Master's Program in Environmental Sciences
Doctoral Program in Sustainable Environmental Sciences
University of Tsukuba, Japan

Completion Report of

International Internship on National Park Administration and Management in West Java, Indonesia

July 1 - 13, 2008

In collaboration with Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University

Foreword

Master's School of Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba was established in 1977 as one of the earliest attempts to introduce environmental education to post-graduate curriculum in Japan. It was characterized by compulsory courses of introductory lectures on environmental issues and field practices and had been producing many people of distinguished talent.

Due to growing demand on advanced program, however, the school was reorganized to Master's Program in Environmental Sciences and Doctoral Program in Sustainable Environmental Studies under the Graduate School of Life and Environment Sciences in 2007. The spirit at the time of founding to respect field activities is inherited to the present curriculum.

One of notable changes after reorganization is introduction of an English course, not only for foreign students but also for Japanese students, named ICEP(International Collaborative Environmental Program). International Internship was introduced as a part of ICEP curriculum, and two programs were implemented in July 2008 in Indonesia and China based on MOU(Memorandum of Understanding) with Bogor Agricultural University and Yunnan University respectively.

This report was prepared by the participants in the internship in Indonesia. Despite the intensive schedule as described later, it could be completed successfully. I believe such achievements fully owe to the supports provided by Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University, and their networks in the Ministry of Forestry. The opportunity to visit the Center for International Forestry Research and the project office of JICA(Japan International Cooperation Agency) Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park Management Project surely helped to enrich their experiences.

I thank to everyone and every organization concerned with our internship.

August 1, 2008

Shun SATO
Chair
Master's Program in Environmental Sciences/Doctoral Program in Sustainable Environment Studies Graduate School of Life and Environment Sciences University of Tsukuba

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Map of Western Java and locations where we visited

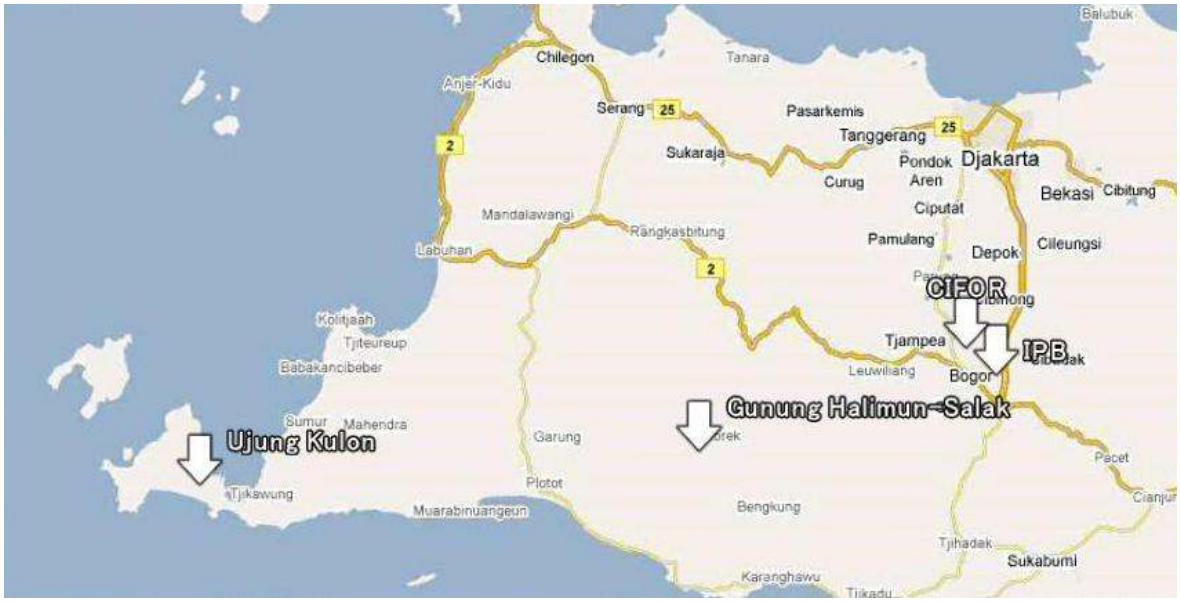

Fig 1. Map of west java (from google map).

Acronyms

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GHSNP	Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park
IUCN	the International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
PH	Perhutani
UKNP	Ujung Kulon National Park
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultura Organization
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Indonesian terms

Gotong royong	Mutual aid
Kagum Ujung Kulon	A cooperative association of ecotourism in UKNP
Perhutani	Government cooperation of forest management
Resort	A sub-unit of section.
Seksi	Section. A sub-unit of a national park jurisdiction.
Teknisi Kehutanan	An expert in forest
Tumpang Sari	Intercropping system of agro-forestry

1. Forest and biodiversity conservation in Indonesia

1.1 Forest resources

Insular Southeast Asia is one of the three major distributions of tropical rain forests. Indonesia was particularly rich in forest resources: from rain forests to dry monsoon forests and from lowland forests to mountain ecosystems.

However, serious deforestation and degradation took place and has been accelerated since the socio-political disorder in 1998. The total forest area decreased from 116,567,000 ha (64.35% to the total land area) in 1990 to 97,852,000 ha (54.02%) in 2000, and 88,495,000 ha (48.85%) in 2005 (FAO-FORIS, 2008). Indonesia became the second largest forest loss country, next to Brazil, in the world.

Fig.2 shows decreasing of forest of each Indonesian region. Sumatra is a serious area of deforestation (Forest Change is -6,508,525ha,-28% in 1985-1997). Kalimantan is also a huge area of deforestation (-10,006,550ha,-25% in 1985-1997).

Tropical rain forest has a great meaning in contribution of biodiversity, yet it is fragile against environmental change. Because of high decomposing of soil, it tends to be difficult to recover, once soil flowage occurs. Therefore, conservation of Indonesian forest is very important not only to domestic demand, but also to global environmental issues.

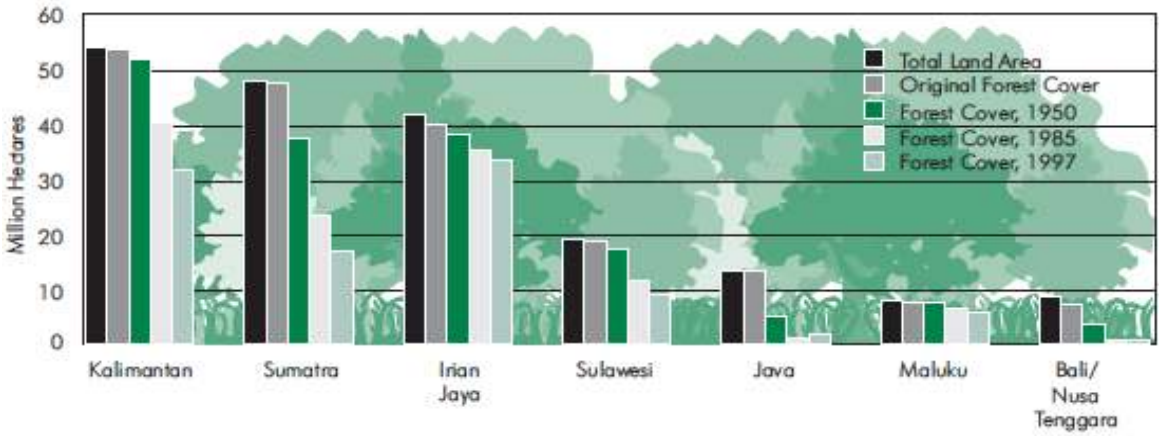

Fig 2. Change of forest area in Indonesia (from 1950 to 1997).

(Written by Akaba)

1.2 Protected area administration and management

Government of Indonesia abolished the law for conservation of wildlife (1927), hunting (1940) and conservation of nature (1941). The new law for conservation of endangered animals and conservation of bio-resource and ecosystem for sustainable forest management was established in 1990. In 1997, 377 areas, 21,400,000 hectares in total, were designated as conservation of nature, among which 30 parks, 67,000,000 hectare in total, were appointed as national parks (There are 44 national parks in 2008). Most of the areas are forest, with some wetland ecosystem included.

One of the main problems in the protected area is the system of zoning. There are several zones in these protected areas, for example "core zone", "buffer zone", and so on. The core zone is the area that is strictly protected, whereas the buffer zone is the area that is designated around the core zone for restrain of utilization of core zone. The problem is that there are local people living in the buffer zone, whose activities are regarded as illegal, despite the fact that they had settled there before these areas were included within buffer zone. Because it is a residential area for them, local people who depend on the natural resources for their livings sometimes "illegally" enter into the core zone. This is one of the typical problems of boundary in these areas. The national parks are not the exception facing to these problems of zoning.

(Written by Gotoh)

2. Case study (1): Ujung Kulon National Park (UKNP)

2.1. Outline of the National Park

UKNP was established on a peninsula located in the southwestern end of Java Island with a minister's decree in 1992 (UKNP, 2007). In the same year it was inscribed as a natural heritage of UNESCO World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 2008). The area is divided to three: Panaitan section (*seksi*), Handeuleum section, and Sumur section. The headquarters of the national park management office is located in Labuan, a harbor town

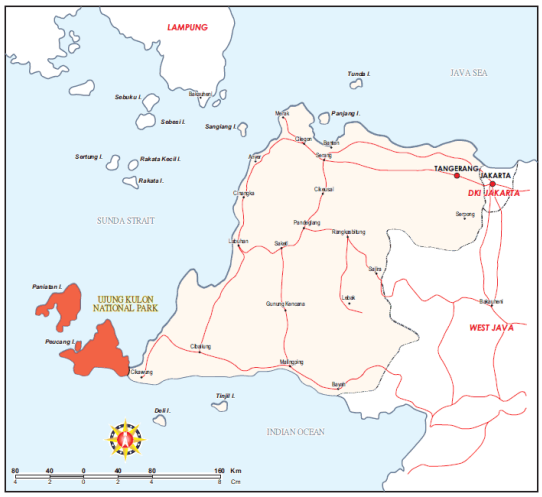

Fig 3. Map of UKNP.

north of UKNP.

The flagship animal of UKNP is Javan rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*), which now remains only in Handeuleum section and some adjacent part of Sumur section and is the most seriously under threat.

UKNP is one of the conservation areas in Indonesia that has an important role in preserving nature resources and ecosystem fit to the function of protection, preservation and use in effort to support public prosperity and better living. UKNP has high biodiversity, consisting of three ecosystems, marine, coastal and terrestrial. Those great potentials are nature diversity assets for research and culture and so on.

Although the park has rich nature, serious problems, illegal logging for instance, are reported in the management of the park, which needs to be addressed in cooperation with local people for the better management of UKNP.

(Written by Yoshioka)

2.2 Buffer zone issues

According to the 1977 and 1989 management plans, principal management priorities are to ensure the long-term survival of the Javan rhinoceros and other endangered species, within a self-perpetuating rain forest ecosystem. These aims are achieved by regular enforcement measures and a system of five types of management zone: 1. Core zone covers the area of 37,150ha; 2. Forest zone covers the area of 77,275ha; 3. Intensive used zone covers the area of 1,096 ha; 4. Traditional used zone covers the area of 1,810 ha; 5. Rehabilitation zone covers the area of 3,200 ha (Balai Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon, 2007). Of these, the buffer zones surrounding the Gunung Honje Range encompass 19 village areas. Assistance for socioeconomic development is being sought along with the development of weed lots and local industries. Other activities, such as tourist accommodation, will be provided within development zones, while wilderness zones will allow limited tourism development and management activities. Full protection of the peninsula will be accorded through sanctuary zones to which access will be prohibited except for patrol and research. Current management activities include regular anti-poaching patrols and maintenance of grazing grounds for banteng.

The boundaries of Ujung Kulon have been extended seawards to include areas of ocean and coral reef. Santiapillai and Ramono (1989) make a number of management recommendations including: strengthening the capabilities of the guard force by provision of equipment such as radio communication and coastal patrol boats; implementing a buffer zone to stabilize the eastern boundaries of Gunung Honje; and developing nature-oriented

tourism. Some 12 manned ranger stations are located at key points within the park. Management proposals currently under evaluation include the introduction of cash crops such as bamboo and rattan in adjacent buffer zones. Controversial proposals have been put forward by the IUCN Asian Rhino Specialist group to remove some 25 Javan rhinoceros for a captive breeding program. This is in order to mitigate the alleged effects of inbreeding depression and to reduce the population's susceptibility to environmental perturbation. A census of the rhino population using an automated camera system commenced in January 1991 (WWF, 1991). The single illegal settlement within the park was due to be moved in 1993.

When UKNP became a reserve and the national park, it was the hunting, fishing and gathering grounds for these communities and although they are still able to collect forest produce in the park's buffer zone area, agriculture, hunting and fishing are illegal inside the park. One of the challenges in the conservation of UKNP National park is to educate the park's neighbors about the need for protection of the forest and wildlife and to gain the support of local communities. UKNP provides education programs in the villages around the park, involving various organizations in finding alternative resources and incomes for the locals.

(Written by Gotoh)

2.3 Eco-tourism and local communities

UKNP has various kinds of animals and plants, including one of the Critically Endangered species on IUCN Red list, Java rhinoceros, which can be the tourist resources as well as other rare species. The government promotes ecotourism as a part of the resource utilization in UKNP. They divide a certain part of the park as the use zone for tourism. Although 33 areas are intended for ecotourism in UKNP, most of them are in fact not utilized as they were designed to be. In order to promote ecotourism, the management of the park must understand the present situation of ecotourism, and gain cooperation and support of the local communities.

However, under the present policy system, the profit of ecotourism will be allocated to national revenue. The staffs of the park office understand the rich nature and its value, and recognize ecotourism as a mean of income generation. Nevertheless, because this system does not reflect their effort to increase the private revenue of UKNP, staff’s motivation and interests to ecotourism seems deteriorated. This can be one of the major reasons for the number of tourists to be remained small: the national park staffs are reluctant to increase visitors by spreading the information of UKNP, improving

infrastructure and network of access, since the increase of their jobs has no direct impact in raising their individual income. Therefore, the ideal visitors for them are the small groups of persons who have much money and contribute their park.

The design of tourism is produced and practiced by various people: the administration office, the NGOs, and local people. Cooperation of people living in the park is essential for ecotourism. In UKPN, the cooperative association "KAGUM" is organized by local people with support of WWF. KAGUM is divided into ten groups to conduct local ecotourism. The cooperative includes groups of guide, porter, sailor, sculpture, and so on. However, their awareness and commitment to ecotourism are not very high, and the cooperation association does not function well. Since the system of ecotourism itself is already well formulated, the development and popularization of ecotourism can be addressed by raising people's motivation, and also providing and supporting high quality education for training of eco-tour guides, which is very important for ecotourism.

UKNP has globally important areas of nature, some of which deserve to be protected and remained untouched. Therefore, all the areas may not be suitable sites for ecotourism: There are some areas suitable for tourism, whereas the other areas should be kept intact. People who are involved in UKNP need to consider about the meaning of a national park, and their role for the park.

(Written by Yoshioka)

3. Case study (2): Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park (GHSNP)

3.1. Outline of the National Park

GHSNP is located 20 km southwest of Bogor, West Java Island, and is located within three districts of West Java and Banten Provinces: Bogor, Sukabumi, and Lebak. The park was first established as Gunung Halimun National Park in 1992 for its rich biodiversity. Based on the Ministry of Forestry decree in 2003, the area of the park was expanded from 40,000 to 113,357 ha. to include Salak Mountain, and was renamed Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park. The area is divided into three conservation

Fig 4. Map of GHSNP.

Section Areas (*seksi*): Seksi Lebak, Seksi Sukabumi, and Seksi Bogor. The head office is located in Sukabumi.

The tropical rain forest which remains in GHSNP is the largest on the island of West Java, preserving the natural habitat of endangered species such as the Javan leopard, Javan hawk eagle, and Javan gibbon. The forest also serves as a source of water for cities and agriculture in West Java.

Despite of its global importance, it still faces several problems such as illegal land use, illegal logging, poaching, and illegal gold mining. For these reasons, active efforts are underway to promote wildlife habitat conservation, management, research, and education as well as ecotourism.

(Written by Honda)

3.2 Buffer zone issues

According to our research and previous review (Harada, 2002), main buffer zone issue in GHSNP is encroachment by local people. When Gunung Halimun National Park included Salak region as GHSNP in 2003, most of the residential areas in which local people had been living, were identified as encroachment. It is estimated today that approximately 160,000 people live in and around GHSNP (Harada, 2002).

In origin, the main purpose of extension of GHNP was protection of biodiversity by construction of the corridor between Gunung Halimun and Salak. However, GHNP was extended expect corridor area and unsuitable area was selected as national park.

One example to show the unsuitable area to be included in national park is the one managed by PH. PH managed productive forest in Halimun and Salak, in which the main species was agathis. The management of forestry of PH was done by thinning and other forest managing techniques. At the same time when those areas were converted as National Park in 2003, productive activities were banned. Local people were also prohibited to crop between trees by using Tumpang Sari method in GHSNP. In these circumstances, some of local people who were against converting the National Park started clear cutting (Although we couldn't find any stumps, the clear cutting seems to have begun to take place earlier than 2003. Around 1998 seems realistic, as the society was collapsed due

Fig 5. Cropping in National Park (Akaba, 07 Jul. 2008).

to Suharto administration, and clear cuttings were actually done in this period).

Thus, defining the boundary line has many issues in terms of treatment for the local people. The border of GHSNP needs to be reestablished for local people, and at the same time, the government should entitle them to have right for forest management such as NTFP and Tumpang Sari method.

(Written by Akaba)

3.3 Eco-tourism and local communities

GHSNP has rich nature and the good geographical condition that is easy to access from a big city (20 km southwest of Bogor, West Java). These factors accelerate the development of ecotourism promoted in GHSNP. There are many tourism resources such as topographical characteristics (waterfall and lake), rare animals (tigers and Java hawk eagle, monkeys), wealth of ecosystem, and traditional culture. As the park is included in JICA project, various programs are implemented as model villages in GHSNP. One major concept to promote ecotourism is to increase income of local residents in order to depend less on natural resources inside the national park, by supporting alternative way of income generation. In this sense, the support of environmental education is especially emphasized and provided to local residents to raise their awareness of ecotourism.

As the people living in GHSNP and around the park have been associated with ecotourism for long time, they now have the understanding that tourism is the alternative means to generate cash income. Moreover, as for the people of Sukagalih model village, they have positive attitude for ecotourism, and show the tourists warm hospitality. Also, since many investigating groups and researchers visit Sukagalih village as well as ordinary tourists, the locals try to ask the opinions from those visitors for the improvement. Cikaniki, in which the GHSNP Research Station is located, is also active in ecotourism. The Research Station provides not only various activities for tourists, but also forest technicians (*Teknisi Kehutanan*), who have wide knowledge of tourism resources of the area.

Fig 6. Canopy trail in Cikaniki (Aono 09 Jul. 2008).

Ecotourism in GHSNP still has some issues to overcome, such as language unavailability of guides, poor accessibility, and dumping. However, it can be a model ecotourism aiming at coexistence of people lives and the nature. With local people being

highly aware of the importance of ecotourism and its direct impacts on their living, further development of ecotourism can be expected in GHSNP in the future.

(Written by Yoshioka)

3.4 International Cooperation by JICA

In 2004, The Japanese government has implemented "Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park (GHSNP) management project" based on the request of the Indonesian government for biodiversity conservation, promotion of using natural resources and expansion of knowledge concerning national park management through this project (Ministry of Forestry, the Republic of Indonesia, and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), 2004).

This project includes some problems to be addressed, which have three main factors as below.

1) Financing: The GHSNP budget is not enough. Approximately 70-80% of the entire budget goes to personal expenses such as staff salaries, and about 10% is allocated for facility costs. Accordingly, the remaining of only 10-20% of the budget can be used directly for park management. For this reason, the independent budget is not adequate to cover the activities such as zoning completion and establishment, and improvements of national park management plans.

2) Management: Although GHSNP has collaborations and cooperation at the field level between rangers and staff in the management office and province, there is no official cooperative connections based on some regulation. Accordingly, GHSNP's activities aiming to improve the livelihood of residents in the surrounding areas have a temporary and limited effect.

3) Relationship with surrounding areas: Problems concerned in the area surrounding GHSNP can be categorized into two aspects; (1) low agricultural productivity in the area, and (2) lack of alternative means of making a livelihood and education for local communities. These factors threaten natural resources conservation in GHSNP through the illegal acts of local people.

The results had been assessed from the view points of the project performance, implementation process, and five criteria for evaluation, namely; Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability. This project was generally successful, except the evaluation of Sustainability; that is, the management was still not ready for independence, since the measures for securing the stable financial resources have not yet been set at this point.

(Written by Aono)

4. Our field observations and suggestions

Throughout our field observations, our focuses were consistently put on the functionality, effectiveness, and performance of national parks' administration and management, regarding to the impacts on the lives of residents living inside and around the parks. By conducting various activities for information gathering, although our individual members had each standpoint for different issues, we reached common ideas in terms of the important factors to improve the current situations of national parks in Indonesia, drawn from two cases; UKNP and GHSNP.

When it comes to the discussion of national parks, there are two major factors, both of which are equally important to promote and yet conflicting to each other; that is, the dilemma between biodiversity conservation, and local development and welfare to be achieved at the same. If the former was to be more prioritized, the lives of local people were to be neglected, and vise versa. Putting too much emphasis on development could lead to destruction of nature. Thus, it can be said that the major role of national parks is to integrate the two seemingly-opposing factors into one concept for sustainable nature conservation and local development.

While conservationists seek the best way to protect the environment of the national parks, the local residents wish to continue on making their livings in their traditional or ancestral way. Under such conditions, it is inevitable that both sides move closer to find the way for mutual approaches towards achievement of a good balance between competing goals of sustainable conservation and development.

From the point of view of Japanese observer, establishment of appropriate boundary and stabilization of alternative means of income generation, such as ecotourism, seemed the two backbones of approaches from each side.

As for the boundary, it is crucial to reestablish the one that is based upon real situation of lifestyles of residents, as well as consider the environmental aspects. Then if local people still have to be included inside the national park protected areas, several measures should be taken to compensate for the people. These include plans of relocation, provision of subsidies, and support of legal productive activities. Here we suggest that the meaning and the use of MOU could be reconsidered to maximize the effective land use, so that the local could benefit more from the forests in national parks, while conserving the nature.

As for the alternative income source, ecotourism seemed to have begun rooted in some of the areas of our visits. Ecotourism has a great potential for the local community, but under certain preconditions. Some areas cannot simply promote ecotourism due to

lack of tourist attraction or poor accessibility. In these areas, conservation of nature should be put more emphasis on, and the local people need to receive adequate support from the government and the parks in order to ensure their lives.

On the other hand, some areas are suitable for accommodating more eco-tourists for increasing their cash income. Sukagalih village is a good example of relatively successful ecotourism, provided that if they overcome current challenges such as damping, language unavailability, and accessibility. To ensure this, programs to encourage self-support should be implemented, including environmental education, awareness meetings, and pooling to increase financial resources by themselves.

To conclude, we suggest that MOU should be used more effectively to conserve forest, as well as to guarantee the lives of the local. Also, ecotourism should be considered as major alternative income source in some areas; however, it is not always the most effective method. The most important factor to be considered for improvement of national park administration and management is that each national park has its own characteristics of land use, history, and culture. Therefore, any model cases or new methods have to go through the process of adjustment into each situation of nature and residential conditions. It is difficult to establish one generalized model of national park; however, it would rather be more practical and sustainable to seek for its originality and uniqueness, which will then be the important factors to be even more attractive for visitors.

(Written by Honda)

* The content of this chapter is based on our presentation at IPB on 11th July.

Presenter: Title

・Team Tsukuba: Report of Internship in Indonesia 2008

・Gotoh: Global Warming and Rice Cropping

・Mr. Aswan: National Park, People & Management Strategy

・Ms. Rahayu: Global Warming in Indonesia: Opportunity & Challenge for Conservation

Fig 8. Presentation scene-1(Anakura 11 Jul. 2008) **Fig 9. Presentation scene-2(Anakura 11 Jul. 2008)**

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List of participants

University of Tsukuba

Instructor:	MASUDA Misa
Participants:	AKABA Hiroshi
	AONO Masayuki
	GOTO Shinkichi
	HONDA Kaoru
	YOSHIOKA Rei
	YOSHIZAWA Eriko
	ANAKURA Natsuko
Coordinator:	SHIGA Kaori

Bogor Agricultural University

Instructor:	Ellyn Kathalina DAMAYANTI
Participants:	Mr. Umri Praja MUDA (field trip)
	Mr. Aswan (presentation)
	Ms. Subekti RAHAYU (presentation)
Coordinator:	ONDA Nariaki

List of contact organizations and persons

Bogor Agricultural University

Dean of Faculty of Forestry:	Dr. Hendrayanto
Professors:	Dr. Lilik Budi PRASETYO
	Dr. Rinekso SOEKMADI
	Prof. E.K.S. Harini MUNTASIB
	Prof. Imam WAHYUDI
	Prof. Sambas BASUNI

CIFOR headquators

Coordinator:	Ms. Yani
Deputy director:	Mr. Yemi Katerere

GHSNP-MP JICA project Office

Project leader:	Mr. MIMURA Kiichi
Experts :	Mr. KUBOKI Isamu
	Mr. NISHIMURA Taku

Ujung Kulon Natuional Park Office

Head:	Mr. Agus Priambudi
Staff:	Ms. Desy Satya CHANDRADEWI
	Mr. Lucky Wahyu MUSLIHAT
	Mr. M. Rahmat
	Mr. Mumu Muklas DJAZULP

UKNP Kopi Resort

	Mr. Irwan
	Mr. Sudri (Medicinal plants group)
	Ms. Wagiah (Orchid group)

UKNP Tamanjaya Resort

Head:	Mr. Aom Muhtarom

UKNP community staff

	Mr. Komar (Homestay group)
	Mr. Soleh (Goat group)

Mr. Udin (Honey group)
Mr. Warca Dinata (Rhino handicraft)

UKNP Katapang Resort

Mr. A. Jaenudin (Head of Ketapang Resort?)
Ms. Ebed (farmer)

Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park office

Ms. Desy EKAWATI

GHSNP Gunung Kendeng Resort

Head: Mr. Cecep SUMARNA
Sukagalih model village: Mr. Hendi (Head of Tani Selaras Farmers group)
Mr. Rakip (Secretary of Tani Selaras Farmers Group)

GHSNP Gunung Butak Resort

Staff: Mr. Mamat Surahmat (GHSNP staff)
Citalahab model village: Mr. Odi (GHSNP staff – his house was home-stay for gents members)
Mr. Ade (Ecotourism group – his house was home-stay for ladies members)

Itinerary

Fig 9. Route map.

West Java Excursion July 1-12, 2008

Time	1-Jul-08	2-Jul-08	3-Jul-08	Notes
	Narita - Singapore - Jakarta	Bogor	Bogor - Labuan - Sumur - Tamanjaya	
04.00 - 05.00			Depart to Ujung Kulon NP; breakfast on the way	
05.00 - 06.00				
06.00 - 07.00				
07.00 - 08.00		Breakfast		
08.00 - 09.00		08.30 Courtesy call to Fahutan IPB		
09.00 - 10.00				
10.00 - 11.00		Depart to CIFOR	UKNP: administration, introduction UKNP, discussion with KTN & staff.	
11.00 - 12.00	11.30 Depart from Narita to Jakarta	Courtesy call to CIFOR; Lunch		
12.00 - 13.00			Lunch	
13.00 - 14.00			Depart to Sumur	
14.00 - 15.00		Depart to JICA-TNGHS Office	Observation & discussion on local capacity building	
15.00 - 16.00		JICA-TNGHS Office		
16.00 - 17.00				
17.00 - 18.00		Depart to Wisma Bogor Inn	Depart to Tamanjaya	
18.00 - 19.00		Dinner, rest	Dinner	
19.00 - 20.00	19.20 arrived at Soekarno-Hatta Airport		Discussion & preparation for the next day	
20.00 - 21.00	Airport - Bogor; dinner on the way			
21.00 - 22.00			Rest	
Members	9 persons (Tsukuba)	9 persons (Tsukuba)	10 persons (8 Tsukuba, 2 IPB)	
Lodging	Wisma Amarilis & Land Huis	Wisma Bogor Inn	Homestay at Tamanjaya	
Transportation	1 car - Kerub	1 car - Alam Mandiri	1 car - Kerub	

West Java Excursion July 1-12, 2008

Time	4-Jul-08	5-Jul-08	6-Jul-08	Notes
	Tamanjaya	Tamanjaya	Tamanjaya - Parungkuda	
04.00 - 05.00				
05.00 - 06.00				
06.00 - 07.00				
07.00 - 08.00	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	
08.00 - 09.00	Visit to home industry at Tamanjaya	Depart to Handeuleum by boat	Observation of Gibbon habitat at Curug Cikacang and encroachment area on the way	
09.00 - 10.00				
10.00 - 11.00		Canoing at Cigenter River		
11.00 - 12.00				
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch	Lunch		
13.00 - 14.00	Observation to encroachment area, boundary of NP, discussion with local people	Observation of Rhino habitat and ecosystem of UKNP	Return back to homestay, lunch	
14.00 - 15.00				
15.00 - 16.00			Depart to Kabandungan, Sukabumi; dinner on the way	
16.00 - 17.00		Return back to Tamanjaya by boat		
17.00 - 18.00				
18.00 - 19.00	Dinner	Dinner		
19.00 - 20.00	Discussion with UKNP staff	Discussion Team Tsukuba		
20.00 - 21.00				
21.00 - 22.00	Rest	Rest	Rest	
Members	10 persons (8 Tsukuba, 2 IPB)	10 persons (8 Tsukuba, 2 IPB)	10 persons (8 Tsukuba, 2 IPB)	
Lodging	Homestay at Tamanjaya	Homestay at Tamanjaya	Guest house of GHSNP, Kabandungan	
Transportation	Ojek	Boat, canoe	1 car - Kerub	

West Java Excursion July 1-12, 2008

Time	7-Jul-08	8-Jul-08	9-Jul-08	Notes
	Parungkuda - Sukagalih	Sukagalih	Sukagalih - Cikaniki	
04.00 - 05.00				
05.00 - 06.00				
06.00 - 07.00				
07.00 - 08.00	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	
08.00 - 09.00	Depart to GHSNP Office	Participatory observation; lunch on the way	Depart to Cikaniki	
09.00 - 10.00	GHSNP Office: administration, introduction of GHSNP, discussion with staff			
10.00 - 11.00			Introduction on Cikaniki Research Station, Medicinal Plant Plots, Orchid House, Canopy Trail, Loop Trail to Citalahab; Lunch	
11.00 - 12.00				
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch			
13.00 - 14.00	Depart to Sukagalih Conservation Village			
14.00 - 15.00	Visits at Sukagalih:			
15.00 - 16.00	1. Damar plots		Visit to palm sugar home industry & enclave	
16.00 - 17.00	2. Camping ground			
17.00 - 18.00	3. Independent land rehabilitation	Return to homestay		
18.00 - 19.00	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	
19.00 - 20.00	Discussion with villagers	Discussion with GHSNP staff	Discussion with local people & GHSNP staff	
20.00 - 21.00				
21.00 - 22.00	Rest	Rest	Rest	
Members	10 persons (8 Tsukuba, 2 IPB)	10 persons (8 Tsukuba, 2 IPB)	10 persons (8 Tsukuba, 2 IPB)	
Lodging	Homestay at Sukagalih	Homestay at Sukagalih	Homestay at Citalahab	
Transportation	Public Elf	Rent 1 car - public Elf	Rent 1 car - public Elf	

West Java Excursion July 1-12, 2008

Time	10-Jul-08	11-Jul-08	12-Jul-08	Notes
	Cikaniki - Bogor	Bogor	Bogor - Jakarta	
04.00 - 05.00				
05.00 - 06.00				
06.00 - 07.00				
07.00 - 08.00	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	
08.00 - 09.00	Bird watching at Citalahab	Depart to IPB	Bogor - Jakarta: free time	
09.00 - 10.00	Visit to Nirmala Agung Tea Factory	Student discussion at IPB		
10.00 - 11.00	Observation on Raptor bird			
11.00 - 12.00	Visit to waterfall and cave	Free time, lunch		
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch on the way			
13.00 - 14.00	Return back to Citalahab	13.30 Masuda-sensei's presentation at CIFOR; student can join or free time		
14.00 - 15.00	Return back to GHSNP Office at Kabandungan			
15.00 - 16.00				
16.00 - 17.00	Return back to Bogor (Guest House of Bogor Botanical Garden); dinner on the way	Discussion at JICA-TNGHS Office		
17.00 - 18.00				
18.00 - 19.00			Arrived at Soekarno-Hatta Airport	
19.00 - 20.00				
20.00 - 21.00			20.15 Depart to Japan	
21.00 - 22.00	Rest	Rest		
Members	10 persons (8 Tsukuba, 2 IPB)	8 persons (Tsukuba)	7 persons (Tsukuba)	
Lodging	Guest House of Bogor Botanical Garden	Guest House of Bogor Botanical Garden		
Transportation	(Rent 1 car - public Elf) + (1 car - Kerub)	1 car - Alam mandiri	1 car - Kerub	

Editied by K. Honda, E. K. Damayanti and M. Masuda

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