that **51%** of the South East Asia region's coral reefs and **18%** (284.300 km²) of the world's coral reefs are found in Indonesian waters.

-World Resources Institute



This abundance of coral reefs is not only contributed to **biodiversity**, but also to **science and economic development** in Indonesia and the world



ALL OF THEM IS A BIG ASSET FOR TOURISM

BUT

**AT THE SAME TIME, THEY ARE FACING
THREATS CAUSED BY THE IMPACT OF
CLIMATE CHANGE**

THEREFORE

**TOURISM AS A SECTOR SHOULD
CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE CHANGE
REDUCTION INITIATIVES**



destination level

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON TOURISM

Facts & Figures



Flooding | ©AP Photo_Irwin Fedriansyah

The rise of sea level in Indonesia has caused changes of water current, enlarged damages of mangrove forest, intrusion of sea water to land, and the loss of small islands

About 20-30 % of flora and fauna species will become extinct if the temperature rises 1,5°C. If temperature rises 3°C extinction will reach up to 40-70% of species.



*Satellite view of forest firing in Borneo
©Google Earth*

Main contributors of GHG emission are forestry and energy. **Forestry** sector contributes as much as **75%** of total GHG emission produced in Indonesia, while **energy and transportation** contribute as much as **25%**.

destination level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

National Government of Indonesia has collectively joined forces via its ministries to respond to climate change reduction initiatives. Indonesia had also hosted UNFClimate Change Conference in Bali, 2007.

Regulation

Indonesia aims to reduce GHG emissions by 26 percent by 2020

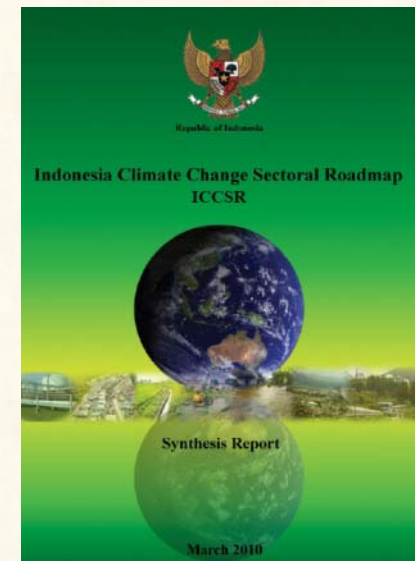
Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR)

Set national goals, sectoral targets, milestones and priorities for actions with regards to adaptation and mitigation of climate change for all affected sectors (*water, agriculture, marine and fishery, health, energy, forestry and peat land, waste, industry, and transportation sector*).

Serve as detailed policy guidance and mainstreaming tool for the sectoral and cross-sectoral development programs to take up climate change into all aspects of development planning

Proper hotel standard

Endorsed by by Ministry of Environment



destination level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Program and Project

Reducing Emission from Deforestation in Developing countries (REDD) implemented by Ministry of Forestry
<http://redd-indonesia.org/en/>

Reforestation program by the GoI: One Billion Tree Program

Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI)

Action plan includes implementation of programs in each country and priority seascapes; development of marine protected areas network; alternative livelihood programs; and establishment of a rapid alert system for marine biodiversity in the Coral Triangle.

<http://www.cti-secretariat.net>

Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program (COREMAP)

long-term program initiated by GoI to protect, rehabilitate, and achieve sustainable use of the Indonesian coral reefs and their associated ecosystems which, in turn, enhance the welfare of the coastal communities.

<http://www.coremap.or.id>



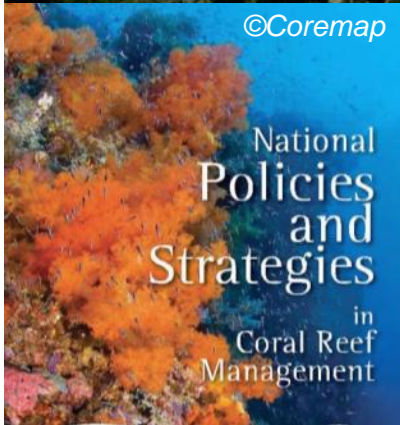
©Sriwijaya Pos



©REDD - Indonesia



©CTI



©Coremap

destination level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Although not yet mandated in the ICCSR; Ministry of Culture and Tourism supports and encouraged all initiatives in tourism sector. MoCT has been focusing its contribution in 3 major initiatives: by **policy and regulation**; **program and project**; and **award**

Policy and Regulation

Law No.10/2009 on Tourism

It underlines the importance of sustainable tourism development for Indonesia

Program and Project

UNWTO Tourism Development Linking Biodiversity (implemented 2007-2009)

UNWTO Energy Efficiency for Sustainable Tourism in Pangandaran (to be implemented in 2011)

Award

Trihita Karana

Citra Pesona Wisata Award by Ministry of Culture and Tourism



destination level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Local government initiatives

Aceh Green is progressive vision of provincial government of Aceh on new development of Aceh, which highlights its consideration of sustainable use of natural resources and equitable distribution to local community.

One of its program is plan and supervise the involvement of Aceh government in Reducing Emissions from forest Deforestation and Degradation, particularly in **carbon trading**; as well as management of environmental services.



destination level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Local government initiatives

Bali Green Province

Initiated on 22 February 2010, Bali Green Province is the commitment of provincial government of Bali with district and city government; private sector, NGO, academics, and local community groups. It **aims** to achieve Bali as a clean, healthy, comfortable, beautiful, and sustainable destination.

BGP has developed 3 core programs, which are: **Green Economy, Green Culture, and Bali Clean and Green**



destination level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Local government initiatives

Pangandaran

As a major tourism destination in West Java, Pangandaran faces both opportunities and threats from tourism. Continuous degradation of natural resources and cultural values are the cost it has to pay.

Supported by UNWTO and MoCT; local community of Pangandaran and local government of Ciamis have initiated tourism planning which combine environmental consideration and biodiversity conservation to tourism development. Local community groups have started **adaptation** initiatives by developing coral adoption tours for tourists. UNWTO and MoCT will continue its support until 2012 in developing **mitigation** measures in Energy Efficiency program; together with local hotel, tour operators, and bussiness.



Coral Adoption in Pangandaran
NGO + MoCT + UNWTO



Individual operation level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Environmentally-friendly Hotel

At the moment there are quite many environmentally friendly hotels operating in Indonesia. It ranges from international chain hotels who have received international awards; local chain lodges, and also small lodges.

Gran Melia Jakarta

Received GREEN GLOBE 21 Benchmarked Certificate (2004) under the new GREEN GLOBE 21 Certification program. It has a series of **mitigation** measures, covering its energy and water consumption, waste production and disposal; as well as implementing an integrated environmental and social policy.

Lodges Indonesia

Ecolodge - local chain hotel is deeply committed to the conservation of this rich biodiversity area. All five lodges try to implement modest **mitigation** measures; while also contributing to **adaptation** initiative by putting a percentage of revenue to developing and supporting a range of conservation projects in the surrounding areas. Similar initiatives are also tried by other lodges, i.e. Sambodja.



Individual operation level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Indonesia EcoTour Alliance – IETA

This initiative rises from the concern of tour operators on the degrading quality of natural resources and of natural based tours in Indonesia. This alliance is a network of tour operators in Indonesia, which are selling environmentally and community friendly tours .

Both **mitigation** efforts and contribution to **adaptation** initiative are applied in their tours. The tours follow the Standard for Ecotourism Product. IETA members include: Sumatra Ecoventure (North Sumatra), PT. Indonesia Ecoventure (Jakarta), indonesiaecotravel.com, Pacey Tours (South Sulawesi), Likes Tours (Moluccas), Tangkoko EcoGuide (North Sulawesi), and many others



Individual operation level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

NEWTREES Program

This is an **adaptation** initiative, which initiated by WWF Indonesia and Garuda Indonesia on 7th December 2007. The Indonesian airline has supported the replantation of 100.000 new trees at 250 ha area at Sebangau National Park in Central Kalimantan.

At the moment, all trees have been planted. After plantation, the activities are continued by maintenance, monitoring, and nursery. All activities are conducted jointly with Sebangau National Park and the surrounding community groups.



Individual operation level

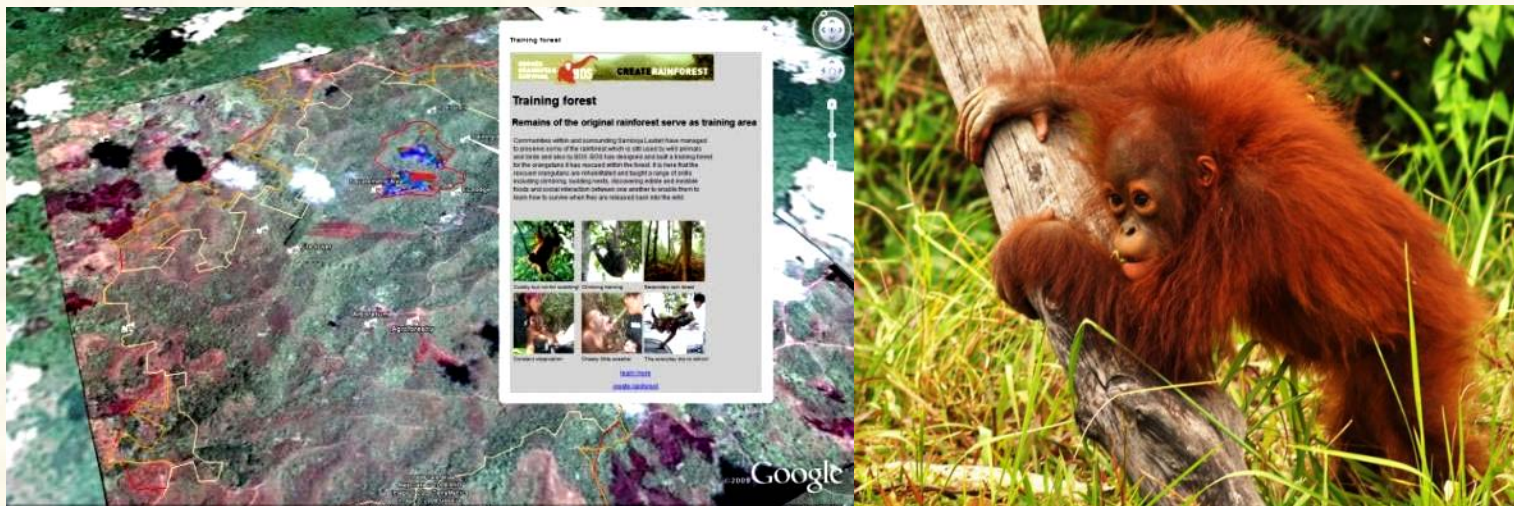
INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Forest Rehabilitation Program - BOS

Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (**BOS**) is an Indonesian non-profit environmental organization established in 1991 in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan.

Forest Rehabilitation Program (Sambodja Lestari)

Located in Kutai Kartanegara, particularly at four villages; *Margomulyo*, *Sei Merdeka*, *Amburawang Darat*, and *Tani Bakti*. The program covers 1,852.63 ha (end 2009), and 983.24 ha of the area has a Right to Use Certificate issued by the National Land Agency Board (BPN). This **adaptation** program was initiated by BOS Foundation and local government.



Individual operation level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Forest Rehabilitation Program – BOS

Forest Rehabilitation Program

Objective: transform unused lands into a productive forest and wildlife protection area; especially for the unreleasable orangutans due to diseases, old age, or handicap.

Samboja Lestari area is divided into 9 zones:

- Arboretum (72 ha),
- Forest School (75 ha),
- Orangutan Island (7 ha),
- Sunbear Sanctuary (58 ha),
- Visitor Plants (25 ha),
- Organic Farm/Compost (1 ha),
- Urban Forest (50 ha),
- Land Rehabilitation (1.561,63 ha).

The program integrates technology, academic, research and community empowerment

Create Rain Forest
NGO + Government

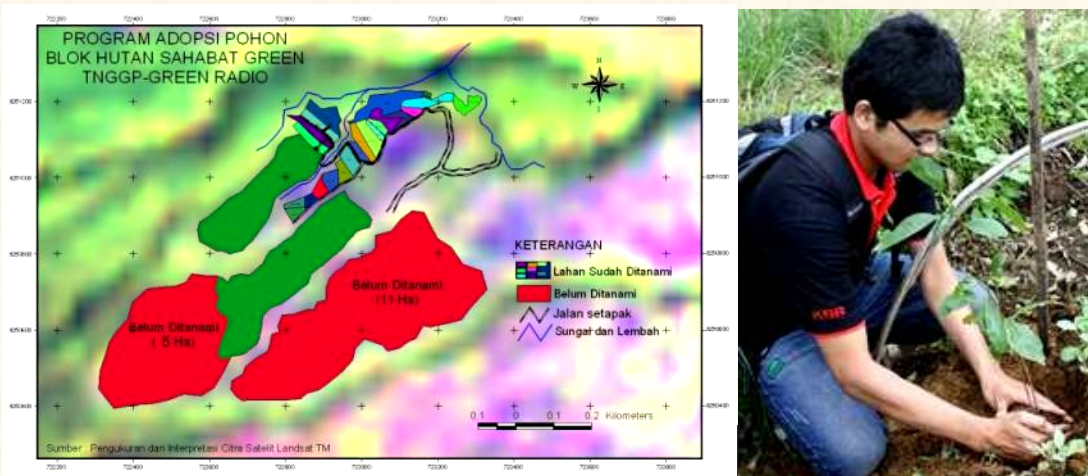
Individual operation level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Tree Adoption Program – Green Radio and Gede Pangrango NP

This *adaptation* initiative was started by Green Radio (an Indonesian radio station 89.2FM) that focuses on green issues together with Gede Pangrango National Park.

It resulted in the planting of 6.000 trees, the improvement of soil quality, and the provision of alternative production opportunities for local farmers. The Radio started its broadcasting on 28 February 2008. Currently it has about 200.000 listeners mainly made up of environmentally-concerned younger adults aged between 25 and 35.



© Green Radio

Adopt a Tree
Community Groups
+ Media +
Government



Individual operation level

INITIATIVES IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE



© Mangrove Action Project (MAP) - Indonesia



Mangrove Re-plantation & Rehabilitation
NGO + Community Groups

Individual operation level



OTHER DESTINATIONS IN RESPOND TO CLIMATE CHANGE



Bintan Island



Raja Ampat



Mount of Bromo

Wonderful Bintan Island



Terima Kasih
Thank you

