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ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

CAPACITY BUILDING OF KOMODO NATIONAL PARK
CONSERVATION CADRES RELATED TO SEA TURTLE
CONSERVATION AND ECOTOURISM TO THOUSAND
ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

13-16 AGUSTUS 2024

Investing in The Komodo Dragon and Other Globally
Threatened Species In Flores (IN - FLORES)
West Landscape - Seascape Management Unit



ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

**CAPACITY BUILDING OF KOMODO NATIONAL PARK CONSERVATION
CADRES RELATED TO SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION AND ECOTOURISM
TO THOUSAND ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK**



Komodo National Park Center

Directorate General of Conservation and Natural Resources and Ecosystems Ministry
of Environment and Forestry

Year 2024

ENDORSEMENT SHEET

**CAPACITY BUILDING OF KOMODO NATIONAL PARK CONSERVATION
CADRES RELATED TO TURTLE CONSERVATION AND ECOTOURISM TO
THOUSAND ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK**

AUGUST 13 - AUGUST 16, 2024

Knowing
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FOREWORD

The Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) implemented 10 New Ways of Managing Conservation Areas in Indonesia starting in 2018, emphasizing the benefits of conservation areas for the community through a new paradigm, namely "the community is the subject". The implementation of the paradigm that emphasizes benefits is highly dependent on the level of *public trust* realized through positive interactions built by KLHK with stakeholders, especially communities in and around conservation areas.

In this regard, the Komodo National Park Office seeks to actualize the paradigm of the community as a subject through the implementation of nature development activities in conservation areas. The key actors in the implementation of nature development in conservation areas are conservation cadres, who are people who live in buffer villages and in conservation areas who have dedication and commitment to nature conservation efforts. The role of conservation cadres needs to be revived in the operationalization of Komodo National Park area management to be in line with the Komodo National Park Management Plan 2015-2025 Goal 6, namely: "The realization of benefits for the development of science and technology and education" through the actualization of conservation education programs for the community.

In this regard, the Komodo National Park Office organized the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activity related to turtle conservation and ecotourism to the Thousand Islands National Park which targets the creation of more effective and sustainable conservation efforts, as well as improving the welfare of local communities through responsible ecotourism. This activity was carried out in the Thousand Islands National Park. The Komodo National Park Office and the IN - FLORES Project Management Technical Team hope to increase the capacity and knowledge of conservation cadres in efforts to conserve endangered sea turtles and support the development of sustainable ecotourism and encourage active participation of local communities in the management of conservation areas.

Labuan Bajo, August 2024

Compiler

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background.

The Komodo National Park area is an integral part of the IN-FLORES project implementation which is an important focus for project implementation as it is a habitat for various endangered species. Komodo National Park is one of the most important conservation areas in Indonesia, known worldwide for its Komodo dragons (*Varanus Komodoensis*). In addition to komodo dragons, the area is also home to many other species of flora and fauna, including sea turtles, which play an important ecological role in maintaining the balance of the marine ecosystem. However, sea turtles have experienced a decline in population numbers in recent times. The threat to sea turtles in the wild when they are just hatching is death due to hunting by other animals such as crabs, birds and reptiles, while the biggest threat is humans due to coastal development that reduces sea turtle nesting habitat, as well as sea turtle poaching. Komodo National Park, which has become a tourist destination due to its beautiful marine life, has led to higher visitation rates and the pressure faced by sea turtles if tourism practices are not environmentally friendly and irresponsible. However, the effort to be able to carry out turtle conservation and ecotourism that can go hand in hand requires specific skills and knowledge that must be possessed by conservation cadres in order to be carried out effectively.

On the other hand, the Thousand Islands National Park is a successful example of sustainable ecotourism development that combines conservation efforts with local community empowerment and economic improvement through nature tourism. This success shows that conservation and ecotourism can go hand in hand, providing benefits to the environment and the community. With reference to the success of Kepulauan Seribu National Park, there is a great opportunity to increase the capacity of conservation cadres in Komodo National Park through the transfer of knowledge and experience related to turtle conservation and ecotourism.

The Training and Capacity Building to Kepulauan Seribu National Park is expected to provide new insights and practical skills for conservation cadres, so that they can implement best practices in turtle conservation and sustainable ecotourism development in Komodo National Park. The program also aims to build networks and cooperation between Komodo National Park and Kepulauan Seribu National Park, which can support the exchange of information, resources, and conservation strategies in the future. Thus, it is expected to create more effective and sustainable conservation efforts, as well as improve the welfare of local communities through responsible ecotourism. In this regard, the IN - FLORES project will contribute, participate and fund the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities related to turtle conservation and ecotourism to the Seribu Islands National Park.

Seribu Islands National Park will be implemented to increase the awareness and understanding of conservation cadres on turtle conservation and ecotourism.

B. IN - FLORES Project Digest

The Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is implementing the "Investing in the Komodo Dragon and Other Globally Threatened Species in Flores (IN - FLORES)" Project in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Indonesia, and Ministries/Institutions of the Republic of Indonesia to support the optimization of conservation area management and biodiversity of komodo lizards (*Varanus komodoensis*), yellow-crested cockatoos (*Cacatua sulphurea*), florescent eagles (*Nisaetus floris*), and various other important species living in Komodo National Park, Longos Island, and Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province. The project with a total budget allocation of US\$46,695,827 has several project areas consisting of the administrative areas of West Manggarai Regency, Manggarai Regency, East Manggarai Regency, and Ngada Regency - East Nusa Tenggara Province. The success of the project is realized through the implementation of 3 (three) main components, namely:

Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment and introducing a new governance model for integrated land and marine landscape management.

Component 2 : Increased private sector, community engagement and diversified financing for biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement across the land and marine landscape for Komodo dragons and other endangered species.

Component 3: Knowledge management, safeguard management, and monitoring & evaluation.

IN-FLORES project implementation is divided into 3 entities namely: Project Management Unit (PMU) based in Jakarta and 2 (Two) Landscape-Seascape Management Units (LSMU) based in Labuan Bajo (West LSMU) and Ruteng (North LSMU). The IN-FLORES project in the West LSMU plays a role in supporting the management of Komodo National Park and its buffer zone. The various challenges of managing Komodo National Park include optimizing the management of nature tourism visits, protecting forests and waters, preserving species and genetic biodiversity, empowering communities and transforming the education curriculum, and sustainable financing into long-term goals or legacies that need to be realized through the IN-FLORES project in West LSMU.

C. Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities related to sea turtle conservation and ecotourism to the Thousand Islands National Park is to improve the ability and knowledge of conservation cadres in efforts to conserve endangered sea turtles and support the development of sustainable ecotourism and encourage active participation of local communities in conservation area management.

conservation area management. The objectives of Capacity Building for Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres Related to Turtle Conservation and Ecotourism to Thousand Islands National Park are as follows:

1. Provide education and training for conservation cadre members and Komodo National Park officers related to turtle conservation and ecotourism in the Thousand Islands National Park.
2. Making the Thousand Islands National Park a *Benchmarking* for conservation cadres and Komodo National Park officers related to turtle conservation and ecotourism in the Thousand Islands National Park.
3. Provide an overview to conservation cadre members and Komodo National Park Hall officers related to turtle conservation and ecotourism in Kepulauan Seribu National Park.

D. Outputs

The expected output in the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building Activity related to turtle conservation and ecotourism in Kepulauan Seribu National Park is the increased capacity of conservation cadre members and Komodo National Park Balai officers related to turtle conservation and ecotourism that can be implemented in the Komodo National Park area.

E. IN - FLORES Project Target

The Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building Activities Related to Turtle Conservation and Ecotourism to Kepulauan Seribu National Park fulfills the following indicators and milestones of the IN - FLORES project:

1. Output 1.1
Under output 1.1, functional governance capacity is built and coordination mechanisms are strengthened to support dialog, information flow and decision-making among key stakeholders (in government and non-government sectors), private companies and community groups to facilitate integrated land and seascape planning and management. There are indicative activities under output 1.1 to provide capacity building on biodiversity mainstreaming, multi-stakeholder governance, participatory conservation and restoration processes, and other relevant topics.
2. West LSMU Milestones
Of course, this is also in line with the West Landscape - Seascape Management Unit milestone related to Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation. That in the West LSMU milestone of the IN - FLORES project, the activity has actualized input activities, namely turtle breeding at the Kerora Resort SPTN Region I of the Komodo National Park Office in order to support the conservation of the turtle population and the initiation of *Alternative Community Financing* through *Ecoedutourism*.

CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. History of Komodo National Park

Komodo National Park is a Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) under the Directorate General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Prior to its designation as a national park, the area was a wildlife reserve. Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island Wildlife Sanctuary was established based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: 66/Dep.Keh/1965 dated October 21, 1965 with a total area of 40,728 Ha. The Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island Wildlife Sanctuary was designated because it is a habitat for a typical wildlife, the komodo monitor lizard (*Varanus komodoensis*) and has a high potential for natural resources that must be maintained so that it can be utilized for research, science, education, tourism and recreation purposes. In order to improve the status of the area, Komodo National Park was inaugurated as one of Indonesia's first five national parks by the Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Ir. Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, with a total area of 75,000 Ha on March 6, 1980. The existence of Komodo National Park was then reinforced by the issuance of the Minister of Forestry Decree Number: 306/Kpts-II/92 dated February 29, 1992 where the total area increased to 173,300 Ha.

In addition to getting institutional strengthening from within the country, Komodo National Park also received recognition from abroad. The area was designated a 'Man and Biosphere Reserve - Komodo' by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1977. In 1991, UNESCO again added international recognition for Komodo National Park as a World Heritage Site by fulfilling two criteria, namely criterion 7 (has a beautiful landscape ranging from coral reefs, beaches, savannas, and other spiny green vegetation) and criterion 10 (the area includes most of the remaining natural habitat of Komodo dragons in the world). The last international recognition the area received was from the New 7 Wonders Foundation in 2012 as 'The New 7 Wonders of Nature'. The award was based on a global public vote of 25 of the world's most remarkable locations.

B. History of Thousand Islands National Park

Seribu Islands National Park (TNKS) was established in 1982 as the Thousand Islands Conservation Area, TNKS originally aimed to protect the marine biodiversity and coral reef ecosystem around the Jakarta area. In 2002, the status of the TNKS was upgraded to a national park, marking official recognition of its importance as a nature reserve that requires more intensive management and a focus on holistic nature conservation. This transformation underscores the Indonesian government's commitment to managing natural resources sustainably and ensuring that the TNKS continues to support the sustainability of marine ecosystems that are increasingly threatened by human activities and rapid urbanization in the vicinity.

Kepulauan Seribu National Park plays an important role in sea turtle conservation, especially the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) and hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) species. Research conducted shows that the park is one of the main habitats for both turtle species in the waters around Jakarta. Green turtles, also known as reef turtles, use the shallow waters around TNKS as feeding and breeding grounds. The study by the Fisheries and Marine Research Team found that the capture of turtle eggs in TNKS by local residents still occurs, although the level is decreasing along with increased awareness of the importance of turtle conservation.

Conservation programs in TNKS focus on protecting turtle nests, monitoring turtle activities, and educating communities to reduce threats to turtle populations. These efforts involve collaboration between local government, NGOs and local communities to ensure effective protection of turtle habitats within the park. Other studies have also highlighted the importance of monitoring human activities in the TNKS waters, such as fishing, which can affect turtle food sources, and the use of gillnets, which can inadvertently catch turtles as bycatch. As such, the TNKS not only serves as a general tourist and conservation destination, but also has a special role in conserving the vulnerable turtle population in the waters around Jakarta.

The management of the TNKS over the years has involved cooperation between various parties, including the central government, local governments, non-governmental organizations and local communities. These measures aim to strengthen marine life protection efforts and promote a balanced approach between nature conservation and responsible ecotourism development. The history of the TNKS also reflects the challenges faced in preserving the ecosystem, including global climate change, illegal hunting and habitat degradation.

C. Turtle Conservation and Ecotourism

Turtle conservation is often integrated with ecotourism development as a strategy to garner community support and secure funding for conservation efforts. Studies have shown that good management of ecotourism can provide significant economic benefits while protecting important habitats for sea turtles. A relevant example is the management of Kepulauan Seribu National Park (TNKS) in Indonesia, where ecotourism activities such as turtle tours and nesting have been integrated into the turtle conservation program. This approach not only raises public awareness about the importance of conserving sea turtles, but also provides a source of income for local communities involved in conservation efforts.

However, the ecotourism approach must also be implemented carefully to minimize negative impacts on sea turtle populations and their habitats. Research shows that human interaction with sea turtles, especially when poorly regulated, can disrupt nesting and resting behavior. Studies in several ecotourism destinations suggest the implementation of strict regulations on the number and types of activities allowed around turtle habitats, as well as education to visitors to ensure that they comply with the regulations.

education to visitors to ensure that they adhere to responsible behavior.

In addition, it is important to involve local communities in turtle ecotourism management. Through active participation in decision-making and economic benefit sharing, local communities are more likely to be involved in long-term conservation efforts. This approach can strengthen community support for sea turtle conservation and build local capacity for sustainable monitoring and management of sea turtle populations and their habitats.

Overall, turtle conservation and ecotourism development are two interrelated aspects of environmental and biodiversity conservation efforts. By combining scientific approaches, economic sustainability, and community participation, this strategy can be an effective model for protecting sea turtles while promoting environmental education and local economic development.

CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY

A. Legal Basis

1. Law No. 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and their Ecosystems;
2. Law Number 41 of 1999 on Forestry; Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management;
3. Government Regulation No. 108/2015 on the Amendment of Government Regulation No. 28/2011 on the Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas;
4. Government Regulation No. 12 of 2014 Concerning Types and Rates of Non-Tax State Revenue Applicable in the Ministry of Forestry;
5. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number 17 of 2022 Dated July 29, 2022 Concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Technical Implementation Unit for Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation;
6. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number P.22/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/7/2018 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Strategic Environmental Assessments;
7. Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number SK.2456/MENLHK-PKTL/REN/PLA.0/7/2018 on the Determination of the Function of the Komodo National Park Conservation Area;
8. Regulation of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation No. 7/2011 on Entry to Nature Reserve Areas, Nature Conservation Areas, and Hunting Parks;
9. Regulation of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number: SK.133/IV-SET/2014 Dated June 17, 2014 Regarding Nature Tourism and Hunting Parks for the Imposition of Non-Tax State Revenue;
10. Decree of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Number: SK.41/IV-Set/H0/2006 Dated March 24, 2006 Regarding Guidelines for the Establishment of Conservation Cadres.
11. Letter of Plh. KKHSG Director Letter Number: S.144/KKHSG/PSG2/KSA.2/03/2024 Dated March 26, 2024 Inviting *Project Management Unit* (PMU) and *Landscape-Seascape Management Unit* (LSMU) of Project IN-FLORES.

B. Equipment, Supplies, and Other Needs

Tools and materials used in the implementation of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities related to turtle conservation and ecotourism to Kepulauan Seribu National Park, among others:

1. Meeting Room
2. STATIONERY
3. Projector/LCD
4. Accommodation and Transportation
5. Props/Focused Group Discussion
6. Pretest and Posttest
7. Teaching Materials/Presentation Materials for Thousand Islands National Park Management

C. Activity Location and Schedule

Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres Related to Turtle Conservation and Ecotourism to Thousand Islands National Park was held on: Date : August 13-16, 2024

Location : Thousand Islands National Park Center, Special Region of Jakarta

The schedule of activities is presented in the table below:

August 13, 2024			
No	Time	Activity	Ket
1	15:00 - 17:00	Travel from Labuan Bajo - Jakarta	
2	17:00 - 19:00	Travel to Lodging in Jakarta	
August 14, 2024			
1	08:00 - 09:30	Audience with the Head of the Kep. Seribu National Park Center	
2	09:30 - 11:00	Travel to Marina Ancol Pier	
3	11:00 - 13:30	Travel to Lodging and SPTN III Office in P. Pramuka	
7	13:30 - 15:00	ISHOMA	
8	15:00 - 16:00	Meeting with Head of SPTN III BTN Kep. Seribu	
9	17:00 - 18:30	Observation of sea turtle conservation activities	
10	18:30 - 19:30	ISHOMA	
11	18:30 - 21:00	Discussion with Head of SPTN III BTN Kep. Seribu	
12	21:00	Break	
August 15, 2024			
1	06:00 - 07:00	Breakfast	
2	07:00 - 10:00	Practical release of sea turtle hatchlings	
3	10:00 - 11:00	Observation of Ecotourism Management on Pramuka Island	
4	11:00 - 12:00	ISHOMA	
5	12:00 - 13:30	Travel to Marina Ancol Pier	
6	13:30 - 16:00	Travel to Lodging in Jakarta	
7	16:00	Rest	
August 16, 2024			
1	11:00 - 12:30	Travel from Jakarta - Labuan Bajo	
2	12:30	Preparation of Trip Report	

D. Target Participants

The target participants of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activity related to sea turtle conservation and ecotourism to the Thousand Islands National Park are the Komodo National Park Center's First Batch of Beginner Level Conservation Cadres who were selected based on their activeness and dedication in managing the Komodo National Park area.

E. Implementation Team and Resource

Persons Activity Implementation Team

The implementation team in the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities related to turtle conservation and ecotourism to the Thousand Islands National Park will be appointed based on the Komodo National Park Head's Task Letter which has the technical competence.

Resource Persons

Resource persons for the Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres Related to Turtle Conservation and Ecotourism to the Thousand Islands National Park are from the National Park Office.

The resource persons for this activity are from the Thousand Islands National Park Center with the following areas of expertise:

1. Technical Management Best Practices for Turtle Conservation
2. Best Practices for Community-Based Ecotourism Management
3. Turtle Conservation Exploration and Learning Practices

F. Activity Methods

The method of implementing the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities related to turtle conservation and ecotourism to Kepulauan Seribu National Park is as follows:

1. *In-Class and Out-Class Coaching*

In-class coaching and *out-class coaching* materials are provided with the aim of educating participants who are conservation cadres of the Komodo National Park Office regarding turtle conservation and ecotourism in the Thousand Islands National Park.

2. *Harvesting Learning*

This technique is carried out to measure the level of understanding and paradigm shift in thinking of the participants who are conservation cadres of the Komodo National Park Office regarding turtle conservation and ecotourism in the Thousand Islands National Park.

G. Funding

The Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities related to turtle conservation and ecotourism to the Thousand Islands National Park are funded by the IN - FLORES West Landscape - Seascape Management Unit Fiscal Year 2024 Project Overseas Grant. The cost details are as follows:

521211 Material Expenditure			
Personal Use	1.0 Keg	Rp5,300,000	Rp 5,300,000
Report binding	1.0 Keg	Rp50,000	Rp50,000
Activity Banner	1 Piece	Rp520.000	Rp 520,000
Souvenirs for Thousand Islands BTN	1 Set	Rp4,000,000	Rp4,000,000
522141 Rental Expenditure			
Boat Rental [2 Days x 1 Keg]	1.0 Unit	Rp15,000,000	Rp 15,000,000
6 Wheel Vehicle Rental [4 days x 1 Keg]	1.0 Unit	Rp 2,200,000	Rp 8,800,000
524111 Ordinary Office Travel Expenditure			
Daily Allowance [13 people x 4 days x 1 keg]	52.0 OH	Rp530,000	Rp27,560,000
Tickets and Transportation Costs [13 People x 1 Time]	13.0 OK	Rp 6,100,000	Rp79,300,000
Lodging Expenses for Echelon IV/Gol.III [13 People x 3 Days x 1 Time]	36.0 OH	Rp 730,000	Rp28,470,000
Total Budget			Rp 170,00,000

H. Activity Personnel

The implementers of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities related to turtle conservation and ecotourism in the Thousand Islands National Park are Komodo National Park personnel, IN-FLORES West LSMU project staff and Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres determined based on the Komodo National Park Head Task Letter Number: ST.982/T.17/TU/KSA.3.7/B/08/2024 Dated August 12, 2024. The document of the letter of assignment of the Head of the Komodo National Park Office is presented in the attachment section.

CHAPTER IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Komodo National Park Office strives to realize the paradigm of the community as the subject through the implementation of nature development activities in conservation areas. The main actors in the implementation of nature development in conservation areas are conservation cadres, which are people living in buffer villages and in conservation areas who have dedication and commitment to nature conservation efforts. The role of conservation cadres needs to be revived in the operational management of the Komodo National Park area in order to comply with the Objectives of the Komodo National Park Management Plan 2015-2025 Point 6, namely: "Achieving benefits for the development of science and technology and education" through conservation education programs for the community. Not only that, it is necessary to build cooperation and increase the level of public trust in the performance of the Komodo National Park Office as a KLHK UPT in West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province.

The implementation of fostering nature love activities whose implementation is also supervised by the Directorate General of KSDAE in this case the Directorate of KKHSB through the *Investing in The Komodo Dragon and Other Globally Threatened Species in Flores* (IN - FLORES) Project through the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building program related to turtle conservation and ecotourism in Kepulauan Seribu National Park which was held on August 13 - August 16, 2024 at Pramuka Island SPTN Region III, Kepulauan Seribu National Park Office, Special Region of Jakarta. With regard to this matter, the Komodo National Park Office together with the IN - FLORES budget source organized the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building Activities Related to Turtle Conservation and Ecotourism in the Thousand Islands National Park which was held on August 13 - August 16, 2024 at Pramuka Island SPTN Region III of the Thousand Islands National Park Office, Special Region of Jakarta with the following activity results:

A. Demographics of Participants

The Head of the Komodo National Park Office called the participants of Conservation Cadres, Komodo National Park Office Staff and Community Leaders in the field of Conservation Education to take part in the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities related to turtle conservation and ecotourism in the Thousand Islands National Park as many as 13 personnel. The invitation process began with the Komodo National Park Office issuing a letter from the Head of the Komodo National Park Office Number: S.283/T.17/TU/KSA.3.7/B/08/2024 Dated August 9, 2024 Regarding Request for Permission to Participate in Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Activities and distributing the letter to the Head of Village / Head of Village / related agencies in the buffer villages of Komodo National Park, namely:

No.	Name	Village/Institution
1	Vincencia Natalia Dian Punrama, S.Tr.M.	SMKN 1 Labuan Bajo
2	Indriani	Gorontalo Village
3	Nabil	Pasir Putih Village
4	Ira Santika	Pasir Panjang Village
5	Niken Andini	Pasir Panjang Village
6	Nasrun	Golomori Village
7	Sahdun	Pasir Putih Village
8	Siti Hajar	Scout Movement Saka Wanabakti 2416 Kwarcab West Manggarai

The Komodo National Park officers appointed by the head of the Komodo National Park Office through the Komodo National Park Office Head Task Letter Number: ST.982/T.17/TU/KSA.3.7/B/08/2024 dated August 12, 2024 to participate in the activity are:

No.	Name	Position
1	Julizar Riduan, S.Sos.	KSPTN Region I Komodo National Park Office
2	Margaretha Priska Nur, S.Hut.	Komodo National Park Forestry Extension Officer
3	Ikhwan Syahri, S.Hut.	First Forestry Police
4	Muhammad H. Densi	Forest Security Officer
5	Yudha Pamungkas, S.Tr.Par.	WLSA INFLORES

From the details of the invitation of representatives of conservation cadres and Komodo National Park officers above, the participation/attendance rate reached 100% or met the target participants specified in the RPK document. Of the total participants who attended, there were 7 (54%) male participants and 6 (46%) female participants. The achievement of this percentage figure is an added value for the performance of the Komodo National Park Office in organizing the 2024 fiscal year.

B. Presentation of *In-Class Coaching*

Participants in the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities related to turtle conservation and ecotourism in the Thousand Islands National Park are Komodo National Park Balai personnel and conservation cadres presented with a classroom implementation scheme packaged in a mini discussion held on August 14, 2024 at the Thousand Islands National Park Balai Meeting Hall, Special Region of Jakarta. Participants are required to follow the entire series of activities concentrated at the designated activity location.

Participants followed the implementation of *in-class coaching* activities for teaching and learning activities (KBM) in the Meeting Hall of the Thousand Islands National Park Hall. The use of this meeting room was also facilitated by the Balai TN Kepulauan Seribu. This activity was opened with an activity report submitted by the Chairperson of the Activity Implementation, Remarks from KSPTN Region I Komodo National Park Hall, Welcome remarks from KSBTU Balai TN Kepulauan Seribu. After receiving enlightenment from the leadership, participants continued the learning session in the classroom regarding the technical field of Best Practice Management for Turtle Conservation and Community-Based Ecotourism delivered by resource persons from the Thousand Islands National Park Office. The delivery of material inside and outside the classroom took place from morning to noon in accordance with the activity *rundown* that had been prepared. The materials obtained are as follows:

a. Technical Management of Sea Turtle Conservation Best Practices in the Thousand Islands National Park

The management of the Thousand Islands National Park area is the same as other National Parks through the Resort Based Management (RBM) method, these activities include Inventory and Monitoring of Wild Plants and Animals (TSL), Security Patrols, Hawksbill Turtle Conservation (Priority Animals), Ecosystem Recovery, Cooperation and Community Empowerment.

(Priority Animals), Ecosystem Restoration, Cooperation and Community Empowerment.

In relation to sea turtle conservation, the Thousand Islands National Park has made the Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) a priority management animal according to the Decree of the Head of the Thousand Islands National Park Center Number: SK.31/BTNKpS-1/2015. In the 2015-2019 IKK period, the Balai TN Kep Seribu has a target of increasing the hawksbill turtle population by 10% from the 2013 baseline data. The population indicator is through the number of hatchlings released. Where the hawksbill turtle conservation program includes;

- Natural at the Monitoring Site (West Peteloran Island and East Peteloran Island).
- Semi Natural at each SPTN Region I, II and III office (Kelapa Dua Island, Harapan Island and Pramuka Island).

The number of hatchlings released at the Monitoring Site from 2013 - 2022 is presented in the following table:

No	Lokasi	Jumlah tukik yang dilepasliarkan secara alami (Ekor)									
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Pulau Peteloran Barat	838	1.819	1.554	907	-	35	15	14	-	-
2	Pulau Peteloran Timur	2.434	2.272	2.048	1.628	3.782	5.206	5.636	8.384	4.526	7.686
Jumlah		3.272	4.091	3.602	2.535	3.782	5.241	5.651	8.398	4.526	7.686

Efforts to build sea turtle habitat in the Monitoring Site of the Thousand Islands National Park area carried out as an effort to increase the hawksbill turtle population at the Monitoring Site through cleaning and sorting garbage in the area where sea turtles lay eggs and translocating monitor lizards to prevent / free nest disturbances.

In its implementation, the Thousand Islands National Park Office collaborates with PT Astra Daihatsu Motor through the Construction and Development of Hawksbill Turtle Semi-Natural Conservation Infrastructure Program which includes activities:

- Turtle Conservation Center: Turtle Information Center, Turtle Nursing House, Egg Hatchery, Sea Water Pump, Turtle Feed Storage Warehouse.
- Construction of the Turtle Conservation Center gate;
- Creation of garden and 3D mural/trick art;
- Procurement and installation of signs;
- Procurement of trash bins.

and Promotion and Campaign programs for Hawksbill Turtle Conservation activities through activities:

- Hawksbill Turtle Conservation Education;
- Uniform clothing for turtle conservation agents;
- Turtle Conservation Camp;
- Education and Counseling on Hawksbill Turtle Conservation by Saka Wanabakti.

Where in this collaboration, the Turtle Sanctuary Center was inaugurated in June 2019. The Turtle Sanctuary Center consists of several kinds of facilities such as a Multipurpose Room for education and information, Sand Pond (Egg Hatching), Touch Pond, Gate and Welcome Board.

b. Community-based Ecotourism

Based on Decision Director General KSDAE
Number: 140/KSDAE/Set.3/KSA.1/6/2020 concerning
the RPJP of Kepulauan Seribu National Park for the period 2020 - 2029. The vision of the management plan for the Thousand Islands National Park area is to make the Thousand Islands National Park a Conservation Center and Educational Destination for Shallow Marine Waters Ecosystem Conservation Including Important Species for Community Welfare. In this vision there is a mission to implement it, namely through protecting the integrity and ecosystem, preserving shallow marine aquatic ecosystems including important species, developing ecosystem conservation education for the community, providing appropriate access for the sustainable use of SDAHE and its environmental services, and strengthening effective, accountable and transparent governance of the Thousand Islands National Park.

Based on the vision and mission, 2 objectives are presented in the management plan of the Thousand Islands National Park area related to the community, namely increasing community empowerment efforts through the utilization of natural resources and environmental services and increasing community education. There are several activities that have been carried out by the Balai TN Kepulauan Seribu to realize this, including:

- Conducting community mangrove nurseries;
- Community involvement in mangrove planting;
- Technical guidance on Fisheries Access Area Management (Conservation Partnership);
- Tour Guide Training;
- Planting Sukun with root cuttings on Pramuka Island.

The existence of a priority animal, the Hawksbill Turtle, is a special attraction for tourists in the Thousand Islands National Park. From this attraction, TNKS encourages community involvement in the area for turtle conservation management. The community is trained and assisted on an ongoing basis to be able to relocate and help manage turtle conservation in the turtle sanctuary.

Based on the two materials presented, the Conservation Cadres and Komodo National Park Officers who attended gained new knowledge related to sea turtle conservation and ecotourism. Where in the management of Komodo National Park, sea turtle conservation is still not maximized and focused on komodo lizards alone. So that the participants were very enthusiastic about asking technical matters and community involvement in turtle conservation and ecotourism to the speakers.

C. Presentation of *Out - Class Coaching*

Participants in the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activities related to turtle conservation and ecotourism in the Thousand Islands National Park are Komodo National Park personnel and conservation cadres presented with an out-of-class implementation scheme packaged in a field trip which was held on August 14-15, 2024 at Pramuka Island, SPTN Region III BTN Thousand Islands, Special Region of Jakarta. Participants

Participants are required to follow the entire series of activities concentrated at the designated activity location.

After receiving briefings and materials in the classroom, participants of the Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building activity related to turtle conservation and ecotourism in the Thousand Islands National Park continued their journey to the Pramuka Island area, SPTN Region III of the Thousand Islands National Park. The trip used a speedboat rented by the Komodo National Park Center for 2 Days and 1 Night. Upon arrival, participants were accompanied and welcomed by SPTN Region III Thousand Islands National Park officers and received a briefing.

After getting a briefing from the SPTN Region III officers of the Thousand Islands National Park, participants were invited to conduct area observations to observe the socio-economic activities of the community around Pramuka Island. The area observation activity ended at the Turtle Sanctuary, a semi-natural education and nesting center created by the Balai TN Kepulauan Seribu. Initially, participants were explained about several types of sea turtles in Indonesia by the SPTN Region III Officer of the Thousand Islands National Park Office. The officer explained that in the waters of the Thousand Islands National Park, the majority of hawksbill and green turtles are found. Participants were explained about the characteristics of each type of turtle in the turtle interpretation education center. Furthermore, participants were invited to see the turtle relocation process at the turtle hatchery, where there is beach sand and several circle boxes for turtle hatching after the eggs are relocated from natural nests. Participants were explained by local people who have been trained by the Thousand Islands National Park Office to help manage the Thousand Islands National Park related to turtle conservation. They explained in detail the process of relocating the turtles. After that, participants were invited to enter the turtle rearing house, where participants were shown several turtle ponds of various ages and types of turtles, from hatchlings to adults. Participants were shown how to feed turtles for hatchlings or adults and how to treat them. The turtle pond is facilitated with a seawater pump, and the water must be changed twice a day.

The activity ended with the practice of finding turtle nests and releasing hatchlings. This activity was very memorable for the participants because most of the conservation cadre members had never seen turtle eggs directly and a semi-natural turtle rearing center. This experience was not only a learning opportunity in nature, but also recreation for the Komodo National Park conservation members. The participants understood the importance of sea turtles to nature and became very sensitive and concerned about the conservation of sea turtles in Komodo National Park.

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

The Komodo National Park Conservation Cadre Capacity Building Activity related to Turtle Conservation and Ecotourism in Kepulauan Seribu National Park has been carried out with the following objectives:

1. The number of participants in the capacity building activities consisted of 8 representatives of the Komodo National Park Beginner Level Conservation Cadres and 5 representatives of Komodo National Park officers appointed through a letter of assignment from the Head of the Komodo National Park Office.
2. Komodo National Park's entry-level conservation cadres and Komodo National Park officers have received training and information enrichment for >10 JPL with the following material details:
 - Introduction to Thousand Islands National Park (Theory/1 JPL)
 - Technical Management of Sea Turtle Conservation Best Practices (Theory and Practice/7 JPL)
 - Community-based Ecotourism (Observation/2 JPL)
3. Practical activities related to turtle conservation and ecotourism on Pramuka Island, Kepulauan Seribu National Park have been carried out with assistance from SPTN Region III officers on Pramuka Island, Kepulauan Seribu National Park. The practice includes turtle conservation management and community-based ecotourism.
4. Based on anecdotal observations by the activity implementation team, activity participants began to understand sea turtle conservation, their interest in sea turtle conservation has increased and they are committed to being actively involved in future Komodo National Park management activities, especially in sea turtle conservation. This is social capital to be able to build interpersonal relationships and increase public trust among communities in the Komodo National Park area and help the management of the Komodo National Park area.

B. Recommendations

The recommendations for Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres related to Turtle Conservation and Ecotourism in Kepulauan Seribu National Park are as follows:

1. The Komodo National Park Center needs to involve its Conservation Cadres to assist in the management of Komodo National Park, so that the active participation of conservation cadres for Komodo National Park will increase and have a positive impact on Conservation Cadres and Komodo National Park.
2. Komodo National Park needs to explore cooperation to build a Turtle Sanctuary at Kerora Resort, as done by the Thousand Islands National Park. Because the construction of the turtle sanctuary requires a large amount of funding. Therefore, it is necessary to explore cooperation through *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)*.
3. Komodo National Park needs to conduct studies related to turtle-based ecotourism management schemes to support and encourage scientific recommendations so as to create management by prioritizing the principles of *People, Planet and Prosperity*.
4. The Komodo National Park Office needs to provide human resource capacity building opportunities for Komodo National Park conservation cadre members at the entry level and Komodo National Park officers through activities such as the Komodo National Park Office and the Komodo National Park Office.

Komodo National Park officers through comparative study activities, in-class and out-of-class training, seminars/workshops, and exhibitions funded by the state budget and other funding sources. This is important for enriching the insights and knowledge of Komodo National Park conservation cadre members through learning across conservation areas in Indonesia.

5. The Komodo National Park Office needs to provide opportunities for participation and involvement of Komodo National Park conservation cadre members in Komodo National Park area management activities at the site level funded by the state budget. This is important to encourage and strengthen the intention of Komodo National Park conservation cadres as agents of change in their respective communities.
6. The formation and development of Komodo National Park conservation cadres at the beginner and intermediate levels should be proposed in the DIPA of the Komodo National Park Center for FY 2025 to follow up on the development of love for nature in Komodo National Park.

APPENDIX

Letter of Assignment of the Head of the Komodo National Park Office for the Capacity Building of Komodo National Park Conservation Cadres related to Turtle Conservation and Ecotourism in Kepulauan Seribu National Park:



KEMENTERIAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP DAN KEHUTANAN
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL KONSERVASI SUMBER DAYA ALAM DAN EKOSISTEM
BALAI TAMAN NASIONAL KOMODO

SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: ST. 982/T.17/TU/KSA.3.7/B/08/2024

KEPALA BALAI,

- Menimbang :
1. Bahwa dalam rangka mendukung peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia (SDM) melalui penyelenggaraan Bina Cinta Alam bagi kader konservasi dan tokoh masyarakat binaan Balai Taman Nasional Komodo, proyek IN – FLORES West LSMU Bersama Balai Taman Nasional Komodo (BTNK) melaksanakan kegiatan menyelenggarakan kegiatan Peningkatan Kapasitas Kader Konservasi Taman Nasional Komodo Terkait Konservasi Penyu dan Ekowisata ke Taman Nasional Kepulauan Seribu
 2. Bahwa anggota kader konservasi yang diberangkatkan berasal dari anggota kader konservasi tingkat pemula Balai Taman Nasional Komodo perwakilan Angkatan I dan Angkatan II didampingi dengan petugas dari Balai Taman Nasional Komodo;
 3. Bahwa untuk melaksanakan kegiatan dimaksud, perlu ditugaskan personil yang memiliki kecakapan dalam melaksanakan kegiatan dimaksud melalui Surat Tugas Kepala Balai.
- Dasar :
1. Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam Nomor: SK.41/IV-Set/H0/2006 Tanggal 24 Maret 2006 Tentang Pedoman Pembentukan Kader Konservasi;
 2. Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan RI Nomor 17 Tahun 2022 Tanggal 29 Juli 2022 Tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Unit Pelaksana Teknis Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem;
 3. Surat Plh. Direktur KKHSG Nomor: S.144/KKHSG/PSG2/KSA.2/02/2024 Tanggal 26 Maret 2024 Hal Pemanggilan *Projet Management Unit* (PMU) dan *Landscape – Seascape Management Unit* (LSMU) Project IN – FLORES;
 4. Nota Dinas Kepala Balai Taman Nasional Komodo Nomor: ND. 65 / T.17/TU/KSA.3.7/B/08/2024 tanggal 9 Agustus 2024 perihal Audiensi dan Observasi terkait kegiatan Konservasi Penyu dan Ekowisata di TN Kepulauan Seribu;
 5. Surat Kepala Balai Taman Nasional Komodo Nomor: S.283/T.17/TU/KSA.3.7/B/08/2024 tanggal 9 Agustus 2024 perihal permohonan izin partisipasi kegiatan kader Konservasi TN Komodo.

MEMBERI TUGAS

Kepada : (Daftar Nama Terlampir)

- Untuk :
1. Melaksanakan kegiatan Peningkatan Kapasitas Kader Konservasi Terkait Konservasi Penyu dan Ekowisata di Taman Nasional Kepulauan Seribu bertempat di Balai TN Kepulauan Seribu, Daerah Khusus Jakarta;
 2. Pelaksana tugas melaksanakan tugas tanggal 13 Agustus – 16 Agustus 2024;
 3. Biaya dibebankan pada anggaran Proyek IN – FLORES West LSMU Tahun Anggaran 2024;
 4. Melaporkan hasil segera setelah melaksanakan tugas.

Demikian untuk dilaksanakan dengan penuh tanggung jawab dan segera melaporkan hasilnya setelah melaksanakan tugas.



Labuan Bajo, 12 Agustus 2024
Kepala Balai,

Hendrikus Rani Siga, S.Hut., M.Sc.
NIP. 19680708 199803 1 002

Task Letter of the Head of Komodo National Park Office Number
: ST. 982/T.17/TU/KSA.3.7/B/08/2084
Date : August 12, 2024

LIST OF TASK IMPLEMENTERS OF CONSERVATION CADRE CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION AND ECOTOURISM IN THE THOUSAND ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

No	Name/NIP	Rank/Gol.	Position	Ket.
1.	Julixar Riduan, S.Sos. / 19830116 200501 1 001	Penata/IH c	Section Head of NP Management Region I Komodo National Park	
2.	Margaretha Prieka Nur, S.Hut. / 19810117 200912 2 003	Junior Structurer Tk. I/111b	First Forestry Instructor	
3.	Ikhwan Syahri, S. Hut. / 19900705 201902 1 004	Junior Administrative Officer Tk.1/111b	First Expert Forestry Police	
4.	Muhamad H. Densi / -		Security Personnel Forest Security Officer	
5.	Yudha Pamungkas, S.Tr.Par / -		West Imndscape Seascape Asei-tant	
6.	Vincencia Natalia Dian Purnama, S.Tr.M. / -		Ranger Goes to School / Tourism Service Business Study Program Teacher SMKN 1 Labuan Bajo	
7.	Indriani / -		BTN Komodo Koneervaei Cadre Beginner Level	
8.	Sahdun / -		BTN Komodo Conservation Cadre Beginner Level	
9.	Nabd / -		BTN Komodo Conservation Cadre Beginner Level	
10.	Ira Santika / -		BTN Komodo Conservation Cadre Beginner Level	
11.	Siti Hajar / -		BTN Komodo Conservation Cadre Beginner Level	
12.	Nike Ardini / -		BTN Komodo Conservation Cadre Beginner Level	
13.	Nasrun / -		BTN Komodo Conservation Cadre Beginner Level	

Labuan Bajo, 12 Agustus 2024

Kepala Balai,



Indrikus Rani Siga, S. Hut., M.Sc
NIP. 19680708 199803 1 002

ACTIVITY DOCUMENTATION



Figure 1. Komodo National Park conducting an audience with Seribu Islands National Park.



Figure 2. A briefing on the activities to be carried out



Picture 3. Group photo with the head of the Thousand Islands National Park office



Journey to Pramuka Island in the Thousand Islands National Park



Arriving at Pramuka Island, Thousand Islands National Park



Figure C. Explanation of the types of sea turtles in the Thousand Islands National Park



Providing material about semi-natural turtle nesting in the Thousand Islands National Park



Figure 8. Sea turtle breeding in the Thousand Islands National Park



Explanation of sea turtle nesting sites



Hatchling release



Giving briefing for the return from the Thousand Islands National Park



Picture 12. Group photo of Komodo National Park and Thousand Islands National Park