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Promoting Co-Benefits of Ecotourism as A Complementary Strategy for Sustainable Gunung Halimun Salak National Park Management

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Abstract

The richness of Indonesia rainforest biodiversity is not only containing invaluable ecological functions but also very important to support economic development as well as local communities. Ecosystem services contributed up to 21% of Indonesia's GDP, including 75% of income for the rural poor. Despite this importance, Indonesia's biodiversity is under the threat due to the habitat degradation, deforestation, climate change, unsustainable forest management practices and over exploitation of natural resources. A large number of endangered plant species are endemic, suffering from intense deforestation and other destructions. Therefore, the conservation of forest plants genetic is vital to Indonesia not only biologically, but also economically. The Gunung Halimun Salak (TGHS) National Park has been playing a pivotal role in conserving genetic resources and natural plants' habitat. More than its role as a conservation forest, the park has provided several co-benefits such as wonderful mountainous landscapes and ecotourism attractions. The park is an ideal ecotourism destination because it met three most important components of ecotourism, i.e. interesting place for nature tourism; supporting environmental education; and improving regional economy as well as social welfare. This study confirmed that the co-benefits of ecotourism play an important role to support sustainable TGHS national park management.

Introduction

Ecotourism activity developed in National Park, such as Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (TNGHS) in Bogor Indonesia can give co-benefit, which indirectly support forest biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. Since tourist pay for the ecosystem services, i.e. the beauty natural landscape and fresh air, which are provided by conservation activities, thus development of ecotourism could provide added value to the conservation area, improve people awareness and appreciation on natures, and provide economic incentive to manage and conserve natural resources, ecosystem, as well as income generating for local communities.

Some View of Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (TNGHS)



If Community can get the economic benefit from ecotourism of national park, they will engage or deliberate to conserve the national park ecosystem, as well as the biodiversity conservation. Their income will depend on the sustainability of national park ecosystem which provides the main object of ecotourism. There for it's important to study how ecotourism activities provide co-benefit to support conservation and also provide economic benefit to the local communities.

Results

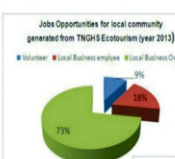
1. Economic Value of TNGHS Ecotourism (2013)

Information	Unit	Value
Number of visitors in 2012 (a)	Times / Year	62.300
Surplus consumers / individuals / visitor (b)	IDR (Rp)	666.634
Tourist economic value (c = a * b)	IDR (Rp)	12.781.131.349


The Economic Value of TNGHS Ecotourism showed that TNGHS have a Potent and Huge Value based on the estimation data.

2. Economic Impact

Jobs Opportunities for local community generated from Ecotourism

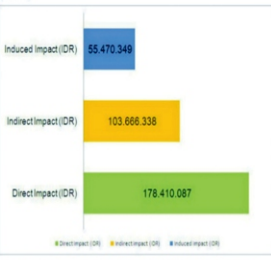


Share of TNGHS Ecotourism to local community income (year 2013)




The existence of TNGHS in community is really important, because it can make a job opportunity and increase community income.

Economic Impact of TNGHS Ecotourism for Local Community (2013)




Keynesian and Ratio Income Multiplier Analysis in TNGHS (2013)



The existence of TNGHS can influence economic impact especially direct impact, and this result showed that TNGHS can give economic benefit for surrounding community based on Keynesian Income Multiplier.

Method



1 Ecotourism Economic Value
 - Analyzed by TCM
 - Estimated from travel cost of visitors, surplus consumer, model


2 Economic Impact
 - Analyzed by Multiplier Effect
 - Estimated from Direct, indirect, induced economic impact
 - Opportunity job
 - % share to income

3 Share to Conservation
 - National Park Income Estimation
 - Calculated based on the existing entrance fee rates and the WTP entrance fee rates
 - Conservation fund

CONCLUSION

Promoting Co-Benefits of Ecotourism as a complementary strategy for sustainable Gunung Halimun Salak National Park Management is important and could be implemented. The high economic value of tourism and economic impact i.e. multiplier effect and job opportunity demonstrate that natural tourism in TNGHS as environmental services is very important. Natural resources and the beauty of nature in TNGHS should be preserved to keep the sustainability of natural tourism, because without the conservation of natural resource thus will be no natural tourism, which means there will be no economic benefit to the community

3. Share to Conservation (Conservation Fund)



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