

# The Implementation of Collaborative Management at Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (GHSNP) Through Conservation Kampong Model (MKK) and Special Zone

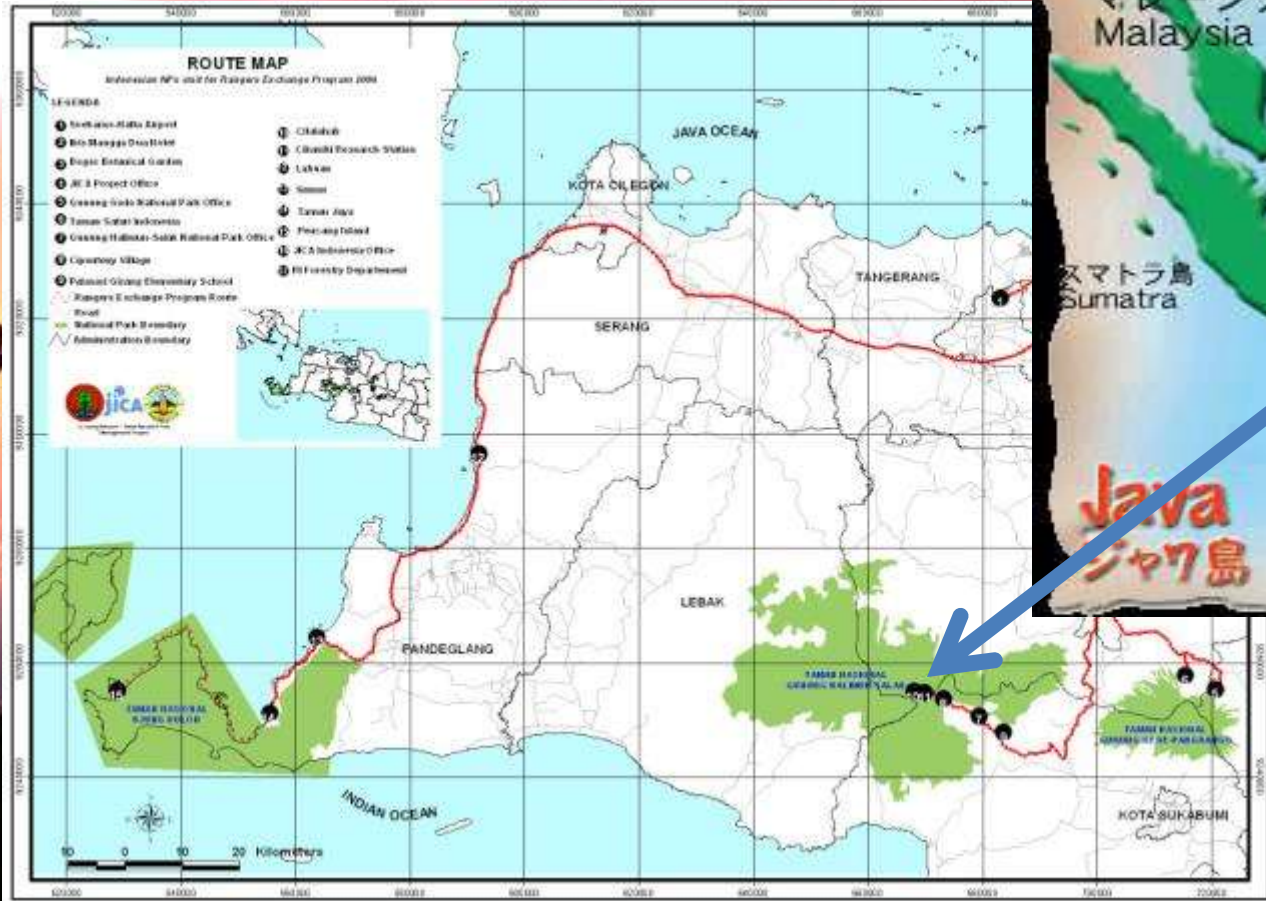


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Gunung Halimun Salak National Park, Indonesia  
Forest Extension



Sendai, November 15<sup>th</sup> 2013

# GHSNP's LOCATION

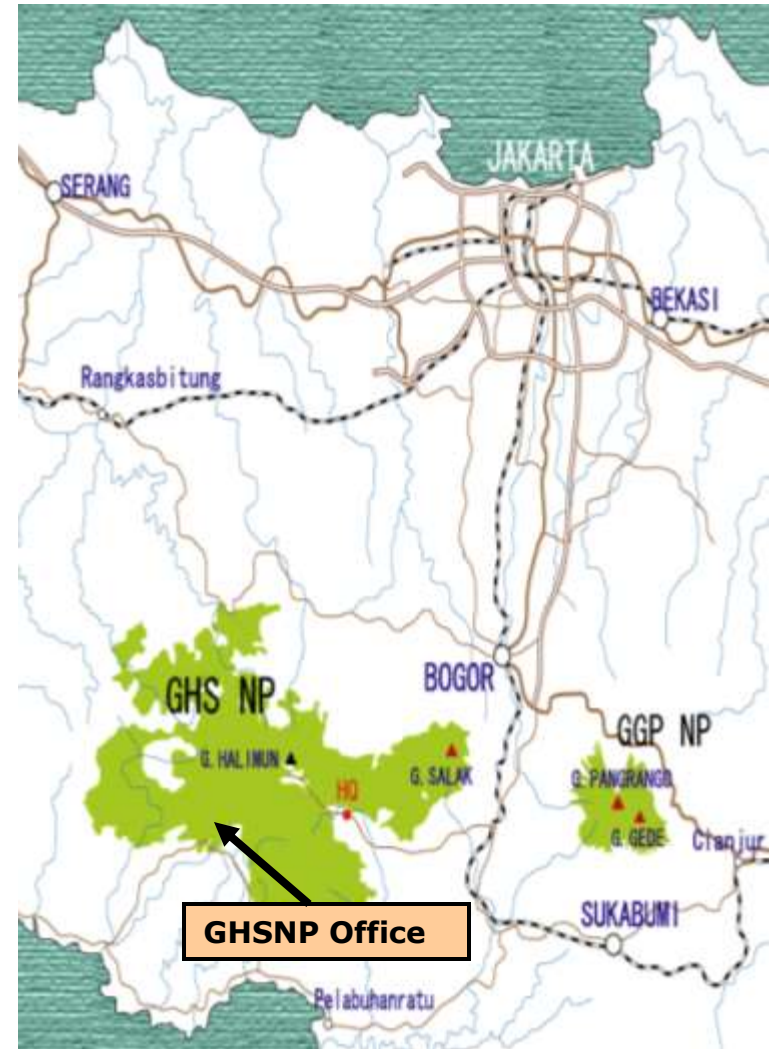


- Gunung Halimun Salak National Park located in Two Provinces (West Java and Banten Province) and Three Districts (Bogor, Sukabumi, and Lebak District)
- Relatively close to Jakarta and Bandung and Bogor

# HISTORY of GUNUNG HALIMUN SALAK NP

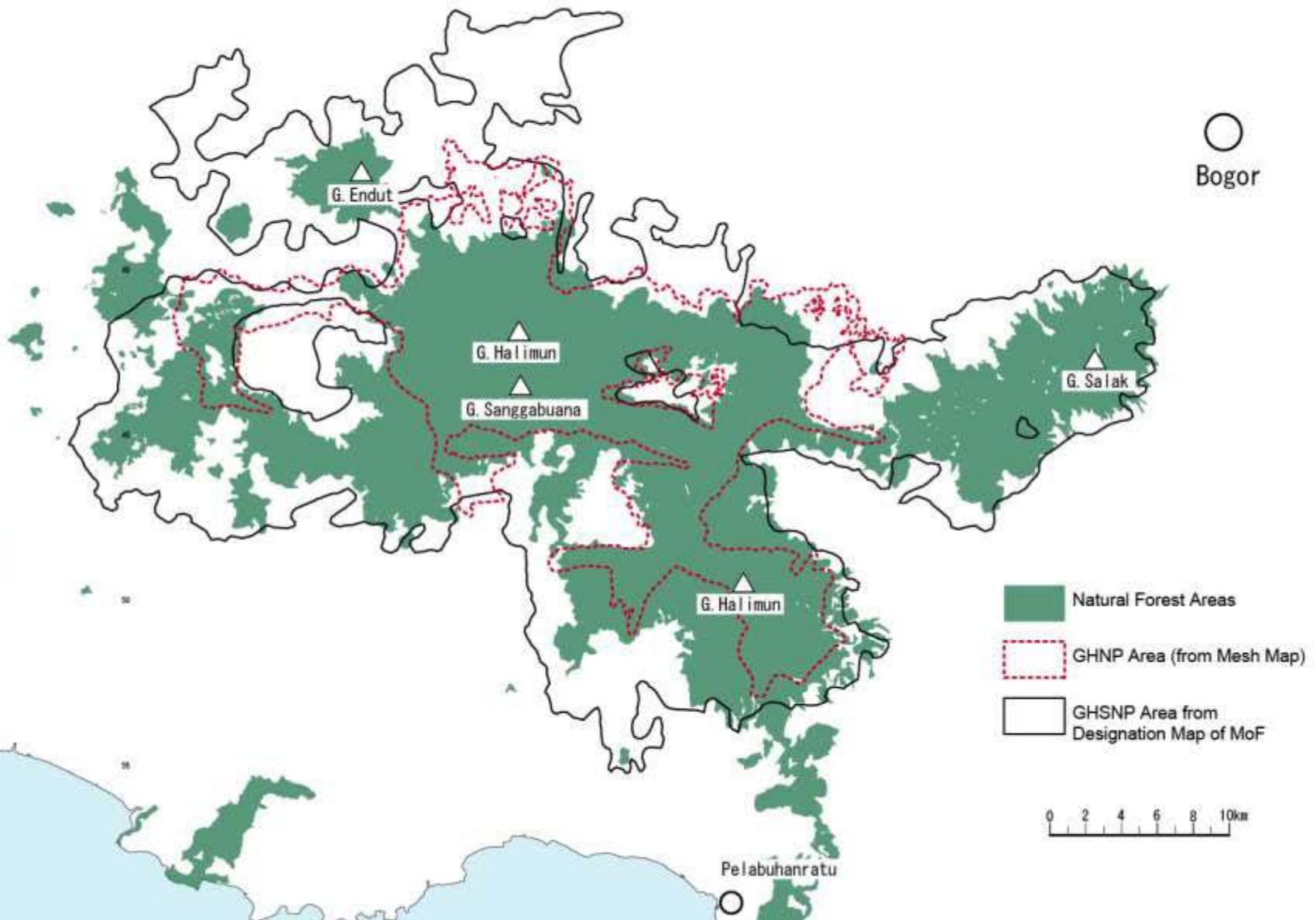


- In 1992 → Gunung Halimun National Park, total area of 40,000 Ha
- In June 2003 by Ministry of Forestry Decree Number 175: Expansion area and re-named → Gunung Halimun-Salak NP  
→ area 113,357 Ha



# NEW MAP OF GHSNP AFTER THE EXPANSION

Fig. 1: Forest Areas and GHSNP, GHNP Area



# GHNSP's BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE



*Javan Leopard*



*Javan Eagle*



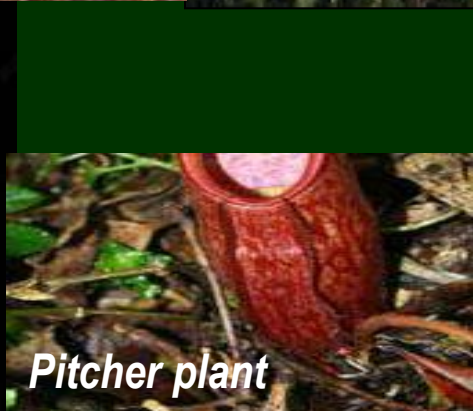
*Javan Gibbon*



*Pahlahlar*



*Wild Orchid*



*Pitcher plant*



*Butterfly*



*Beetles*



*Nature Landscape*

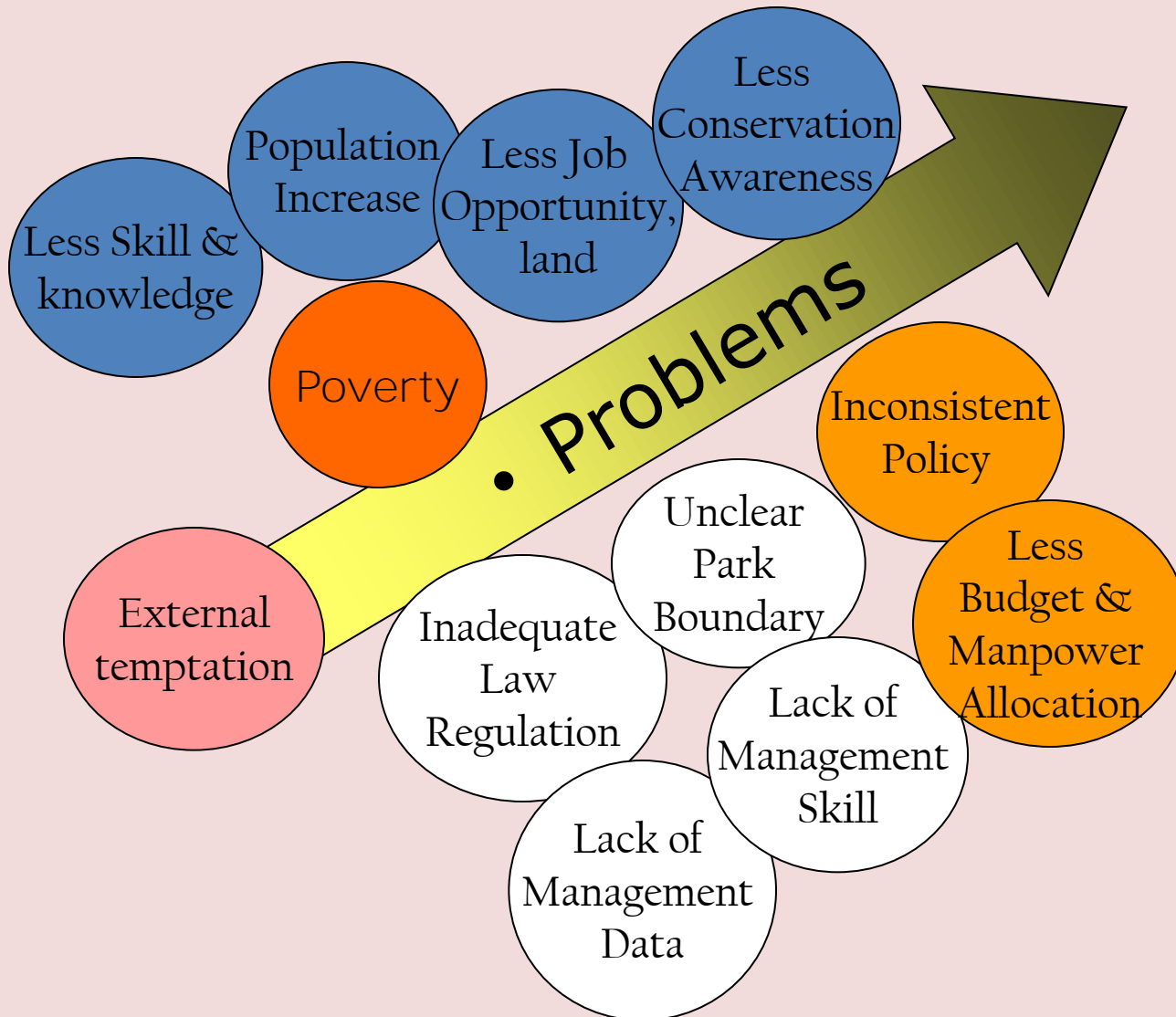


*Glowing mushroom*



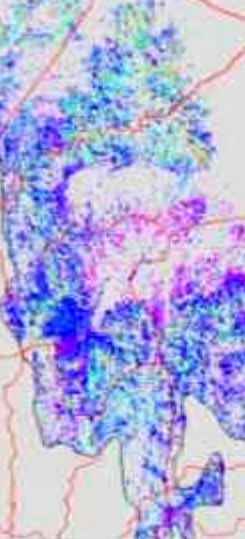
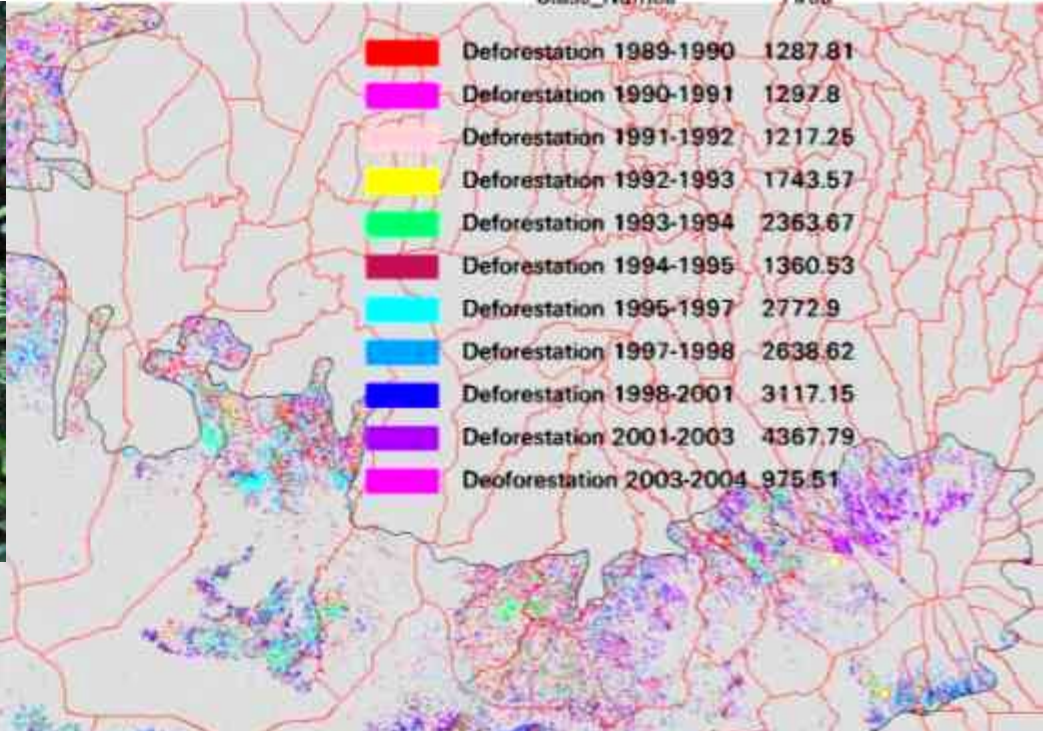
*Nature Phenomena*

# PROBLEMS ARISEN



- Problems arisen in term of GOVERNANCE external pressures and internal weaknesses both in the local societies and National Park Management Authority

# Degraded Forest

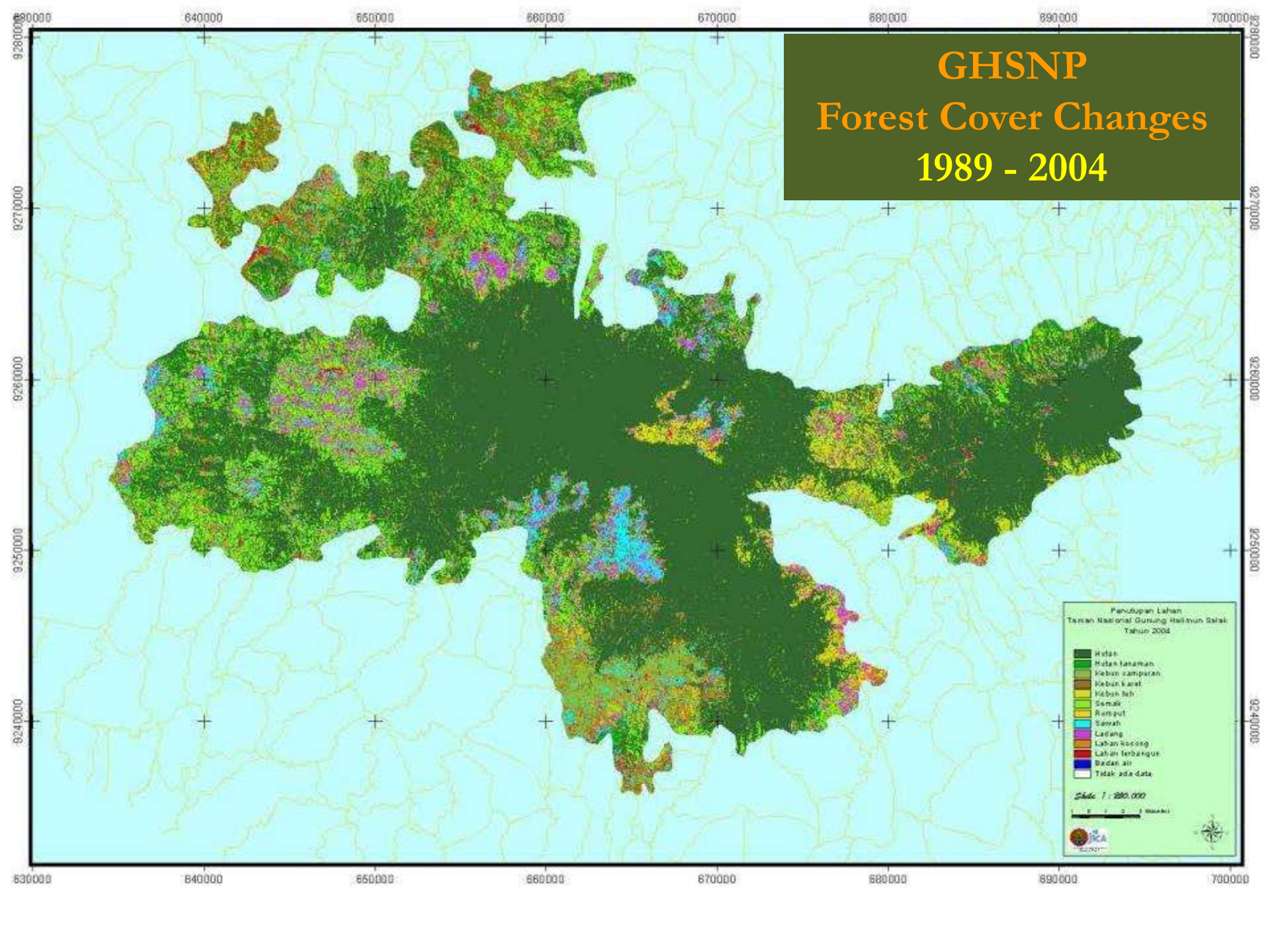


# GHSNP Forest Cover Changes 1989 - 2004

Pancapaian Lahan  
Tanaman Nasional Gunung Halimun Salak  
Tahun 2004

- Hutan
- Hutan tanaman
- Kebun campuran
- Kebun karet
- Kebun teh
- Semak
- Rumput
- Sawah
- Ladang
- Lahan kosong
- Lahan terbangun
- Badan air
- Tidak ada data

Skala 1 : 250.000





# GHSNP & IT'S SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

- Approximately 314 Kampongs located in/nearby to National Park
- 10 tradisional communities live nearby to the GHSNP area
- 1 traditional community lives inside the GHSNP area



Traditional Village and paddy field in Banten Area (Photo by M. Yata)

# COLLABORATION MANAGEMENT

- ❖ **To overcome current problems and constraints, new approaches for NP management in Indonesia is needed;**
- ❖ **GHSNP needs a collaborative management to share the responsibility and to manage the park efficiently;**
- ❖ **The “common goals” of GHSNP management is unable to be achieved individually.**



# COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN GHSNP

- 1. Species Conservation and Rehabilitation** → Raptor Sanctuary  
[Collaboration Institution between GHSNP, NGOs, Private Company, Government Institutions]
- 2. Community Development** → MKK [Conservation Kampong Models] [between GHSNP, Local Government, Local Community and NGOs]
- 3. Forest Restoration** → Tree Adoption Programme [between GHSNP, Local Communities, Universities, Private Company, Research Institutes, Individuals, etc.]
- 4. NP Protection and Patrol** → Joint - Forest Patrol [GHSNP Rangers/Polisi Hutan, Local Community, Police]



# CONSERVATION KAMPONG MODEL (MKK)

## MKK DEFINITION :

”The people in the kampongs conducting activities independently to preserve and to protect the forest ecosystem , and providing livelihood for its community”

## MKK VISION:

“The local people who can coexist with a national park”



# CONSERVATION KAMPONG MODEL (MKK)

## IDEA

1. Conservation Kampong is a long term period idea
2. Conservation Kampong is develop after there has been conservation behaviour practiced by the local community
3. There should be a support mechanism to create a sustainable Conservation Kampong
4. Zero dependecy on donors
5. It is important to develop a mechanism so that Conservation Kampong could support themselves



# THE OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

## THE OBJECTIVES

1. Conservation activity with local community participation
2. Sustainable natural resources utilization at GHSNP strategic area
3. To introduce the experience to other village inside or outside GHSNP

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Rangers has the ability to strengthening the Community Based Organization (CBO) for the continuity of GHSNP existence
2. The local community will be able to manage sustainable natural resources
3. GHSNP will be able to collaborate with the local government, especially in the income generation subject
4. Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, Ministry of Forestry, will be able to apply the efficiency and effectiveness in the management of national park when they decided to expand the area



# THREE (3) TOOLS OF MKK

1. Participatory Observation with the local community to monitor area situation
2. Restoration in order to rehabilitate GHSNP's degraded areas involving the local community
3. Income generation to improve local community livelihood so that they can be dependent (zero forest dependency)

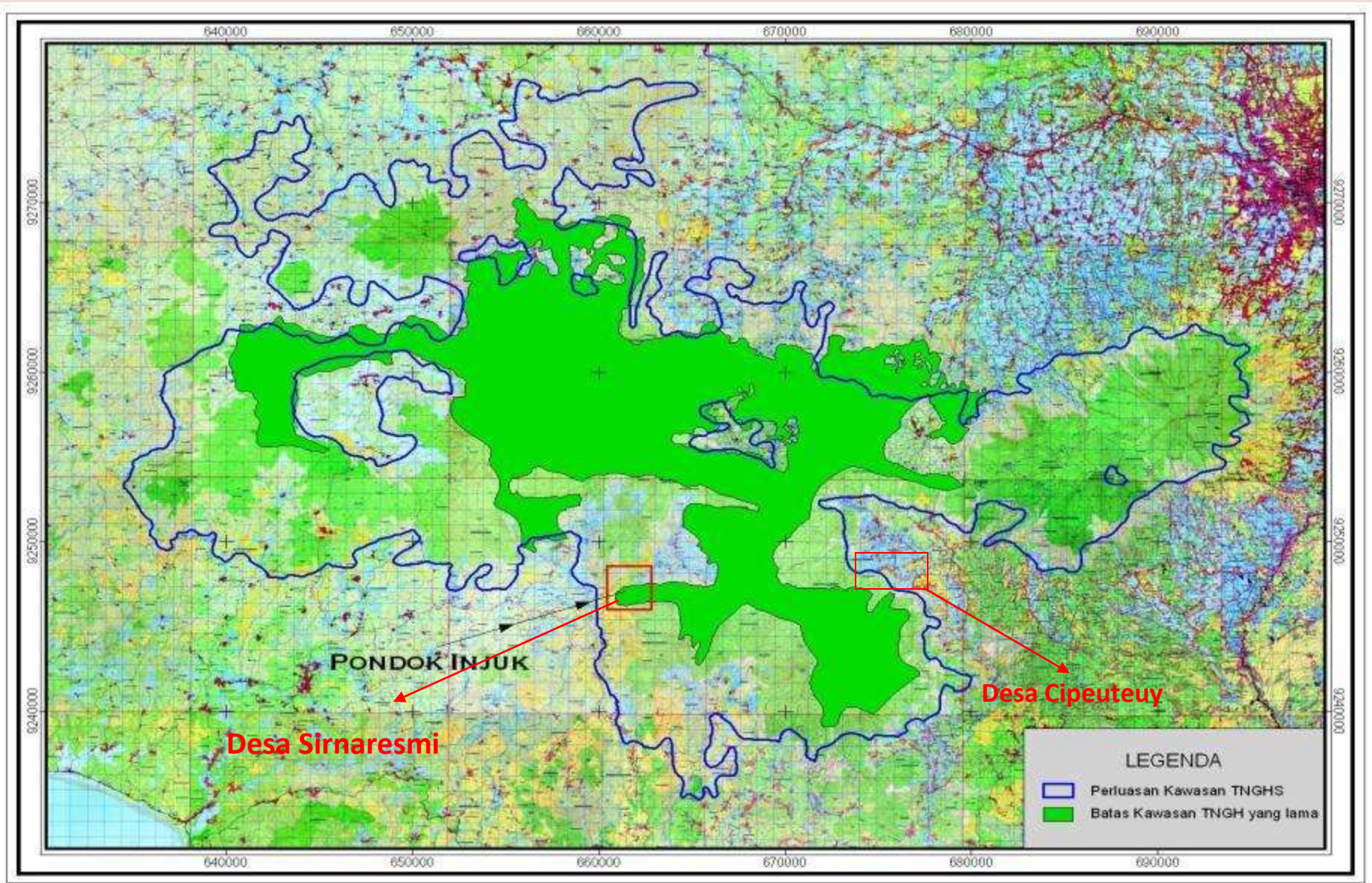


# THE PROGRESS OF GHSNP's MKK

- MKK is the implementation of Conservation Village Model (MDK)
- Community Based Activities in GHSNP under GHSNP–JICA cooperation framework
- The establishment of MKK started since 2004 began with conducting an activity of social economic survey towards 7 villages consists of approximately 38 kampongs on September 2004 – Februari 2005
- The information received was processed and developed for the purposes of MKK selection in the GHSNP–JICA cooperation project
- Based on criteria from JICA, two villages were chosen to be the location of pilot project of GHSNP MKK through MKK seminar on March 22, 2005. The two villages were Sirnaresmi Village (Cimapag Kampong) as the representative of traditional village, and Cipeuteuy village (Sukagalih Kampong) as the representative of non-traditional village







Location of MKK Pilot Project

# The Progress....

- Paralel with that, preparation and national park officer training to strengthen their capacity were also conducted since 2004
- On 2005, social preparation was held in two chosen villages and produced MKK to KK guideline
- The implementation began in 2006 which developed with collaboration system with local government in 2008
- In 2008, the SISDUK (Support System for the Upstream Community) for income generation was developed
- Started from 2007 the dessimination of MKK to other national park was conducted



# MKK PROGRAM ON PRESENT DAY AND ITS IMPACT

- There are 26 MKK already established
- MKK (NP and local people) has starting rehabilitate GHSNP degraded area in the site of MKK due to their raised awareness of conservation
- Participatory observation regularly done by national park officers with MKK
- The changes of local community's perspective towards GHSNP
- The establishment of closer emotional relationship between GHSNP ranger and local community, especially the MKK communities
- MKK Program provide the local community a space to coexist with GHSNP
- MKK dependency towards GHSNP's forest starting to decline because they have an alternative income



# MKK Program On Present Day.....

## 1. MKK Sukagalih

- One of pilot project site of MKK
- MKK that already considered independent
- “Show window” of MKK shared learning in GHSNP

2

3



1



4



5

# MKK Program On Present Day.....

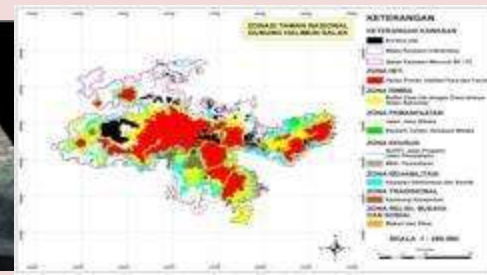
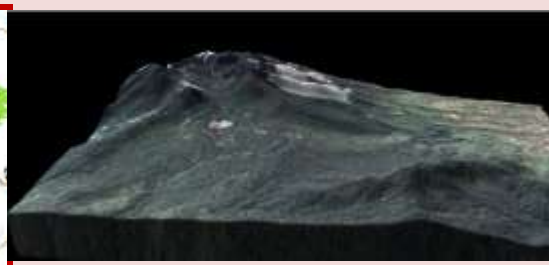
## 2. MKK Cisarua (Jarmaskor = Jaringan Masyarakat Koridor/Corridor Networking Community)

- One of newest site of MKK
- Established between GHSNP, Chevron Geothermal Company, and KEHATI foundation colaboration under Green Corridor Initiative (GCI) program
- They are aware the importance of the Halimun Salak Corridor (HSC) existence
- Year 1 = 90 hectares of HSC degraded area already planted
- Towards MKK Sukagalih conditions



# ZONING SYSTEM IN GHSNP BASED ON NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

- Started with the establishment of GHSNP management plan (2007–2026) in 2007
- The making of GHSNP management plans was facilitated by JICA within the framework of GHSNP–MP
- GHSNP management plan needs GHSNP zoning system so that it can be designated by The Director General of Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
- In 2007, GHSNP zoning system still unfinished, instead GHSNP was used indicative zoning system as the guidelines to manage its area
- Through a very long process and time, GHSNP zoning system can be designated in 2013



# Zoning System.....

- Based on Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Decision No. 142/IV–Set/2013 date 19 of April 2013 concerning Gunung Halimun Salak National Park Zoning, the GHSNP's zoning system are consist of:
  1. Core Zone → must absolutely be protected, only research activity is allowed
  2. Wilderness Zone → to support the importance of the continuation of core zone
  3. Utilization Zone → that taken for research, education, recreation and tourism activities
  4. Traditional Zone → traditional utilization by local/traditional community
  5. Rehabilitation Zone → degraded areas to be restored/rehabilitated
  6. Cultural Zone → part area of national park in which there are religious, cultural and historical heritage sites and that is utilized for religious and cultural or historical protection activities
  7. Special Zone → the condition that cannot be averted due to the existence of community or common facilities and infrastructures





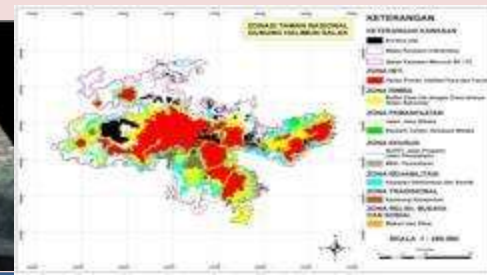
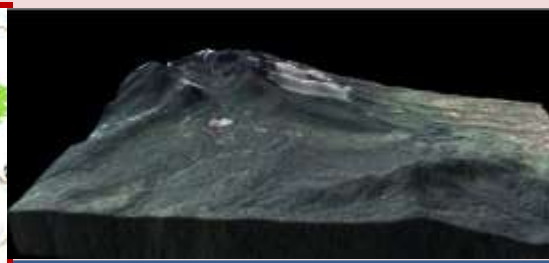
# SPECIAL ZONE IN GHSNP

## DEFINITION

Zone which its condition cannot be averted due to the existence of community or common facilities and infrastructures before the area designated in to national park

## CRITERIA

1. There are indigenous people living in the area
2. The areas contained with settlements, infrastucture, social support system such as transportation, electricity, and communication facilities
3. The areas that have been exploited by the community as an intensive agriculture to support their livelihood
4. The areas that have been exploited for the purpose of strategic objectives for national and international benefit (geothermal and mining resources)



# SPECIAL ZONE IN GHSNP

- GHSNP special zone is used to accommodate the existence of national strategic objectives facilities, traditional and local community
- Among 26 MKK that exist, GHSNP already accommodate 4 of them
- Only can be apply under the prerequisite that all activities done by the parties inside the zone must carried out by the agreements and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) based on the laws and regulations applied



# CONCLUSION

- Collaborative management is a new approach in the management of national park in Indonesia
- To achieved its common goal, GHSNP needs a collaborative management with its stakeholders
- MKK program is one of GHSNP's collaborative management program
- MKK and special zone are used to accommodate the existence of local community
- There are changes of local community's perspective towards GHSNP due to MKK program and special zone





Thank you

*Terima  
kasih*

ありがとうございました