CILETUH - PALABUHANRATU
GEOPARK
Investment Development Planning
THE CHARACTERISTIC OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISTS VISITS

- 47.8% Beach
- 34.8% Scenery
- 47.4% Family
- 48.9% Surfing
- 36.8% Rent a Car
- 26.3% Public Transportation
- 52.6% Homestay
- 73.7% Holiday

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF CILETUH - PALABUHANRATU GEOPARK
Assalamualaikum Warohmatullohi Wabarakatuh.

Peace for all of us. May we always be under the protection of Allah SWT.

Ciletuh-Palabuhanrati Geopark, situated in the southern part of Sukabumi Regency, has been officially designated as National Geopark through a decree issued by Indonesia National Commission for UNESCO on June 21st 2016. The development of Ciletuh-Palabuhanrati Geopark aims to nurture nature and utilize it sustainably, this is a new paradigm of conservation-based development integrated with education and economic community development.

Ciletuh-Palabuhanrati Geopark Investment Development Plan is the development of Ciletuh-Palabuhanrati Geopark masterplan as a guidance for a period of 8 (eight) years (2017-2025).

We look forward to the comprehensive, integrated and long-term investment plan of Geopark Ciletuh-Palabuhanrati Geopark and the involvement of all stakeholders to make West Java as a world tourism destination, as well as the support of West Java Province as a green province in 2025 also makes West Java as an investment paradise with ease of doing business supported by professional licensing services.

Invest in West Java, West Java... Investment paradise

Bandung, August 2017

Dadang M. Ma’soem
Regional One Stop Service and Investment Agency of West Java Province

Basis for Establishment of One Stop Service and Investment Agency of West Java (Dinas PMPTSP) is West Java Provincial Regulation No. 6 of 2016 on the Establishment and Composition of Regional Devices of West Java Province. The establishment of West Java PMPTSP Service is a follow up of the implementation of Government Regulation No. 18 of 2016 on Regional Devices. Further arranged the organizational structure and work procedures of the West Java Provincial PMPTSP as stipulated in the West Java Governor Regulation no. 45 of 2016 on the Position and Organization Structure of Regional Devices for Structural Officials.

PMPTSP Office of West Java Province in carrying out its main duties and functions are regulated in West Java Governor Regulation No. 62 of 2016 on Main Tasks, Functions, Detailed Duties Unit and Working Procedures of Investment Service and One Stop Integrated Service. The main task is to carry out government affairs in the field of investment and integrated services one door, covering the development of investment climate, investment promotion, investment services, controlling the implementation of capital investment, data and investment information system, and one-door integrated services that become the authority of the Province, Performs deconcentration tasks up to the establishment of the Secretariat of the Governor as the Central Government Representative and performs the Co-Administration duties in accordance with their respective duties. The function of the Office of PMPTSP West Java Province as follows:

- The implementation of technical policy formulation in the field of investment and integrated one stop service, which is the authority of the Province
- The implementation of investment management and integrated one-stop service which is the authority of the Province
- Administration
- Organizing the evaluation and reporting of the Department
- The implementation of other functions in accordance with the main tasks and functions
INTERNATIONAL TOURIST PROFILE

57.9% MALE
42.1% FEMALE

36.8% 26-35 YO
26.3% < 36 YO

INCOME / MONTH
USD > 5 THOUSAND
26.3%
USD < 1 THOUSAND
21%

31.6% ENTERPREUNER
36.8% MAGISTER
36.8% EMPLOYEE
36.8% BACHELOR

THE CHARACTERISTIC OF DOMESTIC TOURISTS VISITS

47.8% BEACH
34.8% SCENERY
34.8% FAMILY
48.9% WATERFALL
14.1% SUNSET

13% HOSPITALITY
42.2% FRIENDS
40.2% TRAVEL ORG
66.3% 2 WHEELS TRANSPORTATION
20.9% 4 WHEELS TRANSPORTATION

25% INFRASTRUCTURE
19.6% TOURISM DESTINATION
23.9% HOMESTAY
77.2% HOLIDAY
10.9% EDUCATION / RESEARCH
TOURISM
AS THE PROPONENT OF
CILETUH PALABUHANRATU GEOPARK

TOURISM DESTINATION VISIT

- 2,568,130 Domestic Tourist
- 92,360 International Tourist
- 73.9% Total to Geopark Area
- 3,600,613 Total Visit to Sukabumi District

TOURIST ACCOMODATION

- 453,732 Domestic Tourist
- 63,998 International Tourist
- 44.5% Total to Geopark Area
- 1,163,686 Total Visit to Sukabumi District

DOMESTIC TOURIST PROFILE

- 63% Male
- 37% Female
- 60.9% High School
- 26.1% Bachelor
- 54.3% Student/College
- 20.7% Employee
- 50% Place of Origin Sukabumi

INCOME / MONTH

- IDR 1-2 million (30.4%)
- IDR > 5 million (16.3%)

I just have a few minutes...
Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark Overview

Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark is located in Sukabumi district, province of West Java. With border area as follows:

- **North**: Province of Banten
- **East**: Sub-district of Surade, Jampang Kulon, Lengkong, Bantar Gadung, Cikidang, and Kabandungan, District of Sukabumi
- **South**: Indian Ocean
- **West**: Indian Ocean

**Ciletuh Palabuhanratu Geopark as National Geopark**

Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark located in the south of Sukabumi district legally has been appointed as the National Geopark through a decree issued by National Commissions of Indonesia to UNESCO on 21st June 2016. Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark covers 8 (Eight) sub-district in Sukabumi district those are sub district of Cisolok, Cikakak, Palabuhanratu, Simpenan, Ciomas, Waluran, Ciracap, and Surade, by width of area 126 thousands ha or 30.3% from the total area of Sukabumi district.

The Ciletuh-Palabuhanratu Geopark development is not just for protecting the Geological diversity, Biodiversity, and Cultural diversity, but it also should be able to improve the community economy of Sukabumi district, west Java, and also enrich the tourist and community knowledge about the natural and cultural resources owned. To realize that thing, the development of Ciletuh – Palabuhanratu Geopark should be planned comprehensively, integrated, and long term period.
THE
Geological Diversity &
Primacy

Magmatic Path Shift

The area of magmatic movement (volcanic activity) from south to north of Java Island which is indicated by the Geyser (hot spring which squirt periodically) and Hot springs of Cisalak, travertin (the deposits of limestone formed around the springs or hot springs and active volcano (Salak mountain). The primacy of Cisolok Geyser is that the hot springssquirt water continuously (24 hours) non-stop.

Cisolok Geyser
The hot springs' squirt and sinter travertin deposits, and also the geothermal potential.

Citepus Beach
Rocky beach consist of Eocene sedimentary rocks, (±55 – 33 million years ago) composed by sandstone conglomerate, polymicbreccias, and quartzsandstone
Ujung Genteng

Small peninsula is surrounded by beach with white sand and new coral reefs along the beach line. In this peninsula there is a port the relict of Dutch Colonial Era.

Waluran Stone Garden

The rock rug consists of basaltic pillows Lava as the part of Jampang Formation located in Cikarang river fork. In this area has formed a cave as the result of rock collapse caused by the scraped of river flow.

Ciletuh Amphitheater

Natural span shaped of horseshoe resembling a large amphitheater open to Ciletuh bay. It has dimension about 15x8 km² shaped by gravity collapse process (avalanche) in the beginning of Miocene which cause the south-west area of Plato Jampang fall to the sea. On the rock wall of this amphitheater has been shaped several waterfall (curug) for instance Curug Cimarajung, Curug Sodong, Curug Awang, Curug Tengah, Curug Puncakmaink, etc.

Luhur Cigangsa Waterfall

This waterfall with height of 100 m is the evidence of geological structure features which the litology compiled by sandstone stratiﬁcation of Jampang Formation. In side of the waterfall has found a statue (arca) which is believed as the relics of pre-historian era. In dry season, the water flow decreased so that often used as the place for rock climbing.

Cikarang Estuary

The Cikarang estuary consists of sandstone stratiﬁcation, Cikarang member of Jampang Formation which has similarities with Plato Jampang stratum.
Beas Mountain

This area is as the evidence of oceanic crust formation or upper mantle formation which consists of Peridotite, Serpentine, Plagogranite, and Gabbro rock.

Citireum Beach

White sandy beach that has Lava pillows outcrops of Citireum formation. It is the area of green sea turtle spawn.

Karang Bolong Beach

The beach covered by base rock of upper Miocene formation where there is sea cave like a big hole in Rocky Reef near with the sea shaped by the sea abrasion process.

Pasir Luhur

This Geosite is located in Wildlife Reserve area of Cikepuh which consists of rock outcrop formed by the subduction process that shows the medium level of metamorphosis stage.

Pangumbahan Beach

Cave of Sungging Mountain

Large cave with some elleys that have different elevations which consist of turf carbonizes with quasi stratification as the part of the Miocene age of span formation.
Karang Hawu Beach

Pliocene-aged (±5 million years ago) volcanic breccias rocks shaped like a furnace.

Plato Jampang

The highland/Plateau (called Plato Jampang) consist of sedimentary rock and seabed volcanic of upper Oligocene-lower Miocene (±25 – 15 million years ago) which is lifted to the surface by uplift process as the result of subduction process (tectonic plate collision) between Eurasian Plates and Indian-Australian plates.

Loji Beach

Black sandy beach as the decayed product of Plato Jampang volcanic rocks formation. There is Vihara of Loji (Nam Hai Kwan Se Im Pusa) in this area.

Gentong Waterfall (Curug)

The waterfall that come from the stream of Cikarang river, compiled by sandstone interlude by the breccias of Jampang formation.
A pre-tertiary rock outcrop area, it is the oldest rock outcrop in Java Island, where all of the rocky outcrops is inside the large valley resembling an amphitheater facing the Indian Ocean. That tertiary rock outcrop formed as the subduction result (collision) of Eurasian plates and Indian-Australian plates, and also the gravity collapse structure process (avalanche) from Plato Jampang in the south-west to Indian Ocean (Ciletuh Bay) forming a horseshoe-shaped landscape called as “Mega-Amphitheater”, thus revealing old rocks on the surface of avalanche valley. That “Mega-Amphitheater” is stretching as wide ±15 x 9 Km² and believed as the biggest amphitheater morphohology in Indonesia.
Karang Daeu Island

The unique-shaped Island resembling the rabbit ducked; consist of sedimentary rocks of Ciletuh formation with sedimentary structure of buma sequences.

Palangpan Beach

White sandy beach and Cimarinjung and Ciletuh estuary with Amphitheater view from the valley to the platea wall of Plato Jampang.

Batu Punggung Naga

Quartz sandstone sedimentary rock complex Eocene shaped resembling the dragon’s back bone.

Legon Pandan Beach

The area that has unique shaped rock complex resembling to the head of komodo, crocodile, rhino, frog, buffalo, and fence stone. The composition of that unique rock is the quartz sandstone of Ciletuh Formation which undergoes a weathering, erosion, or abrasion process, thus form the rock to be unique.

Badak Mountain

The area that consist of Peridotite rock (upper mantle rock), Gabbro and Lava pillows (oceanic crust rock), Mélange and fossils Nummulites (mixed rock that formed at the base of sea trough as the result of subduction process). This area is considered as the first land of Java Island that emerges to surface.

Sodong Parat

Rocky complex which shows the process of oceanic crust formation that emerge to the surface because of subduction process forming a small peninsula with a sea cave at the tip of the headland shaped by abrasion process.
West Java Overview

On 2014, West Java's population was 46,300,543.

Religion:
- 79% Muslim
- 21% Other

Ethnic:
- 79% Sundanese
- 21% Other

Languages:
- Sundanese
- Indonesian
- Cirebonese

Gender:
- 50.72% Male
- 49.28% Female

Rainfall:
- 2,000 mm to 5,000 mm/year

Tropical climate temp:
- 9°C to 34°C

Administrative:
- Governor: H. Ahmad Heryawan
- Vice Governor: Deddy Mizwar
- Capital City: Bandung City
- Regencies: 18 Regencies
- Cities: 9 Cities

Geographic:
- Area: 35,222.18 km²
- Coordinates: 6°45’ S 107°30’ E
- Topography: Lowlands, Mountains, & Coasts

Capital City of West Java:
The city of Bandung as the provincial capital, Bandung is a city of international fame with the 1995 Bandung conference forging of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Capital:
- Bandung

Coordinates:
- 5°50’ - 7°50’ latitude
- 104°48’ - 108°48’ longitude

Borders:
- East: Central Java Province
- West: Banten
- North: Java Sea & Jakarta
- South: Indian Ocean

18 Regencies & 9 Municipalities:

Regencies:
- Cianjur, Bogor, Sukabumi, Bekasi, Bandung, Purwakarta, Subang, Karawang, Garut, Tasikmalaya, Ciamis, Sumedang, Cirebon, Indramayu, Kuningan, Pangandaran, Majalengka, & West Bandung.

Municipalities:
- Bandung, Banjar, Bekasi, Cirebon, Cimahi, Bogor, Sukabumi, Tasikmalaya.
TARGET MARKET & SEGMENTATION

REGION / COUNTRY

DOMESTIC TOURIST
MAIN MARKET:
Bandung area and around, DKI Jakarta, other areas of West Java (main market target)
SECONDARY MARKET:
Central Java Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Sumatera, Kalimantan and Sulawesi

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST
MAIN MARKET:
French, German, Australia
SECONDARY MARKET:
Malaysia and Singapore

TIPOLOGY

DOMESTIC TOURIST
MAIN MARKET:
Students, College, Family
SECONDARY MARKET:
Individual, Photographer

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST
MAIN MARKET:
Individual, Professional
SECONDARY MARKET:
Family, Photographer