

CURRENT NATIONAL REGISTRY STATUS

Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Conserved Territories and Areas

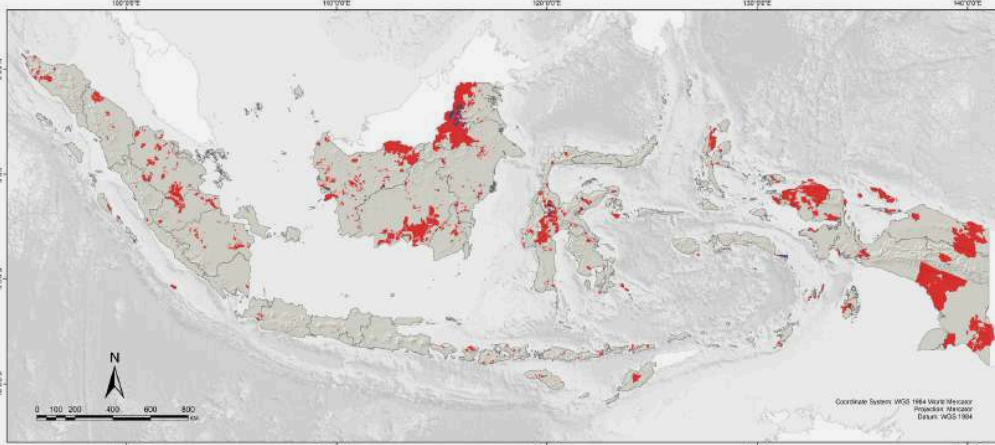
ICCAs- Territories of Life

IN INDONESIA

Distribution of Nationally Registered and Potential ICCAs in Indonesia

Until September 2024, nationally registered ICCAs in Indonesia reached **561.026,00 hectares** spreaded in **112 IPs** and **LCs territories**. WGII also developed potential ICCAs by using the baseline of ancestral domains and community-managed areas that were mapped by communities and WGII members like AMAN, JKPP, BRWA, and KIARA, this baseline is then analysed with various secondary data such as high biodiversity stocks and land use data that meet the 3 ICCAs criteria. The result of this analysis found over **22.569.684,43 hectares** indicates as ICCAs.

Distribution Map of Nationally Registered and Potential ICCAs



Nationally registered ICCAs

561.026,00 Ha

Potential ICCAs

22,57 Mio Ha

18,2 mio hectares medium indication

4,3 mio hectares high indication

- LEGEND**
- Nationally Registered ICCAs
 - Potential ICCAs
 - Administrative Boundaries
 - National Administrative Boundaries

- SOURCE:**
- Nationally Registered ICCAs Map, 2024, WGII
 - Indicative ICCAs Map, 2024, WGII
 - Topographical Map of Indonesia, 1:50.000, Geospatial Information Agency
 - State Forest Map, 2022, MoEF
 - DEM SRTM 30m, USGS
 - STRM 30m, UCSD

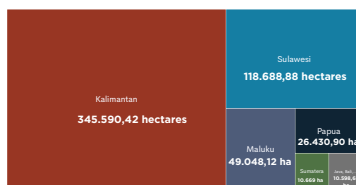


DISTRIBUTION OF ICCA BY REGIONS

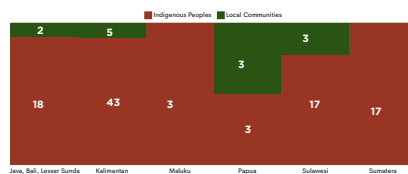
Papua Region has the highest potential ICCAs, reached **9,32 mio hectares**



Kalimatan region has the biggest registered ICCAs reached **345.590,42 hectares**



Nationally registered ICCAs spreaded in **112 Communities** consisted of **97 Indigenous Peoples** and **15 Local Communities**



ICCAs

Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Conserved Territories and Area(s)

A close association is often found between a specific indigenous people or local community and a specific territory, area, or body of natural resources. When such an association is combined with effective local governance and conservation of nature, we speak of an "ICCA". ICCA sounds like an acronym, but it is not. It is an abbreviation for "territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities" or "territories of life".

ICCAs Study Case in Indonesia

Tombak Raja

Location: Simalangan, North Sumatra
Area: 357,20 ha
Land status: Protected Forest
Benefits: customary and ritual needs, source of water springs, NTFP collection, source of medicinal plants, and livelihoods (incense, rattan, aren palm, etc.)
Contribution: protection of springs and forest ecosystems, protection of flora and fauna habitat (hornbills, pangolins, deer, forest orchids, etc.), diversity of medicinal plant species
Conservation level: ecosystem, species, genetic, and sustainable use

Danau Bagantung

Location: Putang Pisau, Central Kalimantan
Area: 84,01 ha
Land status: Other Land Use, Protected Forest
Benefits: food source, livelihood and economy
Contribution: wild life corridor, protection river ecosystem, freshwater fish preservation peat ecosystem protection
Conservation level: ecosystem, species, and sustainable use

Tana' Ulen

Location: Malinau, North Kalimantan
Area: 279.814,81 ha
Land status: National Park
Benefits: customs, food and subsistence sources, livelihoods, medicinal plant sources, water sources
Contribution: protection of forest ecosystems, protection of springs, diversity of flora and fauna species (e.g. Engang bird), diversity of medicinal plants, diversity of local food plants
Conservation level: ecosystem, species, genetic and sustainable use

Rammang-rammang

Location: Maros, South Sulawesi
Area: 827,609 ha
Land status: Other Land Use and protected area
Benefits: underground water reservoir, springs, ecotourism
Contribution: environmental services, underground and surface water source, karst ecosystem protection
Conservation level: ecosystem, utilization of environmental services

Tembawang

Location: Ketapang, West Kalimantan
Area: 2,13 ha
Land status: Indigenous Peoples
Benefits: food source (local fruits) and subsistence, livelihood and economy, source of medicinal plants
Contribution: protection of forest ecosystems, species and genetic diversity of local fruits, animal diversity, medicinal plant diversity
Conservation level: ecosystem, species, genetic and sustainable use

Pangale Kapali

Location: Wana Posangka, North Marowali Central Sulawesi
Area: 3,463 ha
Land status: Customary Forest
Benefits: customary rituals, water resources
Contribution: Forest ecosystem, water resource flora and fauna conservation (Anoa/Mensa-Bubalus depressicornis, Tambari/Babryosus babryosus, Sulawesi Black Monkey/Vont, Manu Kaju/Wavu-Sus celebensis, Macrogallia muschenbroeki-Phytospermum celebicum, Diopispyrus ceteibica, Neopithecus sp., P level konservasi: ecosystem, species and genetic

Borong Karamaka

Location: Wapenon, Papua
Area: 1,458 ha
Land status: Indigenous Peoples
Benefits: source of staple food and subsistence needs, livelihood and economy, source of medicinal plants
Contribution: mangrove ecosystem preservation, mangrove species preservation, sago preservation, coastal/marine ecosystem preservation, forest preservation
Conservation level: ecosystem, species, sustainable use

Lubuk Larangan

Location: Kampar, Riau
Area: 2,13 ha
Land status: Wildlife Reserve
Benefits: cultural and traditional rituals, food source (protein), economy
Contribution: protection of freshwater fauna habitat, preservation of river fish diversity
Conservation level: species, genetic, and sustainable use

Alas Mertajati and Tambalingan Lake

Location: MATIPs
Area: 1,339,48 ha
Land status: Protected Areas
Benefits: traditional and cultural rituals, source of water springs, ecotourism development, source of medicinal plants
Contribution: protection of lake ecosystems and water sources, preservation of native species of freshwater fish (nyalan and kuyul), diversity of medicinal plants, protection of forest ecosystems and flora and fauna (endemic orchids)
Conservation level: ecosystem, species, genetic, and sustainable use

Awig-Awig

Location: East Lombok, NTB
Area: 965,581 ha
Land status: Indigenous Peoples
Benefits: livelihood and economy, food source
Contribution: marine/coastal ecosystem preservation, mangrove, coral reef seagrass, fish resource preservation
Conservation level: ecosystem, sustainable use

Sasi Lompa

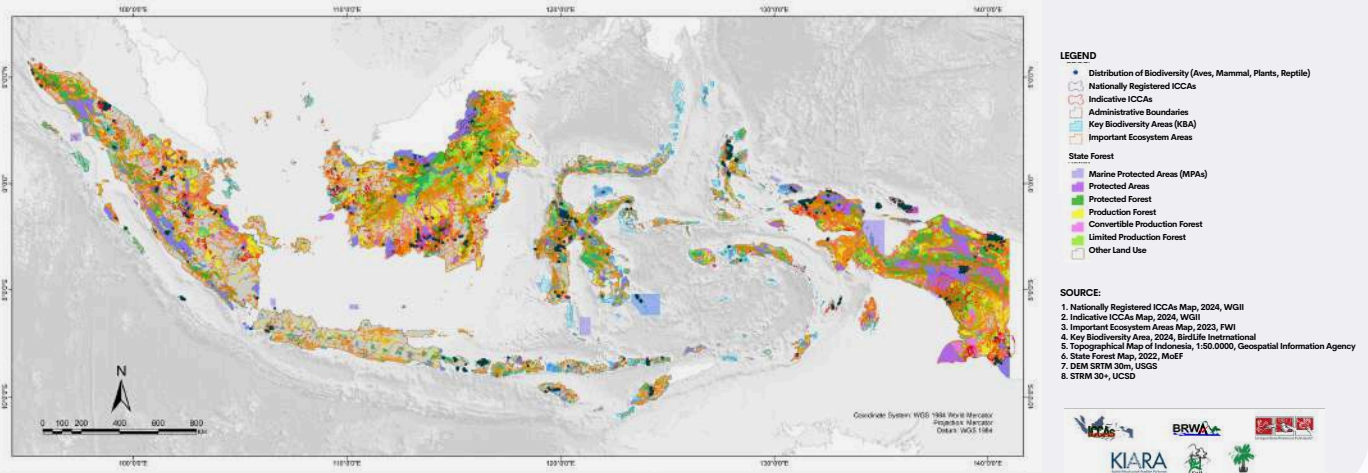
Location: Negri Haruku
Area: 1,223,85 ha
Land status: Protection Forest
Benefits: rituals and customs, livelihood and economy, food source
Contribution: preservation of river and coastal ecosystems, preservation of lomo fish species
Conservation level: ecosystem, species, sustainable use

Sega Village

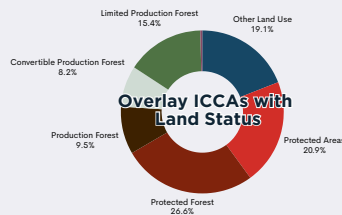
Location: Wapenon, Papua
Area: 1,458 ha
Land status: Other Land Use, Protected Forest
Benefits: source of staple food and subsistence needs, livelihood and economy, source of medicinal plants
Contribution: mangrove ecosystem preservation, mangrove species preservation, sago preservation, coastal/marine ecosystem preservation, forest preservation
Conservation level: ecosystem, species, sustainable use

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY

Spatial Analysis of Registered and Potential ICCAs with Important Ecosystem Areas, Key Biodiversity Areas, and Distribution of Biodiversity



Most of the ICCAs overlaps with Protected Areas (20,9%) and Protected Forest (26,6%)



The percentage value is calculated on the total area of Registered and Indicative ICCAs included in the Forest Area. Data source: MoEF map of forest area, 2022

Recognition of the practice of ICCAs can be adapted to various available policy schemes based on the land status. ICCAs are based on a self-identification process carried out by the community, generally, the documented practices of ICCAs are hereditary practices that have been carried out for hundreds of years. The IUCN document Recognizing Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas (2024) explained various schemes to recognize and protect ICCAs within various existing tenure conditions



From the total area of registered and potential ICCAs are important ecosystem areas covered high conservation value areas, wildlife corridors, and wet lands.

The percentage value is calculated on the total area of Registered and Indicative ICCAs included in Essential Ecosystem Areas

Data source: Potential ecosystem areas, Forest Watch Indonesia, 2023.



Of the total Registration and potential ICCAs intersecting with the location of Key Biodiversity Areas

The percentage value is calculated on the total area of Registered and Indicative ICCAs included in the KBA. Data source: KBA, 2023

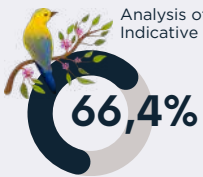


The condition of forest cover in the registered and potential ICCAs were in the good condition

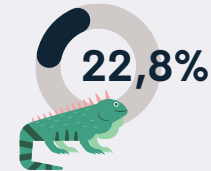
The percentage value is calculated on the total registered and potential ICCAs with Forest Cover data, FWI 2024

Biodiversity in the ICCAs

Analysis of species encounters from several taxa (Reptilia, Plantae, Mammalia, Aves, and Mollusca) included in the Indicative ICCAs, based on Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) data for the last 20 years.



From the total of **Birds Species** in Indonesia found in ICCAs (registered and potential)



From the total of **Reptile Species** in Indonesia found in ICCAs (registered and potential)

The percentage value is calculated on the number of species found with the total diversity of bird and reptile species recorded in Indonesia, based on data IBSAP 2024

Total Species

Reptiles	179 species
Plants	1.309 species
Mamals	89 species
Birds	1.251 species
Mollusca	111 species

IUCN Status

16 species	Critically Endangered (CR)
49 species	Endangered (EN)
1.542 species	Least Concern (LC)
85 species	Vulnerable (VU)

The high diversity of bird species indicates a balance of biodiversity in wild life, variations in vegetation and can be used as an indicator of environmental quality. This further proves that traditional knowledge practices carried out by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are much more effective in maintaining remaining biodiversity and can contribute to achieve national and global targets.



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Contributor

