

The 58th Session of The International Tropical Timber Council

CRF 56 Item 8 – Report on Completed Projects

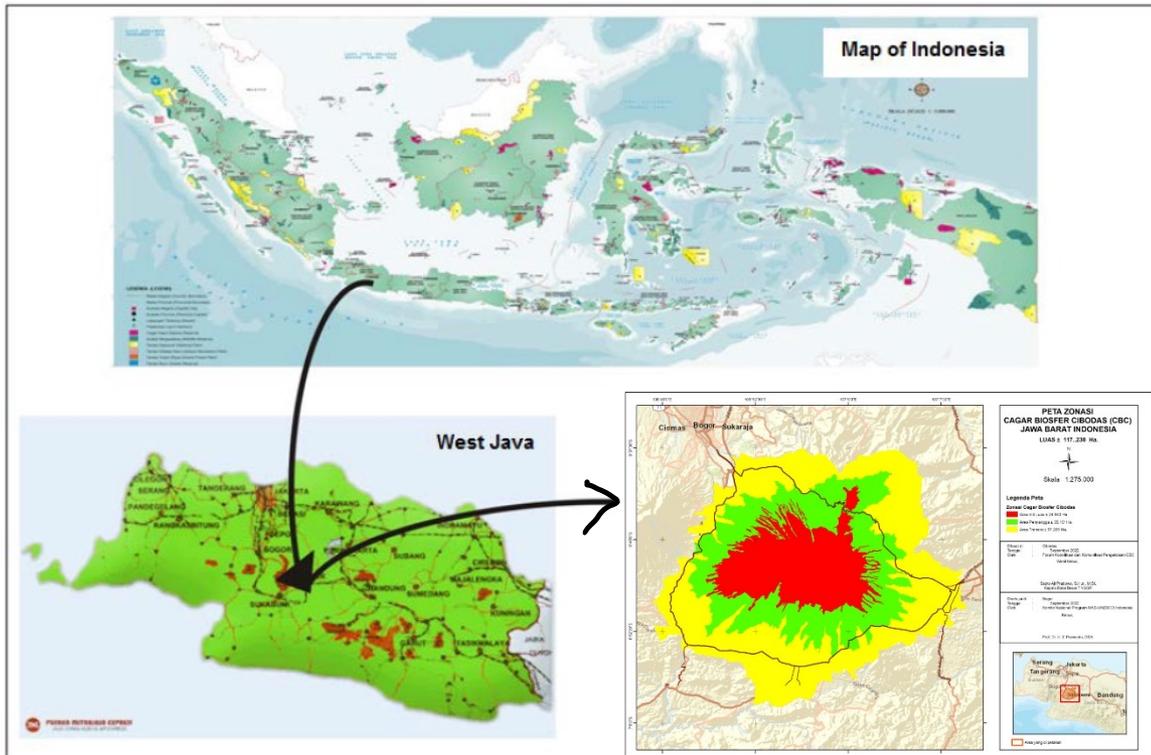
Accelerating the Restoration of Cibodas Biosphere Reserve (CBR) Functions through Proper Management of Landscapes Involving Local Stakeholders ITTO PD777/15 Rev.3/F

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Project Site Map



 
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Man and
the Biosphere
Programme

MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME

*By decision of the
International Co-ordinating Council
of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere,*

*Cibodas
Indonesia*

*has been designated for inclusion
in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves.*

*The world's major ecosystem types and landscapes
are represented in this Network, which is devoted to conserving
biological diversity, promoting research and monitoring,
as well as seeking to provide models of sustainable
development in the service of humankind.*

*Participation in the World Network facilitates cooperation
and exchanges at the regional and international levels.*

DATE OF INSCRIPTION
June 1977

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO
Irina Borsov

- Cibodas Biosphere Reserve (CBR) is one of Indonesia's biosphere reserve systems that was designated by UNESCO in 1977
- The extent of CBR is approximately 114,779 hectares. It is a favored tourist destination due to its strategic location that encompasses the district of Bogor
- The reserve also is an important source of water supply affecting lives of around 30 million people residing in the districts and surrounding such areas as the state capital of Jakarta

The development objective of the project is to contribute to restoring the conservation and development functions of CBR. The impact indicators are:

- 50% of poorly managed core area biologically enriched
- Illegal forest activities in CBR core area abolished
- 50% of lands occupied by farmers rehabilitated
- Sustainable livelihood models replicated at Pang Rango least 30 sites in 3 districts

The specific objective is to improve conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystems in CBR through implementation of the Integrated Strategic Management Plan



Output 1. Reducing Threat on Biodiversity of GGPNP



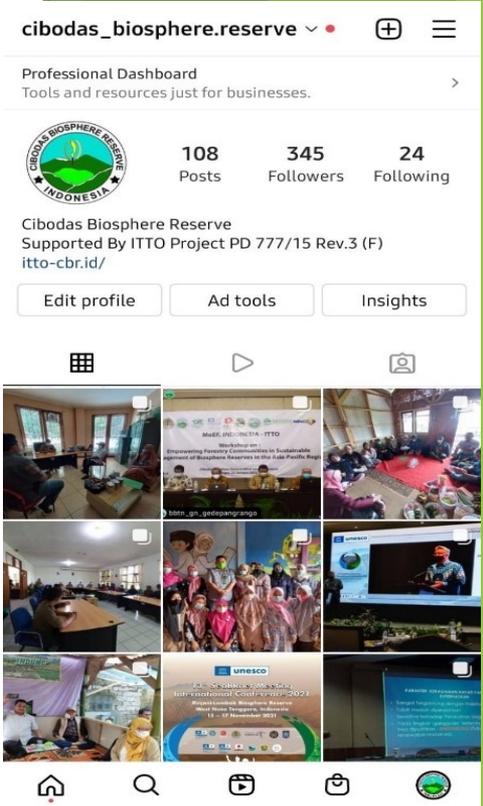
No.	Indicators of achievement	Major outcomes of activities
1.	2 biodiversity enrichment models on 4 ha of land established since year 2	7 ha of park land planted with 4 suitable tree species under two different planting techniques
2.	A win-win conflict resolution model identified and applied	A win-win conflict resolution model collaboratively identified and applied
3.	60 community members trained on skills for forest patrol operations	45 GGPNP personnel and 15 community members trained on skills for forest patrol operations
4.	A sound monitoring system for biodiversity developed and applied	3 SOPs developed and used for monitoring of 3 flagship fauna species

Output 2. Promoting Land Use Best Practices In CBR

No.	Defined indicators	Major outcomes
1.	Actual land use practices in buffer and transition zones documented and evaluated	Actual land use practices reviewed and deviation to intended practices identified
2.	6 sustainable livelihood models identified and established	9 sustainable livelihood projects identified and established, 3 under extension period
3.	12 dialogues organized at sub-district level involving 3-4 villages	15 dialogues organized in 3 districts involving multi-stakeholders
4.	200 reps of beneficiaries trained on sustainable livelihood skills	182 reps of local beneficiaries trained on sustainable livelihood skills



Output 3. Enhancing Institutional Arrangements For Cbr Management



Itto Cibodas Biosphere Reserve
Feb 21 · 🌐

Cianjur (09/02/2022)-Tim PMU ITTO melaksanakan kunjungan lapangan bersama auditor Ahlan Tanjung. Kunjungan dilaksanakan di dua lokasi, yaitu Desa Sarongge dan Desa Nyalindung Kabupaten Cianjur.

Sebelumnya, rombongan terlebih dah... See more



No.	Defined indicators of Output 3	Outcomes of the activities under Output 3
1.	CC Forum at 3 districts established	CC Forum re-visited and re-structure One Working Group on CC Forum established
2.	3 district workshops on management planning organized	One district workshop organized involving three district governments
3.	CBR information system installed and operational since Year 2	The information system already installed and the system is operational
4.	Learning of lessons and experience from other reserves conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EA learned experience from other reserves and shared its experience with other Indonesia BRs The EA organized an Asia-Pacific workshop on biosphere reserves for sharing information and experience



Lessons Learned from the Implementation

- ▶ Land conflict inside designated conservation area should be resolved under a win-win solution, collaboratively by conservation authority and local community groups through a series of intensive but friendly dialogues between the parties.
- ▶ Sustainable livelihood projects were collaboratively developed by the park authority and local farmer as a sustainable source of income and contribution to conservation of the biosphere reserve.
- ▶ Training of the local farmer groups (LFGs) involved in developing livelihood projects on needed skills for the construction, management and maintenance of the project is indispensable for building up competence of the LFGs to properly manage the projects.
- ▶ Social media like website, FB and IG are an effective means for exchanging and disseminating information.



Sustainable Livelihood vs Project Sustainability

- ▶ Poor local people normally enter nearby forests for making living by collecting forest products that can be consumed or sold. Developing source of income outside the forest is the major task to accomplish and to preserve appreciation on forest resource and such sources of income must be sustainable.
- ▶ The project, in collaboration with forest farmer groups (FFG) and competent experts have established nine livelihood projects in total outside the forests in the buffer and transition zones of CBR.
- ▶ To sustain a project, re-investment is required overtime for payment of necessary inputs and for project expansion; any livelihood activities are sustainable when products are marketable at profit.



Conclusions

- ▶ The project was collaboratively implemented by GGNP Management with the local stakeholders, notably local communities; Institutional arrangements for CBR management had been enhanced by strengthen the CC Forum on CBR management
- ▶ Threat on biodiversity in the core area of CBR had been significantly reduced through abatement of land conflicts causing forest and land degradation, enhanced protection of core area and application of sound monitoring system for flagship fauna species
- ▶ Land use practices in the buffer and transition zones of CBR had been promoted by revisiting the original land use plan, collaboratively establishing local livelihood projects, increasing awareness of local stakeholders on biodiversity conservation



Thank you...

Acknowledgement to the donor Government of Japan

