



INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: BIO-CULTURAL DIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION, AND MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

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1. OUTLINE FOR DISCUSSIONS

1. Indonesia: the Mega-Diversity Country, the Largest Archipelagic country of the world;
2. Environmental Pressures and Degradations in Indonesia;
3. Environmental Management in Indonesia: the Issue of Right-based Approach;
4. Factors Contributed to Intangible Cultural Heritage in Indonesia;
5. Concluding Remarks and Recommendations.



1. Indonesia as the Mega-diversity Country and the Largest Archipelagic country of the world:

- Mega-diversity country of the world: second rich in biodiversity after Brazil;
- The Largest Archipelagic Country in the world;
- Three hundreds more different ethnic groups, 700 living language spoken;
- 1,3% of the world land, but, hosting: 10% of the world plants; >10,000 species of vascular plants; 10% of the world's flowering species (estimated 25,000 flowering plants, 55% endemic);
- Indonesia has 42 unique land ecosystem and 5 unique ocean ecosystem;
- Indonesia has 17% of all species in the world; 12% of the world's mammals (515 species); 15% of amphibians dan reptiles (511 species - 29% endemic), Primates 35 species (18 % endemic); of birds, and 37% of fish species of the world.

Notes:

1) Imagine the world without Indonesia – thanks to Indonesia;

2) Bio-cultural Diversity: one Package which can not be separated!!!

Indonesian 'land' is (only) 1.3% of the earth land surface, but it hosts:

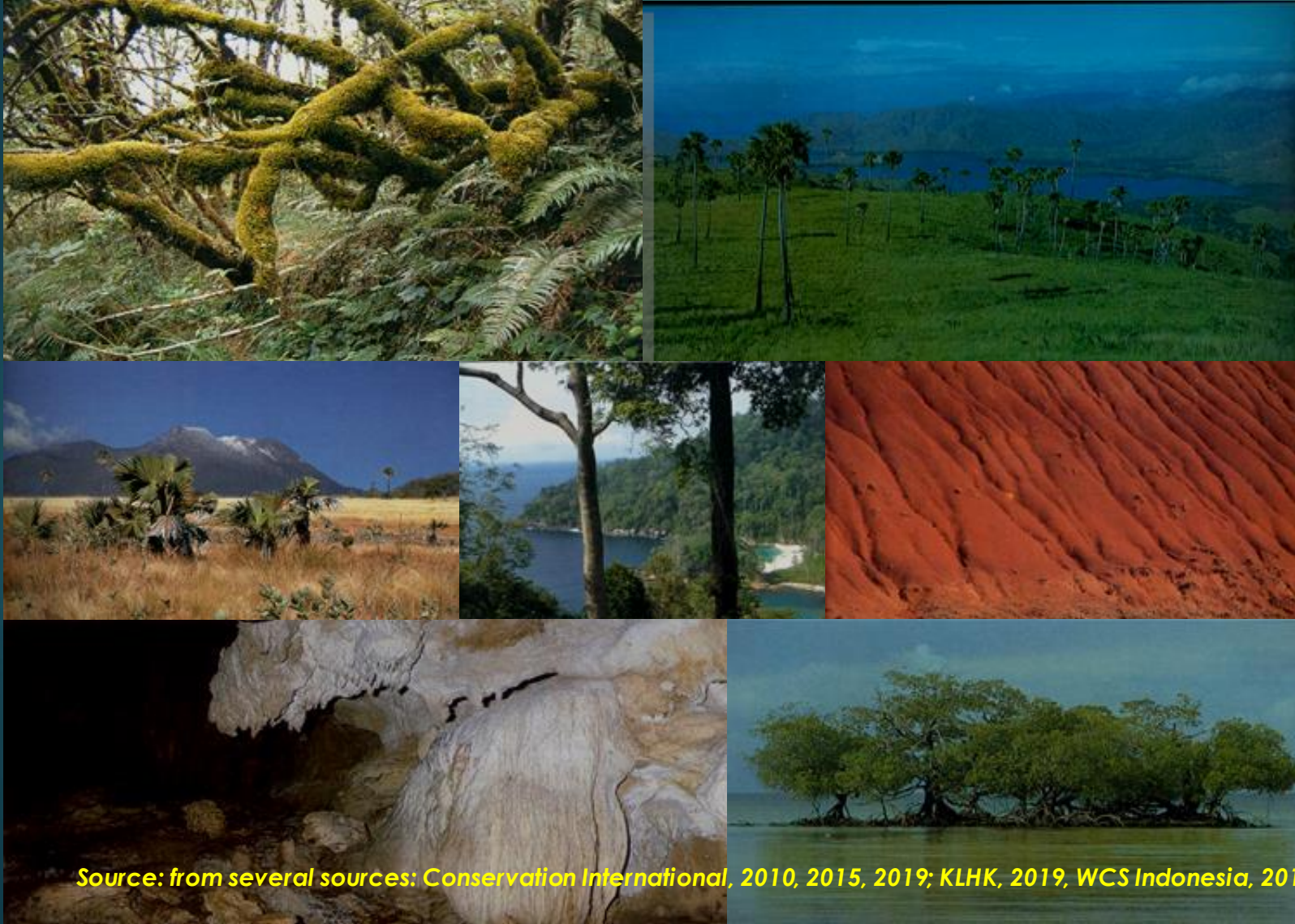
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- Indonesia has 566 national parks covering 36,069,368.04 million ha which consist of 490 terrestrial protected areas (22,540,170.38 ha) and 76 marine protected areas (13,529,197.66 ha);
- 10% of the world plants >10,000 species of vascular plants; 25,000-30,000 sp. flowering plants;
- The terrestrial protected areas include 43 National Parks, 239 Nature Reserves, 70 Game Reserves, 13 eHunting Parks, 22 Grand Forest Parks, and 103 Nature Tourism Parks.

Source: from several sources: Conservation International, 2010, 2015, 2019; KLHK, 2019; WCS Indonesia, 2015, 2018.

Indonesia's Biodiversity



Notes:

1) *Plants 38.000 species (55% endemic);*

2) *Freshwater fish 1400 species;*

3) *37 % species of ocean fish are living in Indone ocean!!*

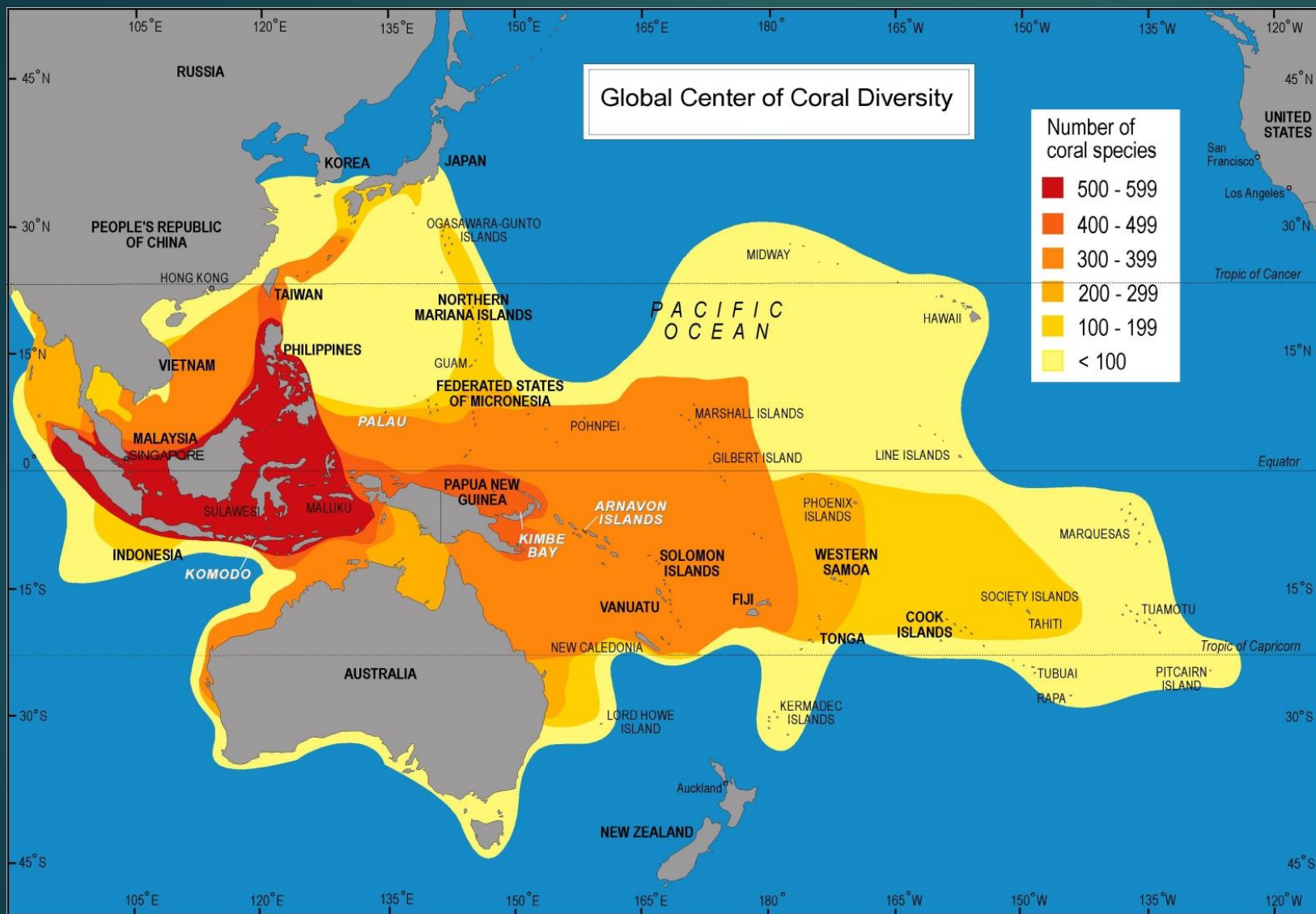
Source: from several sources: Conservation International, 2010, 2015, 2019; KLHK, 2019; WCS Indonesia, 2015, 2018.

Indonesia's Biodiversity



Notes:

1) The role of Indonesia (hot spot) is crucial in ensuring sustainability of the world (SDGs as well) – Indonesia Commitment and Responsibility is crucial!!!



Note: Contours show the maximum number of species likely to be found at a given locality.
Adapted from Veron (2000) "Corals of the World".
Produced by the Hawaii Natural Heritage Program in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy, May 2002.

The Nature Conservancy
Saving the Last Great Places

AIM
AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE

- The Coral Triangle – coral reefs: **Indonesia is the Richest!! But, only 25-30 % is still safe;**
- Marine protected areas comprise 4,589,006.10 ha which are managed by the local government.

Source: from several sources: Conservation International, 2010, 2015, 2019; KLHK, 2019, WCS Indonesia, 2015, 2018.

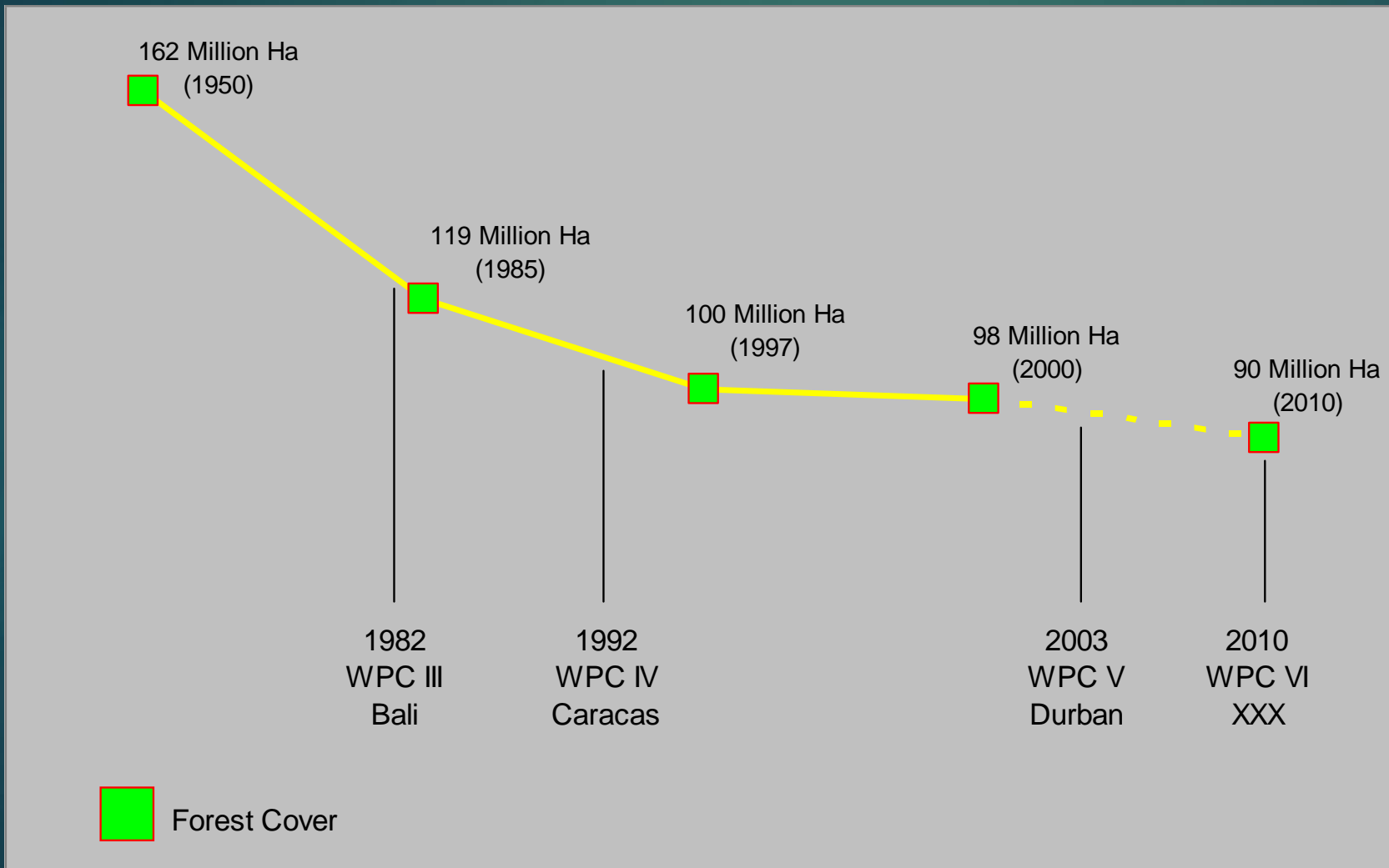
2. Environmental Degradations in Indonesia: Pressures to the world bio diversity

- 0.5-1.0 millions of Indonesia's forest are gone every year;
- Only 7-10 % of total forest values are used;
- Only 37 million of our protected forest left, 59,1 millions of forest are in danger/under degradation; 42,1 million forest are in critical condition;
- Forest fires continue to be happend in a large scale;
- More than 40 million people are living on environmently sensitive areas;
- Illegal trading of rare species continue to happened;
- More and more transgenik plants enter Indonesia.



Source: from several sources: Conservation International, 2010, 2015, 2019; KLHK, 2019, WCS Indonesia, 2015, 2018.

INDONESIA'S RATES OF DEFORESTATION



Notes:

- 1) A serious threats to bio-diversity – and indeed cultural diversity;
- 2) Moratorium;
- 3) Understanding ecological services – total values of forest;
- 4) Non timber products!!

Threatened Mammals in the World

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COUNTRY	TOTAL NUMBER OF THREATENED MAMMAL SPECIES
Indonesia	128
China	75
India	75
Brazil	71
Mexico	64
Australia	58
PNG	57
Philippines	49
Peru	46
Madagascar	46
Kenya**	43
Malaysia	42
Dem. Rep. Of Congo~	38
Vietnam**	38
USA	35
Colombia	35
Ethiopia**	35
Thailand**	34
South Africa	33
Tanzania**	33



** Not a Megadiversity Country

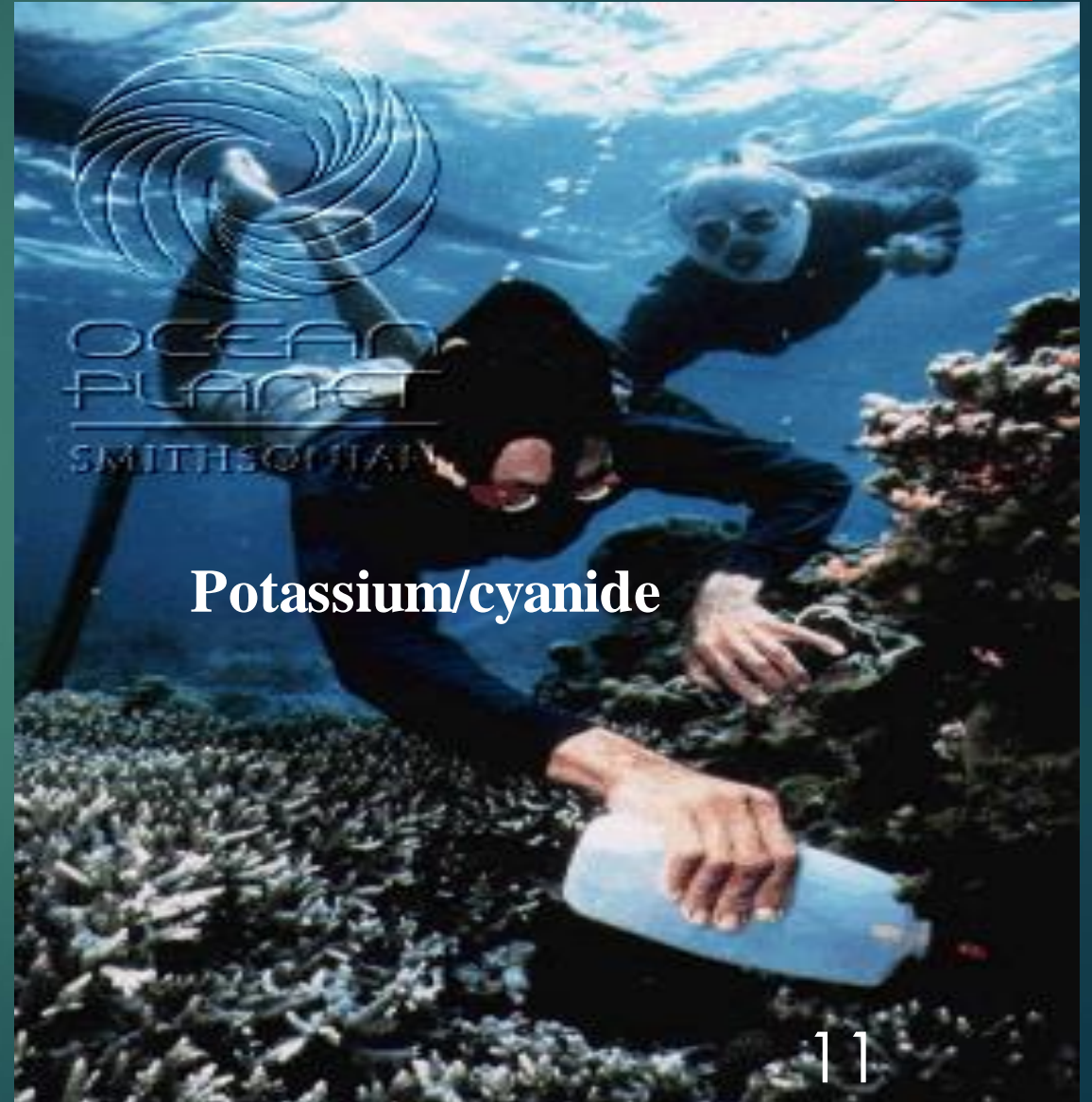
✓ Total of Critically Endangered, Endangered, and Vulnerable Identified in 1996 IUCN Red List = 1,096

✓ Total Number of Species in Megadiversity Countries (15) on this list = 852

✓ Percent of All Threatened Species that Exist in Megadiversity Countries $(852/1,096)=77.7\%$

~ Formerly Zaire

Destructive fishing methods



Potassium/cyanide

3. Environmental Protection and Management in Indonesia: The Issue of Right-Based Approach

- Too depends on Legal-formalistic approach;
- Law enforcement is still a problem;
- Too centralistic, technocratic/government driven, supply side approach;
- Less concerns on 'environmental rights and justice';
- The challenges of Local autonomy, identity, and leaderships;
- Collaborative Management and PPP.

Notes:

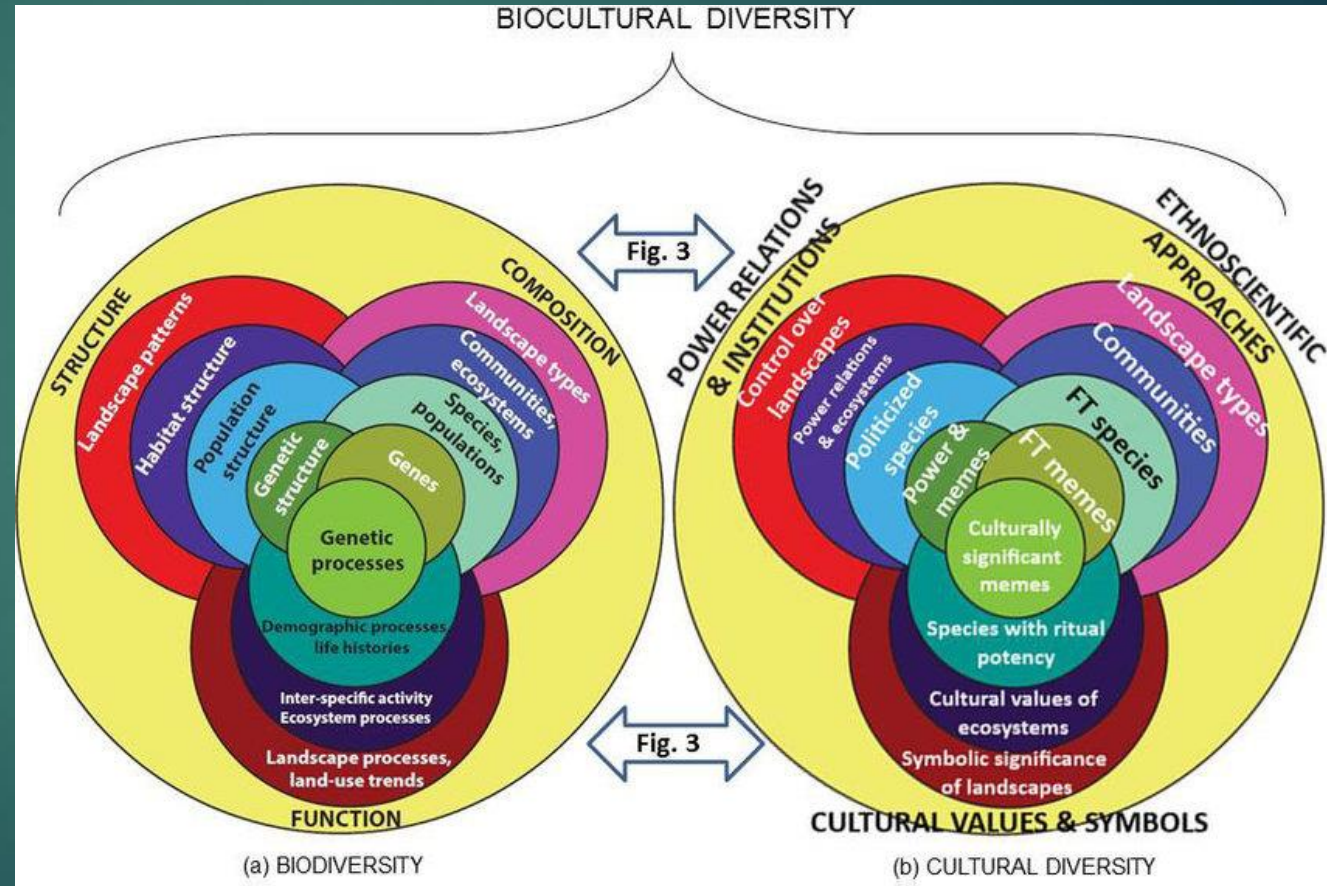
1) Indonesia needs New strategy? Rights-Based Approach/RBA, increasing public awareness, green consumers, community empowerment, social-environmental movement!!

4. Factors Contributed to Intangible Cultural Heritage in Indonesia



1. Environmental conservation: biodiversity conservation; Natural Resource Accounting/NRA; Right-Based Approach/RBA; Community Empowerment;
2. Disruption Era: Innovation and Creativity;
3. Local Autonomy and Decentralization and Local Identity: Local-Global Dialectic and The Role of Local Actors, Innovations, and Leaderships;
4. Community Empowerment and Local Economic Resource Development/LERD, New Law on Village Governance;
5. Fair Trade, Enabling Business Climate, Circular Economy.

Cultural Landscape and Biocultural Diversity: New Paradigms!!



Source: Barbara Seele, 2019

5. Concluding Remarks and Recommendations

1. SDGs and Our Future World: Global Village, Global Community, and Sustainability: Bio-Cultural Diversity, Local Identity, Local actors – the Importance Roles of Indonesia;
2. Urbanization and Urban Transformation: SDGs; The New Urban Agenda/The NUA; New Urban Planning Approach: ensuring Sustainable Urban Transformation in Indonesia: the desa-kota;
3. The importance of Biodiversity concept: Regional Cultural Landscape: Celebrating Cultural Diversity and Identity;
4. Local Economic Resource Development/LERD – fair trade; circular economy;
5. Innovation, creativity, and community empowerment.
6. understanding the intangible cultural heritage of different communities helps intercultural dialogue to grow mutual respect.

Notes:

1) understanding the intangible cultural heritage of different communities helps intercultural dialogue to grow mutual respect.

