

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

INDONESIA

Ujong Kulon National Park



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II.1 Introduction

Year of Inscription 1991

Organisation Responsible for the Report

- Balai Taman Nasional Ujong Kulon
Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No. 51
Labuan, Pandeglang,
West Java
Indonesia

II.2 Statement of Significance

Inscription Criteria N iii, iv

Statement of Significance

- Proposed as follows:
“As the last significant habitat of the most endangered, single-horned Javan Rhinoceros... The Ecosystem of Ujong Kulon National Park demonstrates on-going evolution since [the last] Krakatau eruption.”
- The park protects 57 rare species of plant, 35 species of mammal (including 5 primates), 72 species of reptiles & amphibians, and 240 species of birds.

Status of Site Boundaries

- Borders and buffer zone of the property are considered adequate.

II.3 Statement of Authenticity/Integrity

Status of Authenticity/Integrity

- The WH biodiversity value is considered to have been maintained. No changes are foreseen.

II.4 Management

Administrative and Management Arrangements

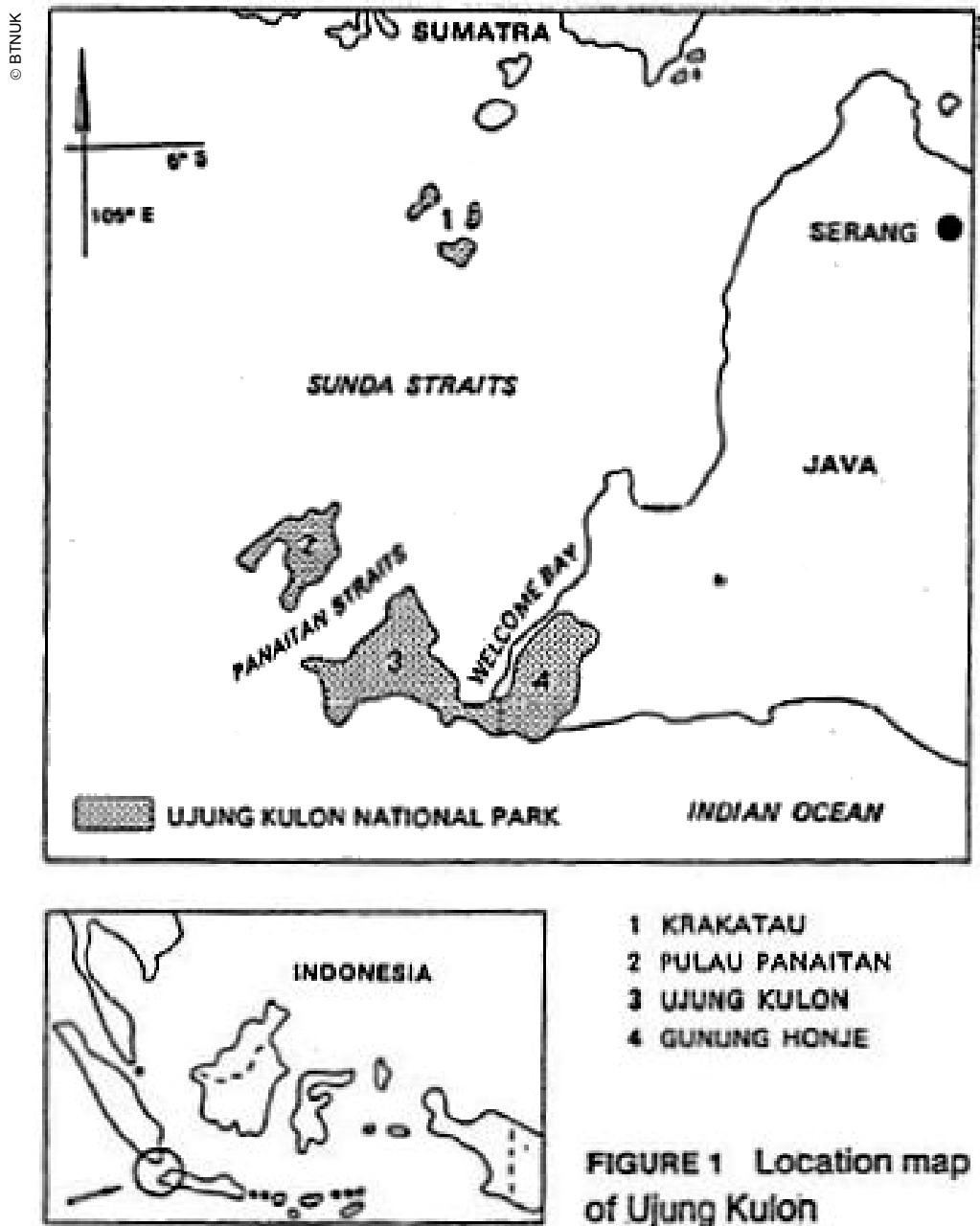
- The park has 5 integrated management programmes: (i) Java Rhino; (ii) Primates; (iii) Marine; (iv) Buffer Zone; and (v) Ecotourism.
- 20 Laws and Regulations are listed including recent regulations concerning Nature Reserves (1998) and the utilisation of flora and fauna (1999).
- Legislatively, the park has its own Rhino Management Protection Unit (RMPU) responsible for the implementation of programmes.
- The management plan (2001-2020) objectives are the following: (i) increase local community welfare; (ii) develop ecotourism; (iii) protect fauna and flora; (iv) establish the role of UKNP in science and education; and (v) sustainable utilization of biodiversity.

Present State of Conservation

- No poaching of the Java Rhino has allegedly occurred since 1992. However, there is a need for more research concerning Rhino age and sex distribution, as well as competition with wild cattle (banteng).
- Research on marine biodiversity surrounding the park should be improved.

Staffing and Training Needs

- The park has 132 employees (102 field and 30 administrative). 64% have high school education and 10% have a university degree.
- Staffing is considered inadequate. There is a need for more staff with a background in biology, forestry, fisheries, and marine science.



Location Map of Ujung Kulon National Park

Financial Situation

- The Government is the main source of funding which is considered inadequate. No figures supplied.
- Support from WWF, the International Rhino Foundation (IRF), Yayasan Mitra Rhino, Minnesota Zoo, and Wetland International, has been received.
- Bilateral assistance from the New Zealand-ODA is gratefully acknowledged.
- Some research funds come from the Government (Indonesian Research Authority for orchids), but most come from researchers (Bogor University for mangroves, rattans, lizards), and NGOs.

- * International Assistance from WHF as follows: (i) 1994, US\$20,000 Technical Co-operation for office building; (ii) 1995, US\$40,000 Technical Co-operation for Buffer zone.

Access to IT

- 8 PCs with limited internet access.
- The park has a GIS system with ARCview software.

Visitor Management

- Approximately 4,000 visitors to the park per year.
 - The park has a new project with UNESCO-UNEP-RARE to develop community-based ecotourism.
 - Alongside the existing guest houses, there is an identified need for guide books, visitor maps, slide programmes, and interpretation boards.
 - Visitor policy is outlined in the management plan.
 - Park staff carry out extension work in 10 elementary schools in the district of Pandeglang each year.
- “The number of Javan Rhino is used as the main flagship indicator since 1967. The Rhino population seems to be stable at around 55 individuals.”*
- The management plan for 2001-2020 identifies the following areas of priority activity: facilitating resettlement of villages outside the park; developing seaweed, edible shell, and sea cucumber cultivation; increasing handicraft and home industries; strengthening post-harvest fishery processing and community-based forestry.
 - Support from the WHF may be required to increase park managers’ skills through training and site visit exchanges.

* No State of Conservation Reports

II.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Threats and Risks

- Large numbers of illegal inhabitants (roughly 100 families) clearing land for agriculture,
- Illegal fishing with destructive methods.

Counteractive Plans

- No emergency plan has been developed.
- Park management authorities co-ordinate their activities with the local police and army.
- It is planned to involve the local government to design a strategy for community development.

II.6 Monitoring

Monitoring Arrangements

- No formal monitoring system exists or is planned, but ongoing partners include WWF, IRF, and the Asian Rhino Specialist Group.

Monitoring Indicators

- The number of Javan Rhinos is used as the main flagship indicator since 1967. The Rhino population seems to be stable at around 55 individuals.
- The management plan for 2001-2020 also identifies the monitoring of Banteng as the main competitor for Rhinos; medicinal plant potential analysis; primate ecology and sea turtle monitoring; as well as Dugong, ornamental fish and coral reef monitoring every six months.

II.7 Conclusions and Recommended Actions

Conclusions and Proposed Actions

- “Indonesia has sufficient regulations to conserve its natural resources, but during the decentralization era, park managers need more guidelines [concerning] their authority for conservation.”
- The park proposes to prepare a collaborative framework to involve all concerned parties for the achievement of conservation goals.