

GUNUNG HALIMUN SALAK
.....
NATIONAL PARK

MANAGEMENT PLAN

2007-2026

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

Based on Indonesian Law No. 5/1990 pertaining to the diversity of conservation resources and the associated ecosystems, national parks, nature conservation areas with original ecosystems, must be managed using the zone system. This zone system has been used mostly for research, scientific, educational, cultivation support and cultivation, cultural, tourism and recreational purposes. Nature conservation areas are defined as areas with a certain individuality, either land or water, which function as protection for biological life support systems including the conservation of diverse animal and plant species. Any use of these natural biological resources and ecosystems must be sustainable.

As a consequence of the Minister of Forestry Decree No. 175/Kpts-II/2003 production and protection forests of Gunung Halimun National Park and Gunung Salak Reserve, managed by Perum Perhutani (PP), were extended in order to join the two areas to form Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (GHSNP). Within GHSNP there were (2003) 314 villages with a total population of 99.782. As a nature conservation area, GHSNP is an important ecologically functioning area with a very high biodiversity. The main management focus is on maintaining the park's representative montane forest ecosystem, unique to West Java.

In line with law No.25 (2004) concerning the national development plan system and government regulation No. 44 (2004) that outlines the national forestry plan, the management of GHSNP must be based on long-range planning that has been formulated into fully integrated intermediate and short-term management plans that wherever possible accommodate the aspirations of the general public, especially the underprivileged, in a bottom-up process. To fulfill the legal aspects, a planning system must be implemented based on a public participation process that has the characteristics of iterative clustering. The main objective of the management of GHSNP is to maintain the sustainability of the natural system that also provides optimal socio-economic benefits.

Within the regulations and law governing the management of GHSNP, Perum Perhutani is required to use its assets to assist the park. A certain amount of the extension area could be used for this purpose. As well as solving the legal aspects associated with the park, the management of GHSNP must be designed to give ecological, economical, social and cultural benefits in an optimal fashion that guarantees legitimate long-range existence. In this context, participative management planning must undoubtedly be oriented towards collaborative management of GHSNP. Compilation of the GHSNP Management Plan for 2007-2026 was conducted through a public process over a period of 6 (six) months commencing in June 2006. The consultation and discussion process was undertaken during 3 major workshops attended by stakeholders and experts whose opinions on various related sectors and scientific disciplines were obtained. The most important aspect of these workshops was the selection and written documentation of the collected data by a small team.

In reality the conditions and objectives of GHSNP require considerable effort if the management is to be democratic, transparent and accountable with assertive direction, harmony and more focus, as well as being able to manage their time and space in an optimal manner. This must be in line with the efforts of the regional public services, in other words, good governance. The management plan of GHSNP for the years 2007-2026 has been compiled as a basis for developing programs for GHSNP stakeholders according to their authority, role and importance.

B. MAIN AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aims of the compiled GHSNP management plan can be achieved in the given time period of 20 years (2007-2026) if supported by the stakeholders, in accordance with GHSNP authority.

The main objective of the GHSNP management plan is to provide a framework for the GHSNP Office management and the stakeholders, as instruments in attaining the best possible performance from the GHSNP management, during the next 20 years.

In order for the main objective of the GHSNP management plan to be achieved, the formal guidelines must be followed for the short and intermediate term management plans, concerning the exploitation of natural resources and environmental services, and technical and operational plans.

C. LEGAL BACKGROUND

The legal background for the GHSNP management plan (2007-2026):

1. Law No. 5/1990 pertaining to Natural Resources, Conservation Diversity and Ecosystems
2. Law No. 24/1992 pertaining to Spatial Planning
3. Law No. 5/1994 pertaining to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
4. Law No. 20/1997 pertaining to the Nontaxable Status of State Revenue
5. Law No. 23/1997 pertaining to Environmental Management
6. Law No. 41/1999 pertaining to Forestry
7. Law No. 25/2004 pertaining to the National Development Planning System
8. Law No. 9/1990 pertaining to Tourism
9. Law No 32/2004 pertaining to the Local Government
10. Government Regulation No. 18/1994 pertaining to Nature Tourism in the Exploitation Zone of: National Parks, Great Forest Gardens/Reserves and Nature Tourism Forests
11. Government Regulation No. 47/1997 pertaining to National Regional Planning
12. Government Regulation No. 68/1998 pertaining to Nature Reserves and Nature Conservation Areas
13. Government Regulation No. 7/1999 pertaining to the Conservation of Plant and Animal Species
14. Government Regulation No. 8/1999 pertaining to the Exploitation of Plant and Wild Animal Species
15. Government Regulation No. 44/2004 pertaining to Forest Planning
16. Government Regulation No. 45/2004 pertaining to Forest Protection
17. Government Regulation No. 6/2007 pertaining to the organization and development of the Forest Management Plan in which the compilation of the Management Plan for forests, the exploitation of forests and forest Use, are outlined.
18. Presidential Decree No. 32/1990 pertaining to the Management of Protected Areas.
19. The Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P-19/Menhut-II/2004, pertaining to the collaborative management of Nature Reserves and Nature Conservation Areas.

20. The Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 56/Menhut-II/2006 pertaining to the Guidelines for the zoning of National Parks.
21. Banten Provincial Law No. 36/2002 pertaining to the Regional and Provincial Planning for Banten for the period 2002-2017.
22. West Java Provincial Law No. 2/2003 pertaining to the Regional and Provincial Planning for West Java for the period 2003-2010¹.
23. Bogor Regional Law No. 17/2000 pertaining to Regional Planning for Bogor for the period 2000-2010.
24. Lebak Regional Law No. 31/2001 pertaining to Regional Planning for Lebak for the period 2000-2010.
25. Sukabumi Regional Law No. 10/1999 pertaining to Regional Planning for Sukabumi for the period 1999-2009².

D. PRECONDITIONS

For the Management of GHSNP to reach its targets for the period 2007-2026 the following preconditions must be fulfilled:

The GHSNP Office, as the specified organizing unit, must be fully responsible for reaching its optimum performance.

The principle laws and regulations must be clearly stated in any agreement firmly upheld by the stakeholders.

E. ORDER OF CONTENTS

The Summary of the GHSNP Management Plan for the period 2007-2026 has been compiled as follows:

- I. Introduction
- II. The General Condition of GHSNP
- III. The Compilation Process of the GHSNP Management Plan for 2007-2026.
- IV. The Vision, Mission and Management Objectives of GHSNP
- V. The GHSNP Management Plan for 2007-2026
- VI. The Implementation Strategy for the GHSNP Management Plan for 2007-2026

¹ The results of the revision of Local Government Regulation No. 3/1994 pertaining to the Regional and Provincial planning for West Java

² The Regional Planning for Sukabumi is still in the revision process in Regional Development Agency in Sukabumi

CHAPTER II

THE GENERAL CONDITION OF GUNUNG HALIMUN SALAK NATIONAL PARK

A. CONDITION OF GHSNP

In accordance with The Minister of Forestry Decree No. 175/Kpts-II/2003 dated 10 June 2003, pertaining to GHSNP authority and the functional change of its permanent production forest and limited forest produce, Gunung Halimun National Park (40,000 ha), Gunung Salak Reserve and the extended production forest, managed by PP, were joined to form Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (GHSNP) which then covered 113,375 ha. The office for this new park is housed in the original Gunung Halimun National Park Office.

Geographically Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park lies between **106°12'58" latitude E - 106°45'50" W and 06°32'14' Long S - 06°55'12' S**. Administratively Gunung Halimun Salak National Park spans three government administrative regions: Bogor, Sukabumi and Lebak. At the District (*kecamatan*) and Sub district (*Desa*) levels, there are a total of 26 Districts: 9 in Bogor, 8 in Sukabumi and 9 in Lebak, within which there are a total of 108 Sub districts that are fully or partly inside the park or abut the park. The population of these 108 Sub districts totaled 606.375: 155.345 in Sukabumi (2006), 296.138 in Bogor (2005) and 154.892 in Lebak (2005). Based on a village survey conducted by GHSNP MP-JICA in 2005, there were 314 villages within GHSNP area.

In GHSNP, there are 2 mining companies operating, PT Aneka Tambang and PT Chevron Geothermal Salak. PT Aneka Tambang has gold mines in Cikidang (Cibeber District, Lebak) and Gunung Pongkor (Nanggung District, Bogor). PT Chevron Geothermal Salak has geothermal activities in the Gunung Salak area. Both companies were granted mining permits before the extension of GHSNP. In and around GHSNP there are a number of plantation companies: PT Nirmala Agung, PTPN VIII Cianten, PTPN VIII Cisolak Baru, PT Jayanegara, PT Intan Hepta, PT Yanita Indonesia, PT Salak Utama, PT. Baros Cicareuh, PT Hevea Indonesia (HEVINDO) and PT Pasir Madang. There are also many companies that extract water from the GHSNP area to be used in: drinking water, National Water Board (PDAM), food and beverage industries, mining, plantations, animal husbandry, garment industry, electronic industry and various other industries. The water extraction by these companies has little influence on the ecosystems in GHSNP.

More than 700 flowing plant species of 391 genera and 119 families can be found in the forests of GHSNP. GHSNP is divided into four main forest zones: lowland rainforest (100-1000 m above sea level-asl) Collin Zone (500-1000 m asl), sub montane rainforest (1000-1500 m asl) and middle mountain rainforest or montane forest (1500 - 1929 m asl). In the (1400-1929 m asl) zone there are many Gymnospermae e.g., *Dacrycapus imbricatus* (*Jamuju*), *Podocarpus neriifolius* (*Kiputri*) and *Hahc P. amara* (*Kibima*). While the 1000-1200 m asl zone is characterized by trees that reach 40-45 m with diameters 120 cm and above e.g., *Altingia excelsa* (*Rasamala*), *Castanopsis argentea* (*Saninten*), *Quercus sp.* (*Pasang*) and *Litsea sp.* (*Huru*). In the (600-700 m asl) zone some families such as the Dipterocarpaceae are easily detected in these lowland rainforests of Gunung Halimun, such as: *Dipterocarpus trinervis*, *D. Gracilis* and *D. Hasseltii*.

More than 100 forest plant species have been exploited for: traditional medicine, cultural ceremonies, construction materials and for economic benefits for local communities, in and around the GHSNP (Harada, et al. 2002). In GHSNP 12 bamboo species have been identified e.g., *Dinochloa scandens* (*Cangkore*) and *Schyzostachyum sp.* (*Tamiang*), both natives of West Java.

In the extension area forest crops can be found, especially in former production and protected forests managed by Perum Perhutani, e.g., *Altingia excelsa* (*Rasamala*), *Pine merkusii* (*Pinus*), *Agathis sp.* (*Damar*) and *Schima wallichii* (*Puspa*).

GHSNP has a high diversity of wild animals: 244 bird species or 50% of the bird species found on Java and Bali; 61 mammal species; 27 species of amphibian; 50 reptile species; various insect

species including 26 species of dragonfly. The characteristic species (flagship species) for GHSNP are: the Silvery Gibbon/Javan Gibbon (*Hylobates moloch* - Owa Jawa), Leopard (*Panthera Pardus braze*) and Javan Hawk Eagle (*Spizaetus bartelsi* - Elang Jawa), and Slow Loris (*Nycticebus coucang* - Kukang).

In areas which have become community land for settlement, agriculture *etc.*, various important plants are cultivated e.g., Paddy, Banana, Tapioca, Cassava, Corn, Chili *etc.* A number of fruit plants and community forest plants are also cultivated such as: Durian, Jackfruit, Melinjo (an oval shaped nut eaten in Indonesian salads), Nutmeg, Avocado, Mango, Palm sugar, Coconut, and Sengon and Mani'i. The latter two are timber species used for house construction, furniture *etc.*

B. FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GHSNP

Based on the problems analysis conducted by GHSNP and stakeholders, 12 (twelve) fundamental problems were found in the GHSNP management:

1. Low Stability

According to local communities in GHSNP, in reality, the park lacks legal stability. This is because the park does not yet have a stipulated boundary as such. The local communities believe this has resulted in the unclear division of the park. The boundary of GHSNP will eventually be a total of ± 1.280 kms in length, 1.170 kms of which has been erected while ± 110 kms is yet to be erected: ± 70 kms abutting Blok Ciladaeun and Cisimeut in Lebak and ± 40 kms bordering Blok Cimaja in Sukabumi. Some of the boundary still needs to be reconstructed in order to free the decreed area of GHSNP of conflict.

2. Expansion of Traditional villages into the GHSNP

The building of traditional villages in the GHSNP area is related to the cultural characteristics of the Kasepuhan who follow 'wangsit', instructions for daily living the traditional leader receives from his ancestors in dreams (Adimiharja, 1992). Out of 12 (twelve) Kasepuhan groups in and around GHSNP, there are 2 (two) living in Ciptagelar and Citorek who have traditional reserve lands inside GHSNP. Both groups are confident that at sometime in the future they will move to these reserve lands.

3. Coordination of Weak Stakeholders

The weak coordination of the stakeholders is due to there being no umbrella organization or mechanism of coordination, agreed on, between GHSNP and the stakeholders. Each organization or institute still works on its duties or activities alone. Consequently weak coordination of the stakeholders has resulted in solutions to important issues, which arise in GHSNP, such as settlements, residential growth, degradation of natural resources and low socio-economics in and around GHSNP, not being handled very well. Such issues can only be finalized with stakeholder collaboration.

4. Data and Information is Incomplete for Management

The lack of data and information needed for the management of GHSNP is due to:

- a. The lack of a data and information management system for GHSNP and no Data Base System (DBS) or Management Information System (MIS) for GHSNP
- b. There is no research protocol for GHSNP. Research findings which should have been used as the bases for decision making in GHSNP management have not been sent to the GHSNP Office in their entirety.

5. Low Socio-Economics In and Around GHSNP

The low socio-economic situation in and around GHSNP can be seen by the low income of households in the sub districts in and around GHSNP. In the Sukabumi Regional the number of poor households in the sub districts in and around GHSNP, in 2006, amounted to 15.699 (not including Cianaga sub district), in Bogor there were 29.718 and in Lebak there were 22.696 (data from 2005 did not include Wangun Jaya sub-district). The degradation of forest ecosystems in the residential areas in and around the park are believed to be tightly related to the low socio-economic situation of the local communities.

6. Degradation of the Environment and Natural Resources

Degradation of the natural resources in and around GHSNP is visible from the reduction of closed forests (deforestation) in GHSNP. It has been estimated that 25 % of the park, during the period 1989-2004, was deforested or there was a decrease of 22 thousand hectares with an average damage rate of 13 % per year. Deforestation is followed with increasingly consistent coppicing, farming and housing (Prasetyo, L. B. And Setiawan, Y., 2006). Most deforestation has occurred in the extension area.

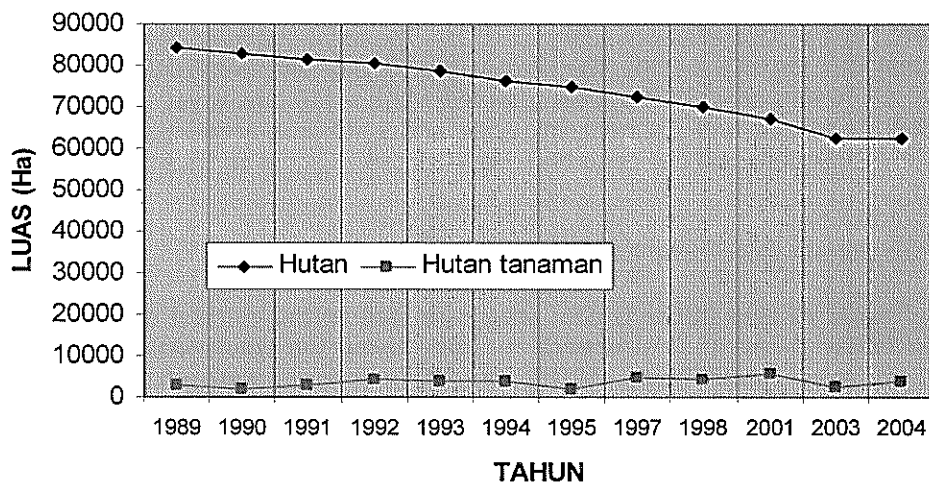


Figure II 1. Changes in forest area 1989 - 2004

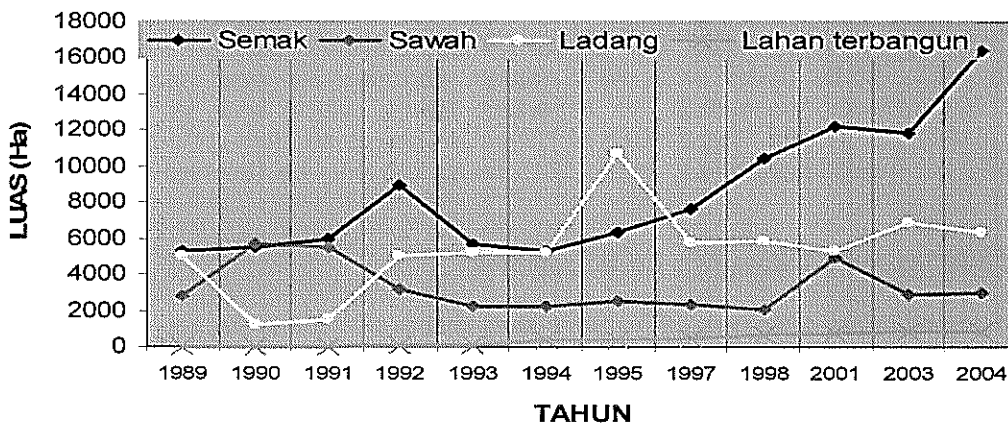


Figure II 2. Changes in bush area, agricultural and development land 1989 - 2004

Deforestation has caused significant damage to habitats and ecosystems in GHSNP. Damage to habitats and ecosystems is an accumulative effect of various illegal activities and natural disasters. Illegal activities include: illegal gold mining (PETI), illegal logging, hunt of wild animals and exploitation of valuable flora, and encroachment for farmland, settlement, agricultural land, and other requirements. Natural disasters in GHSNP include forest fire, landslides and flooding. Some landslide cases and floods in GHSNP are reported to be closely linked to gold mining and the harvesting of wild vegetation.

7. The Stakeholders do not understand the Function of GHSNP

The stakeholders have failed to understand the function of GHSNP because of the park's ineffective communication strategies and inability to socialize the framework of the law concerning the function of the forest, especially nature conservation areas. In most cases, the different perceptions of GHSNP and the stakeholders, especially the perception related to the existence and function of GHSNP as a protected area, are detrimental to the park. The effect of these different perceptions can be seen in the poor coordination and integration of programs run by GHSNP and stakeholders.

8. The Inadequate Policy Pertaining to the Exploitation of Natural Resources

The main problem is rooted in the unclear umbrella law for the exploitation of natural resources in national parks especially before the Minister of Forestry regulation No. 56/II/2006 pertaining to the guidelines for the zoning of national parks, was released. According to Law No. 5/1990 pertaining to Conservation Natural Resources, and Ecosystems the only permitted exploitation programs in national parks are those for: education or research, the supply of germ plasm for cultivation and breeding purposes(for research, construction of habitats and populations, and rehabilitation areas); environmental services and ecotourism.

In reality there are various forms of exploitation of natural resources in GHSNP such as: settlement, cultivation, mining (gold, geothermic), development of infrastructure (National Electricity Grid), regional roads (provincial and sub district), and the exploitation of forests are easily found in the park. Some of these activities started before the area became GHSNP.

9. Overlapping Regulations

GHSNP is a state forest area, which is under the authority of the Department of Forestry. GHSNP, according to law No. 5/1990, is a nature conservation area. Based on law No. 24/1993 concerning planning, GHSNP is including in the protected area category. Nevertheless, GHSNP is divided by the local government administrative territories of Province, Region and District, and Sub district. At the national park level, according to law, GHSNP must be free of residential settlement.

However, residential settlement does exist in GHSNP by way of local government regulations. A person may obtain a residence permit by presenting his/her identity card to the local government. The Kasepuhan community has rights based on traditional law, but judicially the existence of most individual members of the Kasepuhan community has not been acknowledged. This situation depicts the conflicting regulations especially those that assist the occupancy and development of the sub district, including the national park.

10. The Increasing Number of Residents in GHSNP

Based on the village survey, conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (GHSNP) Management Project in 2005, there were 343 villages in and around GHSNP with a total population of 99.782. Of the 343 villages surveyed, 314 villages were in GHSNP. The development of villages in the park is an indication of the increasing population. It is estimated that the number of residents in the villages will continue to increase.

11. Mitigating the Effects of Natural Disasters

The natural characteristics of GHSNP are the source of a variety of natural disasters e.g., floods, landslides, earthquakes, poisonous gas, volcanic eruptions, and forest fires. These various disasters can occur at any time in GHSNP. The low level of importance given to mitigating these disasters will increase the risks and the number of victims in the event of a natural disaster.

12. Poor Promotion of GHSNP

The poor promotion of GHSNP has resulted in a lack of public appreciation, especially in relation to increased investment support for exploiting the natural resources and environmental services in GHSNP. In general the poor promotion of GHSNP is due to the lack of human resource capacity and supporting facilities or infrastructure.

C. The MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL of GHSNP

In the efforts of GHSNP management, all potential management in GHSNP needs to be exploited, managed, and powered to reach its vision, mission and objectives. Management potential consists of the existing GHSNP organizing capacity and natural resources potential in relation to expansion opportunities to support the management of GHSNP.

1. Organizing Capacity of GHSNP

a. Human resources

The human resources of GHSNP total 107. The level of education of the park's human resources is as follows: at Universities education level 1 has a PhD, 24 Masters and 2 Bachelor Degrees; 69 attended Senior High School (SLTA), 5 Junior High School (SLTP), and 6 Elementary School (SD). Based on the officer status, the human resources of GHSNP consist of 96 civil public servants, 1 civil public servant candidate, 1 honorary center, and 9 honorary national park officers. Most of the park's officers have studied or worked in various areas related to the management of national parks, in the GHSNP Office (in-house training), at education or practice centers or at overseas institutions.

Some regulations and guidance have been given to increase the quality of public services, at least to provide a minimum standard of service legally acknowledged by the stakeholders e.g., terms of reference or guidelines for officers working in the national park's sub-section administrative units and head office, regulations for climbing procedures (entering the national park area).

b. Facilities and basic facilities

GHSNP Office is located on Jl. Raya Cipanas, Kabandungan sub-district, Kabandungan district, Sukabumi Regional. The office, opened in February 1997, includes an administration block, information and training block, guest house, research block, all purpose block and officer's mess. Besides this office GHSNP has 3 section offices, as well as supporting facilities for security in 7 small sub-section offices, 5 (five) activity post and 9 (nine) controlling and security post.

GHSNP also has a research station at Cikaniki the building of which was fund by JICA through the Conservation of Biodiversity Project (Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA)-JICA-Center Research of Biology (LIPI) in Cikaniki. Cikaniki Research Station is equipped with space to process specimens and can accommodate 20 researchers. In the future a raptor rehabilitation center, for the Javan Hawk eagle, will be built, the location of which is still to be determined.

Passed projects include a Community Based Ecotourism project funded by the BCN (Biodiversity Conservation Network) and managed by a consortium led by the BScC (Biological Science Club). Three guest houses were built in villages in and on the edge of GHSNP. One in the north in

Leuwijamang³, one in the east in Citalahab, Malasari Sub district, and one in Pangguyangan, Sinarasa Sub district. They were all opened in the budget year of 1996/1997. The guest houses were built in the West Java architectural style (Sundanese). Each guest house was equipped with one mess and could accommodate 10 tourists. The three guest houses were managed by the local communities who were trained by a team from the BScC.

c. Financial Budget

In the last four years (2002 - 2006), the GHSNP Office received a total budget of Rp13.741.908.326,00, from the National Development Budget, National Budget for Permanent Development (*APBN Pembangunan, APBN RUTIN, DPL (PSDH) / DIK-S, DPL (DR) / DIK-S, DPL (SKOR-CDR) / DIK-S* and Budget Acceptance Receiving Foam (*DIPA*) as part of Budget 29. The budget for 2006 amounted to Rp2.294.588.084, not including salaries. These funds did not include relief funds received from JICA which have been received regularly since 1995.

2. Natural Resource Potential

The GHSNP ecosystems, both natural and artificial, have a rich biodiversity including wood, water and minerals. The properties of these natural resources have a very high potential. All the potential has not been fully exploited in an optimal fashion to support the park management or to improve the socio-economic situation of the local communities in and around the park. Some natural resources potential that have potential include the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) e.g., carbon credits, beautiful landscape, protection of the regions upper water catchments area, and biodiversity. Carbon credits can be obtained through the rehabilitation or restoration of ecosystems in degraded areas, the funds from which could be used to help overcome the government's problem of limited funds. In addition to this, community based management of expanded forests, in certain regions, could also be developed in line with the carbon commerce scheme.

Besides carbon credits, the management of GHSNP could develop their work for conservation of biodiversity and water protection as part of the payment scheme for environmental services. GHSNP is source of 117 rivers and watercourses flowing into the provinces of Banten and West Java. Many companies exploit these sources of water by tapping the numerous springs throughout the water catchments area, especially around Gunung Salak, for drinking water. This is a potential source of finance, which could be managed through a trust fund mechanism.

The beauty of the landscape, properties of biodiversity and local traditional culture could be developed as tourism products with added value. Products that are truly from community based enterprises could be given 'Conservation GHSNP' labels to increase sales on the green market. Gold products and geothermal energy also need to be promoted in an effort to improve the management capacity of GHSNP through a fair profit sharing mechanism.

³ The Guest House in this village no longer exists. The building has been taken down and the building materials used to build a special informal Muslim school.

CHAPTER III

THE COMPILATION PROCESS of the GUNUNG HALIMUN SALAK NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN for 2007-2026

In the compilation of the Management Plan (MP) for GHSNP 2007-2026 the Logical Framework Approach (LFA), which is an analytical instrument used in compiling an activity plan oriented at a result or target or target group and in a participative manner, was used. The LFA can assist planners with the clustering of program elements so that they are interconnected in a logical manner such as: inputs, program planning, expected results and relative relationships with the targets and objectives to be reached, which should then be followed by success indicators.

The use of LFA will assist planners in the following cases:

- i) The program or project target to be reached has been clarified
- ii) Information required has been identified
- iii) Key element of the program or project have been defined
- iv) The 'setting' of the program from the first phase has been analyzed
- v) Communication between all stakeholders has been facilitated, and
- vi) Indicators of success or failure of a program or project, which must be measured, have been identified.

In brief, the process steps of the compilation, using the LFA, are as follows:

A. PHASE I. PARTICIPATIVE PROCESS ANALYSIS

This process aims to obtain a comprehensive picture of the stakeholders: the problems they face, their requirements, strengths and weaknesses their roles and also the conflicts between them so that the main priorities can be determined when trouble shooting.

The Participative Process Analysis was conducted based on an analysis of the GHSNP stakeholders at an initial workshop, as part of the compilation process of the GHSNP Management Plan. The study was undertaken by a team from the Forestry Faculty of IPB between March and October 2006. While the initial compilation workshops for the GHSNP Management Plan took place in Caringin, Bogor on 19-20 June 2006 and in the GHSNP Office on 20-21 July 2006. The results of the Participative Analysis were used to determine the stakeholders who must be involved in the compilation of the GHSNP Management Plan, based on the level of influence and importance of the stakeholders.

B. PHASE II. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

At the Problem Analysis phase, the existing condition and main problems faced by the management of GHSNP were identified and studied exhaustively, and formulated in a causal connection (problem tree). A Problem Analysis was undertaken in a workshop for LFA Compilation of the GHSNP Management Plan I in Selabintana, Sukabumi on 7-9 Augusts 2006. The stakeholders who attended this workshop were representatives of Banten and West Java provincial governments, Bogor, Lebak and Sukabumi Regional Governments, State-Owned Corporation (BUMN), private sector, the Stabilization Office of the Forest Area XI (BPKH), universities and NGOs. The problems analysis phase yielded 16 main problems formulated into 16 problem trees. The relationship between the main problems was also discovered.

C. PHASE III. The OBJECTIVES of the ANALYSIS

At the compilation Workshop of the LFA GHSNP MP II on 13-14 September, 2006 in Caringin, Bogor, which also involved the stakeholders who attended the previous workshop, the objective of the analysis was addressed by changing the statement of the problem tree for internal issues, formulated at the previous workshop (LFA MP GHSNP I), to an objective statement (turning the

problem into positive language). Thereby, the objective of the main problem, and ways to reach the objective of the cause of the main problem, were discovered.

The objective of the Analysis Phase was to focus on the main problems, the relations between the main problems and the objective tree. At this phase only 12 main problems were formulated to become the objective tree.

D. PHASE IV. ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

From the results of the analysis of the objectives, an alternative objective that is adequate and possible is selected then formulated in the project planning matrix. Every alternative objective that is possible is studied circumstantially in relation to the costs that must be allocated, benefits obtained by priority groups, the possibility of reaching the objective, institutional aspects, technical aspects, economic benefits, social benefits and ecological risk.

E. PHASE V. COMPILATION of the PROJECT PLANNING MATRIX

From the results, the alternative analysis can be compiled for the project's planning matrix consisting of objectives, targets, outputs, and programs required. Once compiled and overlapped in a logical sequence important assumptions and success indicators of the objectives, targets and outputs can be identified. The verification of source for each indicator specified can also be identified.

Phase IV and phase V were undertaken at three workshops: the LFA MP GHSNP II compilation workshop on 13-14 September 2006 in Caringin, Bogor; the LFA MP GHSNP III compilation workshop in Cisarua, Bogor on 13-14 September 2006 and the compilation LFA MP GHSNP IV workshop in Bogor on 12-13 October 2006.

F. PHASE VI. WRITING the GHSNP MANAGEMENT PLAN DRAFT

Based on the LFA GHSNP MP matrix, planning documents were accompanied by a detailed narrative of the facts, data and information, to strengthen the GHSNP MP. In the writing process, the stakeholders from the local authorities formed small teams of 11 members. These were representatives of the GHSNP Office, BPKH XI, Bogor, Lebak and Sukabumi Regional Governments, GHSNP Management Project-JICA, the private sector and NGOs. In writing the GHSNP Management Plan, a small team of experts from IPB, LIPI and ICRAF were involved as guest speakers.

G. PHASE VII. GHSNP MANAGEMENT PLAN MEETING with the DG of PHKA

On 29 January 2007 the GHSNP Office had a meeting with the Director General for the Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA) in Manggala Wanabakti. This was also attended by the stakeholders involved in the compilation of the GHSNP Management Plan.

H. PHASE VIII. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

On 21 February 2007, the GHSNP Office held a public consultation in Hotel Brajamusti attended by the stakeholders, representatives of all important offices (stakeholders), including members of local communities. Inputs from this public consultation were the completion materials for the final documentation of the GHSNP Management Plan, before being signed by the Director General of Forestry and the Regional officers of Lebak, Bogor, and Sukabumi.

CHAPTER IV

VISION, MISSION, AND OBJECTIVES for GUNUNG HALIMUN SALAK NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT

A. VISION

To mould GHSNP into the best national park with social integration and guaranteed sustainable use of and support of biological life support systems.

B. MISSION

1. To give a solid foundation to the settlement of public rights as the basis for the management of planning agreements
2. To protect and preserve the natural ecosystems through the implementation of best practices
3. To exploit the natural resources of the park in an optimal and sustainable manner on a socially just basis.

C. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

GHSNP, declared a center of biodiversity, is involved in the optimal and sustainable use of biological life support systems, socio-economics and culture of the park, at the community level.

CHAPTER V

MANAGEMENT PLAN of GUNUNG HALIMUN SALAK NATIONAL PARK 2007-2026

Based on the Vision, Mission and Objectives of the park as above, the stakeholders have specified 8 management targets for GHSNP during the next 20 years, as follows:

A. GHSNP MANAGEMENT TARGET

Based on the fundamental problems of the GHSNP management, the park management will in the coming 20 years (2007-2026) endeavor to reach the following targets:

1. Stability in GHSNP
2. Development of a reliable data base system and Management Information System (MIS)
3. Increased promotional activities for GHSNP
4. Development of research institutions for public education and expansion of science and conservation technology (*IPTEK*)
5. Development of a multiple funding mechanism of self funding (*Swadana*)
6. Biodiversity protection
7. Development of a program for mitigating natural disasters in GHSNP, and
8. Successful, sustainable exploitation of natural resources

B. PROGRAM PRIORITY AND TIME MANAGEMENT

To reach the above 8 (eight) management targets GHSNP will need to produce the following outputs and programs:

1. Achieving Stability in GHSNP

Stability of GHSNP is the main target of the GHSNP Management Plan 2007 - 2026. Out of 12 main problems in GHSNP, 5 (five) are related to this target, these are: low stability; expansion of traditional villages into GHSNP; the poor socio-economics of the area in and around GHSNP; overlapping regulations and the increasing resident population in GHSNP. Stability of the GHSNP

will only be reached if and when certain legal aspects concerning the area and public trust in the existence of park can be realized. Social integration in GHSNP and therefore trust in the existence of park will only be reached if and when stability of the area and the settlement of space is agreed by the stakeholders, and rights clearly administered through the regulation of the zone, as agreed to by the stakeholders, and consistently upheld by the stakeholders. In this context the management of GHSNP must be integrated into local society. This target is not expected to be achieved until the third 5 (five) year period of the management plan.

Output 1.1 Area Planning of GHSNP Based on Agreements

Use of the term 'Area Planning Agreement' (*Rencana Tata Ruang Kesepakatan -RTRK*) is expected to link the different nomenclatures and understandings of space. *RTRK* is also expected to help develop a sense of belonging in the stakeholders e.g., zone nomenclature for GHSNP Office, traditional nomenclature (leuweung titipan) for traditional Kasepuhan community and various nomenclatures such as planning for other stakeholders including local government, private enterprise, state owned corporation (BUMN), and non-traditional local communities.

GHSNP Area Planning Agreement was formulated during the participative zoning process. The *RTRK* is basically the planning agreement compiled during the participative planning process by the GHSNP Office and stakeholders. The results of this process went into the planning agreement document written for the GHSNP Area Planning Agreement (*Rencana Tata Ruang Kesepakatan Kawasan TNGHS*). Because *RTRK* is a legal product from a multi sided process it has strong accountability and legitimacy. It is therefore expected that in the implementation of *RTRK* various conflicts over land in GHSNP between the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders, especially problems concerning unclear tenure and public access to nature resources in GHSNP, can be resolved. Technology such as Geographic Information System (GIS), Landsat Imagery, Icons and Quick Bird will be used to ascertain the accuracy of the *RTRK* map and in the field.

The participative approach involving the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders in the process of identification and data and information collection concerning:

- i) The concepts of each stakeholder concerning planning problems
- ii) The conditions and problems of the related fields of planning faced by the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders, and
- iii) The Proposal was written by the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders, as an input for the *RTRK*.

To achieve out put 1.1 above, programs that need to be conducted include:

1.1.1. The Inauguration of GHSNP

The inauguration of the forest area started a chain reaction with the settlement of the boundary, mapping and stipulation of the forest area in order to give legal status to the situation, boundary and forest area. The stakeholders who will be involved in this program will include: The Forest Planning Agency / The Stabilization Office of Forest Area (*BAPLAN/BPKH*), The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (*PHKA/BKSDA*), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), District and Provincial Planning Office (*Dinas Tataruang*), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), The Agency for Environment Region (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of District (*Camat*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, and NGOs.

The Inauguration program for GHSNP was a prerequisite for the compilation of the Area Planning Agreement (*RTRK*) and solving of problems of space in GHSNP. Activities which are part of the inauguration program of GHSNP are as follows:

- i) Construction of the boundary of GHSNP in regions where there is none such as: in block Cisimeut and block Ciladaeun in Lebak and in block Cimaja in Sukabumi
- ii) Clarification of the legal status of the land in GHSNP which has been claimed by local residents who have documental evidence to support their claims. Cases identified:
 1. Land certification in Cisoka, Lebak Situ, district Cipanas, Lebak and in Lokapurna residential area, Gunung Salak area, which includes: 1) the administrative region of Pamijahan, Bogor⁴ and
 2. The management process for the first level of land ownership (*girik or kikitir*) and the introduction of the tax certificate (*Surat Pembayaran Pajak Tanah - SPPT*) in a number of sub districts in Nanggung and Sukajaya districts, Bogor⁵. A committee was specially formed, consisting of GHSNP and the Stabilization Office of Forest Area (*BPKH XI*), to finalize the problems concerned with land certification. This committee has undertaken to investigate unclear cases of legal land status in GHSNP. This special committee works in co-ordination with the National Land Agency (*Badan Pertanahan Nasional - BPN*) at the Regional level. Having taken steps to investigate a case the committee then give recommendations for finalizing the problem through litigation.
- iii) In finding solutions to problems in the extension area of the park (ex Perum Perhutani), where the land has lease holding status or has been converted to conservation land, the following are recommended as possible solutions:
 - a. Specify leasehold areas for zones specially aimed at providing socio-economic and economic benefits for the region, and
 - b. Agree on a profit sharing mechanism from gold mines and geothermal activities, especially through a mechanism such as a trust fund.

1.1.2. Stipulation of the Core of the Forest Zone

This program started with a scientific approach, studying important ecosystems and habitats, areas that are of traditional cultural value and the influence of these on the management of GHSNP ecosystem as a whole. The results of this study have become the basis for identifying the area from which the core and forest zones will be selected. This program pushed for the biggest area of natural forest ecosystems that still remain. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program for the core and forest zones will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation/The Stabilization Office of Forest Area (*PHKA/BKSDA*), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (*Dinas Pariwisata*), The Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, NGOs, and The Institute of Research and Education.

1.1.3. Stipulation of the Rehabilitation Zone

Areas with important ecosystems and important species habitats such as degraded lowland rainforest, damaged as result of illegal gold mining, Gunung Halimun Salak corridor etc, will be

⁴ In this location many villas were found inside GHSNP

⁵ Land claims in GHSNP by local communities started to increase in the 1960s and was marked by the land management letter (*girik or kikitir (process kalasiran)*). The girik owner then had to register at (letter C) the sub-district office and to pay land tax (rates) to the sub-district. Based on the land ownership (*girik/kikitir*) SPPT letters were issued in 1989 as evidence of land ownership when paying land taxes.

become the Rehabilitation zone. Once any part of the rehabilitation zone has been rehabilitated it can then be reclassified as Core Zone, Forest or Exploitation Zone. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program for the Rehabilitation zone will include : The Protection of Forest and Conservation of Nature/The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), Director General Land Rehabilitation and Social Forest (DITJEN Rehabilitasi Lahan dan Perhutanan Sosial (RLPS), District and Provincial Forestry Office (Dinas Kehutanan), The Environmental Regional Agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah (BLHD), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of Other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, and NGOs.

1.1.4. Stipulation of the Exploitation Zone

The areas of the park that will be developed specifically for exploitation will become the Exploitation Zone e. g., for ecotourism activities, development of supporting facilities for visitor infrastructure and the location of intensive research such as Cikaniki Research Station and the surrounding area, Cangkuang, etc. The Exploitation Zone, as a tourism object and ex-Perhutani area, would still be managed by Perhutani based on an MoU between GHSNP and Perhutani that would include the management of tourism activities and a clear profit sharing mechanism. A Special Exploitation Zone for easy to difficult climbing and hiking areas would still be managed by GHSNP Office. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program for the Exploitation Zone will include: The Forest Protect and Nature Conservation/The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), District and Provincial Forestry Office (Dinas Kehutanan), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (Dinas Pariwisata), The Environmental Regional Agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of Other Communities, NGOs, and The Institute of Research and Education.

1.1.5. Stipulation of the Special Zone and Its Main Function for Regional Economic Gain.

Areas of the park in where there are supporting facilities such as the National Electrical Grid (SUTET), PT Chevron Geothermal Salak in Gunung Salak area and PT Antam in Cikidang-Gunung Sibentang Gading located in Lebak, will be included in a Special Zone. Provincial and Regional roads within the park will also be included in the Special Zone. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program for the Special Zone will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation/The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA), District and Provincial Planning Office (Dinas Tataruang), District and Provincial Settlement of Regional Infrastructure/Management of Water Resource Office (Dinas PU/KIMPRASWIL/Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Air), District and Provincial Mining and Energy Office (Dinas Pertambangan dan Energi), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (Dinas Pariwisata), District and Provincial Forestry Office (Dinas Kehutanan), The Environmental Regional Agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD), Group Of Traditional Communities, Group Of Other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, NGOs, Private, and State Owned Corporations / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN / BUMD)

1.1.6. Stipulation of the Culture and Social Zone.

The history of the local community in and around the park needs to be studied to determine this zone. Based on this history the criterion for this zone can be selected. For settlement issues in the area, input from anthropological and sociological studies will help to answer encroachment problems of non-traditional and traditional communities in GHSNP and at the same time identify community land for both the Kasepuhan and non Kasepuhan. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Agency for Regional Development (Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA), District and Provincial Planning Office (Dinas Tataruang), District and Provincial Forestry Office (Dinas Kehutanan), District and Provincial Agriculture / Plantation Office (Dinas Pertanian/Perkebunan), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (Dinas Pariwisata), District and Provincial Education Office (Dinas Pendidikan), The Environmental

Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of District (*Camat*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of Other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, and NGOs.

Another important study is that of the carrying capacity for the conservation area related to activities and the resident population, by generation, of GHSNP. In order to know how to obtain a balance between the conservation area of GHSNP and the number of residents in park and then to set the carrying capacity, GHSNP in cooperation with the local Regional governments need to collect demographic data for each village in and around the park, on a regular basis. This information is important to see the connection between the population numbers and density in GHSNP with regard to the Area Planning Agreement *RTRK*.

Settlement and community lands, which were there before the national park, can be included in the Special Zone. Areas for religious or cultural activities, such as the grave at the top of Gunung Salak, could be included in the Religious and Cultural zone. While areas where traditional exploitation such as the extraction of non timber forest products (NTFP) will be included in the Traditional Zone, to ascertain local community access to the forest.

Out put 1. 2. The regulations and implementation of the zones

The regulations of the zones have been specified in the *RTRK* of GHSNP. In the regulations of the zones activities which may or may not be conducted are clearly set out. The regulations of the zones were compiled in a participative process by GHSNP Office and the stakeholders. The rules and regulations of zones characteristically tie the GHSNP Office to the stakeholders and vice versa.

In problems of unclear traditional community tenure, local community management and access to the park, the regulations of the zones are expected to help with contracts between GHSNP Office, traditional communities, non-traditional communities and/or new comers (*pendatang*) for the arrangement of access, exploitation, and control of agrarian areas in GHSNP based on the tenure context.

The compilation of the regulations for each zone brings together all stakeholders by way of scientific, legal and participative approaches. The regulations state the type of programs permitted and not permitted and the sanction and incentive mechanisms to be followed. The types of programs permitted in each zone must be integrated into the function of the park to support the ecosystems, especially in the Forest and Core Zones. This is important for the local subsistent stakeholders and the stakeholders who exploit the natural resources.

The compilation of the regulations for each zone the following activities: (1) the forming of social contracts between GHSNP Office and traditional communities for the access, exploitation, and control of agrarian areas ; (2) the forming of social contracts between GHSNP Office and each community in and around GHSNP for the access, exploitation, and control of agrarian areas; (3) the forming of social contracts with local communities in GHSNP for density matching with discuss conservation area carrying capacity; (4) building contractual agreements with companies (mining, tourism etc.), which lease or use the park in their business activities, must be accountable for the conservation of the area in which they operate and (5) monitoring social contracts and agreements and giving sanctions to those who break these agreements.

The regulations of the zones have been implemented and tested for a year. The commissioned committee undertaking the monitoring and evaluation, during the testing year, were from the GHSNP Office and stakeholder representatives.

Once agreed, the *RTRK* and the regulations were then socialized. The purpose of this process was to assure that the implementation of the *RTRK* and regulations would run according to the agreement. The socialization process was conducted by an officer from the GHSNP Office together with the stakeholders involved. The subjects of the socialization were the stakeholders.

To achieve out put 1.2 above, programs that need to be conducted include:

1.2.1. Compilation, Validation and Stipulation of regulations for the Core and Forest Zones with stakeholder support

The stakeholders who will be involved in this program will include: Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), District and Provincial Forestry Office (Dinas Kehutanan), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (Dinas Pariwisata), The Environmental Regional Agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD), Group of Traditional Communities, Group Of Other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, and NGOs.

1.2.2. Compilation, Validation and Stipulation of the Regulations for the Rehabilitation Zone with stakeholder support

The stakeholders who will be involved in this program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation/The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), Director General Land Rehabilitation and Social Forest (Dirjen Rehabilitasi Lahan and Perhutanan Sosial - RLPS), District and Provincial Forestry Office (Dinas Kehutanan), The Environmental Regional Agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD), Group of Traditional Communities, Group Of Other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, and NGOs.

1.2.3. Compilation, Validation and Stipulation of the Regulations for the Exploitation Zone with stakeholder support

The stakeholders who will be involved in this program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), District and Provincial Forestry Office (Dinas Kehutanan), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (Dinas Pariwisata), The Environmental Regional Agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, and NGOs

1.2.4. Compilation, Validation and Stipulation of the Regulations for the Zones where the main function is Regional Economics with stakeholder support

The stakeholders who will be involved in this program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA), District and Provincial Planning Office (Dinas Tata ruang), Official of Agriculture/Plantation (Dinas Pertanian/Perkebunan), District and Provincial Settlement of Regional Infrastructure/Management of Water Resource Office (Dinas PU/KIMPRASWIL/Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Air), District and Provincial Mining and Energy Office (Dinas Pertambangan dan Energi), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (Dinas Pariwisata), The Environmental Regional Agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, and NGOs.

1.2.5. Compilation, Validation and Stipulation of the regulations for the Culture and Social Zone with stakeholder support

The stakeholders who will be involved in this program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Agency for Regional Development (BAPPEDA), District and Provincial Planning Office (Dinas Tata ruang), District and Provincial Agriculture / Plantation Office (Dinas Pertanian dan Perkebunan), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (Dinas Pariwisata), The Environmental Regional Agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD), Head of District (Camat), Head of Sub district

(Kepala Desa), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, and NGOs.

1.2.6. Socialization and RTRK regulations with stakeholder support

The stakeholders who will be involved in this program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation/The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-Bappeda*), District and Provincial Planning Office (*Dinas Tataruang*), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), Head of District (*Camat*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*).

2. The Development of Reliable Database and Management Information Systems

This target relates to all the main management problems of GHSNP. The poor data base has become one of GHSNP's main problems.

Out put 2.1 The Development of a database system that can gather and present data, and information systematically, completely and up-to-date, which can then be used as a basis for decision making

The database system in the GHSNP Office has three components:

- i) Data base users. The Main data base user will be the GHSNP Office. All units in the GHSNP Office requiring data and information for decision making will be either at the office level, all Conservation Sections, Sub Sections, Forest Ecosystem Controlling Unit (***Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan (PEH)***) or other units. Other users of the GHSNP data base include stakeholders and the general public either institutes or individuals requiring information about GHSNP.
- ii) Data base system organizer. The 'organizer' in this context is the Data Base Unit which will be built as a separate unit in the GHSNP Office. The Data Base Unit will be responsible for the collection, storage, processing and presentation of data and information in the GHSNP Office. The data and information collected by the Data Base Unit will come from either other units in the GHSNP Office, all Conservation Sections, Sub Sections, PEH, other units or outside parties. When the GHSNP Office provides data and information to outside parties, a separate protocol mechanism, to buffer the data and information, will be required. The internal transfer of data, within the GHSNP Office, can be made using the Standard Operational Procedures (SOP-SOP), and
- iii) Data base system designer. Usually an outside consultant.

To achieve out put 2.1 above, programs that need to be conducted include:

2.1.1. The Compilation and Management of the Database System for Decision Making

The collection of SOP data includes: data collection procedures and information that will be used by GHSNP Office. The Data base Unit will be responsible for managing the data and information collected from: GHSNP Office, rangers, Sub Sections, Conservation Sections, Forest Ecosystem Controlling Division (PEH), other units and from outside sources such as researchers, NGOs and other stakeholders.

Data and information collected will be in the form of:

- i) Manuals, maps, documents, reports, research data etc, and
- ii) Electronic or digital (research, GIS or other digital data).

The data will then be kept and processed by the Data Base Unit, and the results of which will be used for decision making at the Sub Section level, Conservation Section, and the general public.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/BUMD) and NGOs.

2.1.2. The Compilation of the Management Information System (MIS)

The Management Information System (MIS) of GHSNP will be part of the organization support system for the GHSNP Office, used for making important management decisions. The MI requirements of the decision makers will be provided by GHSNP MIS at the office, Section and Sub Section levels. The information will be ready for the decision makers to use. The compilation of the MIS will include: designing the MIS starting with information elements (inputs), equipment, process, and expected outputs from the MIS. Designing the MIS will include designing the system for the presentation of processed information and the executive summary for strategic decision making (decision support system) in the GHSNP Office. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/BUMD) and NGOs.

3. Increasing Promotion for GHSNP

Out put 31. The creation of a specific brand image of GHSNP

The specific brand image for GHSNP will be a character, typical of a certain image or perception, created by the public and the GHSNP Office. The 'public' will include: the private sector or private enterprises, government, institutions, organizations and other stakeholders. The brand image will be considered successful when the 'product' from GHSNP is purchased by the public. The interaction of GHSNP Office with the public will result in the GHSNP 'product' being 'bought' by the public. In other words, there will be a 'result' or 'fruit' from the interaction of GHSNP with the public. The result of the interaction with the private sector will be in the form of investment in GHSNP. The result of the interaction with the public will be in the form of support for conservation of GHSNP. The result of the interaction with government institutions will be in the form of government policy support for the GHSNP program. The content of the promotion and the interaction between GHSNP Office and the public will hopefully draw the public to GHSNP like gold. These activities will help to build the brand image.

To achieve out put 3.1 above, programs that need to be conducted are as follows:

3.1.1. Expansion of the Promotion Program Accommodating the Requirements of the General Public

Before compiling the promotion strategy, the brand image, typical of GHSNP, and product/s to be sold to the public need to be identified and studied. The product/s and brand or image must have high sales value according to the market requirements. However, the market share, or target group, and consumer requirements need to be identified first. The next step will be to promote the product/s and brand image. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (*Dinas Pariwisata*), The Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/BUMD) and NGOs.

3.1.2. The Development of a Public Services Information System

The Public Services Information System will include two principal components the GHSNP Office as the service provider and the public as the service user. The Public Services Information System is a system that will be built to provide an information service about GHSNP according to public requirements. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (*Dinas Pariwisata*), The Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup-BLHD*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/BUMD*) and NGOs.

3.1.3. Expansion of the Outreach Program Supported by the Stakeholders

The Outreach Program will need to be conducted as a way of increasing understanding, knowledge and awareness of the stakeholders and to develop stakeholder support for GHSNP. The Outreach Program will create a special package for visiting stakeholders especially government officials, private businesses and other target groups to GHSNP, with the mission to develop a specific and unique 'brand'. The Outreach Program will involve the following stakeholders: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (*Dinas Pariwisata*), The Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup-BLHD*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/BUMD*) and NGOs.

Out put 3.2 Improvement of Third Party Investment in GHSNP Management

To achieve output 3.2 above, programs that need to be conducted are as follows:

3.2.1. Expansion of the Private Sector and Third Party Cooperation resulting in Investment in GHSNP Management

A promotional approach could be used, with target groups, to expand Private Sector and Third Party Cooperation. Expected investors in GHSNP management then need to be identified. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), District and Provincial Agriculture / Plantation Offices (*Dinas Pertanian / Perkebunan*), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (*Dinas Pariwisata*), The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/BUMD*) and NGOs.

4. Development of Research Institutions for Public Education and Expand Science and Conservation Technological (IPTEK)

The above target has been included in the GHSNP Management Plan (2007 - 2026) in response to the main problem of degradation of natural resources and environment, and incomplete data and information for management.

Out put 4.1 Regulations for research and public education in GHSNP

It is expected that this output can be achieved in the first 5 years of the GHSNP MP (2007-2026).

To achieve out put 4.1 above, programs that need to be conducted are as follows:

4.1.1. Compilation, Validation and Stipulation of the Protocol for Research and Public Education in GHSNP

Research Protocol and Public Education could be used as a reference for GHSNP Office and stakeholders when implementing research and public education activities in GHSNP. This protocol was compiled and agreed on by the GHSNP Office together with stakeholders: LIPI, Research Institutes, NGOs and Universities. This protocol needs to refer to all research regulations of the Department of Forestry.

This protocol also needs to be adapted to meet the GHSNP management requirements by developing an incentive mechanism. GHSNP Office needs to identify the required research to support GHSNP management. Researchers working according to this identified research will receive an incentive from the GHSNP Office. Research activities outside the main topics will not receive any form of incentive.

This protocol is expected to assist GHSNP Office to utilize the research findings of outsiders to support their management, decision making, and information services for the public. This protocol will also assist others to access research findings on GHSNP. Research findings on GHSNP will also be made available to the public for the expansion of Science and Conservation Technological and education (*IPTEK*).

In order to implement this protocol GHSNP Office needs to regulate research and public education in GHSNP. The regulations will be implemented according to the protocol.

The compilation of the research protocol and public education in GHSNP include: the evaluation of SOP research in the GHSNP Office, the compilation of a protocol draft and the protocol conducted by the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders (**LIPI, NGOs, Universities, The Institute of Research**). This will be facilitated by the GHSNP Office.

The validation of the research protocol and public education in GHSNP will include the adjustment of the protocol draft in accordance with the PHKA research regulations and the testing and implementation of the protocol for a minimum of one year. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted every three months by a special team made up of representatives from GHSNP Office, LIPI, NGOs and Universities.

Stipulation of the research protocol and public education in GHSNP will include evaluation, monitoring and testing of the implementation of the protocol, followed by revision of the contents by the GHSNP Office and stakeholders. The protocol for the MoU between the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders will also be stipulated, and authentication of the protocol will be by a decree issued by the Head of the GHSNP Office.

These activities will be implemented within the first 5 (five) years.

For the best implementation of the research protocol and public education will be implemented, required protocol to the implementation. The software will include Administration and Data Base Systems managed by the Human Resources Department (*SDM*). The moderator's duty will be to ascertain the protocol agreement and communication facilities for the stakeholders to create the protocol. The moderator will be selected by all the stakeholders with discuss the commitment of the protocol. The hardware required will be the public library, a computer and conservation education center. These requirements are expected to be available within the first 5 (five) years.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: **The Forest Protect and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (*PHKA/BKSDA*), The Environmental Region Agency (*BLHD*), The Institute of Research and Education and NGOs.**

4.1.2. Expansion of the Research Network

Forming and expanding the research network will be initiated and facilitated by the GHSNP Office. The Research Network is the researchers doing research in GHSNP.

The Duties of the Research Network:

- i) To disseminate research findings on GHSNP through seminars, publications in printed and digital media, capacity building in research methods etc
- ii) To build cooperation between the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders in order to support management efforts and trouble-shooting in GHSNP
- iii) To Compile strategies and programs to increase the number of researchers doing research in GHSNP, and
- iv) To develop a scientific support system for GHSNP management. This support system should be in the form of: a communications mechanism between the GHSNP Office and the research network, the implementation of research findings to help improve GHSNP management.

Expansion of the research network will be conducted within the first 5 (five) years. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Institute of Research and Education, and NGOs.

4.1.3. Expansion of Public Education Network

Forming and expanding the public education network will be initiated and facilitated by the GHSNP Office. The public education network members will be active institutes and individuals conducting conservation education for the public.

The public education network will help to improve the education capacity of the public, share experiences of public education, produce a curriculum for public conservation education, monitor and evaluate public education in GHSNP, and meet a minimum of once a year to evaluate the network activities and to design/plan the activities for the following year.

Expansion of the public education network will be conducted within the first 5 (five) years. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Environmental Regional Agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD), The Institute of Research and Education, and NGOs.

5. Development of a Self-funding Mechanism (Swadana)

The target for the self-funding mechanism will be to assist with financial problems faced by GHSNP. The management of GHSNP requires collaboration and funding from many stakeholders, total funding cannot be provided by the state budget alone.

Out put 5.1. The self funding institute of GHSNP

The GHSNP Self-funding Institute will look after public funds utilized to finance conservation activities in GHSNP. To guarantee just principles and public accountability, the GHSNP Self-funding Institute will be a separate organization from the GHSNP Office. The Self-funding Institute will be an independent organization, open and run on a constituent basis. The GHSNP Self-funding Institute will be managed openly and professional by a council led by an executive director. The council members will be under the guidance and monitoring of a Board of Trustees. The members will be representatives from the constituents of the Self-funding Institute.

To achieve out put 5.1 above, programs that need to be conducted are as follows:

5.1.1. Development of an Institution and Mechanism for collecting funds to support GHSNP Management

The initiation and facilitation of the institutional development process and mechanism for collecting funds will be conducted by the GHSNP Office. The GHSNP Office will identify and bring into contact the stakeholders who will become constituents of the GHSNP Self-funding Institute. Constituents of the GHSNP Self-funding Institute will come from local government, companies either private sector or government-owned corporations, NGOs, public, interested individuals and other stakeholders.

Funds will be collected, by the GHSNP self funding institute, from donations and conservation activities in GHSNP. The funds will be collected directly from private enterprises, especially companies exploiting natural resources, in the form of raw materials, in and around GHSNP, donor organizations either international or national and individuals, through a collection mechanism. The funds from private enterprises and individuals will be collected and managed in a trust fund and through a profit sharing mechanism. Some of the profits from ecotourism and the sale of souvenirs will be directed to the self funding institute.

To start with the GHSNP self funding institute will not have enough funds to channel into conservation activities in GHSNP, therefore, a facilitation fund from another source will be required. This may then mean that stakeholder activities will need direct access to another funding institute.

Institution and mechanism for collecting funds will be developed within the first 5 (five) years. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Agency for Regional Development (Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA), The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/BUMD), NGOs, and Donor Institutes (National or International).

5.1.2. The Expansion of the Mechanism for the Management of Public Funds, for GHSNP Management which will be made accountable

The Mechanism for the management of public funds will be developed based on an agreement between GHSNP Office and the stakeholder constituents from The GHSNP self funding institute. Compilation of the mechanism for the management of public funds, by The GHSNP self funding institute, will be conducted within the first 5 (five) years.

The public or stakeholders conducting conservation activities in GHSNP will be able to access the funds in the Self-funding Institute through a mechanism which has yet to be determined. Interest from the managed funds in the GHSNP self funding Institute and funds from another Institute, providing bridging funds, will be made available to stakeholders undertaking conservation activities in GHSNP. Stakeholder proposals will be guaranteed a fair assessment through a stakeholder discussion process. The activities will be monitored to assess whether the funds have been used as per the proposal.

The Self-funding Institute will be accountable for the funds it manages on behalf of the self funding institute constituents and the public. The public accountability principle will be applied to the management of funds by The GHSNP self-funding institute as follows:

- i) Transparency or open. The Constituents of the self funding Institute, GHSNP Office, stakeholders and the public will be entitled to information pertaining to the management of The Institute. The financing system and funding allocation must be open to all constituents of the self funding institute and stakeholders who have activities funded by the self funding institute

- ii) A public responsibility mechanism. The management of the funds in the self funding Institute audited periodically by an official member of the self funding institute constituent council, donors and public
- iii) Mechanism of control for the fund management (The self funding institute) conducted by constituents through periodical monitoring and evaluation previously agreed on, and
- iv) A representative decision making system that accommodates the stakeholders and the public in the self funding institute.

Expansion of public accountability in the funding of GHSNP management will be finished in the first 5 (five) years. The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Planning Agency / The Stabilization Office of Forest Area (*BAPLAN/BPKH*), The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (*PHKA/BKSDA*), The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), District and Provincial Mining and Energy Office, District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office, District and Provincial Education Office, The Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of District (Camat), Head of Sub district (Kepala Desa), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of Other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/BUMD*), NGOs, and The Donor Institutes (National or International).

6. Protecting Biodiversity

The Target, in protecting the biodiversity of the park, will be to strive to answer the main problem of degradation of natural resources and habitats.

Out put 6.1 Control of damage to ecosystems

To control the damage to habitats and ecosystems the degradation of biodiversity in an ecosystem needs to be constantly monitored so that the level of degradation is not detrimental to the continuity of biodiversity. Biodiversity is said to be threatened if the level of degradation of a population, of an important species, in one habitat has gone beyond the threshold boundary of a minimum viable population.

A damaged habitat or ecosystem is said to be still under control if the damaged area can be rehabilitated and returned to its initial condition. However, if the damaged habitat and ecosystem stays at a level that endangers the continuity of the biodiversity and the area cannot be returned to its initially condition, the degradation is out of control

Primary forests, including lowland primary forests, house the most important ecosystems and habitats, with the highest level of biodiversity, in GHSNP area, the damage to which must therefore be carefully controlled. The Macro situation of the primary forest in GHSNP can be used as the main parameter to assess the level of damage to habitats and ecosystem in GHSNP.

To achieve out put 6.1 above, programs that need to be conducted are as follows:

6.1.1. Land use control in GHSNP

Land use control in GHSNP refers to land, used by the stakeholders, which must only be used according to the *RTRK* agreement and the zone regulations, produced by the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders. This program included participative monitoring and evaluation activities in the implementation of the *RTRK* agreement and zone regulations involving the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders. Participative monitoring and evaluation activities will be conducted by way of periodic meetings with village communities, GHSNP Office and related stakeholders, facilitated by the GHSNP Office. If this agreement is broken in anyway, sanctions will be applied.

To control land use, other activities that need to be conducted include the forming and strengthening of conservation cadres with assistance from local institutions at the sub district level. These conservation cadres, being based at local institutions, will be expected to build the conservation movement among the sub district communities. The involvement of women in the conservation movement, through local institutions, recognized by women, need to be encouraged and improved. The conservation movement in the sub district communities needs support, legitimacy and facilitation from GHSNP Office, Regional and Provincial Governments.

To encourage the development of regional policy and development programs in GHSNP, Regional and Provincial Governments need to pay more attention to conservation aspects and hence the GHSNP Office needs to facilitate: (1) the development of a job activity network with Regional Governments to coordinate the infrastructure development, regional expansion, and exploitation of natural resources; and (2) the development and publication of Regional laws that support the balance between development and conservation.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), Head of District (*Camat*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Jurisdiction (police, judgment, attorney's office), The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/ BUMD*), and NGOs

6.1.2. Rehabilitation of Sustainable Ecosystems

This program will strive to improve the rehabilitation of structural damage and the function of natural resources and ecosystems that are constantly within a dynamic and well-balanced natural situation. This program needs to be preceded by research. From the results of the research it is expected that recommendations can be given to assist rehabilitation, including the methods to be used, without neglecting conservation principles, scientific and technical aspects of conservation. The basic requirements for improving the condition of the damaged area and halting the decline in the potential and function of the area, also needs to be considered.

Restoration of a habitat can be by: (1) natural regeneration; (2) restoration; (3) rehabilitation; (3) reconstruction of the habitat or population; (4) control or destruction of plants or animals that are not native to the area, pests or are diseased, those that have been identified as being in competition or detrimental to the ecosystem or function of the area; and (5) reintroduction of native or non native flora or fauna.

The habitat restoration program will be conducted by the GHSNP Office together with related stakeholders, especially local communities. This program will include efforts to build the conservation movement in sub district communities through local institutions. Local sub district communities working together with local institutions will help to guarantee the results and continued progress of the restoration program. The conservation movement needs to obtain support, legitimacy and facilitation from the GHSNP Office and Regional and Provincial Governments. Activities to be conducted include: (1) the encouragement of periodic meetings with village communities, the GHSNP Office and related stakeholders in the habitat restoration program; (2) developing and strengthening the conservation cadres, and their involvement in the recovery program (3) encourage and increase the involvement of sub district women in the conservation movement through local institutions recognized by the women.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include:

The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), Director General Land Rehabilitation and Social Forest (*Rehabilitasi Lahan and Perhutanan Sosial-RLPS*), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The

Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/BUKD), and NGOs

6.1.3. Security and Monitoring of Illegal Activities

Security and Monitoring of illegal activities need to be routinely conducted by the GHSNP Office and related stakeholders. This program will include:

- i) Monitoring and collecting data and information using GIS, information from the stakeholders, results of land use observations, and participative patrols of illegal activities in GHSNP
- ii) Clear information regarding rules, regulations and law, concerning the national park and its natural resources, must be disseminated widely before being enforced. A perpetrator should then be given a warning before legal action is taken
- iii) Implementation of the law. In implementing the law, GHSNP Office must cooperate with law institutions and start to plan the implementation of the legal process. This will start with the inspection and investigation of the case in hand, and
- iv) Coordination with the stakeholders; Sub district and local governments, the elite, groups of traditional communities, NGOs, and related the stakeholders. Coordination will start with program planning and implementation. This will help to anticipate the negative impacts that may arise from this security program.

The Security and Monitoring program will be conducted by the GHSNP Office together with related stakeholders, especially local communities. This program will include efforts to build the conservation movement in sub district communities through local institutions. Local sub district communities working together with local institutions will help to guarantee the results and continued progress of the Security and Monitoring program. The conservation movement needs to obtain support, legitimacy and facilitation from the GHSNP Office and Regional and Provincial Governments. Activities to be conducted include: (1) the encouragement of periodic meetings with village communities, the GHSNP Office and related stakeholders in the security and monitoring program; (2) developing and strengthening the conservation cadres, and their involvement in the security and monitoring program (3) encourage and increase the involvement of sub district women in the conservation movement through local institutions recognized by the women.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/BUKD), and NGOs

6.1.4. Management and Monitoring of the most important Ecosystem

This program will start in the first 5 (five) years. The first activities to be conducted will be the identification of the most important habitats in GHSNP. The results of the identification will be used as a basis for designing monitoring activities of these important habitats. This program could be routinely conducted by the GHSNP Office in parallel with other routine activities such as species monitoring and patrolling. However, this activity could be conducted separately. Management and monitoring will be the responsibility of the GHSNP Ecosystem Monitoring Unit. The selected locations for this program are areas that are vulnerable and prone to trouble. An increasing number of small important habitat areas are becoming more susceptible to habitat damage. The main result of the habitat monitoring is the baseline data and information on important habitats and ecosystems in Halimun. This data and information are important for the management of GHSNP.

The management and monitoring program needs to work together with the conservation cadres at the Sub district level, with the support of local institutions which are already active at the Sub district level.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), The Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/BUMD), and NGOs

Output 6.2. Protection of populations of important species in GHSNP

Important species are: (1) key species that play an important role in the food chain of a particular ecosystem and are also indicators of the forest ecosystems, and (2) are threatened with extinction. Therefore, management efforts in primary forest will focus on protecting populations of these important species. Populations of important species need to be constantly protected and maintained at the level at which they are not detrimental to the continuity of biodiversity, at the population level, and do not drop below a viable population threshold. Biodiversity is said to be threatened if the level of degradation of a population, of an important species in one habitat, has gone beyond the viable population threshold.

To achieve out put 6.2 above, programs that need conducted is:

6.2.1. The compilation of the Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Important Species

This program started with the preparation of a data base and information concerning important species. This data will help to overcome the lack of population data on important species in GHSNP. Activities included in the preparation of data base development and information collection, concerning important species, are:

- i) Identification of Important species and their habitats in GHSNP, and
- ii) Mapping of the habitats of important species.

These activities will be conducted within the first 5 (five) years together with research institutes and Universities.

This program will build a framework for collaborative protection of populations of important species and their habitats in GHSNP. Required preparation for these activities will include the development of a data base and collection of information concerning conservation actions for the conservation of important species conducted in GHSNP, including the revision of the action plan.

The compilation of the strategy and action plan for the conservation of important species will be conducted jointly by GHSNP Office, LIPI, The Institute of Research, Universities, NGOs, Regional Government, sub district governments and local communities. The results of which will be socialized to the stakeholders to build commitment to the implementation of the plan. An institution whose members are also stakeholders must be involved in the compilation of the action plan. This institution will need to be facilitated by one of the facilitating institutes or the implementation moderator. The results of the compilation of this plan will become a reference for the 'management of important species populations'.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/BUMD,) and NGOS

6.2.2. Management and Monitoring of Important Species

Management and monitoring of important species is aimed at the protection of populations of important species according to their habitat and carrying capacity. This program will include:

- i) Participative observation of important species and habitats by GHSNP Office officers and periodically local communities
- ii) Implementation of the strategy and conservation action plan for important species, and
- iii) Development of a network aimed at increasing public support for the management of population of important species.

Data and information obtained from the above activities will be used as baseline data in the monitoring design for monitoring important species. Important species monitoring will be routinely conducted by the GHSNP Office. This will be conducted in parallel with other routine activities such as patrolling or monitoring habitats. However, important species monitoring can also be used for research purposes. Management and monitoring will be the responsibility of the GHSNP Ecosystem Monitoring Unit. Special cases, found during monitoring, could be used as the basis for special activities. Species monitoring may also be undertaken by the public (Local community initiatives involved in forest security and conservation such as *Pam Swakarsa and Kader Konservasi*), research institutes, Universities, and NGOs. The main results from this activity will be the periodic data and information on ecological aspects of key species in GHSNP such as population dynamics, distribution, home range, population structure, habitat and behavior.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (*PHKA/BKSDA*), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), The Environmental Region Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/BUMD*), and NGOs

7. Disaster Mitigation in GHSNP

This target relates to the main problem of the Lack of Disaster Mitigation

Out put 7.1. A System for Mitigating Disaster

A system for mitigating disaster will operate pre disaster, during the disaster, and handle the impact post disaster in and around GHSNP. This output will be achieved within the first 5 (five) years.

To achieve out put 7.1 above, the programs that need to be conducted are as follows:

7.1.1. Development of a Disaster Warning System

This program will include:

- i) The identification of the types of disasters and potential disaster areas in GHSNP
- ii) The identification of disaster warning system models
- iii) The expansion of alternative models of relevant warning systems for GHSNP
- iv) The expansion of the institutional mechanism of the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders in the developed of disaster warning system in GHSNP
- v) Testing a warning system for GHSNP and the socialization and simulation of the system with the communities in potential disaster areas, and
- vi) Stipulation of the SOP disaster warning system and the socialization of SOP to all related stakeholders.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Agency for Regional Development (Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA), District and Provincial Forestry Office (Dinas Kehutanan), District and Provincial Planning Office (Dinas Tataruang), Head of District (Camat), Environmental Regional Agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD), Head of Sub district (Kepala Desa), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/BUMD), NGOs and The Institute of Jurisdiction (police, judgment, attorneys office)

7.1.2. The expansion of the Operational Mechanism during and post disaster

The operational mechanism to be used during and after the disaster needs to be developed which should include the following activities:

- i) Forming a disaster control team with representatives from the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders, initiated by the GHSNP Office
- ii) An evacuation system
- iii) The expansion of a coordination mechanism between GHSNP Office and the stakeholders involved in the disaster operation
- iv) Handling cause and disaster impacts
- v) Medical attention for victims
- vi) Recovery post disaster
- vii) Stipulation of the SOP operation during and post disaster, and
- viii) Socialization of the warning system for the general public.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Agency for Regional Development (Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA), District and Provincial Forestry Office (Dinas Kehutanan), District and Provincial Planning Office (Dinas Tataruang), Head of District (Camat), Environmental Regional Agency (Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD), Head of Sub district (Kepala Desa), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/BUMD), NGOs and The Institute of Jurisdiction (police, judgment, attorneys office)

8. The Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources

The main problem related to the target the sustainable exploitation of natural resources is the poor socio-economics of the communities in and around GHSNP and the inadequacy of the exploit of natural resources policy.

Out put 8.1. The expansion of ecotourism will benefit both conservation and local communities

The expansion of ecotourism in GHSNP is aimed at providing a significant financial contribution to conservation in GHSNP and to increase local Communities prosperity in and around ecotourism objects within GHSNP.

To achieve out put 8.1 above, programs that need to be conducted as follows.

8.1.1. The compilation of the strategy and regulations for ecotourism management in GHSNP

The ecotourism management strategy will include:

- i) The inventory and identification of ecotourism potential in GHSNP
- ii) Social, economic and cultural analysis

- iii) Market analysis: the identification of a potential ecotourism target group or visitor and the associated requirements
- iv) The expansion of the cooperation between the local communities and GHSNP
- v) Promotion and marketing of ecotourism
- vi) The ecotourism management system in GHSNP, and
- vii) The system and mechanism for the stakeholders working together in ecotourism management.

Regulations for the expansion of ecotourism must provide a guarantee that these activities do not interfere with the function of conservation and preservation of nature in GHSNP, do not damage the environment or ecosystems of GHSNP and do not disturb the local communities.

Ecotourism management regulations will guarantee:

- i) Service, comfort and safety for visitors
- ii) Continuity and safety for ecosystems around ecotourism objects
- iii) Mechanisms for stakeholders working together in ecotourism management
- iv) The design of an institutional framework for collaborative ecotourism management in GHSNP
- v) Contributions from ecotourism will help to develop local communities in and around ecotourism objects, and
- vi) A profit sharing mechanism that will benefit the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders involved in the management of ecotourism in GHSNP.

Management strategies and regulations for ecotourism will take into consideration ecological, esthetic, participatory, legal and local Communities aspects.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (*Dinas Pariwisata*), District and Provincial Koperasi and Middle Small Industry Office (*Dinas Koperasi*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/BUMD*), and NGOs

8.1.2. Product Development for Ecotourism

Product development for ecotourism will be directed to the development of sustainable ecotourism, that is: ecotourism will be based on local communities and orientated towards:

- i) Conservation of the natural resources of GHSNP
- ii) An increase in prosperity for the local communities, which would include improved economics and the creation of employment opportunities
- iii) Public education
- iv) An increase in financial benefits for local governments, and
- v) Product development for ecotourism that needs to be adapted to the characteristics and location of the ecotourism objects, socio-economic and cultural conditions and the target group.

This program will include:

- i) The management of ecotourism, including the expansion of an institutional framework and cooperation collaborative model between GHSNP Office and the stakeholders in the management of ecotourism
- ii) Increased quality of the ecotourism object which will be marketed
- iii) Preparation for packaging the product in the form of ecotourism packages in GHSNP, which will be sold to the target market

- iv) Promotion and marketing of the ecotourism packages
- v) Expansion of support and basic ecotourism facilities
- vi) Organization of ecotourism at the local community level
- vii) Integrated potential and local community activities in ecotourism packages, and
- viii) Integration of conservation education aspects for the general public in ecotourism packages.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (*Dinas Pariwisata*), District and Provincial Koperasi and Middle Small Industry Office (*Dinas Koperasi*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/ BUMD*), and NGOs

8.1.3. Increased Services and Ecotourism Management

If ecotourism is to expand, visitors must be given the best service and a pleasant experience. The services that need to be provided include:

- i) Information concerning the ecotourism objects in GHSNP
- ii) The information concerning the ecotourism objects and locations needs to be available, complete, interesting and easy to understand
- iii) Adequate accommodation
- iv) The guiding services must be professional and provide a pleasant experience
- v) Safety information must be given to visitors visiting an ecotourism object or location in GHSNP, and
- vi) The availability of supporting facilities, infrastructure and other supporting facilities.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), Official of Tourism, Artistic and Culture (*Dinas Pariwisata*), District and Provincial Koperasi and Middle Small Industry Office (*Dinas Koperasi*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/ BUMD*), and NGOs

8.1.4. Increased Investment and Effort in Ecotourism in GHSNP

Increased investment and effort in ecotourism in GHSNP is expected to:

- i) Increase the quality and fascination of the ecotourism product or object
- ii) Increase the quality of the services provided to the visitor
- iii) Protect the continuity of the ecology around the ecotourism object
- iv) Increase prosperity for the local communities, which would include improved economics and the creation of employment opportunities, and
- v) Create an alternative financial source of funding for the GHSNP Office. These funds could be use to finance conservation activities in GHSNP.

Increased investment and effort in ecotourism must be in accordance with GHSNP ecotourism regulations. Promotional activities to increase investment and effort in ecotourism will include the creation of promotional events, publications in print and digital media, mass media - either printed or electronic and in cooperation with travel agents and tour operators.

The investors involved in ecotourism efforts in GHSNP need to fulfill legal and administrative requirements. The factor expected to attract investment will be the clear regulations set down by

GHSNP, as the organizer, which will guarantee the continued support for the efforts of the ecotourism investor.

In ecotourism efforts in GHSNP, GHSNP Office needs to support and publish the Local Regional Government's ecotourism programs and activities, oriented at increasing the prosperity of local communities and the sustainable exploitation of the natural resources (SDA) in GHSNP. The Local Regional Government's ecotourism programs and activities are expected to open up new business and working opportunities outside agriculture that do not put negative pressure on the carrying capacity of GHSNP but instead increase the income of the local communities in and around GHSNP. The activities will include ecotourism in villages that have an interesting tourism object, which is community based and helps to increase the productivity of small home industries. The increased effort for working opportunities outside agriculture that do not put negative pressure on the carrying capacity of GHSNP will be develop under GHSNP Office, Local Regional Government and local community agreement.

The stakeholders who will be involved in this program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (*Dinas Pariwisata*), District and Provincial Koperasi and Middle Small Industry Office (*Dinas Koperasi*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/BUMD*), and NGOs

Out put 8.2. Expansion of the exploitation of the environmental services industry that supports conservation and GHSNP management

Exploiting the environmental services in GHSNP will include all forms of exploitation of the natural resources e.g., water resources, air, oxygen, carbon, biodiversity, landscape, esthetics, comfort, elevation value and spiritual value. This exploitation must be concerned with the principle of balance between exploiting and conservation.

Expansion of the exploitation of environmental services in GHSNP is aimed at the environmental service efforts of the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders, which should contribute significantly to the conservation of GHSNP and the prosperity of local communities in and around GHSNP .

To achieve out put 8.2 above, programs that need conducted is as follows.

8.2.1. Compilation of the strategy and regulations for environmental service management in GHSNP

The Strategy for environmental service management needs to include:

- i) An inventory and identification of environmental service potential in and around GHSNP
- ii) Social, economic and cultural analysis
- iii) Mapping and feasibility analysis for the exploitation of environmental service potential
- iv) Mapping and market trend analysis, including the identification of the target group and stakeholders who are potential commercial beneficiaries of environmental services
- v) Policy analysis of the exploitation of environmental service management
- vi) The concept of a cooperation model for the exploitation of environmental services which will be developed, and
- vii) A system and mechanism for the stakeholders to work together in the management of environmental services.

Regulations for the management of environmental services must provide a guarantee that these activities do not interfere with the function of conservation and preservation of nature in GHSNP, do not damage the environment or ecosystems of GHSNP and do not disturb the local communities.

Regulations for the environmental service management include:

- i) Consumers of environmental services
- ii) Continuity and safety for ecosystems in GHSNP
- iii) Mechanisms for stakeholders working together in the management of environmental services, including the design of an institutional framework for collaborative management of environmental services in GHSNP
- iv) Contributions to environmental services will be used for community development, and
- v) A profit sharing mechanism that will benefit the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders involved in the management of environmental service in GHSNP.

Management strategies and regulations for environmental services will take into consideration ecological, esthetic, participatory, legal and local community aspects.

In environmental services management in GHSNP, GHSNP Office needs to build a network with the Local Regional Government especially for the coordination for the exploitation of natural resources, infrastructure development and regional expansion. GHSNP Office needs to support and publish the Local Regional Government Regulations in which the balance between development and conservation is taken into consideration.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), Official of PU / Kimpraswil / Management of Water Resource (*Dinas PU/KIMPRASWIL*), Official of KOPERASI and Middle Small Industry (*Dinas Koperasi*), District and Provincial Tourism, Artistic and Culture Office (*Dinas Pariwisata*), Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of District (*Camat*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/BUMD*), and NGOs

8.2.2. Development of the Environmental Service Product

This program will include:

- i) Preparation of environmental service packages
- ii) Creating and expanding the framework or cooperation model, for the management of environmental services, between GHSNP Office and the stakeholders
- iii) Cooperation in the management of the exploitation of environmental service potential between GHSNP Office and the stakeholders
- iv) Profit sharing that will benefit the GHSNP Office and the stakeholders involved in the management of environmental services in GHSNP Office and the stakeholders, and
- v) Expansion of the management system for the exploitation of environmental service management.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation/ The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (BAPPEDA), District and Provincial Forestry Office, Official of PU / Kimpraswil / Management of Water Resource, Official of KOPERASI and Middle Small Industry (*Dinas Koperasi*), Environmental Agency (BLHD), Head of District (*Camat*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities,

The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/BUMD), and NGOs

8.2.3. Improvement of Environmental Service Management

If exploitation of environmental services is to expand, the environmental service user must be given the best service. The services that need to be provided include:

- i) Information concerning the environmental service products provided by GHSNP
- ii) The information concerning the environmental service products needs to be available, complete and easy to understand
- iii) Clear regulations and implementation for environmental service management
- iv) Services provided by GHSNP Office for environmental service users, and
- v) The availability of supporting facilities, infrastructure and other supporting facilities.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), District and Provincial Forestry Office (*Dinas Kehutanan*), Official of PU / Kimpraswil / Management of Water Resource (*Dinas PU / KIMPRASWIL*), Official of KOPERASI and Middle Small Industry (*Dinas Koperasi*), Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of District (*Camat*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, and State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN / BUMD), and NGOs

8.2.4. Increased Investment and Environmental Service Effort in GHSNP

Increased investment and environmental service effort in GHSNP will be directed to:

- i) The optimal exploitation of natural resources in GHSNP
- ii) Guaranteed conservation of the ecosystem in GHSNP through a mechanism that will divide the benefits and advantages between GHSNP Office and the stakeholders
- iii) Increased local community economics as well as the creation of employment and opportunities for local people, and
- iv) The creation of an alternative source of funds for GHSNP Office. These funds will then be used for conservation activities in GHSNP.

Increased investment and effort in environmental services must be in accordance with GHSNP environmental service regulations. The investors involved in the exploitation of environmental services in GHSNP need to fulfill legal and administrative requirements. The factor expected to attract investment will be the clear regulations set down by GHSNP, as the organizer, which will guarantee the continued support for the investor's efforts.

In environmental services efforts in GHSNP, GHSNP Office needs to support and publish the Local Regional Government's environmental services, oriented at increasing the prosperity of local communities and the sustainable exploitation of the natural resources (SDA) in GHSNP. The Local Regional Government's environmental services are expected to open up new business and working opportunities outside the agriculture sector that do not put negative pressure on the carrying capacity of GHSNP. The environmental services in GHSNP will be developed under GHSNP Office, Local Regional Government and local community agreement.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), Official of Forestry (*Dinas Kehutanan*), Official of PU / Kimpraswil / Management of Water Resource (*Dinas PU / KIMPRASWIL*), District and Provincial Koperasi and Middle Small Industry

Office (*Dinas Koperasi*), Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of District (*Camat*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN / BUMD*), and NGOs

Output 8.3. Expansion of the Exploitation of Important Germ plasm and commodities

The expansion of the exploitation of important germ plasm and commodities in GHSNP is aimed at germ plasm and important commodities that will provide a significant financial contribution to conservation in GHSNP and to increase local community prosperity in and around GHSNP.

To achieve out put 8.3 above, programs that need to be conducted are as follows:

8.3.1. Compilation of a Strategy and Regulations for the Expansion of Germ plasm and Important Commodities

The compilation of a strategy and regulations for the expansion of germ plasm and important commodities will include the exploitation and utilization of important germ plasm, including its potential, and commodities. This will be conducted in an optimal fashion to increase the prosperity of the local communities with continued protection of the ecosystems of GHSNP.

This program will include the following activities:

- i) A study of germ plasm potential and important commodities such as the raw materials for the production of medicines, active biochemistry and non timber forest products (NTFP) in GHSNP
- ii) Mapping and required analysis of the agriculture commodity market and industry related to germ plasm and important commodities which will be developed
- iii) Policy analysis related to the exploitation and expansion of germ plasm and important commodities
- iv) The development of concepts or models for the expansion of germ plasm and important commodities which will be conducted in the exploitation zone, special zone, etc., and also in the buffer zone, and
- v) The development of systems and mechanisms for the stakeholders working together in the expansion of germ plasm and important commodities.

Regulations for the expansion of germ plasm and important commodities must provide a guarantee that these activities do not interfere with the function of conservation and preservation of nature in GHSNP, do not damage the environment or ecosystems of GHSNP and do not disturb the local communities.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (*PHKA/BKSDA*), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), Official of Forestry (*Dinas Kehutanan*), Official of Agriculture / Plantation (*Dinas Pertanian dan Perkebunan*), District and Provincial Koperasi and Middle Small Industry Office (*Dinas Koperasi*), Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of District (*Camat*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN / BUMD*), and NGOs

8.3.2. Product Development of Germ plasm and Important Commodities in GHSNP

This program will include the following activities:

- i) The exploitation of germ plasm in GHSNP as a source of seed for breeding and regeneration of the buffer zone
- ii) The Expansion of breeding technology and processing of important commodities
- iii) The promotion and recognition of the benefits of GHSNP germ plasm for the general public, through limited promotion such as exhibitions and website, in order not to create mass exploitation of the GHSNP germ plasm
- iv) Creating and expanding a model or cooperation framework for product development of important commodities for GHSNP Office and the stakeholders
- v) Cooperative implementation of the expansion of germ plasm and important commodities between GHSNP Office and the stakeholders
- vi) Sharing the profits and benefits from the expansion of germ plasm and important commodities between GHSNP Office and the stakeholders, and
- vii) Expanding the promotion and marketing of germ plasm and important commodities by GHSNP Office and the stakeholders.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), Official of Forestry (*Dinas Kehutanan*), District and Provincial Agriculture / Plantation Office (*Dinas Perkebunan dan Perkebunan*), Official of KOPERASI and Middle Small Industry (*Dinas Koperasi*), Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of District (*Camat*), Head Of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN / BUMD*), and NGOs

8.3.3. Improvement of Services and Management of the Germ plasm and Important Commodities in GHSNP

The services and management of germ plasm and important commodities that need to be improved and expanded include:

- i) Information concerning germ plasm and important commodities in GHSNP
- ii) The information concerning germ plasm and important commodity potential needs to be available, complete and easy to understand by the general public
- iii) Clear regulations and implementation for exploitation and expansion of germ plasm and important commodities, and
- iv) Information concerning the important commodity market is required.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), Official of Forestry (*Dinas Kehutanan*), District and Provincial Agriculture / Plantation Office (*Dinas Pertanian dan Perkebunan*), Official of KOPERASI and Middle Small Industry (*Dinas Koperasi*), Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of District (*Camat*), Head of Sub district (*Kepala Desa*), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/BUMD*), and NGOs

8.3.4. Increased Investment in Germ plasm and Important Commodities in GHSNP

Increased investment in germ plasm and important commodity efforts in GHSNP will be directed to:

- i) The optimal exploitation of natural resources in GHSNP

- ii) Guaranteed conservation of the ecosystem in GHSNP through a mechanism that will divide the benefits and advantages between GHSNP Office and the stakeholders
- iii) Increased local community economics as well as the creation of employment and opportunities for local people, and
- iv) The creation of an alternative source of funds for GHSNP Office. These funds will then be used for conservation activities in GHSNP.

The stakeholders who will be involved in the selection program will include: The Forest Protection and Nature Conservation / The Natural Resources Conservation Agency (PHKA/BKSDA), The Provincial Government, The Agency for Regional Development (*Badan Pembangunan Daerah-BAPPEDA*), Official of Forestry (Dinas Kehutanan), District and Provincial Agriculture / Plantation Office (*Dinas Pertanian dan Perkebunan*), Official of KOPERASI and Middle Small Industry (*Dinas Koperasi*), The Environmental Regional Agency (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah-BLHD*), Head of District (*Camat*), Head of Sub district (Kepala Desa), Group of Traditional Communities, Group of other Communities, The Institute of Research and Education, Private, State Owned / Regional Owned Corporations (*BUMN/ BUMD*), and NGOs

CHAPTER VI

MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY for GHSNP 2007-2026

Based on a study concerning the relationship between all main problems, the most difficult problems faced by the management of GHSNP is degradation the natural resources, which is an indicator of the widespread damage of the forest and the level of deforestation that occurred during the 1989 - 2004 period. This deforestation has been at an average rate of 13% per year. Deforestation is a result of inadequate management policies pertaining to the natural forests of Gunung Halimun National Park before extension and inauguration of GHSNP, and the low management capacity of the national park at the moment. Deforestation is also a result of poor stakeholder support for GHSNP. Without some form of capacity building for the park management, it is estimated that remaining natural forest, in the year 2026, will be less than 30% of the present area of GHSNP. Based on important facts a general strategy for the management of GHSNP is aimed at:

1. Maintaining the natural forest ecosystems which still remain in the year 2010.

This strategy will be adopted for the implementation of the management plan of GHSNP directed to the control of forest ecosystem damage of so as to maintain the forest condition as per the year 2010. **Scenario - Figure VI1.** indicates that without capacity building of management and conscription of GHSNP resources, the condition of nature forest ecosystem will be experience decline significant in coming range of time 20 years. To achieve the strategy, in short term of all capacity and GHSNP resources will be mobilized to control damage of nature forest ecosystem through inauguration priority program of the area, stipulating of the zone and development of agreements of regulation of zone, followed with capacity building of the GHSNP in security area, facilitation and negotiation with the stakeholders.

2. Capacity building of the GHSNP Office

The capacity of the GHSNP management at the moment has been assessed as low by the stakeholders, especially with reference to:

- The structure of the GHSNP Office management, which is inadequate to cope will all the problems they are faced with
- The limited Resources (funds, human resources, facilities and basic facilities)
- The lack of coordination between the GHSNP Office organization units, the running of which is, therefore, not optimal
- The coordination with related stakeholders, which is inadequate

- The management system of GHSNP, which has not been fully developed

A capacity building program for GHSNP needs to be conducted to develop the internal capacity of the management system, an incentive and disincentive system needs to be introduced and the internal structure of the organization needs to be changed. The GHSNP management needs to develop concrete support from the stakeholders, especially in the form of policies, programs, and resources. The management needs to be trustworthy and capable of developing a good national park (good national park governance) through the expansion of a partnership institute which can implement specific programs according to the GHSNP Management Plan 2007 - 2026 (Rencana Pengelolaan Taman Nasional 2007-2026). In this context the role of the stakeholders has been identified as presented in **Figure VI1**. To accommodate the role of the stakeholders the organization needs to make some changes as presented in **Figure VI2**.

This Institute will work in partnership with the stakeholders to: (a) maintain a permanent partnership process in an upright manner and according to the mission and spirit of the agreed partnership; (b) ensure that the national park is run according to national policy with a strong legal foundation that must be supported by all government agencies and the general public; (c) develop a financing mechanism received by all partners, that is: a trust fund Halimun-Salak; (d) improved management of the national park according to recognized standards. Expansion of the partnership institute following the framework ideas as presented in **Figure VI3**.

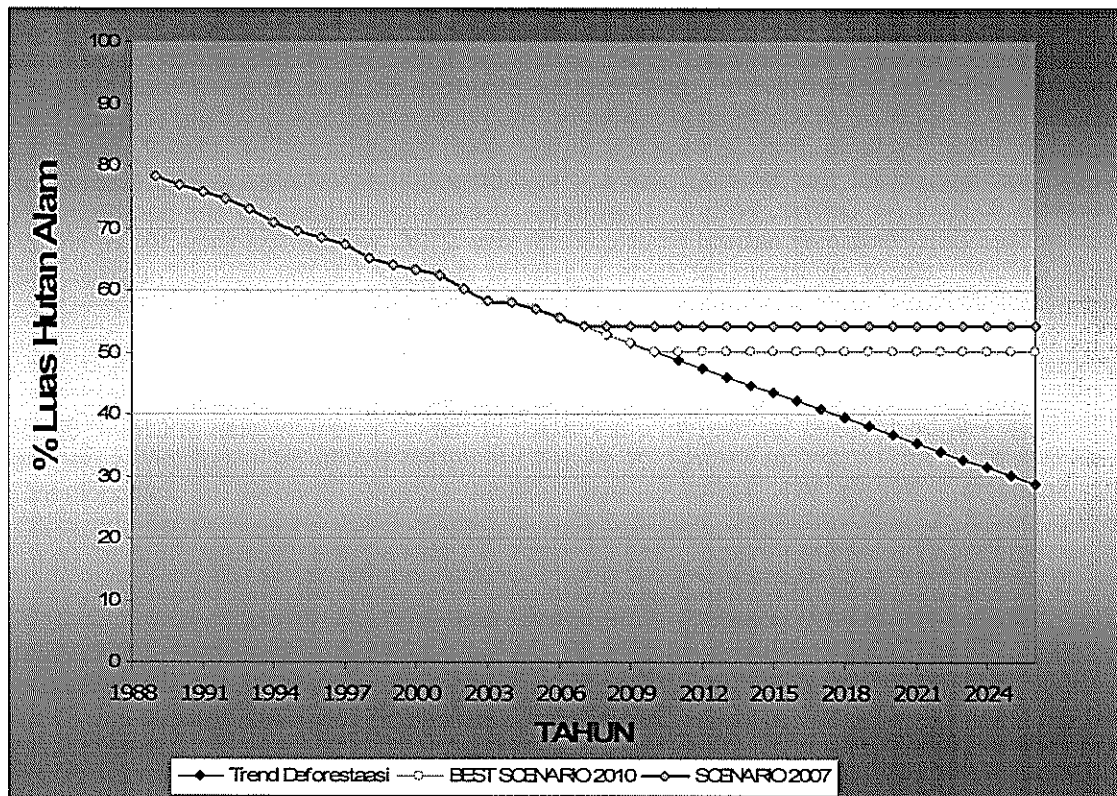


Figure VI1. Operation Scenario of Damaged Natural Forest Ecosystems in GHSNP

GUNUNG HALIMUN SALAK NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN MATRIX

2007-2026:

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN OBJECTIVES, TARGETS, OUTPUTS AND PROGRAMS

Management Objectives:

GHSNP, declared a center of biodiversity, is involved in the optimal and sustainable use of biological life support systems, socio-economics and culture of the park, at the community level.

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PROGRAM
1. Achieving Stability in GHSNP	1.1. Planning Area of GHSNP based on Agreements	1.1.1. The Inauguration of GHSNP
		1.1.2. Stipulation of the Core and Forest Zones
		1.1.3. Stipulation of the Rehabilitation Zone
		1.1.4. Stipulation of the Exploitation Zone
		1.1.5. Stipulation of the Special Zone and Its Main Function for Regional Economic Gain
		1.1.6. Stipulation of the Culture and Social Zone
	1. 2. Realized the Regulations and Implementation of the Zones	1.2.1. Compilation, Validation and Stipulation of regulations for the Core and Forest Zones with stakeholder support
		1.2.2. Compilation, validation and stipulating of regulations for the rehabilitation zone.
		1.2.3. Compilation, Validation and Stipulation of the Regulations for the Exploitation Zone with stakeholder support
		1.2.4. Compilation, Validation and Stipulation of the Regulations for the Zones where the main function is Regional Economics with stakeholder support
1.2.5. Compilation, Validation and Stipulation of the regulations for the Culture and Social		

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PROGRAM
		Zone with stakeholder support
		1.2.6. Socialization and <i>RTRK</i> regulations with stakeholder support
2. The Development of a Reliable Database and Management Information Systems	2.1. The Development of a database system that can gather and present data, and information systematically, completely and up-to-date, which can then be used as a basis for decision making	2.1.1. The compilation and Management of a database system for decision making
		2.1.2. The Compilation of the Management Information System (MIS)
3. Increasing Promotion of GHSNP	3.1. Creation of a brand image for GHSNP which is specific	3.1.1. Expansion of promotion program accommodating public requirements.
		3.1.2. System development for information on public services
		3.1.3. Expansion <i>outreach Program</i> .
	3.2. Improved third party investment in GHSNP management	3.2.1. Expansion of the Private Sector and Third Party Cooperation resulting in Investment in GHSNP Management
4. Develop Research Institutions for Public Education and Expand	4.1. Regulations for Public Research and Education in GHSNP	4.1.1. Compilation, validation and stipulating of protocol for public research and education in GHSNP
		4.1.2. Expansion of Research Network

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PROGRAM
Science and Conservation Technological (IPTEK)		4.1.3. Expansion of Public Education Network
5. Development of a Self funding Mechanism (Swadana)	5.1. The self funding institute of GHSNP	5.1.3. Development of an Institution and Mechanism for collecting funds to support GHSNP Management 5.1.4. The Expansion of the Mechanism for the Management of Public Funds, for GHSNP Management which will be made accountable
6. Protecting Biodiversity	6.1. Control of damage to ecosystems	6.1.1. Land use controls in GHSNP
		6.1.2. Rehabilitation of Sustainable Ecosystems
		6.1.3. Security and Monitoring of Illegal Activities
	6.2. Protection of populations of important species in GHSNP	6.2.1. The compilation of the Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Important Species 6.2.2. Management and Monitoring of Important Species
7. Disaster Mitigation in GHSNP	7.1. A System for Mitigating Disaster	7.1.1. Development of a Disaster Warning System
		7.1.2. The expansion of the Operational Mechanism during and post disaster
8. The Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources	8.1. The expansion of ecotourism will benefit both conservation and local communities	8.1.1. The compilation of the strategy and regulations for ecotourism management in GHSNP
		8.1.2. Product development for ecotourism
		8.1.3. Increased Services and Ecotourism

OBJECTIVE	OUTPUT/OUTCOME	PROGRAM
		Management
		8.1.4. Increased Investment and Effort in Ecotourism in GHSNP
	8.2. Expansion of the exploitation of the environmental services industry that supports conservation and GHSNP management	8.2.4. Compilation of the strategy and regulations for environmental service management in GHSNP
		8.2.2. Development of the Environmental Service Product
		8.2.3. Improvement of Environmental Service Management
		8.2.4. Increased Investment and Environmental Service Effort in GHSNP
	8.3. Expansion of the Exploitation of Important Germ plasm and commodities	8.3.1. Compilation of a Strategy and Regulations for the Expansion of Germ plasm and Important Commodities
		8.3.2. Product Development of Germ plasm and Important Commodities in GHSNP
		8.3.3. Improvement of Services and Management of the Germ plasm and Important Commodities in GHSNP.
		8.3.4. Increased Investment in Germ plasm and Important Commodities in GHSNP

GUNUNG HALIMUN SALAK NATIONAL PARK 2007 - 2026 MANAGEMENT PLAN MATRIX

DESCRIPTION	INDICATOR	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION or PRE CONDITION
GOALS			
GHSNP, declared a center of biodiversity, is involved in the optimal and sustainable use of biological life support systems, socio-economics and culture of the park, at the community level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHSNP Office has the capacity to manage all problems • Local communities in and around GHSNP have guaranteed rights and obligations • All stakeholders receive benefits from GHSNP 	Various documents about GHSNP, either from GHSNP Office and also the stakeholders and the media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GHSNP Office, as the specified organizing unit, must be fully responsible for reaching its optimum performance • The principle laws and regulations must be clearly stated in any agreement firmly upheld by the stakeholders.
OBJECTIVES			
1. Stability in GHSNP	1.a. Guaranteed long term legal status for the extension area of the park acknowledged by all related government departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minister of Forestry Decree concerning the inauguration of GHSNP • Decree General Directorate (DIRJEN) PHKA concerning GHSNP Zones • The Minister of Forestry Decree concerning forest areas and terrestrial water bodies of West Java • Regional Provincial, and National Planning, Provincial, and National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Government policies give legal support to national parks
	1.b. Stakeholder are aware of the existance of GHSNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation conflict records and natural resources in GHSNP 	
2. The Development of Reliable Database and Management Information Systems	2.a. Data Base and Management Information Systems are used by GHSNP management for decision making and the improvement of public services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHSNP Office documents concerning Data Base and Management Information Systems • GHSNP Office decision making records 	

DESCRIPTION	INDICATOR	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION or PRE CONDITION
3. Increasing Promotion of GHSNP	3.a. Increased third party investment in GHSNP management contributes significantly to the financing of GHSNP and the prosperity of local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHSNP investment records of the stakeholders concerning the exploitation of natural resources in the park The GHSNP management accounts GHSNP benefit survey records for the general public and stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy concerning the investment of a third party which gives clear benefits to the investor, GHSNP and the general public
	3.b. The number of visitors to GHSNP is increasing and giving positive contributions to the management of GHSNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor records that include the number of visitors and the contributions received by GHSNP Visitor survey records 	
4. Develop Research Institutions for Public Education and Expand Science and Conservation Technological (IPTEK)	4.a. Research findings on GHSNP have been used in education and the expansion of science and conservation technology (IPTEK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research findings on GHSNP used for education, either formal or informal Research findings on GHSNP used for the expansion of science and conservation technology (IPTEK) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national policy concerning foreign researchers working in national parks, clearly states that the researcher is expected to support NP management A public education policy that encourages the study of traditional knowledge and management of natural resources
	4.b. Research findings on GHSNP can be used in the management of the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research findings used by the GHSNP Office management 	
	4.c. Regulations controlling research and public education in GHSNP are adhered to by all stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A research protocol document specified as a GHSNP policy A public education protocol document specified as a GHSNP policy Research records and findings Public education records and results 	
5. Development of a Self funding Mechanism (Swadana)	5.a. GHSNP is financially self sufficient with a valid source of funds available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GHSNP management accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monetary management policy encourages national parks to be self funding
6. Protecting Biodiversity	6.a. Sustainable levels, of controlled populations of important species, are guaranteed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monitoring records of wild animals in GHSNP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regional government policy that supports biodiversity conservation
	6.b. Primary forests in GHSNP are undiminished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual closing data for forests 	

DESCRIPTION	INDICATOR	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION or PRE CONDITION
7. Disaster Mitigation in GHSNP	7.a. The impacts of disasters, in GHSNP, on humans and biodiversity can be minimized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural disaster records for GHSNP and the impact on stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regional government policy that supports the mitigation of natural disasters
8. The Sustainable Exploitation of Natural Resources	8.a. Ecotourism, water resources, environmental services, germ plasm and important commodities, and flagship species of GHSNP are managed professionally and to a high standard, as required by national and international markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GHSNP records of exploitation of natural resources in the park Records of the enterprise certification process, for the exploitation of natural resources in GHSNP The results of a survey on enterprises exploiting natural resources in GHSNP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy concerning the exploitation of natural resources in national parks supports private sector investment and increased prosperity of local communities
	8.b. Fair profit sharing from enterprises involved in the exploitation of natural resources gives benefits to the organizer and local communities in and around GHSNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GHSNP management accounts The profit sharing documents, received by the park office, of all business undertaken in GHSNP Contracts between enterprises, exploiting natural resources, and the local communities Results of a survey the exploitation of natural resources in GHSNP 	
OUTPUTS			
1.1. Planning area of GHSNP based on agreements	1.1.a. The stipulation and boundary of GHSNP area have been completed in four years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHSNP inauguration documents Settlement report of the GHSNP boundary 	
	1.1.b. The zones of GHSNP accommodate conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A valid zone map of GHSNP Records of the zoning process of GHSNP 	
	1.1.c. The zones (Forest, Exploitation, Traditional and Special Zones) in GHSNP accommodate the stakeholders and are managed by the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A valid zone map of GHSNP Records of the zoning process of GHSNP 	

DESCRIPTION	INDICATOR	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION or PRE CONDITION
	stakeholders in a participative manner		
1. 2. The regulations and implementation of the zones	1.2.a. Regulations for every zone can be agreed on by GHSNP Office and the stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations for the Zone, ratified by the Head Of GHSNP Office and agreed by the Director General (PHKA) and Head of the District Government (Bupati) Records of the compilation process of the regulations of GHSNP zones 	
	1.2.b. Illegal activities in GHSNP have decreased significantly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of conflict and illegal activities in GHSNP 	
2.1. The Development of a database system that can gather and present data, and information systematically, completely and up-to-date, which can then be used as a basis for decision making	2.1.a. GHSNP has a data base system and updating information mechanism that is available and adequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) of the data base and updating information management Data and information collection records 	
	2.1.b. An online database with up-date information can be accessed by the general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and content of the park's website, from the general public access area 	
	2.1.c. A Management Information System (MIS) is available and used for decision making in GHSNP office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for the Management Information System (MIS) Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for decision making Records of the decision making process 	
3.1. Creation of a brand image for GHSNP which is specific	3.1.a. There has been an increase in Investor support from: private enterprises, State/Regional Owned Corporations (BUMN/ BUMD), Local Government/PEMDA, Coops, public groups, individuals and others - in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of the communication process between GHSNP and investors Results of mass media analysis 	

DESCRIPTION	INDICATOR	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION or PRE CONDITION
	areas such as ecotourism, water extraction, environmental services, germ plasm and commodities		
	3. 1.b. Public support, from other parties, of the continuity of natural resources in GHSNP is increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of public and other party activities in and around GHSNP 	
	3. 1.c. Public support, from investors (from in and around GHSNP), is increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of GHSNP benefits (for the public and stakeholders) survey 	
	3.1.d. The number of visitors to GHSNP, for various purposes, is increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor records: number of visitors and the various reasons for which they visit GHSNP 	
	3.1.e The Service unit is professional and has complete, up-to-date, accurate information and data about GHSNP that is utilized by the stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public information service records 	
3. 2. Improved third party investment in GHSNP management	3.2.a. Total investment of third parties in ecotourism, water, environmental services, germ plasm and important commodities is increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> or investment and profit sharing documents related to the exploitation of natural resources. 	
4. 1. Regulations for Public Research and Education in GHSNP	4.1.a. The Research Network of GHSNP and the research program can support GHSNP management and expansion of science and conservation technology (IPTEK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of the formation process of the GHSNP research network Records of the research program in GHSNP 	
	4.1.b. Public education network of GHSNP can be realized to support function of education GHSNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record of process of forming public education network GHSNP 	

DESCRIPTION	INDICATOR	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION or PRE CONDITION
	4.1.c. Public research protocol and education in GHSNP has been agreed to and adhered to by the stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of the compilation process of public education and research protocol in GHSNP Documents concerning research protocol for GHSNP Documents concerning public education protocol for GHSNP 	
5.1. The self funding institute of GHSNP	5.1.a. The GHSNP Self Funding Institute is professional and can be developed with the participative assistance of the stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of the formation process of The Self Funding Institute The legal documents of The Self Funding Institute 	
	5.1.b. Public funding support for GHSNP management, which comes from various parties such as the private sector and donors public, international and national, can be managed by The Self Funding Institute in a credible, transparent and accountable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Self Funding Institute accounts Documents of the public accountant audit of The Self Funding Institute 	
	5.1.c. Access and public control of GHSNP Self Funding Institute's management and performance has a mechanism that is open and clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of public proposals and the Self Funding Institute Records of the conflict resolutions for the management of the Self Funding Institute 	
6.1. Control of damage to ecosystems	6.1.a. The ecologically important primary forests of GHSNP are protected against various negative/detrimental/destructive activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual closing data for forests 	
	6.1.b. Fragmentation and damage to ecosystems in GHSNP is manageable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual closing data for forests 	
	6.1.c. Degradation of important ecosystems is manageable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual closing data for forests 	

DESCRIPTION	INDICATOR	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION or PRE CONDITION
6.2. Protection of populations of important species in GHSNP	6.2.a. Populations of important species are protected according to the habitat carrying capacity of GHSNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of wild animal and habitat monitoring in GHSNP. 	
	6.2.b. Degradation of important species habitats is manageable		
7.1. A System for Mitigating Disaster	7.1.a. Early warning system for natural disasters in GHSNP has a clear framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Operational Procedures for the natural disaster early warning system Records of natural disasters in GHSNP 	
	7.1.b. The institutional framework for the disaster mitigation system in GHSNP has been agreed on by the related stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of the institutional expansion process for disaster mitigation Documents concerning of agreements on a disaster mitigation system 	
	7.1.c. The disaster mitigation system in area GHSNP has been implemented effectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) for natural disaster mitigation compiled by the stakeholders Records of the implementation of the disaster mitigation system by the stakeholders 	
8.1. The expansion of ecotourism will benefit both conservation and local communities	8.1.a. Nature tourism enterprises, including ecotourism, is growing in GHSNP by being based on the product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of the expansion process of ecotourism Documents and contracts for ecotourism activities Documents and contracts between ecotourism businesses and the general public 	
	8.1.b. The number of ecotourism visitors, to GHSNP, is increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor Records: the number of visitors to GHSNP 	
	8.1.c. Contributions received by GHSNP are not tax and are increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHSNP management accounts The profit-sharing documents of all businesses operating 	

DESCRIPTION	INDICATOR	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION or PRE CONDITION
		in GHSNP	
	8.1.d. Ecotourism in GHSNP is recognized by the international tourism market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of the certificate process for ecotourism in GHSNP 	
	8.1.e. Local communities in and around GHSNP are increasingly more involved in ecotourism enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents and contracts between ecotourism businesses and local communities Results of socio economic survey of local communities 	
	8.1.f. Ecotourism in GHSNP has become part of the ecotourism business network at the national and international level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor records for GHSNP 	
8.2. Expansion of the exploitation of the environmental services industry that supports conservation and GHSNP management	8.2.a. Support from the exploitation of environmental services industry for conservation and the management of GHSNP is increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents and contracts between GHSNP Office and the environmental services industry Documents and contracts between The GHSNP Self Funding Institute and environmental services industry Documents and contracts between environmental services industry and local communities 	
	8.2.b. The payment mechanism for environmental services can be obtained by the GHSNP management through a contract that is clear and valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents and contracts between the GHSNP Office and environmental services industry The GHSNP management accounts The profit sharing documents of all businesses operating in GHSNP 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GHSNP management accounts Documents and contracts between the GHSNP Office and environmental 	

DESCRIPTION	INDICATOR	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION or PRE CONDITION
	8.2.c. The exploitation of environmental services industry, in and around GHSNP, fully supports the financing mechanism of GHSNP , either directly or through The GHSNP Self Funding Institute.	services industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents and contracts between The GHSNP Self Funding Institute and environmental services industry 	
	8.2. . Local communities in and around GHSNP are increasingly more involved in the exploitation of environmental services industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents and contracts between environmental services industry and local communities Results of socio economic survey of local communities 	
	8.2.e. Water source in GHSNP are protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results of water resources monitoring in GHSNP 	
8.3. Expansion of the Exploitation of Important Germ plasm and commodities	8.3.a. Effort for The sustainable exploitation of germ plasm and important commodities is growing and supporting the conservation of GHSNP as well as helping to improve menthe lives of local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents and contracts between GHSNP Office and businesses involved in the exploitation of important commodities and germ plasm Documents and contracts between The GHSNP Self Funding businesses involved in the exploitation of important commodities and germ plasm Document of contract between businesses involved in the exploitation of important commodities and germ plasm and the local communities 	
	8.3.b. The exploitation of germ plasm and important commodities in GHSNP is sustainable and the specified standards have been met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of the evaluation process of the standards and sustainable exploitation of important commodities and germ plasm 	

DESCRIPTION	INDICATOR	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION or PRE CONDITION
		businesses in GHSNP	
	8.3.c. The financial contributions from the exploitation of germ plasm and important commodities in GHSNP, for conservation in GHSNP, is increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GHSNP management accounts • Documents and contracts between the GHSNP Office and businesses involved in the exploitation of important commodities and germ plasm in GHSNP • Documents and contracts between The GHSNP Self Funding and businesses involved in the exploitation of important commodities and germ plasm in GHSNP 	
	8.3.d. Local communities in and around GHSNP are involved in the exploitation of germ plasm and important commodities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents and contracts between businesses involved in the exploitation of important commodities and germ plasm in GHSNP and local communities • Results of socio economic survey of local communities 	

Appendix 1

Supporting Information for the Zone Map

1. Core and Forest Zone (ZI = red and ZR = pale yellow)

Identification of this zone started with a scientific approach, studying important ecosystems and habitats, areas that are of traditional cultural value and the influence of these on the management of GHSNP ecosystem as a whole. The results of this study have become the basis for identifying the area from which the core and forest zones will be selected. This program pushed for the biggest area of natural forest ecosystems that still remain.

2. Rehabilitation Zone (Z = pale blue)

Areas with important ecosystems and important species habitats such as degraded lowland rainforest, damaged as a result of illegal gold mining, Gunung Halimun Salak corridor etc, will become the Rehabilitation Zone. Once any part of the Rehabilitation Zone has been rehabilitated it can then be reclassified as Core, Forest or Exploitation Zone.

3. Exploitation Zone (ZP = green)

The areas of the park that will be developed specifically for exploitation will become the Exploitation Zone e.g., for ecotourism activities, development of supporting facilities for visitor infrastructure and the location of intensive research such as Cikaniki Research Station and the surrounding area, Cangkuang, etc. The Exploitation Zone, as a tourism object and ex-Perhutani area, would still be managed by Perhutani based on an MoU between GHSNP and Perhutani that would include the management of tourism activities and a clear profit sharing mechanism. A Special Exploitation Zone for easy to difficult climbing and hiking areas would still be managed by GHSNP Office.

4. Special Zone (Regional Economics) (ZKh = dark grey)

Areas of the park in which there are supporting facilities such as the National Electrical Grid (SUTET), PT Chevron Geothermal Salak in Gunung Salak area and PT Antam in Cikidang-Gunung Sibentang Gading located in Lebak, and Community based activities (*Model Kampung Konservasi - MKK*) sites in Cipeuteuy Sub district and Gunung Malang Sub district, Sukabumi, will be included in a Special Zone. Provincial and regional roads within the park will also be included in this Special Zone.

5. Cultural and Social Zone (ZTR = buff yellow and ZBs = purple)

- a. The history of the local communities in and around the park needs to be studied to determine this zone. Areas for religious or cultural activities, such as the grave at the top of Gunung Salak and the megalithic sites in Situs Cibedug and Kosala, in Lebak can be included in the Religious and Cultural zone
- b. The area where local communities traditionally exploit non timber forest products is included in the traditional zone. The Traditional Zone is the area of GHSNP which is traditionally owned by the Kasepuhan. There is an assumption that the Kasepuhan is a separate community which is historically dependent on natural resources.

6. Other Zone (ZL = white) The Indicative Zone

This zone is not included in the Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 56/Menhut-II/2006. However, it is part of the national park areas of which will later be included in one of the other zones following a discussion and selection process with the stakeholders.

Note:

1. Other Zone areas which are already community settlements, will be dealt with as follows:
 - a) Consultation with the Director KK for clarity of the settlement status
 - b) All decisions regarding this settlement will be safeguarded with an MoU between the community and GHSNP Office, and
 - c) The park management must ascertain whether such settlements are or are not within the national park boundary and, therefore, must or must not be included in the regional planning expansion.
2. For settlement issues in the area, input from anthropological and sociological studies will help to answer encroachment problems of non traditional and traditional communities in GHSNP, and at the same time identify community land for both the Kasepuhan and non Kasepuhan. Another important study is that of the carrying capacity for the conservation area related to activities and the resident population, by generation, of GHSNP. In order to know how to obtain a balance between the conservation area of GHSNP and the number of residents in the park and then to set the carrying capacity, GHSNP in cooperation with the local regional governments need to collect demographic data for each village in and around the park, on a regular basis. This information is important to see the connection between the population numbers and density in GHSNP with regard to the Area Planning Agreement *RTRK*.

3. GHSNP Boundary

The GHSNP boundary will be according to The Minister of Forestry Decree No. 175/Kpts-II/2003 and the Perum Perhutani map (*BAPLAN*). The boundary will also follow natural boundaries where ever necessary and verified by Aster Images 2006.

4. Enclaves are black

5. This indicative zone is an indivisible enclosure which may not be separated from the National Park Management Plan (RPTN)

6. Stipulation of the indicative zone becomes is definitive will be done through verification (field checks) and discuss with the stakeholders within one year

7. Thereby, management base of GHSNP whereas is zone of this indicative.

