

Yayasan Alam Mitra Indonesia (ALAMI)**Representative: Chairul Saleh**

Alam Mitra Indonesia (ALAMI) Foundation is a non governmental organization which was established on September 1994. This organization was founded to assist the government in obtaining information including data in order to formulate the strategies on the management of the natural resources in Indonesia.

GOAL

To develop and increase the participation of the people in striving for conservation and sustainability of the natural resources in Indonesia.

OBJECTIVE

To collect ideas, opinions and informations to increase the conservation work and utilization of the natural resources.

To provide informations and ideas to the government to be considered in deciding the Indonesian policy on the sustainability management of the natural resources.

To provide assistance in proposing the ecotourism development programs in Indonesia.

To disseminate informations on natural resources and conservation in Indonesia.

COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM

In order to success the aims of organization program will be carried out a good network and collaboration with the NGOs and institutionals both nationally and internationally concerning the activities of natural resources and conservation. All information and result of research which is collected would be disseminated through the Seminars, Symposia, Workshops, Scientific and popular journals press conference as well as electronical media. Providing education of conservation and ecotourism training center program.

WILDLIFE RESEARCH PROGRAM

Carrying out wildlife research program on biodiversity independently or in collaboration with national or international institution. The members of the organization have expertise in Ethology, Forest and Aquatic Ecology, Education and Ecotourism. Planning and conducting ecotourism program and making video movie on wildlife and conservation.

SEVERAL WORKS THAT HAVE BEEN DONE BY ORGANIZATION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

April 1995 : Training and Education Conservation Program at Alam Dharmapala Nature Club Akademi Pimpinan Perusahaan (APP), Jakarta.

May 1995 : Collaboration with WWF Indonesia Program for Training of Local Guides at Taman Jaya, Ujung Kulon National Park.

July 1995 : Collaboration with Taman Safari Indonesia (Indonesia Safari Garden) for Education Conservation.

July 1995 - present : Consortium ALAMI-Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB)- Wildlife Preservation Trust International (WPTI) preparing environmental education for teachers.

August 1995-present: Consortium ALAMI-Conservation International (CI)-Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park- Pinaesaan Bank for designing and establishing The Conservation Education and Training Center at Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (GGPNP), Bogor. The partnership is promoting the park as a site for training, education, and for developing environmentally sound microenterprises in the community surrounding GGPNP.

October 1995-present: Collaboration with Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA)-GEF-UNDP Project, and Yayasan Mitra Rhino (Friend of Rhino Foundation), as a Consultant of Community Outreach Program, Sumatran Rhinoceros Conservation, in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park and Kerinci Seblat National Park.

June 1996 : Training for Conservation and Ecotourism Guide Program for community surrounding Gunung Halimun National Park. Collaboration with Biological Science Club (BScC) and BCNÆ16.

August 1996 : Publishing Guide Book: How To Guiding Ecotourism In Indonesia, collaboration with Indonesian Ecotourism Network (INDECON).

CONSERVATION EDUCATION FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY AT UJUNG KULON NATIONAL PARK

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Sumatran and Javan Rhinos are the last remaining rhino species in Indonesia. They are among the rarest and most threatened mammal species in the world. The Javan Rhino population remains stable but dangerously low. According to the 1993 census, only forty seven individuals are left in Ujung Kulon National Park. During the last decade, however the Sumatran Rhino population has declines by 50 %. The major declines in both species have been caused by human pressures such as habitat loss and illegal hunting for rhino horn.

Poaching activities appear to be related to low income and a lack of information within the local community. The prospect of a fast financial return attracts both local people, and those from further afield, into this illegal trade despite the risk.

Rhino conservation programmes can only succeed if they are supported at all levels of the community. Local people can play a key role in preventing poaching and encroachment into the rhino habitats. Experience elsewhere has shown that by working with local people, conservation agencies can significantly improve the effectiveness of protection programmes. By developing action plans that help local people and the rhino, levels of awareness and understanding should increase. The Alami Foundation wish to develop a community conservation education programme in Ujung Kulon National Park to address this need.

OBJECTIVES

To improve levels of information and an understanding of the need for the rhino conservation within the local community

To stop poaching and other illegal activities in the rhinos habitat through the active participation of local people

To provide local communities with the skills to develop alternative forms of sustainable income generation

PROGRAMMES

The initial stages of developing a Community Conservation Education Programme requires the active participation of local people. Through a series of workshops we hope to develop a full understanding of the problems faced by all sectors of the local human population, not just the village leaders. Women are often the key to the successful implementation of such a project and need to play an active role from the outset. Once local problems have been identified, solutions can then be sought.

The actual programmes used in Ujung Kulon National Park will obviously depend upon the needs and wishes of local people. However, for the purposes of budgeting we have had to make some assumptions are based on similar work we are conducting in Sumatra.

Developing the Buffer Zone

The buffer zone around the park could be developed to provide fullwood, fruit, vegetables, honey or medicinal plants in any required combination.

Ecotourism

Ecotourism could be exploited within the park.. Some local guides do exist, but further training would increase their skills and numbers. Other awarness could include : accomodation, transport, food + refrestments, and handicrafts.

Education Programme

An education programme targeted at the whole community from elementary school through to the village leaders will need to be an integral part of any Community Conservation Education Programme. The actual methods and target audience will dependent upon the preliminary work with the community. We will probably need to develop some teaching materials and information such as leaflets, posters and storybooks. We hope to use local knowledge and language in the preparation of these materials.

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