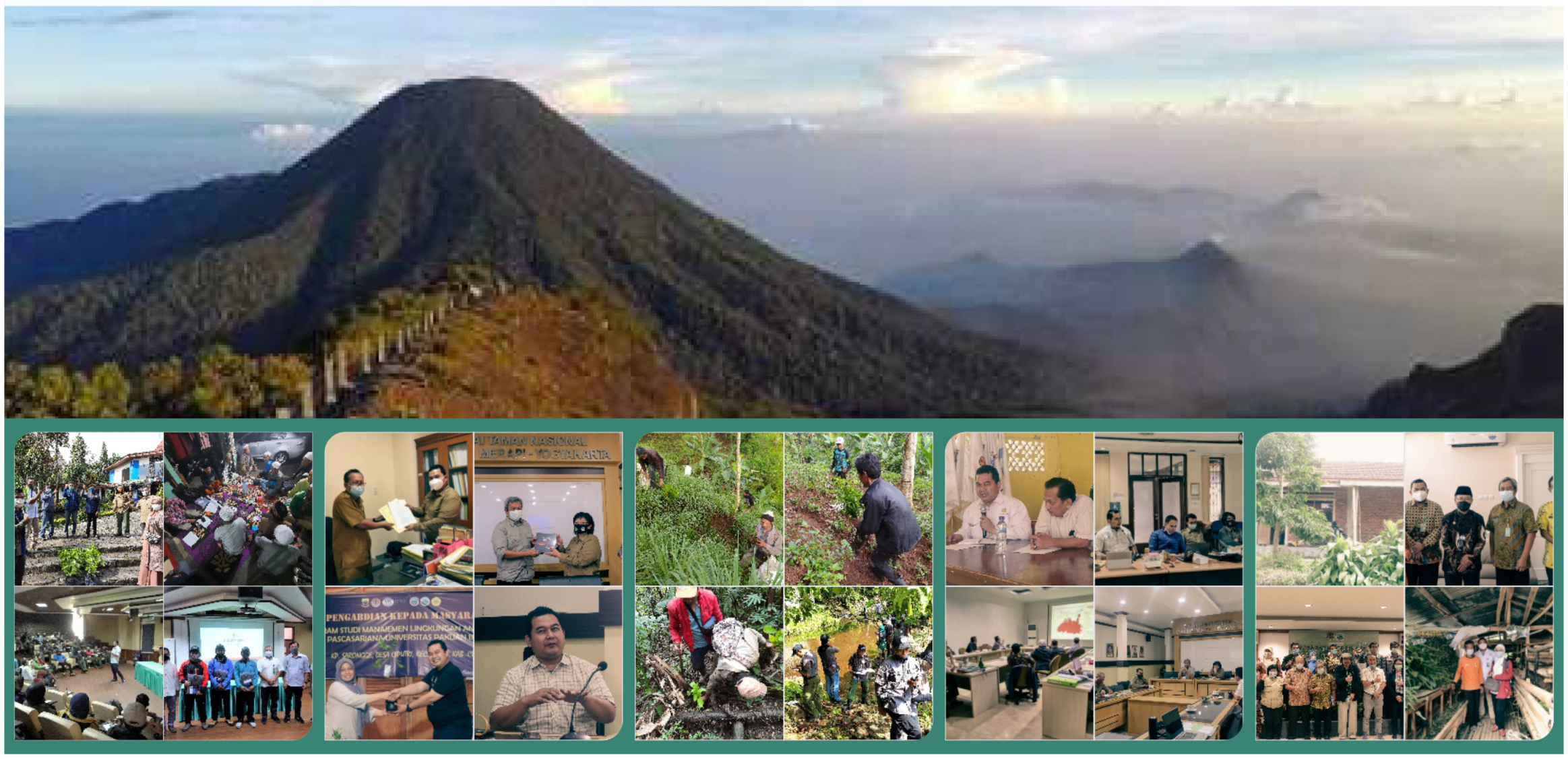
INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON BIOSPHERE RESERVE MANAGEMENT

Empowering Forestry Communities in Sustainable Management of Biosphere Reserve in the Asia-Pacific Region

Date : 20 January 2022
Venue : The City of Bogor, Indonesia



The Organizers

Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (GGPNP)

The Collaborators

Alastair Fraser Forestry Foundation
MNC Group
MAB-BRIN

Cibodas-Cianjur, Indonesia
January 2022

ITTO Project PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F)

Accelerating the Restoration of Cibodas Biosphere Reserve (CBR)
Functions through Proper Management of Landscapes Involving Local Stakeholders

Activity 3.4: To learn lessons and experience from other biosphere reserves

Report on the implementation of the workshop on
EMPOWERING FORESTRY COMMUNITIES IN SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT
OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES in THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Date : 20 January 2022
Venue : The City of Bogor, Indonesia

Workshop Report

The Organizers

Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia (MoEF)
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (GGPNP)

The Collaborators

Alastair Fraser Forestry Foundation (AF3)
MNC Group
MAB – BRIN

The Reporting Team

Dr. Hiras P. Sidabutar

Dr. Aulia Aruan

Mr. Ade Bagja Hidayat

Ms. Siti J. Nooryasyini

Ms. Anisa Leksono

Cover pictures by the PMU of ITTO Project PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F)

Foreword

Under the auspices of the UNESCO, 131 countries around the globe have been able to establish a total of 717 biosphere reserves until recently, thanks to UNESCO for its strong and steady commitment to nature conservation for decades now; out of the total, 168 reserves are located in the Asia-Pacific region.

It has been widely recognized that biosphere reserve is a powerful concept for harmonizing conservation and sustainable development through involvement of multiple stakeholders yet problems on implementation of the concept are prevalent. Among the problems reported by the UNESCO in the Asia-Pacific region that are:

- Lack of understanding on the basic concept of biosphere reserves among the government institutions and other organizations involved in their management, particularly on the "nos" and "yeses" activities inside the reserves.
- Lack of information on biosphere reserves, insufficient monitoring and evaluation, and weak communication that hider adequate branding of the reserves.
- Disharmonious management objectives of biosphere reserves with legislation on conservation and sustainable development that has resulted in limited achievement as well as recognition of the reserves at the national and international levels.

Addressing above problems surely requires a huge amount of resources in terms of time, expertise and materials while the problems are growing in quantity and intensity as the result of changing life condition and expectation of stakeholders that needed resources to address the problems are also swelling.

Indeed, the institutions and managers of biosphere reserves in Asia-Pacific region have gained considerable experience in the management of the reserves, some successful, some failing; the lessons learned from the reserves management operations must also be substantial. These experience and lessons are worth sharing among the institutions and managers of biosphere reserves in the Asia-Pacific through a gathering event as an effective technology transfer and learning process, as a collective effort on enhancing capacity to address the growing problems on biosphere reserves management. This was the rational and reason for holding the workshop entitled "Empowering forestry communities in sustainable management of biosphere reserves in the Asia-Pacific region" on 20 January 2022 in the City of Bogor under the ITTO Project PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F).

I would like to convey gratitude to all of them: the organizers, ITTO, collaborators as well as other parties and individuals for conducting this international workshop with such a high degree of professionalism.

Sincerely,

Ir. Wiratno, MSc.
Director General
Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF3	: Alastair Fraser Forestry Foundation
BKDS	: Betung Kerihun and Danau Sentarum
BR	: Biosphere Reserve
BRIN	: Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (Research and Innovation National Board)
CBR	: Cibodas Biosphere Reserve
DG	: Director General
EBV	: Essential Biodiversity Variable
EO	: Event Organizer
FMUs	: Forest Management Units
GEO-BON	: Group of Earth Observation-Biodiversity Observation Network
GGPNP	: Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park
GIZ	: Deutsche Gesellchaft für International Zusammenarbeit
IPR	: Intellectual Property Right
ITTO	: International Tropical Timber Organization
LLBR	: Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve
LLNP	: Lore Lindu National Park
MAB	: Man and Biosphere
MoEF	: Ministry of Environment and Forestry
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
OC	: Organizing Committee
PMU	: Project Management Unit
RPJMN	: Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional *(National Mid-term Development Plan)*
SC	: Steering Committee
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goal
SME	: Small-Medium Enterprise
SPEI	: Standard Precipitation-Evaporation Index

Executive Summary

01. The workshop began solemnly with the singing of National Anthem; it was continued with welcoming remarks by Mr. Wasja, Acting Director of GGPNP who warmly greeted the participants and briefly reported on the workshop organizing structure, sponsorship and collaborators.
02. The opening session continued with welcoming remarks by Dr. Hwan-Ok Ma, representative of the ITTO. Before addressing his speech, he conveyed best wishes for the successful of the MoEF, Indonesia – ITTO workshop to enhance biodiversity conservation by the new Executive Director of ITTO, Ms. Sheam Satkuru; Dr. Ma went on furnishing information about the ITTO organization and the policy as well as project works on biodiversity conservation during the last three decades.
03. The Governor of West Java Province was represented by Mr. Epi Kustiawan, Head of West Java Provincial Forestry Agency. In his opening speech, Mr. Kustiawan informed the workshop of formation of Communication and Coordination Forum in 2010 and the financial support granted by the provincial government to the management of CBR.
04. In his opening speech, Dr. Thulstrup of Asia-Pacific UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme talked about the MAB Programme, its vision and mission; he also underlined on the benefits that can be gained from implementing an eco-labelling programme on local products originating from a biosphere reserve.
05. In his opening speech, Mr. Wiratno, DG of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, warmly welcomed the participants and thanked for sparing their precious time to attend the workshop; he went on informing the participants of the size of conservation area in Indonesia and the area allocated for 19 biosphere reserves which is nearly 30 million hectares in total. Mr. Wiratno also informed the workshop on the position of local community as a subject and main actor of conservation programme that has eased task of the government. Mr. Wiratno officially opened the workshop and wished the participants a fruitful discussion.
06. The first presentation of professional paper was made by Mr. Ade Bagja Hidayat, Project Coordinator of ITTO Project PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F) who reported on the progress and achievement made in the implementation of the project. One of the important messages sent by Mr. Hidayat was the need to give higher priority to socio-cultural aspect of conservation programme on CBR based on finding of the project.
07. Mr. Ismet Khaeruddin shared his experience in working with the LLBR in Central Sulawesi where he was involved in the social empowering program designed to assist local communities and SMEs in improving their income. Mr. Khaeruddin emphasized the notion that support of the local communities and SMEs on biodiversity conservation will be gained if they are provided with livelihood related incentives.
08. Prof. Y. Purwanto and Dr. Hari Nugroho jointly presented a paper on "Using biosphere reserve as a branding tool for local livelihood products". They emphasized on the roles of a biosphere reserve in the management of natural resources and ecosystems and benefits that can be gained from branding of local products, not only by the producers but also the consumers.

09. Prof. Yongyut Trisurat of Thailand presented a paper on development of appropriate technologies for monitoring of biodiversity. In his experience he underlined the fact that multi-stakeholder involvement, long-term in-situ monitoring, scenario planning and adaptation to changing environment are essential for development of appropriate technologies for monitoring of biodiversity.
10. In her presentation on bioprospecting of biodiversity, Ms. Indra Exploitasia explained on the meaning of bioprospecting and the processes involved and identified the existing government regulations that govern the processes. She also emphasized on the equitable distribution of benefits derived from bioprospecting work to the community, private sector, researchers and the government that were involved in the bioprospecting processes.
11. Mr. Wahjudi Wardojo presented a paper on the promotion of collaboration among stakeholders in sustainable management of biosphere reserves. He elaborated on reason for collaboration and prerequisites to developing a collaborative management strategy which are mutual respect, mutual trust and mutual benefit among the stakeholders involved.
12. In his presentation on “Assessing contribution of private sector to local livelihood development and sustainable biosphere reserve management”, Mr. Wahju Rudianto underlined on the prerequisites to a successful community empowering program; he also argued that private firms and NGOs proved able to contribute to community empowerment noting that the government must play roles in the process.
13. The closing session was presided by Mr. Wasja, Acting Director of GGPNP with the company of the rapporteurs. He started by inviting the rapporteurs to read conclusion of the project before the participant and invited comments on drafted conclusions. As no comments made, the draft was recorded as the conclusion of the workshop and was titled “Cibodas Commitment”. The workshop was then officially closed by Mr. Wasja with a vote of thanks to the participants and all parties and individuals involved in organizing.

Contents

The Event

The workshop, an initiative under the ITTO Project PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F): “Accelerating the Restoration of Cibodas Biosphere Reserve (CBR) Functions through Proper Management of Landscapes Involving Local Stakeholders”, was organized by the project executor, the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (GGPNP), in close collaboration with the ITTO Secretariat and other such partners as Alastair Fraser Forestry Foundation (AF3), MNC Group and MAB-BRIN Indonesia.

Under the auspices of the UNESCO, 131 countries around the globe have been able to establish a total of 717 biosphere reserves until recently, thanks to UNESCO for its strong and consistent commitment to implementing programs on nature conservation for decades now. Out of the total, 168 reserves are located in 41 countries of the Asia-Pacific region, 19 of which are situated in Indonesia, covering a total area of nearly 30 million hectares or around 25 percent of the forest land area of the country. Therefore, biosphere reserves are an important component of the forest resource of Indonesia.

Indeed, the institutions and managers of biosphere reserves in the Asia-Pacific region have gained considerable experience in the management of the reserves, some successful and others failing; the lessons learned from the reserves management operations must also be substantial. These experience and lessons are worth sharing among the institutions and managers of biosphere reserves through a gathering event like a workshop as an effective transfer of knowledge and technology.

The overall objective of the workshop was: to enhance capacity in realizing sustainable management of biosphere reserves; its specific objective was: to exchange experience and lessons learned among managers of the biosphere reserves in the Asia-Pacific region. The expected outcomes of the workshop were:

i) the substantial experiences in and lessons learned from the management of biosphere reserves in the Asia-Pacific region shared among the participants;
ii) information on status of biosphere functions shared among the participants;
iii) the institutional and technical problems and constraints common to biosphere reserves management in the Asia-Pacific region as well as feasible measures for their removal identified as appreciated by the participants; and
iv) a technical report on the workshop and its recommendations produced and disseminated to the participants.

Opening Session

The Opening session of the workshop began in a solemn atmosphere with the singing of National Anthem. It was followed by a welcome address by **Mr. Wasja**, Acting Director of the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, on behalf of the Organizing Committee, to the participants to this regional workshop representing central government, local governments, universities, NGOs, private sector and others coming from Indonesia, Thailand and other countries. Mr. Wasja read the Organizer's report elucidating participants and their origins, the method used in holding the workshop and the workshop objectives. He said that organizing of this workshop has been possible because of the support extended by the Indonesian MoEF and ITTO as well as the collaborators such as AF3, MNC Group and Indonesia MAB – BRIN.

The full text of the report is presented in Annex 5.4.a

Before proceeding with his speech, **Dr. Hwan-Ok Ma**, ITTO Representative, conveyed best wishes for the success of the MoEF, Indonesia – ITTO workshop to enhance biodiversity conservation by the new Executive Director of ITTO, Ms. Sheam Satkuru. Dr. Ma went on explaining that ITTO is an inter-governmental organization established in 1986, now with 73 members – consumer and producer membership, with HQ in Yokohama Japan with 30 staff members. Dr. Ma said that the main task of the ITTO is to promote conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources as reflected in its Policy and Project Works.

Dr. Ma further said that ITTO, in collaboration with the IUCN, has developed a number of guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests. He also stated that two ITTO projects for Cibodas BR have been successfully implemented by the GGPNP of MoEF and contributed to biodiversity conservation in CBR. In his closing remarks Dr. Ma stressed that: tropical forests are critical component towards meeting global biodiversity and climate goals and the need to enhance the balance between conservation goals and local needs. He is looking forward to increasing MAB partnership in the Asia-Pacific region.

The full text of the speech appears as Annex 5.4.b.

Head of West Java Provincial Forestry Agency, **Mr. Epi Kustiawan**, Representative of the provincial government of West Java, greeting the participants. He informed the workshop that CBR was designated by Indonesian Government and UNESCO in 1977 while the Coordination and Communication Forum on its management was established only in January 2010 which comprised three commissions, namely: conservation, education and research, community development and sustainable development. The ITTO has been supporting the management of CBR since 2011 through the projects TFL-PD 019/10 Rev. 2 (M) and PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F), both executed by GGPNP. In 2013-2017, the West Java Provincial Government had allocated funds for supporting operational management of CBR. He urged that, in anticipation of periodic review of CBR in 2023, the parties involved in the Coordination and Communication Forum on CBR management to enhance synergy in implementing and reporting the individual programmes under their administration.

The full text of the speech appears as Annex 5.4.c.

In his speech, **Mr. Hans Dencker Thulstrup** representing Asia-Pacific UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme explained about MAB Programme, its vision and mission; he said that the programme has been formulated with due attention to 17 SDGs as action in one area will affect outcomes in others while development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Mr. Thulstrup said about a new UNESCO publication based on three practical guidelines on priority issues requested by MAB community in Asia and the Pacific:

- A Standard Framework for Biosphere Reserve Management Informed by Sustainability Science;
- Eco-labelling Guidelines for Biosphere Reserve Management; and
- Biosphere Reserve Zonation in Asia and the Pacific: Legal Context and Perspective

Mr. Thulstrup further stated that UNESCO explores a number of the benefits that can be gained from implementing an eco-labelling programme; information is intended for producers and services providers, biosphere reserves and consumers. He also mentioned three types of label: destination label, quality label and professional certification label; the elements to consider for BR labelling development are: existing legislation, target market, geographical boundary, label ownership and management, funding scheme and products and services.

The full text of the speech is presented in Annex 5.4.d.




In his opening speech, **Mr. Wiratno**, DG of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Conservation, warmly welcomed and thanked the participants for sparing their precious time to attend the workshop. He reminded the participants of three crucial elements of biodiversity conservation in Indonesia, namely: i) Indonesia has designated 560 conservation areas covering a total area of 27.4 million hectares, some of which have been globally recognized; ii) Indonesia has established 19 biosphere reserves covering a total area of nearly 30 million hectares, one of which is Cibodas Biosphere Reserve that considered as a reference for good biosphere reserve management in Indonesia; and iii) a large proportion of Indonesia's population, 34 percent, live in or at the fringes of the forest areas, the fact that must be taken into account in conservation programming.

Mr. Wiratno said that a new paradigm in managing conservation forest has been pursued by DG of Nature Resources and Ecosystems Conservation, i.e. community is positioned as the subject and as main actor in the various models of the forest conservation management. Under the new paradigm, conservation programmes and projects have been managed in collaboration with villages and community groups, guided by principles of cooperation and joint responsibility consistent with principle of democracy.

In closing his address, Mr. Wiratno expressed his gratitude to ITTO for supporting Cibodas BR management and sponsoring this workshop; the PMU of the on-going ITTO project; the EO, SC and OC of the workshop, and; all the invitees. He hoped that the workshop would be successfully implemented to achieve its planned objectives. He closed his speech by saying "have a fruitful discussion".

The full text of the speech is presented in Annex 5.4.e.

Session 1

Speakers

- Mr. Ade Bagja Hidayat, ITTO Project on CBR
- Mr. Ismet Khaeruddin, Lore Lindu BR
- Prof. Purwanto and Dr. Hari Nugroho of The Indonesian MAB Program National Committee, BRIN
- Prof. Yongyut Trisurat, Kasetsart University, Thailand

This session was moderated by Dr. Boen Purnama of the AF3. Four main speakers were: Mr. Ade Bagja Hidayat of the ITTO Project PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F), Mr. Ismet Khaeruddin of Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, Prof. Purwanto and Dr. Nugroho of MAB Indonesia and Prof. Yongyut Trisurat of Kasetsart University, Thailand.

Mr. Ade Bagja Hidayat made presentation on ITTO Project PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F): Accelerating the restoration of Cibodas Biosphere Reserve (CBR) functions through proper management of landscapes involving local stakeholders. He said that the project is progressing on track to achieve its planned specific objective within the sanctioned resources of the project. He elaborated on the elements of the project and outlined the outcomes of individual activities. Mr. Hidayat summarized findings of the project and made recommendations as follows:

- The analytical works conducted in CBR in collaboration with Pakuan University of Bogor were:
  - The Rap analysis result on the ecological, economic and socio-cultural dimensions in CBR on sustainability index (SI) value is 75.01 on the scale of 0-100.
  - The analysis of leverage attributes result in the ecological dimension, there is one dominant in influencing the sustainability of the CBR, specifically the reduction of disaster.
  - The analysis of leverage attributes result in the economic aspect, there is one sensitive characteristic that is the people's economy.
  - The result of the analysis of the leverage attributes of the socio-cultural dimension that influence the services of health and education of sustainable development.
  - The kite diagram analysis result of ecological, economic and socio-cultural dimension shows that all dimensions show a high sustainability index, the current management of the CBR is very sustainable.
- Sustainability indices of the CBR obtained through different analytical procedures and techniques indicated that the index of socio-cultural dimension was lower compared to indices of both economic and ecological dimensions suggesting the urgent need to promote programs and activities on socio-cultural development, e.g. access to natural resource, education on sustainable development.

- The government should strongly consider to introduce interventions on conservation by assisting the development of livelihood projects/activities outside the target areas.
- To be sustainable, local livelihood project have to be steadily building up their competitive advantage that efficiency of operation, quality of products and innovative process must become the heart of livelihood business.
- Allocated projects or activities to poor local communities can be terminated only at a point in time when the communities have started marketing the livelihood products at profit.

The full text of the paper appears as Annex 5.5.a.

Speaking of his experience in dealing with conservation of Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve (LLBR) in Central Sulawesi, **Mr. Ismet Khaeruddin** made the following messages:

- The social forestry programs involving local farmers and women groups and sustainable agriculture program involving SME are being implemented as an incentive for local stakeholders to support biodiversity conservation in LLBR.
- The Lore Lindu National Park (LLNP) management, in cooperation with GIZ of Germany, is implementing the "community partnership scheme" to serve as an incentive for local communities to support biodiversity conservation in LLNP. The measures of achievement used are: biodiversity health, conservation management capacity and threat abatement or reduction.
- Capacity development of forest groups under the social forestry scheme is intended to serve as an incentive for local communities to support biodiversity conservation in the FMUs. The measures of achievement used are: biodiversity health, management capacity and threat abatement.
- Facilitation of women groups in orchid cultivation is expected to serve as an incentive for local communities to support biodiversity conservation.
- Sustainable agriculture program in LLBR proceeds in two forms: by practicing integrated farming of cocoa and coffee and by assisting SMEs in building up supply chains. This program is intended to serve as an incentive for private sector to support biodiversity conservation in LLBR. The measures of achievement used are: biodiversity health, management capacity and threat abatement.
- The lessons learnt from LLBR are:
  - ✓ A biosphere reserve encompassing different land use types and functions, involving different authorities with different targets that a high level national policy is truly needed to guide its management, e.g. a Presidential decree of Government regulation.
  - ✓ Sustainable livelihood and biodiversity conservation are possible to go hand in hand but need to work throughout the entire supply chains by engaging the private sector that collaboration among multi-stakeholders with mutual respect and mutual benefits is required.

The full text of the paper appears as Annex 5.5.b.




Prof. Y. Purwanto and **Dr. Hari Nugroho** shared the presentation on "Using biosphere reserve as a branding tool for local livelihood products". Among the key messages from the presentation were:

- Sustainable way of life in the BR is on how to preserve natural resources and their ecosystems, natural resources values, and cultural values for SDGs.
- BR framework proposition consists of sustainable management, development of natural resources and ecosystems, and economic resources and well-being as well.
- Key values of the BR are life success, local communities play a role in the management of natural resources and ecosystems, BR as a model for solving area management problems and biosphere reserve is a shared property of life sharing roles and benefits.
- Therefore, products from BR ecosystems should be focused on branding through socialization, strengthening the legal and institution and creating work programs and their implementation.
- BR branding strategy associates with a multi-stakeholder participatory process from global, regional, national, subnational and local entities.
- Branding is strengthening BR products and ecosystem services; the basic function of the BR status is as a differentiator between products one another.
- The primary objectives of BR branding products are promotion and introduction of BR's products and optimization of product value that branding is truly worth doing.

The full text of the paper is presented in Annex 5.5.c.

Prof. Yongyut Trisurat made presentation on "Developing appropriate technologies for an effective monitoring of biodiversity and forest operations inside biosphere reserves". Prof. Yongyut first provided brief information on the five biosphere reserves that have been established by Thailand. Speaking of his experience in development of Sakaerat MAB to accommodate changing conditions for sustainability of natural resources. The objectives of his research at Sakaerat MAB were: to develop database of Sakaerat BR, conserve edible plants and mushrooms for food security, generate local income to reduce dependency of NRE inside the BR and develop management guidelines for climate change adaptation. He said that climatic data from 1969-2008 were applied for detecting the temperature and climate change while SPEI, Standard Precipitation-Evaporation Index, from 1984-2000 was analyzed to detect the draught and wet period. He also mentioned that Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs) are the measurements required to study,

report and manage biodiversity change, focusing on status and trend in elements of biodiversity. Before closing his presentation, Prof. Yongyut made the conclusion below:

- BR sites are learning places for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development through involvement of multiple stakeholders.
- IPBFS and EBVs of GEO–BON frameworks are very useful for monitoring of biodiversity (key conservation targets) and nature's benefits to local community and society.
- Multi-stakeholder involvement, long-term in-situ monitoring, scenario planning and adaptation to changing environment are essential for development of appropriate technologies for monitoring biodiversity.

The full text of the paper is presented in Annex 5.5.d.

Session 2

Speakers:

- Ms. Indra Exploitasia, Director of Biodiversity Conservation MoEF
- Mr. Wahjudi Wardojo, Senior Advisor to MoEF
- Mr. Wahju Rudianto, Director of BKDS National Park

This session was moderated by Mr. Adi Sumianto of the Center for Education and Training of MoEF. Three speakers of the session were Ms, Indra Exploitasia, Mr. Wahjudi Wardojo and Mr. Wahju Rudianto.

Ms. Indra Exploitasia made presentation on "Assessing potential benefits of implementing a bio-prospecting programme on Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (GGPNP). Her presentation sent a number of important messages including:

- Bioprospecting is an effort to produce commercially valuable products (medicines, cosmetics, energy, food, etc.) by utilizing biological resources involving a series of activities from upstreasm to downstream (exploration, research, testing, supply of raw materials, production, promotion and marketing) that need the cooperation of multi-parties.
- Bioprospecting efforts are governed by existing regulation on wild plants and animal utilization including Government Regulation No. 8 of 1999 on utilization of wild plants and animals, Decree of Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 2 of 2018, The 2020-2024 National Mid-term Development Plan (RPJMN), and Convention on Biodiversity.
- Identification of potential bioprospecting in conservation areas in Indonesia is still in the initial stage; among the identified potential so far are anti-cancer compounds at Kerinci Seblat, growth booster at Gunung Ceremai National Park, *Morchella spp*. fungis at Gunung Rinjani National Park, anti-cancer species at East Nusa Tenggara and Central Kalimantan Conservation Agencies, cosmetic material at Bukit 12 National Park, etc.
- Identification of the potential of genetic resources and traditional knowledge as bioprospecting.
- Bioprospecting is carried out in three different areas of a biosphere reserve that the BR institution must be able to integrate the activities of bioprospecting in three areas to produce one commodity for development.
- To secure Intellectual Property Right (IPR) on bioprospecting products.
- Sustainable funding mechanism for bioprospection and it product(s) using access and benefit sharing scheme.
- Equitable distribution of benefits to the community as provider of genetic resources, to the private sector that owns the technology, to the researchers as inventor and to the government as the facilitator/regulator.

The full text of the paper is presented in Annex 5.5.e.




Mr. Wahjudi Wardojo presented a paper entitled: Promoting collaboration among stakeholders for sustainable management of biosphere reserves in Indonesia. The presentation conveyed a number of massages important to biosphere reserves (BR) management which include:

- BR is an integrated management of landscape approach towards biotechnology capitalizing biodiversity for foods, energy, medicine and water, general health, and environmental issues.
- The multiple type of landscape, multi-level of management as well as multiple type and layers of stakeholder are among the main challenges to BR sustainable management that have to be accommodated in biosphere reserve policy making.
- Most, if not all countries owning biodiversity reserve have recognized the importance of biodiversity as a core of BR, as a life supporting system and as a global future of mankind that its wise conservation is indispensable.
- Pursuing a collaborative management strategy for biosphere reserves is a must due to limited human capacity and resources, and varied preferences and tastes of individual stakeholders that any attempt to unilaterally manage a BR is doomed to fail.
- Prerequisites to developing and adopting a collaborative management strategy are mutual respect, mutual trust, and mutual benefit among the collaborating parties while mutual agreement to vision and objectives, transparency and division of work as well as collaborating leadership are also inevitable.

The full text of the paper appears as Annex 5.5.f.

Mr. Wahju Rudianto was the last presenter in the presentation session; he presented a paper on: Promoting Collaboration among Stakeholders for Sustainable Management of Biosphere Reserves in Indonesia. He delivered some important messages to the participants as outlined below:

- Community empowerment as a flagship program in the management of BRs involving the government and non-government/private sector.
- To be successful, any community empowering processes should be based on land use suitability, verifiable community groups, need of communities, human resource capacity of the groups and sustainable endeavor.
- Private firms and NGOs proved able to contribute to empowering local communities and conserving biodiversity in West Kalimantan; the government should play roles in their involvement process by taking a few fundamental steps including: selecting partners through mapping of local firms and NGOs, matching community's needs with resources of the firms and NGOs, facilitating agreements between the communities with firms and NGOs, assisting implementation of agreed upon empowering programs and activities, and conducting sufficient and continuous monitoring and evaluation.

The full text of the paper is presented in Annex 5.5.g.

Closing Session

The closing session started at 05.00 PM presided by Mr. Wasja, Acting Director of GGPNP, with the company of the rapporteurs, Dr, Aulia Aruan and Dr. Hiras Sidabutar who had drafted conclusion of the workshop titled “Cibodas Commitment” in appreciation of the location of the most advancedly managed biosphere reserves in Indonesia, i.e. Cibodas Biosphere Reserve.

Mr. Wasja invited the rapporteurs to read draft conclusion of the workshop before the participants and it was carried out by Dr. Aruan. After the reading, Dr. Aruan invited the participants to comment on the draft. As no comment received, the draft was considered as the final conclusion of the workshop which reads as below.

The Cibodas Commitment

The workshop on “Empowering Forestry Communities in Sustainable Management of Biosphere Reserves in the Asia-Pacific Region”, held on 20 January 2022 at Royal Hotel in Bogor, Indonesia resulted in the Cibodas Commitment to sustainable management of biosphere reserves as presented below:

1. To collaborate with multi-stakeholders, notably local communities, local private sector and local NGOs, in the planning, implementation and monitoring of programs and projects on biosphere reserve conservation and development high level national policy is required in the form of presidential decree or government regulation to govern the collaboration process.
2. To get involved in the development of local livelihood projects by assisting local communities in building up their competitive advantage in view of enabling them to market livelihood products at profit within the soonest time possible.
3. To increase collaborative efforts and resource allocation to bioprospecting of biodiversity in view of utilizing biodiversity resource in a sustainable and most wise manner to maximize welfare of the society in the long-run.
4. To adequately exercise product branding using biosphere reserves as the logo consistent with existing rules and procedures in view of providing benefits for stakeholders, i.e. for producers and service providers, for the biosphere reserve where the products originating from and for consumers of the products.
5. To secure equitable distribution of bioprospecting benefit to the community as genetic resources provider, to the private sector that owns the technology and capital, to researchers as inventors and to government as regulator and facilitator.
6. To promote programs and activities having strong socio-cultural dimension for examples, access to natural resources and education on sustainable development, as an incentive for local communities to support biodiversity conservation.
7. To play active roles in engaging private firms and N`GOs by taking a few fundamental steps including: selecting partners through mapping of local firms and NGOs, matching of community’s needs with resources of the firms and NGOs, facilitating agreement between the

parties involved, assisting implementation of the agreement and conducting sufficient and continuous monitoring and evaluation.

8. To adopt a collaborative strategy for biosphere reserve management under mutual respect, mutual trust and mutual benefit principles among the collaborating parties.
9. To involve multi-stakeholder through academics and research institution for conveying appropriate technologies such as Geographic Information System (GIS), BR database management, predictive modelling for climate change scenarios headed for scenario planning and adaptation to changing environment.
10. To continuously share experiences and lessons learned among the institutions and managers of biosphere reserves in the Asia-Pacific region in order to enhance synergy in the management of the reserves.

Mr. Wasja finally closed the meeting officially with a vote of thanks to the participants, collaborators and contributors.

Annexes

5.1. Work Programme of the Workshop

MoEF, INDONESIA – ITTO

WORKSHOP on
"Empowering Forestry Communities in Sustainable Management of Biosphere Reserves in the Asia-Pacific Region"
20 January 2022

Venue: Royal Bogor Hotel
Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No.16, Paledang, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia

WORKSHOP AGENDA

Time (Western Indonesian Time)	Topic	Name of Speaker	Remarks
07.00 – 08.20	Registration (for offline participants)		PiC: Ms. Anisa
08.20 – 09.40	*Session 1: Opening session*	**Ms. Yusyi** MC	
08.20 – 08.30	Offline participants entering the workshop hall		Showing videos and photos of the ITTO CBR Project activity and MAB UNESCO's program Etc.
08. 30 – 08.40	- National Anthem - Photo Group		Indonesia Raya All participants
08.40 – 08.50	Report and welcoming remarks from GGPNP	**Mr. Wasja** Acting Director of GGPNP	On site
08.50 – 09.05	Welcoming remarks from ITTO	**Dr. Hwan Ok Ma** ITTO Projects Manager, representing the Executive Director	Online

Time (Western Indonesian Time)	Topic	Name of Speaker	Remarks
09.05 – 09.20	Keynote address	**Dr. H. Mochamad Ridwan Kamil, S.T., M.U.D.** Governor of West Java	Represented by the Head of West Java Provincial Forestry Agency
09.20 – 09.35	Keynote address	**Dr. Hans Dencker Thultstrup** Representing the Director of Asia Pacific UNESCO	Online
09.35 – 09.50	Keynote address and official opening of the workshop	**Ir. Wiratno,M.Sc** Director General of Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation, Ministry of Environment and Forestry	On site
09.50 – 10.15	Break		Press release
10.15 – 13.00	*Session 2: Presentations and deliberations*	**Dr. Boen Purnama** Moderator **Dr. Aulia Aruan &** **Dr. Hiras Sidabutar** Rapporteur	The selected questions from the chat room will be delivered as well to Moderator.
10.20 – 11.00	Progress in Implementation of ITTO Project PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F): Achievements and Lessons Learned	**Mr. AdeBagja Hidayat** Project Coordinator of ITTO CBR Project in Indonesia	On site
11.00 – 11.40	Developing Sustainable Livelihood Sources toServe as a Strong Incentive for Local Communities to Support Biodiversity Conservation in Biosphere Reserves	**Dr. Ismet Khaeruddin** GIZ Indonesia	Online

Time (Western Indonesian Time)	Topic	Name of Speaker	Remarks
11.40 – 12.20	Using Biosphere Reserve as a Branding Tool for Marketing of Local Livelihood Products	**Prof. Dr. Ir. Y. Purwanto, DEA & Dr. Hari Nugroho** MAB National Committee, Indonesia.	On site
12.20 – 13.00	Developing appropriate Technologies for an Effective Monitoring ofBiodiversity and Forest Operations Inside Biosphere Reserve Areas	**Prof. Yongyut Trisurat** Kasetsart University, Thailand	Online
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch Break		For offline participants: Lunch at the restaurant. Praying room at the basement. For online participants: Doorprize (merchandise of the workshop)
14.00– 16.00	*Session 3: Presentations and deliberations*	**Ir. Adi Susmianto, M.Sc** Moderator **Dr. Aulia Aruan & Dr. Hiras Sidabutar** Rapporteur	The selected questions from the chat room will be delivered as well to Moderator.
14.00 – 14.40	Assessing Potential Benefits of Implementing a Bio-Prospecting Programme on Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park	**Ms. Indra Exploitasia** Director of Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Indonesia	On site

Time (Western Indonesian Time)	Topic	Name of Speaker	Remarks
14.40 – 15.20	Promoting Collaboration among Stakeholdersfor Sustainable Management of Biosphere Reserves in Indonesia	**Mr. Wahjudi Wardojo** Senior Advisor to the Minister of Environment &Forestry, Indonesia	Online
15.20 – 16.00	Assessing Potential Contribution of Private Sector to Local Livelihood Development and Sustainable Biosphere Reserves Management in Indonesia	**Mr. Wahju Rudianto** Director of Betung Kerihun & Danau Sentarum National Park, Indonesia	On site
16.00 – 16.30	Break		Showing video and photos of the: ITTO CBR Project activity and MAB UNESCO's program
16.30 – 17.00	*Session 4: Closing Session*		
16.30 – 16.45	Conclusions and Recommendations	**Dr. Aulia Aruan & Dr. Hiras Sidabutar** Rapporteur	Cibodas Commitment of 2022.
16.45 – 17.00	Closing Remarks	**Mr. Wasja** Acting Director of Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park	
	Announcements	**Ms. Yusyi**	Certificate will be available for both offline and online participants: PiC for Certificate of Attendance: Mr. Yuki at +6287770388045; and Ms. Anisa at +6281232324890

5.2. List of Participants

a. List of Offline Participants

NO	NAME	ORGANIZATION/POSITION
1	Ir. Wiratno, M.Sc.	Direktur Jenderal Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem, KLHK
2	Wasja, S.H.	Plt. Kepala Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
3	Buana Darmansyah, S.Hut.T.	Kepala Bidang Teknis Konservasi Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
4	Ir. V. Diah Qurani Kristina, M.Si.	Kepala Bidang PTN Wilayah I Cianjur, Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
5	Aden Mahyar Burnahuddin, S.H., M.H.	Plt. Kepala Bidang PTN Wilayah II Sukabumi, Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
6	Dadang Suryana, S.Hut., M.Sc.	Kepala Bidang PTN Wilayah III Bogor, Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
7	Aganto Seno, S.Si., M.Sc.	Kepala Sub Bagian Program dan Kerja Sama Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
8	Ika Rosmalasari, SE., M.Ling.	Kepala Sub Bagian Umum Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
9	Prof. Dr. Ir. Y. Purwanto, DEA	Direktur Eksekutif Komite Nasional MAB UNESCO Indonesia, BRIN
10	Dr. Hari Nugroho	Direktur Program dan Pengembangan Komite Nasional MAB UNESCO Indonesia, BRIN
11	Tri Haryoko, M.Si.	Direktur Program Komunikasi dan Diseminasi Komite Nasional MAB Unesco Indonesia, BRIN
12	Dr. Boen Purnama	Alastair Fraser Forestry Foundation/Associate expert and professional, Resource Economics and Institution Division
13	Dr. Hiras Sidabutar	Alastair Fraser Forestry Foundation/Associate expert and professional, Forest Economic and management Division
14	Dr. Aulia Aruan	Alastair Fraser Forestry Foundation/Associate expert and professional, Sustainable Forest Management and Landscape Rehabilitation Division
15	Ir. Adi Susmianto, M.Sc	Widyaiswara Ahli Utama Pusat Diklat SDM Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan
16	Wahju Rudianto, Spi, M.Si	Kepala Balai Besar Taman Nasional Betung Kerihun dan Danau Sentarum
17	Aris Munandar, S.ST.	Kepala Bappeda Kabupaten Cianjur
18	Raga Perdana Hadi, ST., MT., PhD.	Kasubid PPESDM Bidang ESDA BAPPELITBANGDA Kabupaten Sukabumi
19	Reni Rosyida Muthmainnah, SKM., M.Si, M.Kes.	Kepala Bappeda Kota Sukabumi

NO	NAME	ORGANIZATION/POSITION
20	Frendy Yuwono, S.T.	Kepala Bidang Infrastruktur dan Kewilayahan Bappeda Kota Sukabumi
21	Dr. Anang Setiawan Achmadi, S.KH., M.Sc.	Kepala Pusat Riset Biologi, BRIN
22	Dr. Ir. Zainal Muttaqin, MP.	Universitas Nusa Bangsa
23	Ade Bagja Hidayat, S.Hut., M.Ling.	Koordinator Proyek ITTO PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F)
24	Siti J. Nooryasyini	Sekretaris Proyek ITTO PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F)
25	Anisa Leksono	Teknisi Proyek ITTO PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F)
26	Igun Wiguna Saputra	Tim IT Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
27	Wanna Gustadipura	Tim IT Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
28	Yuki Januardi Perdana	Tim IT Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
29	Richad Fernando	Tim IT Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
30	Sya'roni Agung Wibisono, S.Hut., M.For.Sc.	Kasubbag Kerjasama dan Multilateral II Biro Kerjasama Luar Negeri, KLHK
31	Dodi Sumardi, S.Hut., M.T, M.PP.	Kepala Bagian Kerja Sama Bilateral Biro Kerjasama Luar Negeri, KLHK
32	M. Mahfud, S.Hut., M.Sc.	Kepala Bidang Teknis Balai Besar KSDA Riau
33	Dr. Anggit Haryoso, S.Hut., M.Sc.	Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani
34	Ir. Bustang	Kepala Balai Taman Nasional Kepulauan Togean
35	Genman Suhefti Hasibuan, S.Hut., M.M.	Kepala Balai Taman Nasional Bunaken
36	Dr. Dolly Priatna, M.Si.	Direktur Yayasan Belantara
37	Edwin Darmasetiawan	Wakil Direktur Utama MNC Land Lido
38	Budhi Chandra	Biro Humas KLHK
39	Ubaidillah Syohih	Biro Humas KLHK
40	M. Ryan Sandria	Biro Humas KLHK
41	Adi Supriyono	Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
42	Ari Satya Hartanti	MAB Indonesia
43	Sri Afnitawati Rizky, S.Si	DLH Kabupaten Bogor/Pelaksana IRK

NO	NAME	ORGANIZATION/POSITION
44	Nurdin	Bappelitbangda Kabupaten Cianjur
45	Euis Agustiani	Bappelitbangda Kabupaten Cianjur
46	Siti Shaula	Bappelitbangda Kabupaten Cianjur
47	Andriyatno S.	Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
48	Abdul Muiz	Dinas Kehutanan Jawa Barat
49	Tata	Dinas Kehutanan Jawa Barat
50	Prof. Dr. Didik Noto Sudjono	Universitas Pakuan
51	Susi Yulianti, ST. M.IP	DLH Kabupaten Bogor/Subkor. IRK
52	Mohamad Haris, S.Sos	DLH Kabupaten Bogor/Subkor. PPKL

b. List of Online Participants

NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
1	Ratih Kumalasari, S.Hut.	Penyuluh Kehutanan	Balai TN Berbak dan Sembilang
2	Ade Riccard Simatupang	PEH Muda	Balai Besar KSDA Riau
3	Arif Pratiwi	Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan	Balai Taman Nasional Baluran
4	Asep Supriadi Firmansah	Kepala Humas	Taman Safari Indonesia
5	Maulana Rizki	Project Assistant	UNESCO Jakarta
6	Azwardi, SH	Polhut	Balai KSDA Sumatera Barat
7	Asep Pranajaya	Penyuluh Kehutanan	BTN Taka Bonerate
8	Andi Widya Hartono	Polisi Kehutanan Pemula	BPPHLHK Wilayah Kalimantan, Seksi Wilayah III Pontianak
9	Hans Nico A. Sinaga, S.Hut, MP	Analis Kebijakan Madya	Dit Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi
10	Rohmani Sulisyati	PEH Madya	Balai Taman Nasional Karimunjawa
11	Khairun Nisa	Kepala Sub Bagian Tata Usaha	Balai Taman Nasional Meru Betiri
12	Hari Kaskoyo, Ph.D.	Dosen Jurusan Kehutanan	Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Lampung

NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
13	Suhendar Syarief, ST., M.Eng.	Kepala Bidang Pengendalian Pencemaran dan Kerusakan Lingkungan	Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Sukabumi
14	Heru Sutmantoro, S HUT, M.M	Kepala Balai Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo	Balai Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo
15	Imam Rekotomo	Staf Bagian Fasilitasi Kerja Sama	Biro KLN KLHK
16	Theresia Angela Gunarta, S.T.	Pengawas Lingkungan Hidup Ahli Pertama	BPPHLHK Wilayah Kalimantan Seksi Wilayah III Pontianak
17	Helmayetti hamid	NPO FP3	Dit. RenKK
18	Karyanto Ahmadi, S.Hut., MP	PEH Ahli Muda	Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Jawa Barat, CDK Wilayah IV
19	Bisro Sya'bani	PEH	Direktorat Pengelolaan Kawasan Konservasi
20	Dodi Frianto	PEH Muda	BPSI LHK Kuok
21	Arista Setyaningrum	PEH	Wakatobi National Park
22	Fitriana Saragih	Utilization and Services	Gunung Leuser National Park
23	Ronny Yogaswara, S.Hut	Analis Hutan dan Lahan RHL	CDK Wil.VIII Dishut Prov.Jabar
24	Wahjudi Wardojo	Senior Advisor of Minister Environment and Forestry and Senior Advisor of YKAN	Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara/KLHK
25	Bastianto, S.Hut	PEH Pertama	BBKSDA Riau
26	Ardi Andono	Kepala Balai	BKSDA Sumbar
27	Suwandi, S.Hut	PEH Ahli Pertama	Balai Besar KSDA Riau
28	Tintin Retno Pramesti, S.Hut., M.Ling.	PEH Ahli Muda	Direktorat Perencanaan Kawasan Konservasi
29	Fabianus Kartono Redi Susanto, SP.	Pengendali Ekosistem Ahli Muda	Dinas Kehutanan Jawa Barat
30	Novanto Agus	Executive Director	Prudentia Community Development
31	Titin Septiana Rahmawati	PEH Muda	BTN Gunung Merapi
32	Ir. Saidah, MP	Peneliti Madya	Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian Sulawesi Tengah
33	Sisca Widiya Afiyanti, S.Hut.	Penyuluh Kehutanan	BBTN Gunung Gede Pangrango
34	Agus Suparto, S.Hut, M.Si	PEH Madya	Balai KSDA Sumatera Barat
35	Syafruddin	Peneliti BPTP Sumatra Utara	BPTP Sumatra Utara Badan LITBANG Kementerian Pertanian

NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
36	Ali Achmad Dahnu	PEH Penyelia	Balai Taman Nasional Meru Betiri
37	Dzaky Indra Winarto	Polisi Kehutanan	BPPHLHK Wilayah Kalimantan
38	Tun Susdiyanti	WR 1	Universitas Nusa Bangsa
39	Firman Setiawan, ST	Penelaah Dampak Lingkungan	Dinas Lingkungan Hidup
40	Irfan Malik Setiabudi	Researcher	KLHK
41	Lana Sari	Kabid KSDA Wilayah I Bogor	Balai Besar KSDA Jawa Barat
42	Betty Tan Lan Hwa	Taman-Taman Sabah	Sabah Malaysia
43	Febriany iskandar,S.Pi,M.Si	Analis Kebijakan Ahli Muda	Dit BPPE -Ditjen KSDAE
44	Aiden Yusti	Riau Representative	Belantara Foundation
45	Jumtani	Advisor SFM and Value Chain	GIZ FORCLIME
46	Ismet Khaeruddin	FORCLIME and SASCI+ Programmes Provincial Coord. Central Sulawesi	GIZ Indonesia
47	Asep Pranajaya	Penyuluh Kehutanan	BTN Taka Bonerate
48	Rani Fatma Sari	Penyuluh Kehutanan Pertama	Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi
49	Susni Herwanti	Dosen	Unila
50	Novriyanti	Lecturer	Universitas Lampung
51	Sri Irawan	Pengelola Program dan Kegiatan	Bappeda Jawa Barat
52	Dr.Hj. Bainah Sari Dewi, S.Hut., M.P., IPM.	Dosen	Universitas Lampung
53	Yunaidi	Kepala Balai	Taman Nasional Tambora
54	Tri Haryoko	Peneliti	BRIN
55	Dr. Indra Gumay Febryano, S.Hut., M.Si.	Dosen	Universitas Lampung
56	Aep Saepul Islam, S.Hut., MP	Kepala Cabang Dinas Kehutanan Wilayah IV-Cianjur	Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Jawa Barat

NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
57	Suer Suryadi	Director	Conservation and Legal Action Network (CLAN)
58	Ir. M. Dwi Wicaksono M. Agr.	Widyaiswara	BPSDM Lampung
59	Dr. Cherryta Yunia., MMA	Wetland Expert	AF3 NGO
60	Neng Wati Ana S., S.Si., M.Si	PEH Muda	BPDASHL Citarum Ciliwung
61	Rommy Qurniati	Dosen	Universitas Lampung
62	Gunawan Budi H.	Kabid PTN Wilayah III	Balai Besar TN Betung Kerihun dan Danau Sentarum
63	Rini Yuniati,SP.,M.Sc.,M.Si	Plt Kasubbag TU	Balai TN Berbak dan Sembilang
64	Rahmat Safe'i	Dosen	FP UNILA
65	Slamet Budi Yuwono	Dosen	Universitas Lampung
66	Heru Ruhendi	PEH Muda	BPDASHL Citarum Ciliwung
67	Asep Ahmad Hermawan, SP	PEH Pertama	BPDASHL Citarum Ciliwung
68	Asiyati Wahyuni, S.Si.	PEH Muda	BPDASHL Citarum-Ciliwung
69	Tutus Prihariyani	PEH Muda	BPDASHL Citarum Ciliwung
70	Kartika T	PEH	BPDASHL Citarum Ciliwung
71	Novanto Agus	Project Manager	Canadian Food Grain Bank - ADRA
72	Gian Rachman	Business Development	PT MNC Land Tbk
73	Aji Sulistiono	Polisi Kehutanan	Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi
74	Tri Handayani	PEH	BPDASHL Citarum Ciliwung
75	Santun Rahmat Basuki	Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan Mahir	BPKH Wilayah VIII Denpasar
76	Mimi Murdiah	Staf	PT. Eigerindo Multi Produk Industri
77	Ramang Andri Atmoko	Polhut Terampil	BPPHLHK Wilayah Kalimantan
78	Eneng Ruliana	PEH Penyelia	BPDASHL Citarum Ciliwung




NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
79	Dhani Suryawan	Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan Ahli	Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi
80	Bambang Sasongko Jati, S.Hut.,M.E.,M.PP	Analis Kebijakan Ahli Muda Direktorat Perencanaan Kawasan Konservasi	Dit Perencanaan Kawasan Konservasi
81	Agusman	Kepala Balai	Balai Taman Nasional Kayan Mentarang
82	Bagus Suseno	PEH Pertama	BBKSDA JATIM
83	Saprudin	PEH Pelaksana	Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan Wilayah VIII Denpasar
84	Imam Wahyudi	Field Advisor	GIZ
85	Djudjuk Wijono	PEH Ahli Muda	Direktorat Perencanaan Kawasan Konservasi
86	Fathoni Fajri Naim, S.P	Polhut Pertama	Balai Taman Nasional Meru Betiri
87	Reisky Maulana	Senior Program Officer	JICA Indonesia
88	Tonny Kusbijanto	Manager Administrasi	PT. Fukusuke Kogyo Indonesia
89	Maihendra Ardani, S.Hut	Polisi Kehutanan Ahli Pertama	BPPHLHK Wil. Kalimantan
90	Dwi Astuti R	Perencana Madya	Bappeda Provinsi Jawa Barat
91	Firman Setiawan, ST	Penelaah Dampak Lingkungan	Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten Cianjur
92	Jimmi Pamassangan	Analis Data	Balai Taman Nasional Lorentz
93	Dr. Ceng Asmarahman, S.Hut, M.Si	Dosen	Universitas Lampung
94	Inggar Damayanti	Dosen	Universitas Lampung
95	Lorin Losod	Administrative Assistant Officer	SABAH PARKS
96	Oedji Syarief Fahadiana	Pengolah Data Rencana Program dan Anggaran	Balai Taman Nasional Meru Betiri
97	Joni Akbar, SH, MH	Polhut Muda	Balai KSDA Sumatera Barat
98	Nadhirah Hamid	Administrative Assistant	SABAH PARKS
99	Zulkifli Mujahid S	Polisi Kehutanan Pemula	Balai Taman Nasional Kayan Mentarang

NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
100	Archelm Joseph Sadang	Sustainable Development Analyst	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff
101	Getrina Desvayanty, S.Si, M.Si	PEH Madya	Balai KSDA Sumatera Barat
102	Aep Saepul Islam	Kepala Cabang Dinas Kehutanan Wilayah IV-Cianjur	Dinas Kehutanan Provinsi Jawa Barat
103	Jefry Frihardian Gumilar, S.Si	PEH Pertama	Balai TN Kayan Mentarang
104	Amelia	PEH Muda	Balai KSDA Sulawesi Tengah
105	Hendriadi Dasra	PEH Penyelia	Balai TN. Kayan Mentarang
106	Rizky Wirja	Polisi Kehutanan Pelaksana Pemula	BPPHLHK Wilayah Kalimantan
107	Setya Kurniawan, S.Hut.,M.E.,M.PP	Penyuluh Kehutanan	Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Rinjani
108	Titin Septiana Rahmawati	PEH Muda	BTN Gunung Merapi
109	Tian Partiani	PMU ITTO Fire Project	ITTO FIRE PROJECT, Dit, PKHL
110	Artha Wiranthaka., S.Hut	Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan	Balai TN Gunung Merapi
111	Andi Nirma Wahyuni	Peneliti	Kementerian Pertanian
112	Johanes Wharisno	Head of Section of Cianjur National Park Area Management of Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park	Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park
113	Nur Anifah	PEH Muda	Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi
114	Ahmad Yasin	Polisi Kehutanan	Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Merapi
115	Harla Nursyahra	Staf	Balai TN Tesso Nilo
116	Rudy Halim	VP	MNC Land
117	Budhy Kurniawan	PEH Ahli Madya	Ditjen KSDAE
118	Putu Dhian Budhami	Fungsional PEH	Balai TNGM
119	Alfred Marinus	Lembaga Pemegang Amanah Taman-Taman Sabah	Renjer Taman Kanan

NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
120	Dian Iswandaru, M.Sc.	Dosen	Universitas Lampung
121	Nur Afendi, S.Hut	PEH muda	Balai TN Karimunjawa
122	Hamzah	Analis Konservasi Kawasan	Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Sumatera Barat
123	Wira Priambudi Damaswara	Polisi kehutanan pemula	BPPHLHK Wilayah Kalimantan Seksi Wilayah III Pontianak
124	Nurazizah Rahmawati	Analis Kebijakan Ahli Muda	Direktorat Perencanaan Kawasan Konservasi
125	Eka Dhamayanti	Kepala Seksi Konservasi Wilayah II	BKSDA Sumatera Barat
126	Eru (D-14) Nurfilmarasa Dahlan	Analis Kebijakan Ahli Muda	Dit. Perencanaan Kawasan Konservasi-Ditjen KSDAE
127	Sunyoto, S.Hut., M.P.	PEH Madya	Balai TN Karimunjawa
128	Fikty Aprilinayati	Advisor Sustainable Forest Management & Biosphere Reserve Management	FORCLIME
129	Apnaeni Henry Winarcahyo SP. M.Sc.	Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan Ahli Muda	KLHK
130	Widia Nur Ulfah	Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan	Direktorat Perencanaan Kawasan Konservasi
131	Widya Kridaningsih	PEH Pertama	BTN Gunung Merapi
132	Hans Dencker Thulstrup	Senior Programme Specialist	UNESCO Office Jakarta
133	Vandra Kurniawan	Peneliti	BRIN
134	Dermiyati	Dosen	Universitas Lampung
135	Desy Muliati	Polhut Pelaksana Lanjutan	BBTNGGP
136	Maria Kurnia Nugrahani, S. Hut.	Penyuluh Kehutanan Pertama	Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
137	Kristianto, S.Pi.	PEH Ahli Muda	Balai Taman Nasional Karimunjawa
138	Ikawa	Polhut penyelia	BKSDA Jambi
139	Widianto, S.P., M.I.L	PEH Pertama	Balai TN Berbak dan Sembilang
140	Toty Andra Mariam, S.Hut	Penyuluh Kehutanan	Balai Taman Nasional Bukit Duabelas

NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
141	Haris Prasetyo	Widyaiswara	BDLHK Kadipaten
142	Agus Ariyanto, S.Hut., M.Sc.	PEH Muda	Balai Besar KSDA Jawa Timur
143	Lukman Hery Prasetyo	Kepala SPTN II Belilas	Balai Taman Nasional Bukit Tiga Puluh
144	Saleh Rahman, SP., M.Sc.	PEH Muda	Balai Taman Nasional Taka Bonerate
145	Henri Manik,BSc.F.,SP.,M.Si	Widyaiswara Ahli Madya	Balai Diklat LHK Pematangsiantar Sumatera Utara
146	Ir. Junita Parjanti, MT	Kepala Balai	Balai TN Gunung Merbabu
147	Iqbal Abadi Rasjid, S.Pt., M.P	Kepala SPTN Wilayah I	Balai Taman Nasional Bantimurung Bulusaraung
148	Harianto	Staff	TNGGP
149	Nidia Opinta	Polisi Kehutanan	Balai Besar Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango
150	Khoirul Anam, S.Pi	Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan	Balai TN Taka Bonerate
151	Nur Hajjah, S.Hut	Penyuluh Kehutanan Muda	Balai Taman Nasional Bukit Tiga Puluh
152	Mira Rosanti	PPNPN	Balai Besar TN GN Gede Pangrango
153	Ely Triana	PEH	BKSDA Kalimantan Tengah
154	Budi Mulyanto	PLT Kepala BBKSDA Papua Barat	BBKSDA Papua Barat
155	Yoyon Arifta, S.Si	Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan Pertama	Balai Taman Nasional Aketajawe Lolobata
156	Mega Putri Armanesa, S.Pi., M.I.L.	Penyuluh Muda	Balai TN Berbak dan Sembilang
157	Ainaa Hamizah Omar Arawi	Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia	SMPEM
158	Lily Ismaini	Peneliti	Pusat Penelitian Konservasi Tumbuhan dan Kebun Raya-BRIN
159	Syahri Agustian	Penyuluh Kehutanan	Balai Taman Nasional Bukit Tiga Puluh
160	Gusti Jimmi Paisal	Kepala Resort KSDA sekwil II sintang	BKSDA KALBAR
161	Gusman Efendi	PEH Balai KSDA Sumatera Barat	Balai KSDA Sumatera Barat

NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
162	Susmiyati	PEH Muda	BTN Karimunjawa
163	Henri Manik,BSc.F.,SP.,M.Si	Widyaiswara Ahli Madya	Balai Diklat LHK Pematangsiantar
164	Zozi Algopeng	PEH Muda	Balai TNBD
165	Mohd Afzanizam bin Muda	Jabatan Perhutaan Semenanjung Malaysia	Pegawai teknikal
166	Mohammad Amalimran Bin Ismail	Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia	Pegawai Tadbir & Teknikal Projek SMPEM
167	Oneal Daud Bello, A.Md	Polisi Kehutanan Penyelia	Balai Taman Nasional Karimunjawa
168	Dhaim Bin Abd Rahman	Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia	Pegawai Tadbir dan Kewangan Projek Negeri
169	Joko Iswanto, SP., MH.	Kepala Balai	BKSDA NTB
170	Supriyanto	Kepala Balai	Balai Taman Nasional Bogani Nani Wartabone, Sulawesi Utara Gorontalo
171	Iva Tri Lindasari	PEH Mahir	Balai Taman Nasional Meru Betiri
172	Neneng Mariam	Staff	Balai Besar TN Gunung Gede Pangrango
173	Kurniasih Nur Afifah, S. Hut., M.Si.	Pengendali ekosistem hutan	BKSDA NTB
174	Ganda Diarsa Untara, S. Hut, M. Ec. Dev	PEH Muda	Balai Taman Nasional Bali Barat
175	Nur Rohmah Syarif, S.Si, MP	PEH Madya	Balai TN. Meru Betiri
176	Fitria Suci Ramadhani, S.Hut.	PEH	Direktorat Rehabilitasi Perairan Darat dan Mangrove
177	Ranto	PEH Muda	Balai Besar TNGGP
178	Dominggas Aduari, S.Hut	Penyuluh Kehutanan Pertama	BKSDA Maluku
179	Juarsa, SH	Polhut Muda	BPPHLHK JABALNUSRA
180	Errys Maart	Ka SKW I	BKSDA NTT
181	Fauzan Ikmali Wantriono, S.Hut	Polisi Kehutanan	Balai Taman Nasional Tesso Nilo
182	Natalino Babo Martins	GEF Deputy Project Manager	Conservation International

NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
183	Nurfaidah, S.Si	Polhut Pertama	TN Bantimurung Bulusaraung
184	Hajar Intan Ramadhania, S.Hut	Penyuluh Kehutanan	Balai KSDA Kalimantan Timur
185	Syafruddin	Peneliti	BPTP Sumatra Utara Badan LITBANG KEMENTAN
186	Hendrikus Rani Siga	Kepala Balai	Balai TN Kelimutu
187	Ambun Ri Sinaji, S.Hut	Penyuluh Kehutanan Ahli Pertama	Balai Besar Taman Nasional Lore Lindu
188	Murlan Dameria Pane	Kepala Balai	BTN Tanjung Puting
189	Nur Kholiq	PEH Ahli Pertama	Balai TN Meru Betiri
190	Alfons K Ndoen, SP	Kepala Resort	bbksda ntt
191	Dr. Ir. Hanafi, MP.	Dosen Fakultas Pertanian	Universitas Islam Makassar
192	Fitri Kurniawati, M.I.L.	Kepala Kantor	Kebun Raya Cibodas-BRIN
193	Hayunieta	Penyuluh Kehutanan Muda	Balai Besar KSDA Jawa Barat
194	Deka Nur Faizah, S.Hut.	PEH Pertama	Balai Taman Nasional Bunaken
195	Rumiko Rivando	Pengolah Data	BBKSDA NTT
196	Eka Heryadi, S.Hut.	Penyuluh Kehutanan Muda	Balai Taman Nasional Wasur
197	Joko Susilo	Widyaiswara	Balai Diklat LHK Kadipaten
198	Qurrotu Ayunin	Guru	SMK Kehutanan Negeri Kadipaten
199	Koko Suwandi	PEH Pelaksana	Balai Besar KSDA NTT
200	Ferina Hapsari	Penyuluh Kehutanan	Balai KSDA Jateng
201	Faat Rudhianto	Kepala Balai	Balai TN Taka Bonerate
202	Ubaidillah Syohih, S.Hut., MAP., M.IDS.	Pranata Humas Ahli Muda	Biro Hubungan Masyarakat KLHK
203	Sya'roni Agung Wibisono	Analis Kebijakan	Biro Kerja Sama Luar Negeri KLHK
204	Kuswadi, S. Bio	Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan	Balai Taman Nasional Karimunjawa

NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
205	Andi kusumo	PEH	Balai TN Tesso Nilo
206	Fatmiah N	PEH	TN Bantimurung Bulusaraung
207	Fakhri Dimas Saputra	Polisi Kehutanan Pemula	Balai PPHLHK Wilayah Kalimantan Seksi Wilayah III Pontianak
208	Erus Rusyadi, SP	Advisor	GIZ
209	Leny Wijayanti	PEH Pertama	Balai Besar Taman Nasional Lore Lindu
210	Yonky Riska	PEH	Balai KSDA Sumbar
211	Toto Indraswanto	PEH Ahli Madya	Dit perencanaan KK, KSDAE
212	Jarot Trihatmoko	Penyuluh Muda	Balai Taman Nasional Aketajawe Lolobata
213	Johan Setiawan	KSBTU	Balai TN Gunung Merbabu
214	Agus Deni	Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan	Balai Besar TN Gunung Gede Pangrango
215	Abriyanto	PEH Pertama	BBTN Lore Lindu
216	Anita, S.Hut., M.P	PEH Ahli Muda	Balai Besar TN Lore Lindu
217	Mekar Sari Eka Putri	Penyuluh Kehutanan	Balai Taman Nasional Siberut
218	Cica Ali	Pengendali Ekosistem Hutan	Direktorat Perencanaan Kawasan Konservasi
219	Hari Sutrisno, S.Hut, M.Si	PEH Muda	Balai Besar Taman Nasional Lore Lindu
220	Prof. Christine Wulandari	Dosen Senior	Universitas Lampung
221	Saprudin	PEH Pelaksana	BPKH VIII Denpasar
222	Alya Heldayanti	Polhut	Balai TN Bantimurung Bulusaraung
223	Samsul Bakri	Ketua PS Magister Ilmu Lingkungan Unila	Universitas Lampung (Unila)
224	Selviani Tandi Boyong, S.Hut	Bakti Rimbawan	Balai Taman Nasional Banimurung Bulusaraung
225	Yunus Arifien	Dosen	Universitas Nusa Bangsa
226	Mulyadi	Staf Fungsional PEH	Direktorat Perencanaan Kawasan Konservasi

NO	NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION
227	Ari Satya Hartanti	Sekretariat MAB Indonesia	MAB Indonesia, BRIN
228	Budi Susetyo	PEH Pertama	Direktorat RKK
229	Nurman hakim	Pengendali ekosistem hutan	Direktorat pemolaan dan informasi konservasi alam kemenlhk
230	Dr. Ir. Hanafi, MP.	Dosen Fakultas Pertanian	Universitas Islam Makassar
231	Iding achmad haidir	Pengendali ekosistem hutan	Direktorat pika kemenlhk
232	Felisitas Dwi Haryanto Djati	Penyuluh kehutanan	Balai Taman Nasional kelimutu
233	Ananta Krisna MGM	Penyuluh kehutanan	Balai TN Kayan Mentarang
234	Ichwan Muslih	Analis Kebijakan	Dit KKHSG KSDAE
235	Dwi Haryadi	PEH	BPDASHL Citarum Ciliwung
236	Agung Widodo	PEH	BPDASHL Citarum Ciliwung
237	Ike Oktaviany, A.Md.	Polhut Mahir	BBTNGGP
238	Rike Oktaviani	Pengolah Data	BBTNGGP
239	Isnawati Rochimah	PEH Muda	BPDASHL Citarum Ciliwung
240	Lana Sari	Kabid KSDA Wilayah I Bogor	Balai Besar KSDA Jawa Barat

5.3. Report on the Workshop Organization

- This workshop is organized and supported by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia and International Tropical Timber Organization; and assisted by Alastair Fraser Forestry Foundation (AF3).
- This workshop is organized with hybrid method, and attended by on-site and online participants. Total confirmed for on-site participants are about 40 persons. For online participants, it is expected about 500 persons in maximum can join this workshop through the zoom/webinar link.
- The participants are coming from multi stakeholders within Biosphere Reserve network, such as MAB National Committees, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, ITTO, Provincial government of West Java, Biosphere Reserves in Indonesia, District governments of Cianjur, Sukabumi and Bogor, Universities, private sectors, International organization, etc.
- The workshop objective is to learn and share the experiences on the management of biosphere reserves in Asia Pasific region.
- During the workshop, there will be excellent Resource Persons on the presentation and discussion session will be guided by the excellent moderators and reporters as well.




5.4. Keynote Addresses

a. Report and Welcoming Remarks from Acting Director of GGPNP

Bismillaahirrohmaanniirrohiim,

The honorable

- Dr. H. Mochamad Ridwan Kamil, S.T., M.U.D., Governor of West Java Province, or representing.
- Ir. Wiratno, MSc, Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE), Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Dr. Hwan Ok Ma, ITTO Projects Manager, representing ITTO Executive Director.
- Dr. Hans Dencker Thulstrup, representing the Director of Asia Pacific of UNESCO
- Japan Embassy in Jakarta, Government of Japan representing the donor country,
- And distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

Assalaamualaikum Warahmatullaahi Wabarokaatuh

Good Morning,

Firstly, let's us offer praise and gratitude to the God Almighty, Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala, for the health and opportunity which given to us, so that we can gather here in the workshop on "Empowering Forestry Communities in Sustainable Management of Biosphere Reserves inthe Asia-Pacific Region"

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before we get started, please allow me to deliver our report regarding the organization of this workshop:

- This workshop is organized and supported by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia and International Tropical Timber Organization; and assisted by Alastair Fraser Forestry Foundation (AF3).
- This workshop is organized with hybrid method, and attended by on-site and online participants. Total confirmed for on-site participants are about 40 persons. For online participants, it is expected about 500 persons in maximum can join this workshop through the zoom/webinar link.
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In today's workshop we will learn and share the experiences on the management of biosphere reserves in Asia Pasific region.

During the workshop, there will be with us the excellent Resource Persons on the presentation, and discussion session will be guided by the excellent moderators and reporters as well.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I welcome you all to the workshop, please enjoy the moment. And have a fruitful discussion.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warohmatullah Wa barokakatuh

Wasja, SH, Acting Director of GGPNP

b. Opening Speech by ITTO Project Manager, representing the Executive Director of ITTO

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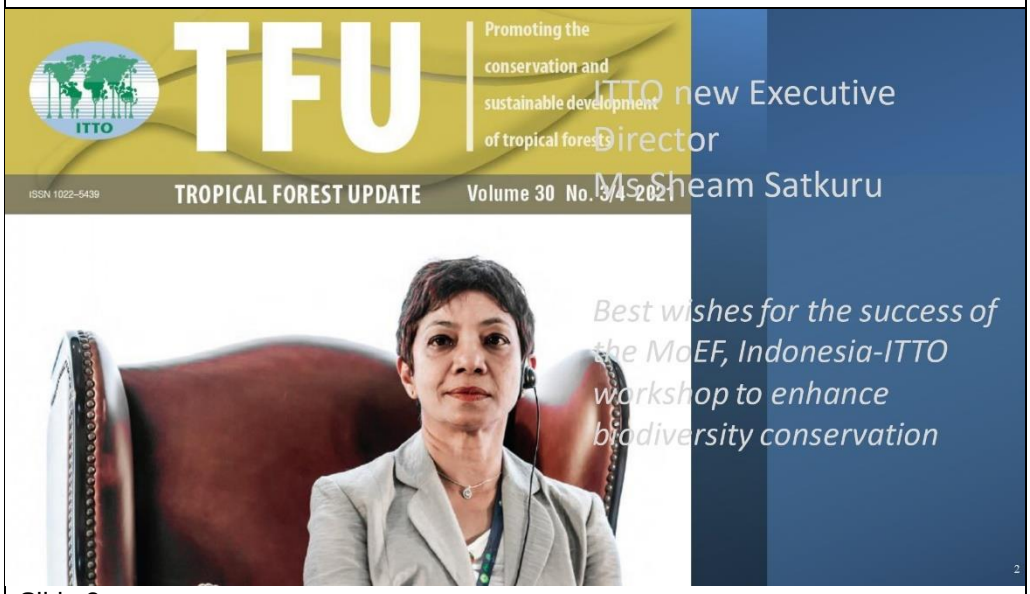

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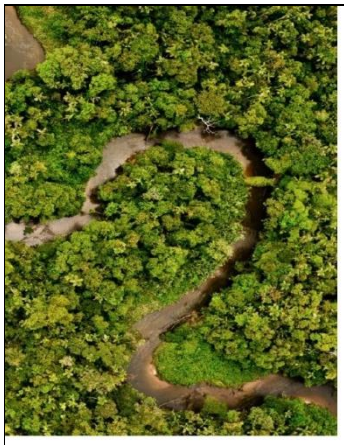


Acknowledgement

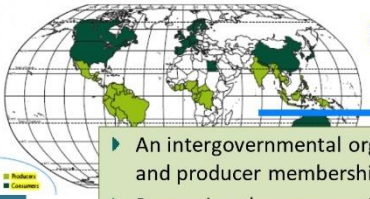
Dr. H. Mochamad Ridwan Kamil, S.T., M.U.D.,
Governor of West Java Province
Ir. Wiratno, M.Sc
DG, Biodiversity and Ecosystems Conservation, MoEF, Indonesia
Dr. Hans Dencker Thultstrup
Senior Program Specialist, representing the Director of AP UNESCO
Mr. Wasja Acting Director of GGPNP

Speakers and resource persons:
Mr. Wahjudi Wardojo
Senior Advisor to the Minister of Environment & Forestry,
Prof. Dr. Ir. Y. Purwanto, DEA & Dr. Hari Nugroho
MAB National Committee, Indonesia
Ms. Indra Exploitasia
Director, BiodiversityConservation, MoEF, Indonesia
Dr. Ismet Khaeruddin, Prof. Yongyut Trisurat, Mr. Wahju Rudianto

Dr. Boen Purnama & Ir. Adi Susmianto, M.Sc, Moderator
Dr Hiras Sidabutar & Dr. Aulia Aruan, Rapporteur

The Donor of ITTO project PD 777/15: Government of Japan

Slide 3



ational Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

- An intergovernmental organization established in 1986; 73 members – consumer and producer memberships ; HQs – Yokohama, Japan; 30 Staff members
- Promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources – Policy & Project Work

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Slide 4

ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests

- Joint effort between ITTO and IUCN in 2009
- Designed to assist forest stakeholders in conserving biodiversity in tropical production forests - **11 Principles, 46 Guidelines**, Priority actions
- Many cases, can be equally applied to other types of forest ecosystems

A selection of Guidelines

- Establish a forest management plan in which biodiversity conservation objectives are clearly and explicitly identified for each area of forest under management
- Raise public and political awareness on international/national laws and disseminate biodiversity information and strategies using various media.
- Improve ecological knowledge to ensure that forest management enhances or maintains biodiversity and ensures forest functions: the local occurrence of species or habitats of special conservation concern and species that perform vital ecological functions

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	Project identifier	Short title	Country
1	PD 456/07	Capacity-building for sustainable forest management and conservation in the Congo Basin	Cameroon, Central African Republic, the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon
2	PD 577/10	Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex	Cambodia, Thailand
3	PD 601/11	Mangrove ecosystem conservation in the northwestern Peru biosphere reserve	Peru
4	PD 617/11	Transboundary biodiversity conservation in the Betung Kerihun National Park	Indonesia, Malaysia
5	PD 635/12	Buffer zone management of the Pulong Tau National Park with local communities	Malaysia
6	PD 668/12	Integrated natural resource management in the Tacaná Volcano range	Guatemala, Mexico
7	PD 710/13	The conservation of selected high-value indigenous species in Sumatra	Indonesia
8	PPD 165/12	The rehabilitation and sustainable forest management of sacred forests at Ramsar sites 1017 and 1018	Benin
9	PP-A/50-296	Capacity-building in the Congo Basin for sustainable forest management and use of satellite imagery	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda
10	PP-A/47-266	Capacity building of Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization member countries in managing Amazonian forests	Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela
11	PD 723/13	Transboundary biodiversity conservation in the Tanintharyi Range	Myanmar
12	PD 696/13	Community-based restoration and sustainable forest management in mangrove forests of the Rewa Delta	Fiji
13	PD 741/14	Capacity-building for sustainable forest management in tropical dry forests on the north coast of Peru	Peru
14	PD 754/14	Restoration and sustainable forest management of sacred forests at Ramsar sites 1017 and 1018	Benin
15	PD 765/14	Developing a forest landscape restoration programme based on ITTO guidelines	Guatemala
16	PD 777/15	Restoration of Cibodas Biosphere Reserve involving local stakeholders	Indonesia

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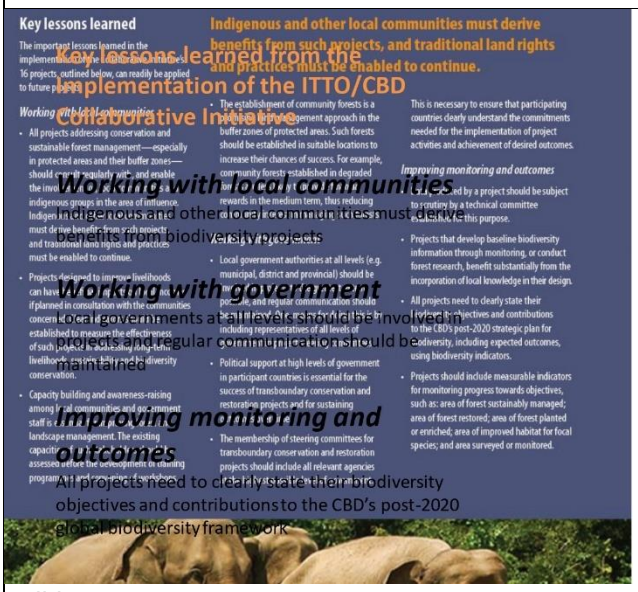

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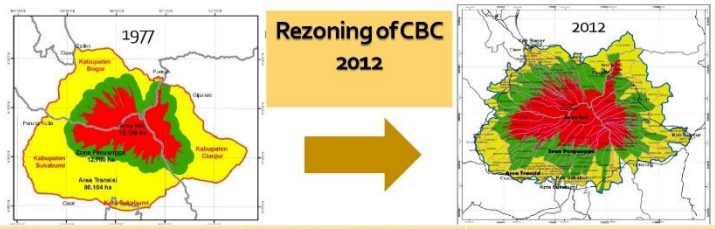

1977	Description	2012
108,000 ha	**Total area**	**167,000 ha**
Taman Nasional Gunung Gede Pangrango : **15,196 ha**	**① Core Area**	TNGGP, TWA+CA Telaga Warna, dan TWA Jember: **24,500 ha**
12,700 ha	**② Buffer Zone**	54,800 ha
80,000 ha	**③Transition Area**	87,700 ha
Jalan Provinsi	Batas	Batas 54 Village
54 Village	Number of villages in Buffer	58 Village
74 Village	Number of villages in Transition	89 Village

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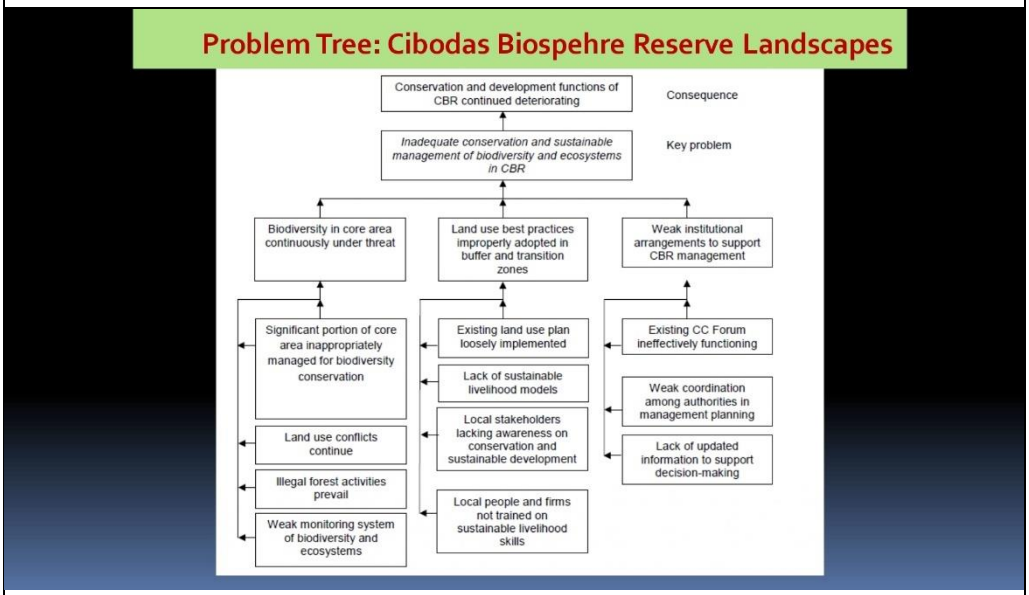

Slide 10

Slide 11




Slide 12

Slide 13

Slide 14

re Reserve: Way Forward

e Cibodas Biosphere Reserve
ementation of the Integrated

nd governance in the CBR
vital; a plan to assess governance
and resilience

- Enhance good public-private partnerships; Improvement in Buffer Zones and Transition Areas (One Village, One Product).

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ITTO International Tropical Timber Organization

Sustaining Tropical Forests

Closing Remarks

- Tropical forests are critical components towards meeting global biodiversity and climate goals
- Need to enhance the balance between conservation goals and local needs for resources that support livelihoods: Need to upscale from inspirational examples in the Asia-Pacific Region
- Inspiring Program of UNESCO MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE (MAB): To balance conflicting goals between conservation and socio-economic development and maintain the noble values of a nation's culture
- Looking forward to increasing MAB partnerships in the Asia-Pacific Region

Taman Nasional Gunung GEDEPANGRANGO

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c. Opening Speech by Head of West Java Provincial Forestry Agency, representing the Governor of West Java Province

Bismillaahirrohmaanniirrohiim,

Assalaamu'alaikum Warahmatullaahi Wabarokaatuh

First of all, let's say Thanks to Allah Ta'ala, who has been giving us guidance, happiness, healthy, and mercy, so we can attend and participate in this event without any obstacles.

- The Honorable **Dr. H. Mochamad Ridwan Kamil, S.T., M.U.D**., Governor of West Java Province.
- The Honorable **Ir. Wiratno, MSc**, Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE), Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia.
- The Honorable **Mr. Wasja**, Acting Director of Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park
- The Honorable **Dr. Hwan Ok Ma**, ITTO Projects Manager, representing ITTO Executive Director.
- The Honorable **Dr. Hans Dencker Thulstrup**, representing the Director of Asia Pacific of UNESCO
- Resource Persons,
- Moderator and rapporteur,
- All attendees

Good morning and best wishes for all of us.

In 1977, UNESCO designated the Gunung Gede Pangrango area as the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve, and the institution was formed in 2010 by the Governor of West Java through decree no. 5222.51/Kep.157-BKPPW 1/2010 concerning Coordination and Communication Forum for the Management of the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve, dated on January 21, 2010.

The forum's member coming from the Central Government, Provincial/District/City Governments, Universities, NGOs, Private, and Community. There are 3 commissions, which included:

1) Conservation, Education & Research
2) Community Development, and
3) Sustainable Development

Based on the Grand Agreement between the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park in 2011, ITTO through the "Developing Collaborative Management of Cibodas Biosphere Reserve, West Java" activity ITTO TFL-PD 019/10 Rev. 2 (M), GGPNP as Executing Agency provides support for the improvement and management of CBC. The results of the following activities: Integrated Strategic Management Plan (ISMP) Cibodas Biosphere Reserve period of 2013 – 2018, Re-Zonation of CBC Area and Institutional Improvement of CBC. It has been reported to UNESCO in the periodic Review of Cibodas Biosphere Reserve in 2013 through the Indonesian MAB national committee.

The Coordination Meeting of the Coordination and Communication Forum for the Management of the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve is held once a year with the aim of program synergy for all parties to manage the CBC.

The results are:

1) The West Java Provincial Government through the 2013-2017 regional thematic RPJMD has provided budget for the management of the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve.
2) In 2016, related to branding development, there were given the certificates of CBC on the product certification for 5 products. It was given to the local community groups in the Cianjur area, included:
   - ✓ Kelompok Tani Mandiri Sarongge (organic farming)
   - ✓ Kelompok Kartini Sarongge (environmentally friendly soap)
   - ✓ Kelompok Indung Nyalindung (Instant Dry Soup)
   - ✓ Koperasi Edelweis (Eco-friendly lodging)
   - ✓ Sangga Buana Hotel and Convention (Eco-friendly Hotel)

3) In 2018, the Governor of West Java issued on the Decree of the Governor of West Java number: 522.51/Kep.1397-Prodi/2018 concerning the Coordination and Communication Forum for the Management of the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve to replace the previous decision considering that some of the nomenclature had changed.
4) To support CBC Management, it was received International Grants of the ITTO PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F) Project with the activity title "Accelerating Restoration of Cibodas Biosphere Reserve (CBR) Functions through Proper Management of Landscapes Involving Local Stakeholders". This activity is implemented about three years, since September 2018.
5) In preparation for the periodic review of the Cibodas biosphere reserve in 2023, we urge the parties in the coordination and communication forum for the management of the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve to synergize the program and report, what has been done in each fields, to the secretariat of the forum at Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park.

Finally, on behalf of the West Java provincial government, we fully support the concept of a Biosphere Reserve, namely harmonization between nature and humans in a unified landscape, especially the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve in Cianjur, Sukabumi and Bogor districts, West Java Province.

Respectable ladies and gentleman,

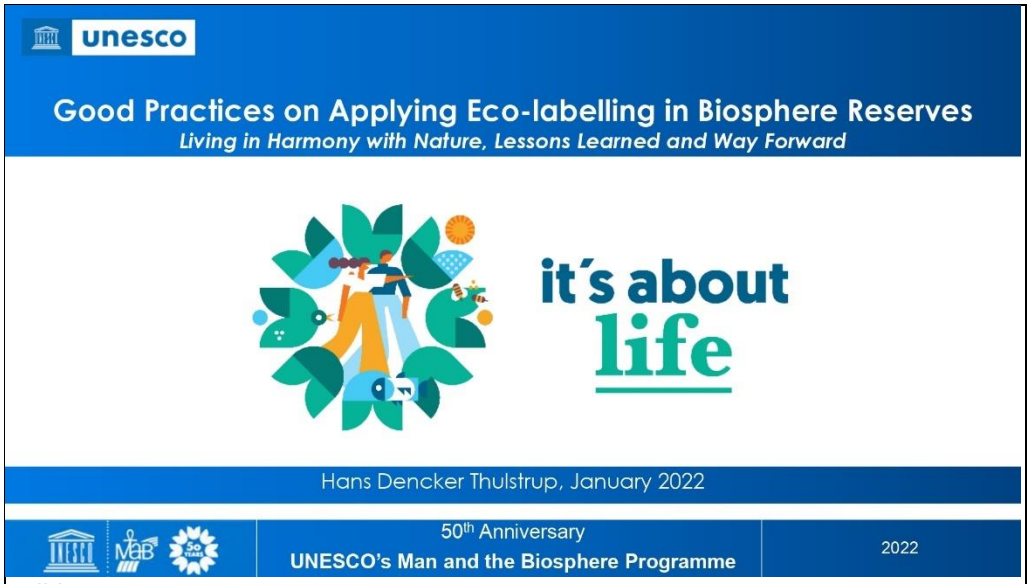
I would like to express my appreciation to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia and International Tropical Timber Organization to hold this valuable workshop on Biosphere Reserve in Asia Pacific Region.

Congratulation and enjoy the workshop.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warohmatullah Wabarakatuh.

Ir. Epi Kustiawan M.P

d. Opening Speech by Director of Asia-Pacific UNESCO



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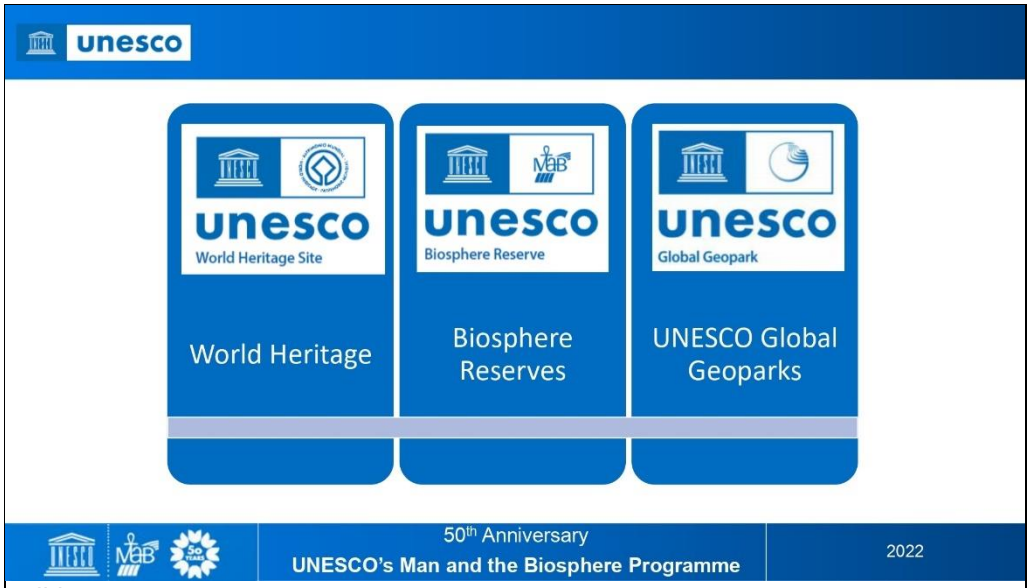

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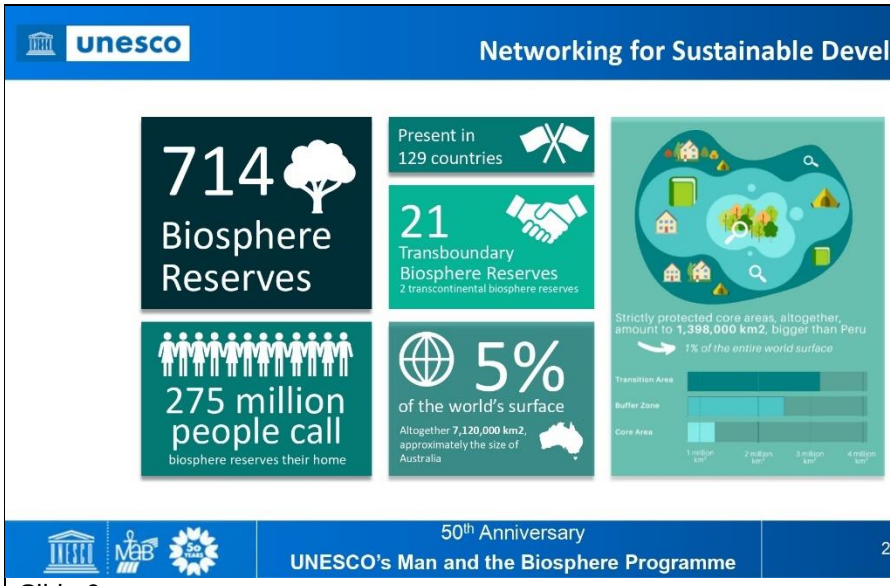

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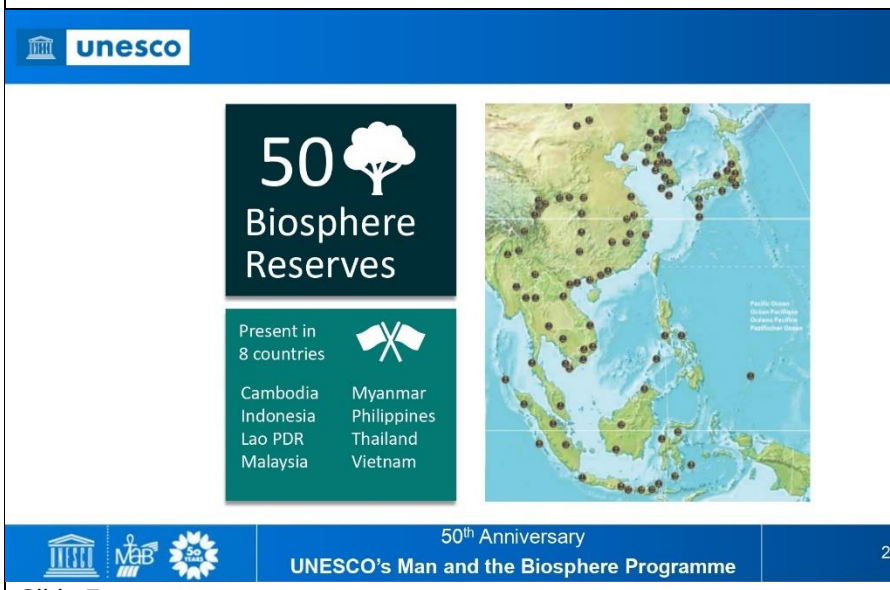

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- … a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

- The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.
- WNBR: the places where local development agenda are connected and contributing Agenda 2030 and specific SDGs and targets.

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UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme
2022

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- BRs conserve biodiversity and promote sustainable development to benefits local people.
- BRs promote green/sustainable/social economy initiatives.

- BRs establish partnerships with educational and training institutions, especially UNESCO Centers and Associated schools, to undertake education, training and capacity building activities.
- Identify and disseminate good practices for sustainable development.

- Observatories for climate change research, monitoring, mitigation and adaptation, including in support of the UNFCCC COP21 Paris Agreement.
- Identify, and disseminate good practices.

- BRs undertake research and ensure the long-term conservation of the socio-ecological systems.
- BRs work on restoration and appropriate management of degraded ecosystems.
- BRs identify, and disseminate good practices for sustainable development, and identify and eliminate unsustainable practices

- Establish alliances at local, regional, international levels for biodiversity and geology conservation.
- Create and implement twinning arrangements between diverse sites in different countries.
- Designate and implement transboundary BRs (TBRs).

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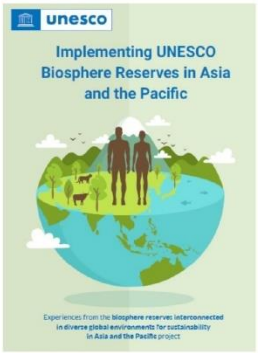
A **new UNESCO publication** based on three **practical guidelines** on priority issues requested by the MAB community in Asia and the Pacific.

- **A Standard Framework for Biosphere Reserve Management Informed by Sustainability Science**; https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000373538
- **Eco-labelling Guidelines for Biosphere Reserve Management**. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000373540
- **Biosphere Reserve Zonation in Asia and the Pacific: Legal Context and Perspective** https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000373541



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2022

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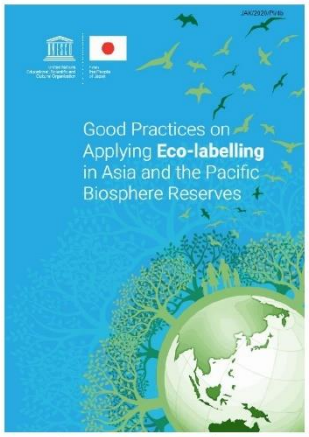

- …explores a number of the benefits that can be gained from implementing an **eco-labelling programme**. Information is intended for producers and services providers, Biosphere Reserves and consumers.
- …arranges information into three different tiers of labelling schemes, allowing Biosphere Reserve managers and other stakeholders to select the one that would best meet their specific needs and capacity.

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Elements to Consider for BR Labelling Development

Why?	Objectives of establishing eco-labelling
What?	• Product and services • Product life-cycles • Activities within BR, including ecotourism • Existing national standards/criteria
Who?	• Relevant stakeholders • Label ownership and management (including verification and monitoring) • Target markets for product and services
Where?	BR geographical boundary or other selected boundary for applying the label
How?	• Verification and monitoring procedure • Funding scheme • Membership scheme (if any)

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Benefits

Tier 1 Destination Label	Tier 2 Quality Label	Tier 3 Professional Certification Label
• Strong association with BR image. • Logo will be more recognizable to wider market audience.	• Strong eco-friendly image for products/ services. • Encourages continual improvement and innovation. • Increases environmental awareness.	• Sense of pride for producers and consumers. • Quality standards are widely recognized by national and international markets. • Stronger marketing and promotional strategy • Highly committed to minimizing negative environmental impacts.

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Benefits for stakeholders

For producers and service providers

- Securing eco-labels for their products and services improves the image of local producers and service providers, as an eco-label certifies that they care about producing and delivering high-quality products/services, while at the same time enhancing and safeguarding environmental sustainability.
- Additionally, producers and service providers can obtain different methods of support through an eco-labelling scheme, in the form of collective marketing, for instance, or via the creation of a platform that can provide a strong network to help their businesses grow.

For biosphere reserves

- Eco-labelling increases the visibility of a BR by communicating the reserve's values and principles to a wide range of target audiences, both in and around the BR as well as further afield, including potential tourists.
- Well-known labelled products and services automatically promote the biosphere reserve, while eco-labelling also helps to strengthen the local economy by supporting local livelihoods.
- Well-developed eco-labelling schemes also help to ensure that BR resources are better monitored and more responsibly utilized.

For consumers

- Eco-labels enable consumers to choose environmentally-friendly products and services, thereby enforcing the idea that consumers are entitled to make well-informed decisions.
- Eco-labelling is also effective in raising consumers' awareness about biosphere reserves, the origin of products and services, and the importance of environmental protection and sustainability.

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Challenges

Tier 1
Destination Label

- No quality control.
- No revenue generated by the application of the label.
- Less status for the producers and services providers who apply the label.

Tier 2
Quality Label

- There's a need to ensure the capacity of producers and service providers to meet minimum requirements in terms of standard and quality.
- There's a need to raise consumer awareness about green products over cheap products.

Tier 3
Professional Certification Label

- There's a need to ensure the capacity of producers and service providers to meet minimum requirements in terms of standard and quality
- Higher costs, particularly for membership fees.
- Strict requirements and measurements that might be difficult for small producers to achieve.

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Which label is right for my BR?

Tier 1 Destination Labels
Suitable for BRs that have limited resources but which aim to increase their visibility and raise people's awareness about their reserves

Tier-2 Quality Labels
Suitable for BRs that aim to promote local environmentally friendly products and services, which are specifically associated with their respective reserve

Tier-3 Professional Certification Labels
Primarily aimed at BRs that wish to promote local environmentally friendly products and services that are verified by a third-party professional certification agency

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Examples of Logo from other BR

Sea salt products produced by one of major salt farms company in Shinan Dadohae BR, Republic of Korea
© Suk-Kyung Shim

Logo and product from Rhon BR, Germany
© http://www.rhoenwiese.de/

Reserva Mundial de la Biosfera LA PALMA

La Palma BR, Spain

GEORGIAN BAY BIOSPHERE MNIDOO GAMII

Georgian Bay BR, Canada

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Mae Sa-Kog Ma BR, Thailand.

Women of the Pong Krai Village's Blue Vanda Community Enterprise.

Cibodas BR, Indonesia

A group of women entrepreneur of home industry of soap, dried food and handicrafts using local materials

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Advancing the role of women as Biosphere Reserve entrepreneurs

- Engage local community in and around the site through a product branding.
- The branding project as part of an overarching local community development programme, which includes alternative income and skills development.
- A group of women were trained in home industry business practices as well as production process using local materials.
- Not only it has given a chance for women to contribute to their family income and improve their livelihood, it is also giving a more significant role to the women in the family.

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Thank you!
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e. Opening Speech by DG of Natural Resources and Ecosystems Conservation

Bismillaahirrohmaanniirrohiim,

The honorable

1. Dr. H. Mochamad Ridwan Kamil, S.T., M.U.D., Governor of West Java Province
2. Dr. Hwan Ok Ma, ITTO Projects Manager, representing the Executive Director
3. Dr. Hans Dencker Thultstrup, Senior Program Specialist, representing the Director of Asia Pacific UNESCO
4. Resource Persons
5. Moderator and rapporteur
6. All attendees.

Assalaamu'alaikum Warahmatullaahi Wabarokaatuh

Good morning and best wishes for all of us.

Firstly, let's us offer praise and gratitude to the God Almighty for our health and opportunity which given to us, so that we can meet in this hybrid workshop/meeting, in Workshop on "Empowering Forestry Communities in Sustainable Management of Biosphere Reserves inthe Asia-Pacific Region".

I would like to welcome and express my gratitude to the participants who have spared the time between your busy day to attend this workshop. At this moment, I would also introduce me, Wiratno, charged as the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE).

Ladies and Gentlemen

Indonesia has five hundred and sixty (560) designated conservation areas spread throughout all provinces of the country, covering a total area of twenty-seven point four (27.4) million hectares, of which five point three (5.3) million hectares are marine conservation areas, with the remaining twenty-two point one (22.1) million hectares classified as terrestrial Conservation Forest.

Some conservation areas in Indonesia have been recognized globally, with six World Heritage sites; forty-two as core area of Biosphere Reserves; seven ASEAN Heritage sites and seven Ramsar sites. This global recognition is evidence of the significant value of Indonesia's forests to the world.

And until last year, Indonesia has established 19 biosphere reserves, covering a total area of nearly 30 million hectares or around 25% of the forest land area of the country. One of these reserves is Cibodas Biosphere Reserve (CBR) which is considered as a reference for good biosphere reserve management in Indonesia despite the weaknesses and threats of the CBR management that persist.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

A large proportion of Indonesia's population still remains significantly dependent on forest resources. Of the seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-four (74,954) villages in Indonesia, more than twenty-five thousand eight hundred (25,800) villages, or thirty-four (34) percent of the total, live in or at the fringes of the Forest Area. There are six thousand three hundred and eighty-one (6,381) villages located inside or at the fringes of the nearly twenty-two (22) million hectares of Conservation Forest, with a significant proportion of the population of these villages dependent on forest resources for their livelihoods.

New paradigm in managing conservation forest including how to deal with community has been taken by Directorate General of Conservation on Nature Resources and Ecosystem. Community is positioned as the subject or main actor in various models of area management, development of buffer zones through ecotourism, utilization, forest area patrols, guarding of forest areas, regional restoration, fire control, captive breeding, human-animal conflict resolution, illegal poaching prevention, and trade on wild fauna and flora.

The Directorate General of Conservation on Nature Resources and Ecosystem collaborate with villages and community groups. Only in groups, group values can be built, for example mutual cooperation, togetherness, cooperation, and joint responsibility in order to build group's

common goals and joint learning. Indirectly, this model can encourage implementation and strengthen the principles of democracy at the local level.

Tangkahan eco-tourism managed by Tangkahan Tourism Agency in Gunung Leuser NP - Langkat Regency (as a part of Indonesian Biosphere Reserve) - adjacent with Bukit Lawang tourism object which has survived for 17 years, as well as in Betung Kerihun Danau Sentarum National Park, Lore Lindu National Park, Gunung Tunak Nature Recreation Park, Rinjani Nationak Park, Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park, as a part of Indonesian Biosphere Reserve. This real evidences of how the community is positioned as a subject, and they are proven to be able to manage the forest and improve the local economy and the welfare of their village.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this opportunity, allow me to express my gratitude and high appreciation to ITTO who is still committed to helping the Government of Indonesia, especially on the management of the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve through the international cooperation between ITTO, the Government of Indonesia and the Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park.

Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park is one of the core area of the Cibodas Biosphere Reserve (CBR) which has an important role in the life support system that is beneficial to the wider community.

This ITTO project is one of the efforts to support the function of GGPNP as the core area of the CBR which must be maintained for its beneficial value, both landscape, environmental services and natural potential for the community. With greater challenges ahead, it is hoped that the implementation of the ITTO Project can answer the challenges and provide value for the wider community and various layers in the CBR.

It has been widely realized that biosphere reserve is a powerful concept for conservation and sustainable development through involvement of multiple stakeholders yet problems on implementation of the concept are prevalent.

Indeed, the institutions and managers of biosphere reserves in the Asia-Pacific region have gained considerable experience in the management of the reserves, some successful and some failing; the lessons learned from the reserves management operations must be also substantial. These experience and lessons are worth sharing among the managers through a gathering event as an effective learning process.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this opportunity, also allow me to express a deep gratitude to ITTO for providing cooperation support on CBR management in Indonesia through this project. Much gratitude we also address to the Project Management Unit and team, as well as the event organizer, Steering Committee and Organizing Committee of this workshop to organize this event to share and learned from the Asia Pacific region. And also the rest of invitee which participate to the workshop.

Finally, my biggest hope that the workshop could formulate a package of recommendations as an outcome that can smooth and accelerate the biosphere reserve management in the Asia Pasific region. Also, meet the completion time, and fulfil the workshop objective's.

Have a fruitful discussion.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warohmatullohi Wabarokatuh

Warm Regards & Thank You,

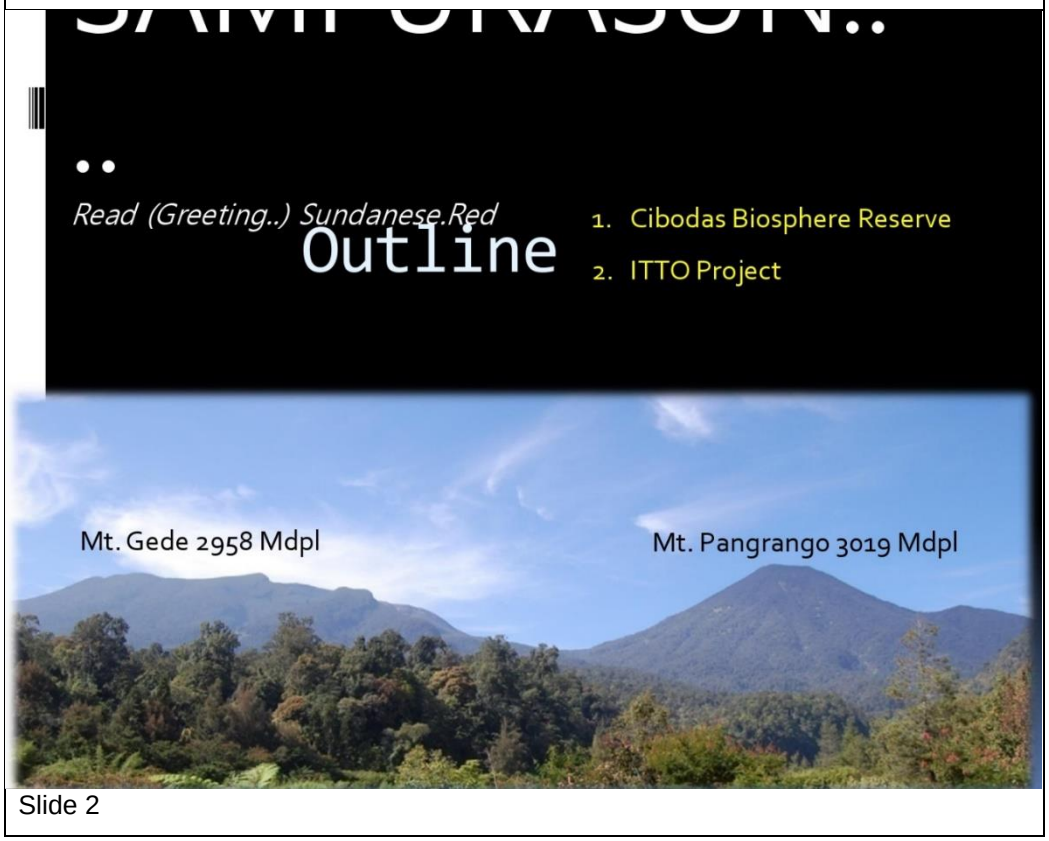
Director **General,**

Ir. Wiratno, M.Sc

5.5. Papers on Biosphere Reserves

a. Progress in Implementation of ITTO Project PD 777/15 Rev. 3 (F): Achievements and Lesson Learned by Ade Bagja Hidayat

Slide 1



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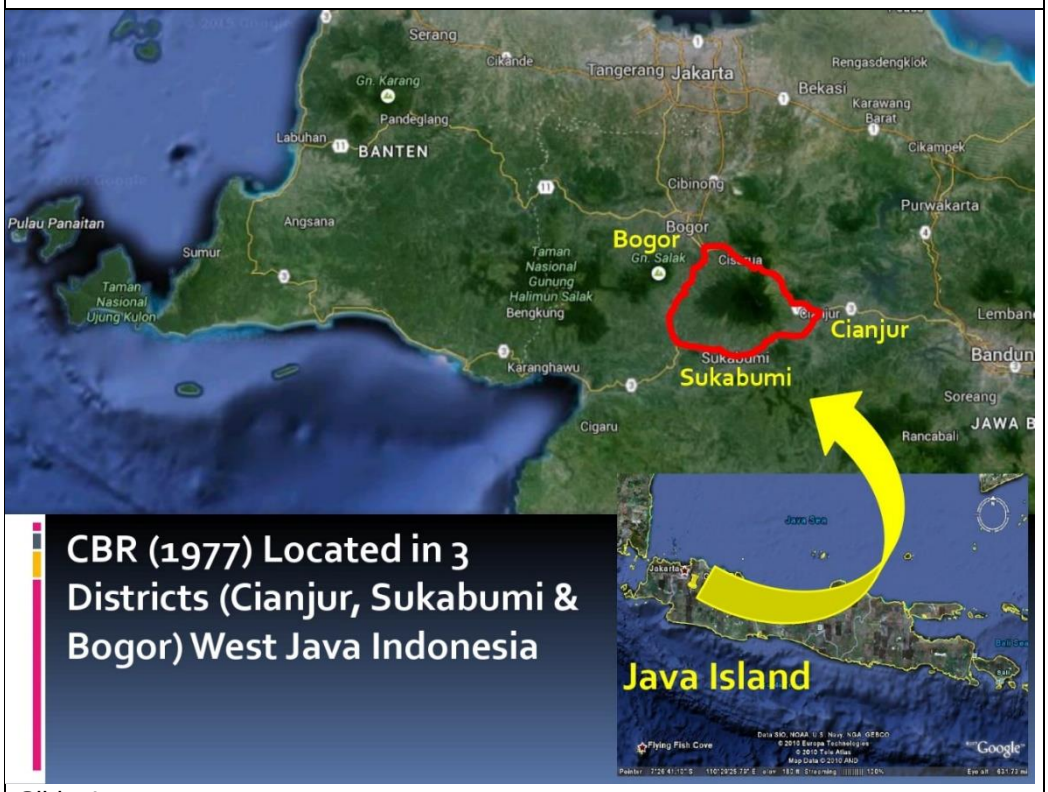

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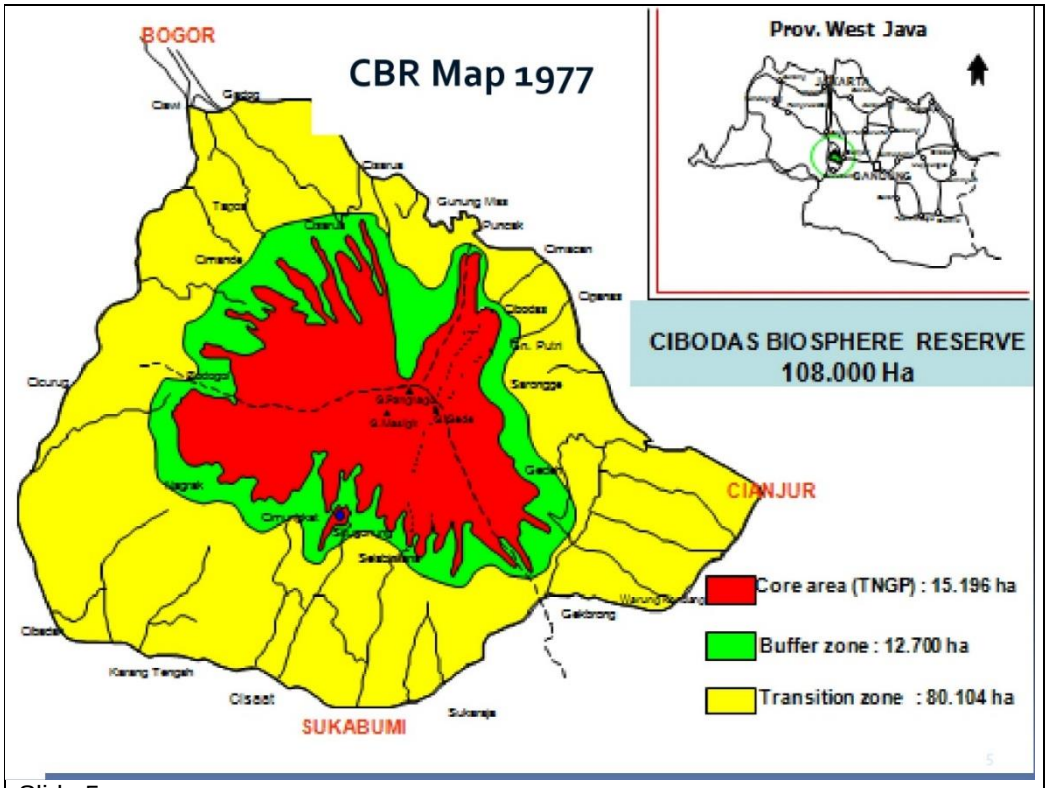

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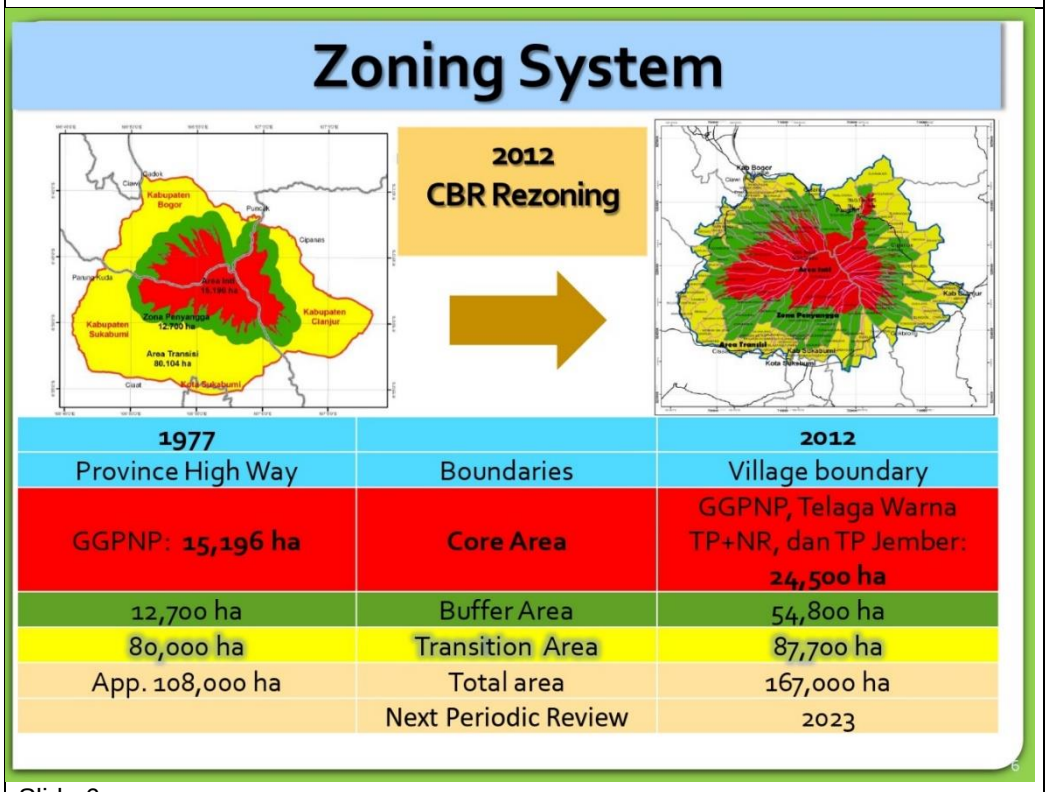

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ITTO PD 777/15 Rev.3 (F)

2. ITTO PROJECT ON CIBODAS BR

West Java- Indonesia

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Grand Agreement

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

PROJECT AGREEMENT

PD 777/15 Rev.3 (F)

"ACCELERATING THE RESTORATION OF CIBODAS BIOSPHERE RESERVE (CBR) FUNCTIONS THROUGH PROPER MANAGEMENT OF LANDSCAPES INVOLVING LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS"

between

THE INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)

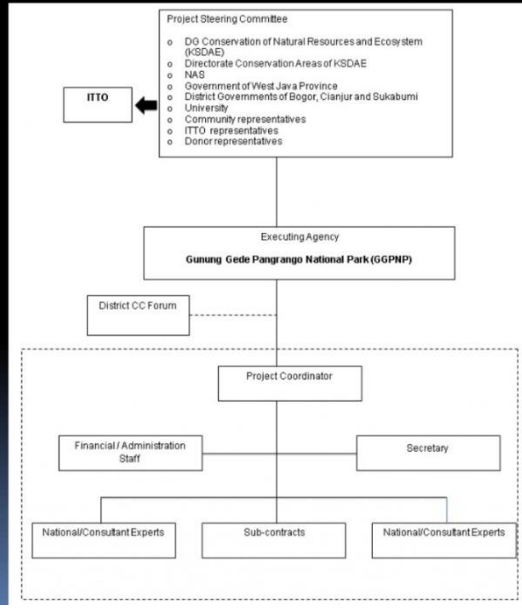
and

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

and

THE GUNUNG GEDE PANGRANGO NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY (GGPNP), DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMCONSERVATION (KSDAE), MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY (MOEF)

Project Management Unit (PMU)



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Development objective

To contribute to restoring the conservation and development functions of CBR

Specific objective

To improve conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystems in CBR through implementation of the Integrated Strategic Management Plan

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Activity 1.1. To enrich biodiversity on lands managed under monoculture silviculture system through planting of suitable diverse plant and tree species.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
1.1	**1 biodiversity enrichment model on 5 ha of land designed in Year 1 and implemented since Year 2**	1. Established 3 demo plot (7 ha) with Local Communities Maju Jaya Forest Farmer Group at Pasir hantap & Selabintana Sukabumi supported by ITTO 2. 8 ha Voluntary Planting by Local Communities (3 district) 3. 50 Ha planting by Local Communities Supported by Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (GOI) 4. Totally 65 Ha Planted in Core Area

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Activity 1.2. To resolve land conflict with farmers by employing a win-win solution and replant the lands with diverse species of plants and trees.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
1.2	**A win-win land conflict resolution model identified in Year 1 and applied since Year 2**	1. 3 ha in the GGPNP area (Cianjur) the land is abandoned by 2 Forest Farmer Groups (Gerbi Lestari & Remaja Tani) Cianjur 2. 3,9 ha planting by 2 Forest Farmer Groups (Gerbi Lestari & Tani Remaja) Cianjur 3. Giving stimulant: 3 cows (Remaja Tani FFG) and 200 stems of Citrus limo (Gerbi Lestari FFG)

Slide 14




Activity 1.3. To enhance capacity in core area protection by involving local communities in forest patrol operations and providing essential facilities.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
1.3	**60 community members trained on skills for monitoring of forest patrol operations**	Capacity Building for 60 Members (consist of 43 field officers and 17 Community Forestry Partners/MMPs as training participants) on data collection and recording using the SMART system.

Slide 15

Activity 1.4. To put in place a sound monitoring system of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
1.4	**A sound monitoring system for biodiversity and ecosystem developed in Year 1 and applied since Year 2**	1. Providing (*Javan Leopard, Javan Gibbon & Javan Hawk Eagle*) Monitoring tools such as : Camera Trap, Flir Scout, Binocular and Database tools. 2. Revitalize Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for monitoring Biodiversity with Experts and Academics

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Activity 2.1. To review implementation of existing land use plan and provide recommendations for repairing follow up actions.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
2.1	**Actual land use practices in buffer and transition zones documented and evaluated in Year 1**	analyzes the policy direction for the management of the CBR which was prepared in 2012 through the Integrated Strategic Management Plan (ISMP). Then compare with the District Spatial Planning (RTRW) and the real conditions in the field; in 3 CBR zones namely core area, buffer area and transition area. The result of the document is submitted to GGPNP and Forum on Coordination and Communication for the CBR Management (FKKPCBC). the document becomes a material consideration for all parties, including GGPNP, in preparing the Five-year GGPNP Management Plan and District RTRW, also Action Plan for FKKPCBC

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Activity 2.2. To establish sustainable livelihood models for demonstration and training in collaboration with local communities and private firms.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
2.2	**6 sustainable livelihood models identified in Year 1 and established in Years 2-3 in 3 districts**	Identified & Established 6 Sustainalbe Business Modesl: 1. FFG of Wangun Jaya, Bogor, → Goat Farming (Fattening and Breeding) first 37 Goats → now 76 Goat = 110,000,000 IDR 2. FFG of LBC Lestari, Bogor, → Honey Bee (Trigona/Stingless bee). First 185 Colonies → now 235 Colonies & honey benefit 7,170,000.00 IDR 3. FFG of Tunas Bangsa, Sukabumi, → Goat Farming (Fattening) first 37 Goats → Now 32 Goats and 12 have died from pestiside posioning. 4. FFG of Lestari Alam Sejahtera, → Goat Farming (Fattening) First 33 Goats → 29 Goats and selling Benefit 8,000,000 IDR 5. Koperasi of Sugih Makmur, Cianjur, → Goat Farming (Fattening) Fisrt 27 Goats → 32 Goats and selling Benefit 3,000,000 IDR 6. FFG of Hejo Cipruk, Cianjur, → Build a Guest House (Agriculture Tourism). > 19,000,000 IDR by Selling Package

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Activity 2.3. To increase awareness on conservation and sustainable development through intensive dialogues with local stakeholders and dissemination of attractive, easy to read printed materials.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
2.3	12 dialogues organized at sub-district level in Years 1-3 each involving 10-15 villages	1. On 2018 there was a dialogue with local community in Kampung Sarongge, Village of Ciputri, Cianjur on Festival Sarongge. 2. On 2019, there were 2 dialogues with local community (Koperasi Sugih Makmur) in Kampung Sarongge collaborated with the Pakuan University of Bogor, and in Pasir Hantap village, Sukabumi dictrict in line with the program of GGPNP. 3. 2020 and 2021, there were 9 dialogues with local community organized in Cianjur, Sukabumi and Bogor districts.

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Activity 2.4. To train local people and stakeholders on skills needed to develop sustainable livelihood projects.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
2.4	300 reps of beneficiaries trained on sustainable livelihood skills in Years 2-3	This activity have been completed on July 2020, divided on to 8 of trainings and field practice observation for local community by: 1. Honey Bee Experts from Madu Pak Lebah Comp. Bogor 2. Goat Experts from Happy Farm (domba) Bogor 3. Expert for Homestay, Bogor 4. Expert Community Development, Garut 5. Expert for Project and bussines management, Bogor 6. Expert for Marketing strategy, Sukabumi Training beneficiaries are about 295 participants from 8 local farmer groups, included > 15% women involved. Including 1 women group (Indung Women Grup, Cianjur). The Training Conducted in Pandemic with Using Medical Mask, Social Distancing, Use Hand sanitazer, etc.

Slide 20




Activity 3.1. To establish and operate Comunication and Coordination Forum at district level.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
3.1	CC Forum at 3 districts established in Year 1 and operational since Year 2	1. Coordination Meeting on December 2019 (output was revision the West Java Governor's Decree previously) 2. Established a revised of West Java Governor's Decree (2020) on Forum for Communication and Coordination on CBR Management (FCCCBRM) with updated on the active members and new nomenclature name of regional government for 3 District (Cianjur, Sukabumi & Bogor) area. 3. On Jun2021, established Decree of Cianjur's District on working group (Pokja) on CBR Management in the Cianjur Region as a Field Implementation from the FCCCBRM.

Slide 21

Activity 3.2. To organize three district workshops on management/ development planning.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
3.2	3 district workshops on management planning organized in Years 1-3	This activity was modified to a Socialization of ITTO PD 777's program activity, Socialization for Governoor of West Java Decree (2018) for Forum of Communication and Coordination CBR Management and has been done in Year 1 (2018)

Slide 22

Activity 3.3. To install and operate a publicly accessible CBR information system.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
3.3	CBR information system installed in Year 1 and operational since Year 2	1. The website www.itto-cbr.id was launched. 2. Developed a film documenter on Management of Cibodas Biosphere Reserveonon FY 1. 3. Established social media (FB and IG); https://www.facebook.com/itto.c.reserve, and https://instagram.com/cibodas_biosphere.reserve

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Activity 3.4. To learn lessons and experience from other biosphere reserve.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
3.4	Learning of lessons and experience from other reserves conducted in Years 1-3	1. **Participated on the International event of Asia Pacific Forestry Week (APFW) 2019 in Incheon, Korea dated 17 – 21 June 2019.** 2. **Participated on some webinar International meetings, such as the 13th Southeast Asian Biosphere Reserves Network/SeaBRnet) Meeting: "Ecosystem Services and Community Empowerment towards Sustainable Biosphere Reserve Management" on June 2020; Biosphere Reserve Innovation for a New Sustainability 'SeaBRnet Responses to the Covid-19 Pandemic' on July 2020; The 2nd of the UNESCO webinar meeting "The UNESCO Water Family in Asia & the Pacific responds to the Covid-19 pandemic: The Answers are in the Water" on 2020, etc.** 3. **Share and learning experience on Biosphere Reserve Managament with the Gunung Merapi Merbabu Menoreh BR in Special Region of Yogyakarta Province on August 2020.**

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Activity 3.4. To learn lessons and experience from other biosphere reserve.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
3.4	Learning of lessons and experience from other reserves conducted in Years 1-3	4. **Share and learning experience on Biosphere Reserve Managament with the** Wakatobi National Park (Wakatobi BR) Bau-bau Sulawesi on October 2020 (GOI & ITTO) 5. **Share and learning experience on Biosphere Reserve Managament with the** Tambora National Park (Saleh Moyo Tambora BR) Sumba on October 2020 (GOI) 6. **Share and learning experience on Biosphere Reserve Managament with the** Bunaken National Park (New BR 2020 → Bunaken Tangkoko Minahasa BR, Manado on November 2020 (GOI) 7. **PMU was already registered on the XV World Forestry Congress (WFC) in South Korea.** 8. **participated on the SeaBRnet meeting in Lombok as a (one of) speaker, West Nusa Tenggara Province on November 2021.**

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Activity 3.4. To learn lessons and experience from other biosphere reserve.

Output	Measureable Indicator	Results
3.4	Learning of lessons and experience from other reserves conducted in Years 1-3	9. **Plan to conduct** "Empowering forestry communities in sustainable management of biosphere reserves in the Asia-Pacific region" Workshop on January 2022.

Slide 26

Extra Activities during pandemic 2020
Collaborated with the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) Indonesia (Now BRIN)

1. **Capacity Building On The Training Of Hand Sanitizer Production For Local Communities (Virtually)**
2. **Disinfectant Production And Bio-prospecting Training for Local Communities (Virtually)**
3. **Distributed Hand Sanitizer To The Local Community Surrounding The CBR**

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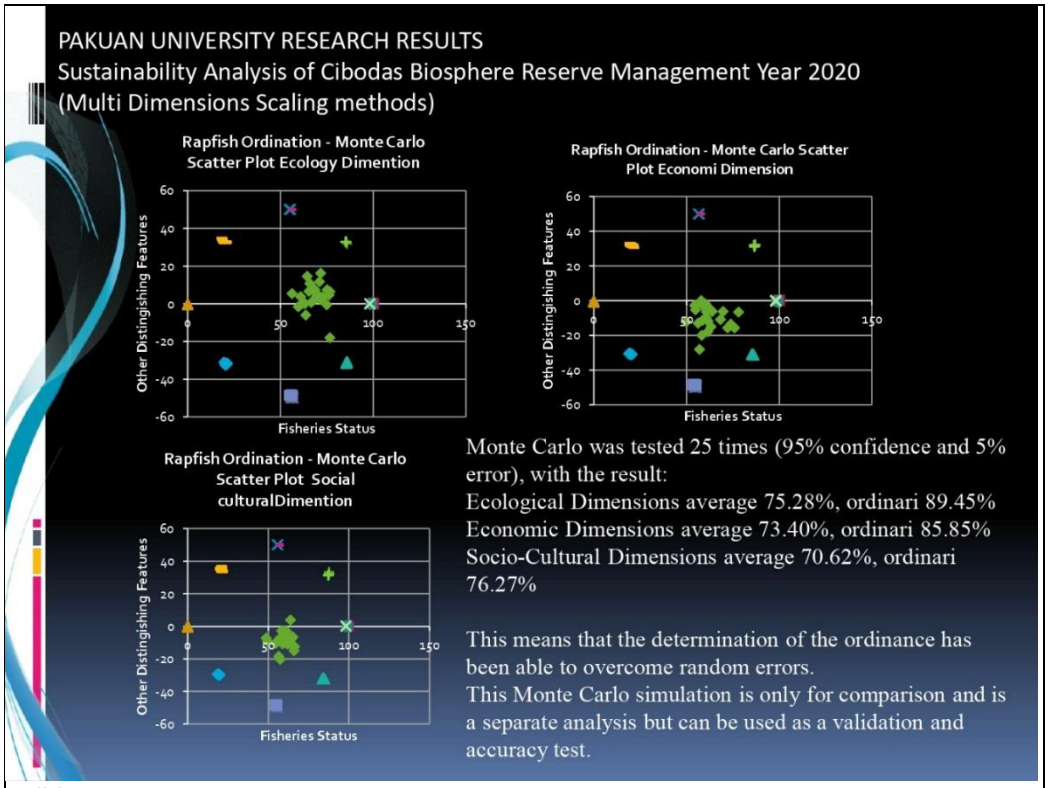
Extra Activities (August 2021 – February 2022)

No	Description	Time plan						Other remarks
		Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	
1	Purchasing equipment of radio communication unit for Resort of Sarongge				done			Revitalize a community Radio
2	Preparation and published on technical reports of 3 outputs			lombok				Desimination in SeaBRnet 13 in Lombok
3	Preparation and Published on Technical Manual				On process	On process	On process	Biodiversity Monitoring manual, CBC manual
4	Dialog with local community and local Government in 3 districts	Sukabumi	Cibodas			Bogor		1. Situgunung 2. Volunteer 3. Honey Bee training
5	Demontrantion Plot on restoration in core area (3 Ha)			selabintana				Nov 2021 di Resort Selabintana
6	Training on local business for sustainable livelihood model for 2 FFGs (Indung Cjr, Tapak Jagat, Jaga Raksa)			indung	Jaga Raksa, Tapak Jagat			3 tahap : Brain Storming, training & Monitoring
7	International Workshop on CBR					20 Jan		Bogor
8	International/ National Event			15 – 17 Nov				Sea BR net meeting Lombok west nusa tenggara November, 2021
9	Financial Audit of 2021 expends				1 week	2 week	1 week	January and february

Slide 28



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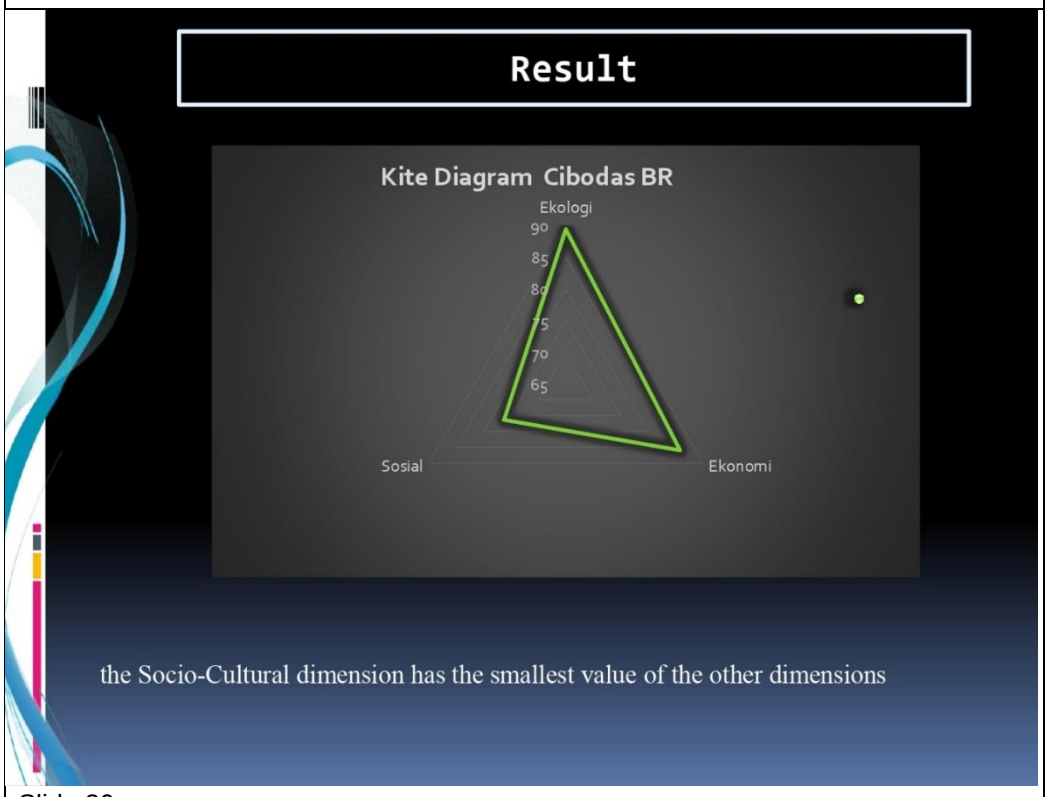

Slide 30




Analitycal Result

- The Rap analysis result on the ecological, economic and socio-cultural dimensions in CBR on sustainability index (SI) value is 75.01 on the scale of 0-100.
- The analysis of leverage attributes result is in the ecological dimension, there is one dominant or sensitive attribute in influencing the sustainability of the CBR, specifically the reduction of disasters.
- The analysis of leverage attributes result on the economic aspect, there is one sensitive characteristic, i.e. the people's economy.
- The result of the analysis of the leverage attributes of the socio-cultural dimension that influence the services of health and education of sustainable development
- The result of the Monte Carlo analysis show that the sustainability index value of the CBR does not experience much difference between the result of the MDS and the Monte Carlo analysis and on the replicates up to 25 scores concentrated on each dimension appear to be clustered, which means that the determination of the scoring on each attribute is correct.
- The kite diagram analysis result of ecological, economic and socio-cultural dimension show that all dimensions show a high sustainability index, it can be concluded that the current management of the CBR is **very sustainable.**

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RECOMENDATION

Sustainability indices of CBR obtained through different analytical procedures and techniques indicated that the index of socio-cultural dimension was lower compared to indices of both economic and ecological dimensions suggesting the urgent need to promote programs and activities on socio-cultural development e.g. access to natural resource, education on sustainable development.

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Hatur Nuhun

THANK YOU.....

the Biosphere Reserve (TOSH):

- Trust
- Opportunity
- Support each other
- Harmonization of nature and humans

Improve & modified from Purwanto, 2018

Slide 33

b. Developing Sustainable Livelihood Sources to Serve as a Strong Incentive for Local Communities to Support Biodiversity Conservation in Biosphere Reserves by Dr. Ismet Khaeruddin

Slide 1

Slide 2




Introduction

Around 70% of protected species (biodiversity) are found outside protected areas.

Protected areas (terrestrial ecosystem) are 27.4 mio ha from 129 mio ha of Indonesia forest

Development and conservation or livelihood and biodiversity have often applied as separate actions or even contradiction in pursuing 'modern' culture or seeking food for the steady growing population of human. This basic premise leads to massive degradation of nature and losses in diversity of live – biodiversity on earth – which would eventually bring catastrophe to the live on earth if nothing change in people thinking and practices.

Integrated landscape: forest – agriculture – village – processing & marketing / city – needs to harmonize and optimize. Think and act as a system. Sustainable agriculture – integrated farming, agroforestry, mix-cropping – have been practices in many ways by smallholder farmers in many countries, including Indonesia. – more species, more diverse and secure of foods sources, more secure livelihood, more carbon sequestered, less external inputs → forest system.

Forests represent an important repository of food and other resources that can play a key role in contributing towards food security, especially if integrated into complex systems that are managed for multiple benefits (T.C.H. Sunderland 2011).

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Sustainable Livelihood

Livelihood: set of activities essential to everyday life that are conducted to secure the necessities of life of themselves and their household – food, water, shelter and clothing (basic necessities)

The activities are usually carried out repeatedly and in a manner that is sustainable and providing of dignity.

Livelihood → whole value chains

Livelihood for majority people in Lore Lindu BR – Forest & Agriculture

Upper stream:

- Availability of resources → quantity (efficient) & quality
- Accessibility of resources to people
- Capacity in management → productive & sustainable

Down stream:

- Processing
- Marketing → fairness

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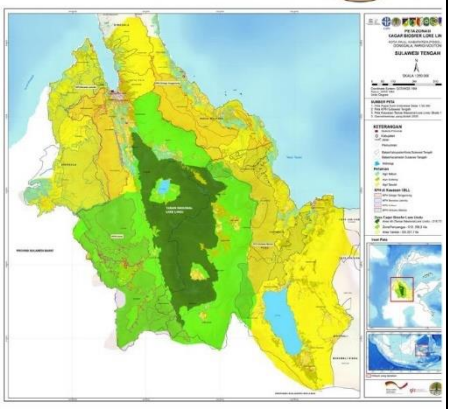
Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve

- Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve established in 1977
- Core Area → Lore Lindu NP (215.733 Ha)
- Buffer Area – (512.259,2 Ha)
- Transition Area (930.357,7 Ha)
- 4 Forest Management Units (FMU Kulawi, FMU Banawa Lalundu, FMU Dolago Tanggunung, FMU Sintuwu Maroso);
- Population > 1 million
- Multiple land use types → different land authority
- Multistakeholder Forum – Governor letter
  - 1st Forum in 2011, 2nd Forum in 2018
  - 3rd Forum in 2021 → Division for Registration and Verification of 'Sustainable' Product from LLBR
  - Logo, 2017
- **No special policy on BR management at national level**



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Access to Resources
Social Forestry

In Lore Lindu National Park → Core Area of Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve

Conservation Partnership

MoEF regulation no. 83 / 2016 on Social Forestry → DG Conservation no. 6 / 2018 on Conservation Partnership and Community Empowerment

Annual Work Plan

↑

Conservation Partnership Agreement

↑

Participatory Planning

(Resources → Status of the Resources → Strategy → Stakeholder → Success) → monitoring on the national park condition

56 Conservation Partnership Agreements from 71 villages adjacent to the national park

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Access to Resources
Social Forestry

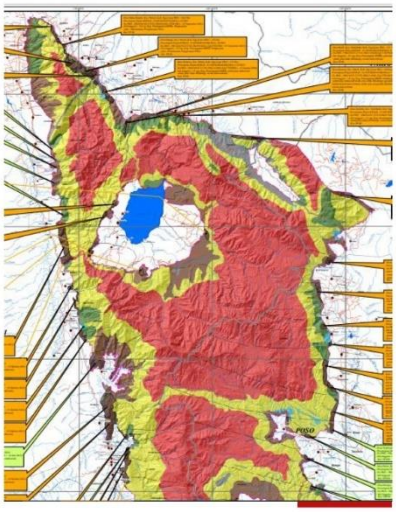
Conservation Partnership

Is conservation partnership scheme can play as 'strong' incentive for local communities to support biodiversity conservation in national park?

Measures can be used:

- Biodiversity Health → forest monitoring, forest cover
- Conservation / Management capacity of local institution → management of conservation grand, regular meeting & regular forest monitoring, awareness education
- Threat abatement → number of encroachment cases

56 Conservation Partnership Agreements from 71 villages adjacent to the national park



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Access to Resources
Social Forestry

Conservation Partnership

- Conservation / Management capacity of local institution → management of conservation grand, regular meeting & regular forest monitoring, awareness education

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Access to Resources
Social Forestry

In Forest Management Unit → Buffer & Transitional Areas
- **Community Forest**
- **Village Forest**

Local Government Regulation No. 8 / 2019 on Forest Resources Utilization in Forest Management Unit Area, Governor Regulation No. 44 / 2019 on Governance of Forest Resources Utilization; and Governor Regulation No. 45 / 2019 on procedures for depositing the results of forest utilization cooperation

FMU Central Sulawesi (13 FMUs) was the highest contributor of Non-Tax Revenue

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Capacity in Resources Management
Social Forestry

some NTFP produced by Forest Farmer Groups in FMU in LLBR

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Capacity in Resources Management
Social Forestry

Is capacity development to forest farmer groups in the social forestry scheme can play as 'strong' incentive for local communities to support biodiversity conservation in FMUs?

The measures?

- Biodiversity health
- Management capacity
- Threat abatement


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Women Groups in Orchids Cultivation and Conservation






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Women Groups in Orchids Cultivation and Conservation

Is facilitation to the women groups in orchid cultivation, conservation can play as 'strong' incentive for local communities to support biodiversity conservation in their area?

The measures?

- Biodiversity health
- Management capacity
- Threat abatement


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Sustainable Agriculture

Sustainability and value added in agricultural supply chains of coffee and cocoa

- iDPP – integrated development partnership with private sector

- GAP, Agroforestry / Mix-cropping or Integrated farming

- Sustainability Standard → Traceability → HCV & HCS

- Innovation Funds for Cocoa and Coffee

Table 10. Matrix for HCV/HCS management strategies in LLBR

	HCV-HCS		Non HCV/HCS	
	Slope > 40%	Slope < 40%	Slope > 40%	Slope < 40%
Core Zone	Restoration	Restoration	Restoration	Conservation
Buffer Zone	Restoration	Conservation	Conservation	Sustainable Production
Transition Zone	Conservation	Sustainable Production	Sustainable Production	Sustainable Production

From 2000 to 2020, about 256,268.39 ha forest cover change to dryland agriculture or mixed dryland agriculture in Central Sulawesi (Fig. 11). While in LLBR, approximately 51,059.99 ha forest cover change, including 5.07% (2,586.83 ha) in the core zone, 6.58% (3,362.12 ha) in the buffer zone, and 88.35% (45,111.04 ha) in the transition zone.

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Sustainable Agriculture

Practicing integrated farming for cocoa and coffee in LLBR
Slope agriculture, agroforestry and more organic inputs agriculture to conserve soil micro-organism and prevent soil erossion

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Sustainable Agriculture

Is capacity development to farmers in sustainable agriculture (agriculture supply chains) can play as 'strong' incentive for the farmers / local communities to support biodiversity conservation in their area?

The measures?

- Biodiversity health
- Management capacity
- Threat abatement

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Small Medium Enterprise

- Small Medium Enterprise → Processing
- Branding
- Marketing

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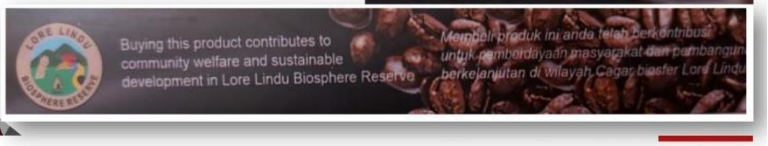
Small Medium Enterprise

Is some support to the SMEs in their business can play as 'strong' incentive for the SMEs to support biodiversity conservation in their area?

The measures?

- Biodiversity health
- Management capacity → promoting sustainable development messages through their products
- Threat abatement



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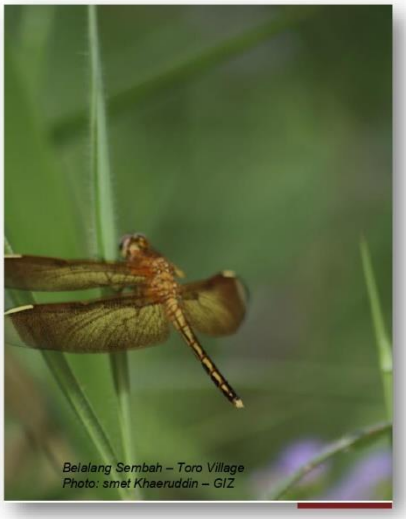
Lessons learned…

Some Lessons learned from facilitation 'sustainable livelihood development' in LLBR:

- Biosphere Reserve is compassing several different land use types / functions with different authority institutions with different targets → need a high-level national policy (possibly government regulation or president regulation) on biosphere reserve management.
- Sustainable livelihood and biodiversity conservation are possible to go hand in hand, but we need to see or work through out the entire supply or value chains → private sector engagement is needed
- Therefore, we need multi-stakeholder collaboration with mutual respect and benefits.



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c. Using Biosphere Reserve as a Branding Tool for Marketing of Local Livelihood Products by Prof. Y. Purwanto and Dr. Hari Nugroho

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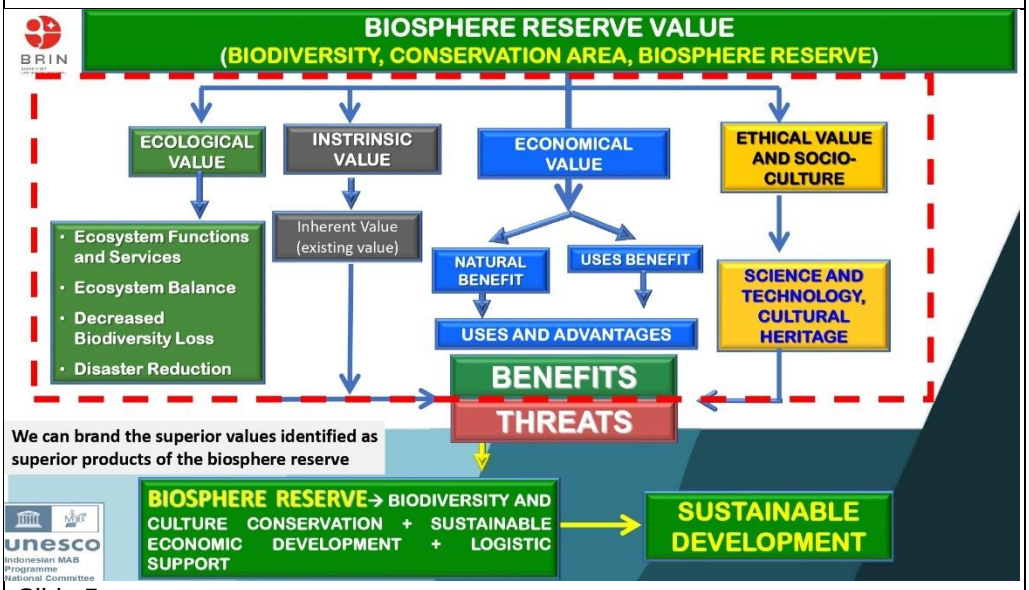

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Benefits of CIBODAS Biosphere Reserve

1. **Strengthening the development of local economies and generating income**; **CIBODAS Biosphere Reserves are landscapes where people live and work**. Biosphere Reserves provide a frame for economic development and at the same time they realise both: **effective nature conservation and the Improvement of local livelihoods**
2. **Developing sustainable tourism** – an example for new employment opportunities: (a) By raising an area's visibility for domestic and foreign visitors, **new economic opportunities in sustainable tourism** may emerge. This is especially helpful in areas with few other opportunities for income generation; (b) **Sustainable tourism serves to sustain the natural habitat and also the cultural features of a Biosphere Reserve; and (c) creating a special tourist destination with employment opportunities and new environmentally sustainable income sources.**
3. **Adding value to existing community based conservation efforts**: (a) **The UNESCO designation provides stability, visibility and legitimacy** and is acknowledged and respected by national and international authorities; (b) **Existing conservation and management schemes** will be supported and further strengthened through the establishment of a Biosphere Reserve; (c) UNESCO's Biosphere Reserve concept as **community- based management** and the **empowerment of local stakeholders** are major components of both; (d) **UNESCO Biosphere Reserves help to foster collective decision-making and economic benefit sharing**.

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Benefits of CIBODAS Biosphere Reserve

4. **Strengthening local identity and community empowerment**: (a) The designation as UNESCO Biosphere Reserve **increases local communities' appreciation of their environment and home area; (b)** Biosphere Reserves can create a **strong sense of identity and pride for their region; (c)** to strengthening local identity is the aspect of **ownership and participation**: Successful UNESCO Biosphere Reserves involve local communities and interested stakeholders in all aspects of their planning and management.
5. **Acting as model regions for sustainable development**: (a) BRs is "**learning laboratories**" in which **innovative ideas for sustainable development are being explored and implemented; (b)** Biosphere Reserves **share their solutions for development challenges with partners world-wide; and (c)** Simultaneously, the World Network is an **ideal platform for a country to present its local success story at an international stage**.
6. **Attracting donors and funding**: **There are many assets of Biosphere Reserves that attract donors:** a long-term stable framework, an accountable management unit, a culture of participation and cooperation and global visibility through UNESCO's quality designation. At the same time, **partnerships with the private sector** can be considered as an inte- resting option – this includes collaborations **with local businesses and partnerships with international companies**.

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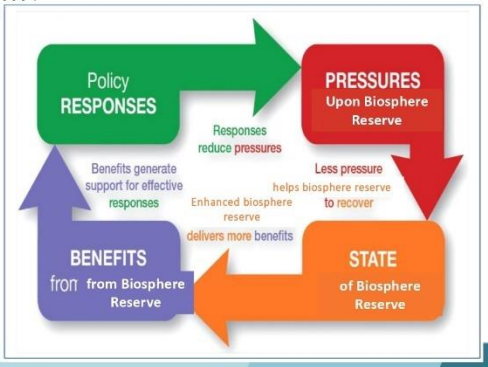
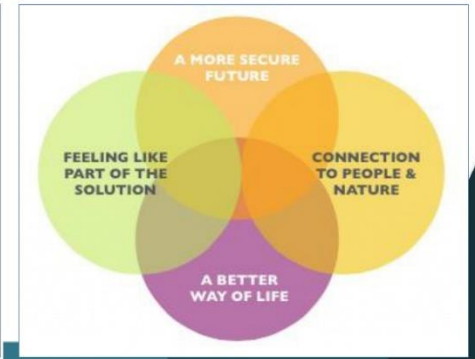
WHAT RESULTS DO WE WANT?





MAB 2015

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BIOSPHERE RESERVE VALUES

KEY VALUE OF THE BIOSPHERE RESERVE

1. **LIFE SUCCESS:** The balance of life with nature, welfare, sustainability of natural resources, ecosystems and culture
2. **Communities are more efficient:** Play a role in the management of natural resources and ecosystems
3. **BR as a Model for Solving Area Management Problems:** We look for solutions every day in solving BR area management problems
4. **Shared Property:** BR is a part of our life sharing roles and benefits

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BRANDING OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES PRODUCTS

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2004 MAB Task Force on Quality Economies in Biosphere Reserves

Principles for National Biosphere Reserve Origin Labelling Schemes

1. Establishment of schemes is voluntary;
2. Member States, through their MAB National Committees, biosphere reserves and competent national and regional authorities, have the sovereign control and responsibilities for their schemes and for the granting of the right of use of the label within their respective countries;
3. Granting the right of use of the label should be done following a process whereby the objective of promoting quality economies in the biosphere reserve(s) as defined in these principles is ensured. This can, for example, include that the label applicants first have acquired certification under external eco-labelling, or other appropriate schemes, or through the development of criteria among producers and/or service providers, or through the establishment of charters with label applicants;

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Principles for National Biosphere Reserve Origin Labelling Schemes

4. No producer or service provider should be entitled to use the label unless authorized to do so by the Member State concerned;
5. The label shall only be used for the purposes outlined in these principles and in connection with quality producers and service providers and associated goods and services that originate from biosphere reserves designated for inclusion in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves by the International Co-ordinating Council of the MAB Programme;
6. Member States are responsible for taking necessary actions to prevent and/or stop unauthorized uses of their schemes and labels, and encouraged to introduce the schemes into national legislation for this purpose, as appropriate;

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Principles for National Biosphere Reserve Origin Labelling Schemes

7. Member States that would like to seek to develop and adopt regional, or branch specific criteria for the granting of their labels, in accordance with these principles, are encouraged to do so;
8. Member States are invited to make available, such as on the web, lists of all producers and service providers that have been granted the right of use of their labels together with a list of products and services that carry their label, as well as the criteria and conditions based on which the use have been granted, including the mechanisms in place for verification that the criteria and the conditions are being met over time;
9. UNESCO and its MAB Secretariat can not be held responsible neither for decisions of Member States to grant the right of use of the labels to any particular producer or service provider, or on any particular good or service, nor of the consequences of the production and consumption of goods and services carrying the labels;

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Principles for National Biosphere Reserve Origin Labelling Schemes

10. If invited to do so by Member States, the MAB Task Force will review progress made in the implementation of the schemes and make recommendations aiming at enhancing their effectiveness, as well as promote collaboration among Member States for this purpose
11. The label shall only be used in its original graphical design and colours as outlined. The text embedded in the label may be translated into different languages provided the design is respected.

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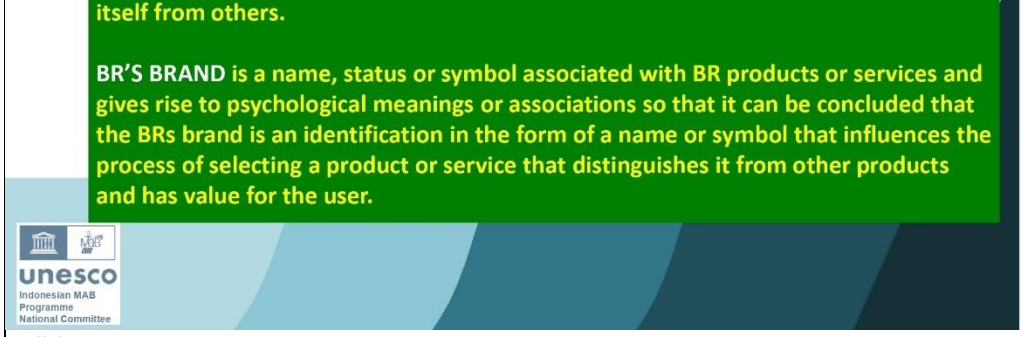

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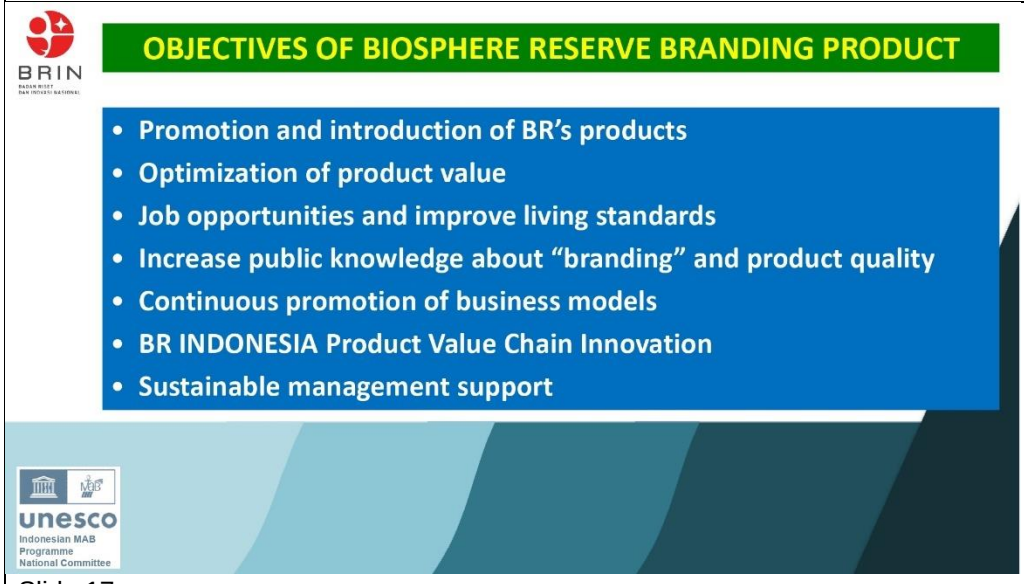

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Good Biosphere Reserve Product Branding

1. Can convey messages clearly about the advantages of BR products.
2. Can confirm the credibility of the BR concept.
3. Can connect with more tangible management targets.
4. Motivate the managers and users of BR products
5. Creating an advantage that can be trusted by the parties.

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SWOT ANALYSIS OF BRs PRODUCTS BRANDING

S	✓ Territorial image	**W**	✓ Inadequate management structure
	✓ Product innovation (ongoing)		✓ Lack of direct marketing experience
	✓ Have good feedback for quality products		✓ Lack of proper record keeping (coast, sales)
	✓ Availability of raw material		✓ Lack of quality control certification
	✓ Increased support from local community		✓ Large product range (no control)
	✓ Devoted and committed working team		✓ Seasonality of production
O	✓ Possibility to develop new products	**T**	✓ Over-exploiting natural resources
	✓ Niche market		✓ Ability to provide a continuous supply chain
	✓ Potential to increase profitability and community revenues		✓ Local products
	✓ Partnership with other producers or distribution agencies		✓ Price fluctuation
	✓ Possibility export		✓ Changes (climate change, human activities)

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CHALLENGES

THREE MAIN CHALLENGES OF INCREASING Income in Biosphere Reserve Areas:

- ✓ How to use "branding" to increase the value and price of products originating from the Biosphere Reserve
- ✓ How to use Biosphere Reserves as a "brand" for products and services ;
- ✓ How do we strengthen the branding of biosphere reserves within the framework of a "green economy".

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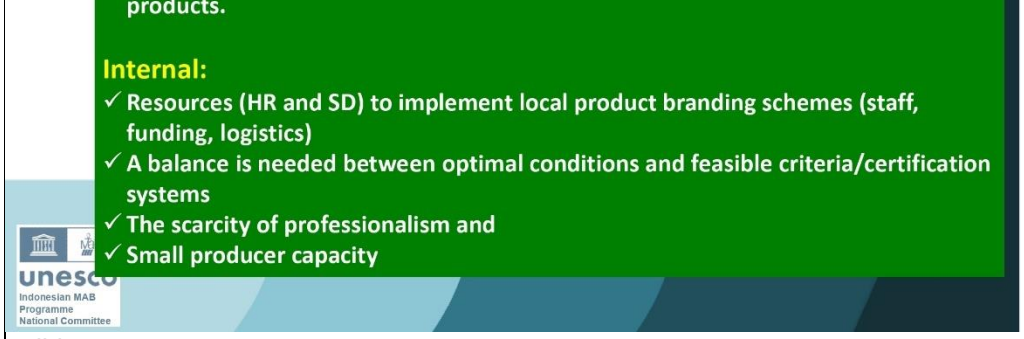

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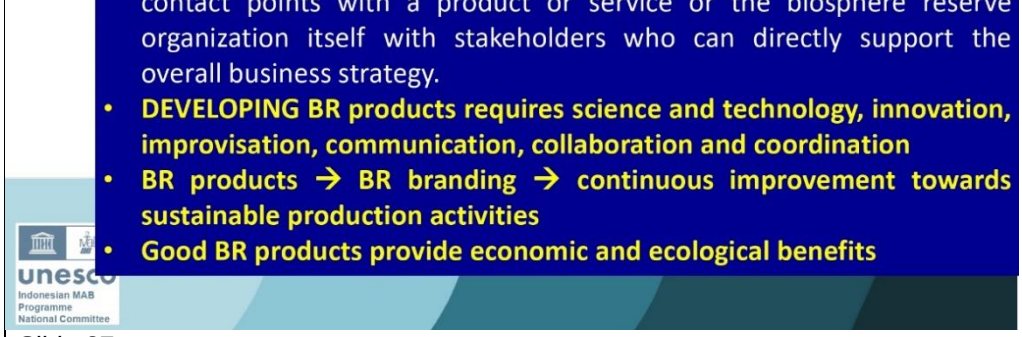

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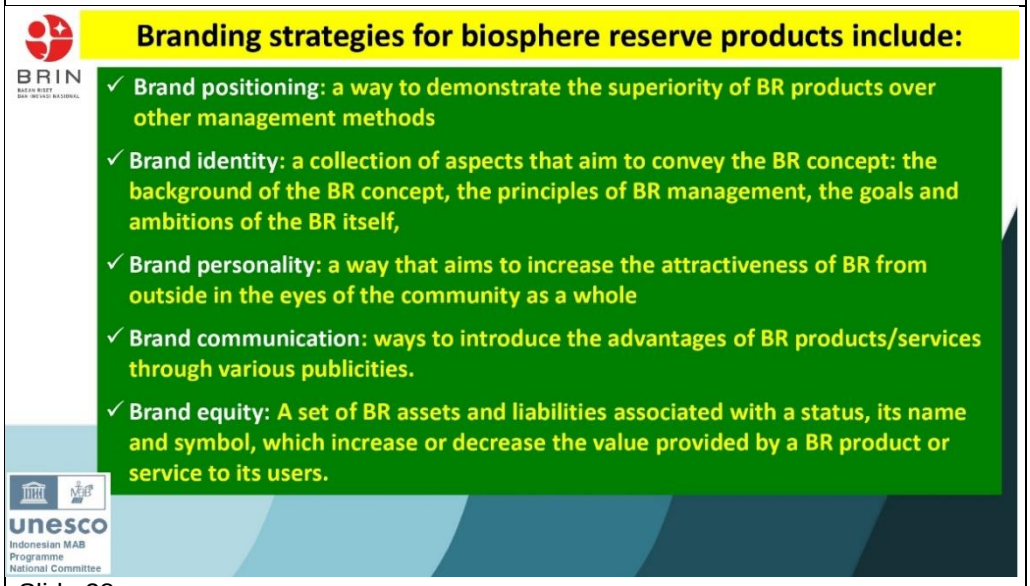

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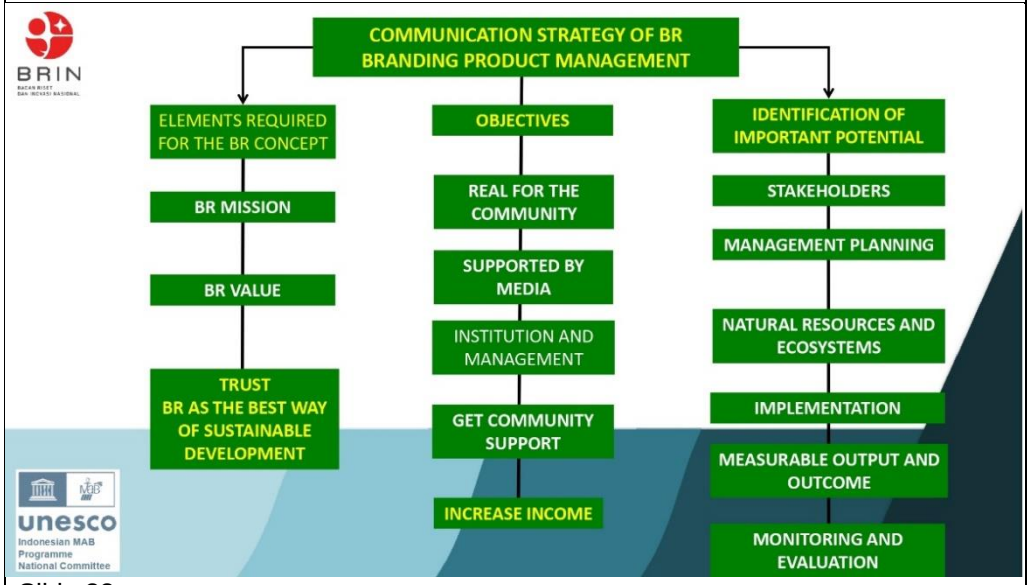

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COMMUNICATION PROCESS STRATEGY

NO	COMMUNICATION PROCESS	USES
1	Big picture analysis of the BR area	It is important to know the actual conditions before implementing the strategic plan
2	Determine the Purpose of the Application of the BR Concept	Management objective as management direction
3	Determine the Goals of the Parties in the BR Area	Usually each party has a goal in managing the natural resources it owns
4	Specify the communication technique of each development program	Each program needs specific communication techniques communication is unique
5	Determine the target of each stakeholder and the program they are doing	Work targets are very important in BR management
6	Develop key messages to convey	Good communication can convey key messages
7	Make a plan for each program/activity	Determine the direction of the BR management program
8	Also make an initial plan	Initial planning as the basis for determining program planning
9	Planned program implementation	It takes commitment and seriousness to implement the program
10	Evaluation of the communication strategy carried out	Important for improving BR management performance

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BRANDING AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY IN BR CONCEPT IMPLEMENTATION

- About society: by the community for the community→ in order to regulate the overall relationship of the community with natural resources and their ecosystems
- Linking culture, natural resources and the economy; Understanding legacy, creating a better future, solving solutions in practice
- Sustainable way of life: how to preserve natural resources and their ecosystems, natural resources values, and cultural values for SDGs.

unesco
Indonesian MAB Programme National Committee

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GOOD COMMUNICATION CAN CHANGE SOMETHING BETTER

BROADCAST	CONVERSATION
EXPLANATION	INSPIRATION
PLACE	PERSON
RESERVE	BIOSPHERE
REGULATION	OPPORTUNITY

MAB 2015

unesco
Indonesian MAB Programme National Committee

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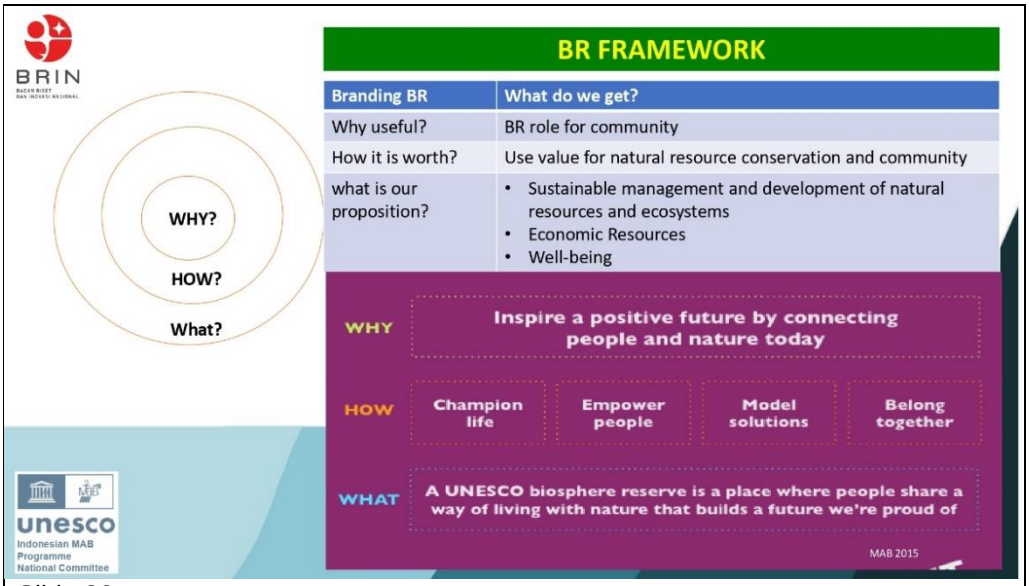

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Why develop a Label/Trademark/Certification

- For which market and consumers?
- What do we want to certify?
- Who are the beneficiaries?
- Objectives to achieve?

  - Certification is a tool to achieve these objectives.
  - The Certification as such should not be the objective but the process that will ultimately achieve certification

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Exclusion – Inclusion Balance

How and on which criteria is based the certification?

Labeling schemes or certification are not synonymous as such of **integrated development**,

- Risk of linking the products to niche of consumer, elitist brand
- Accessible to few producers who have the financial capacity to support costs of improving quality standards and is certification

The label / certification is not always synonymous of **Biodiversity conservation**

- **Product certification** could lead to extreme specialization and homogenization (**VS System of Production certification** including biocultural heritage and landscape)
- Consideration of **dynamic system** to allow **innovation and adaptation** (climate change, globalization)

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BRANDING MECHANISM OF BIOSPHERE RESERVE PRODUCTS

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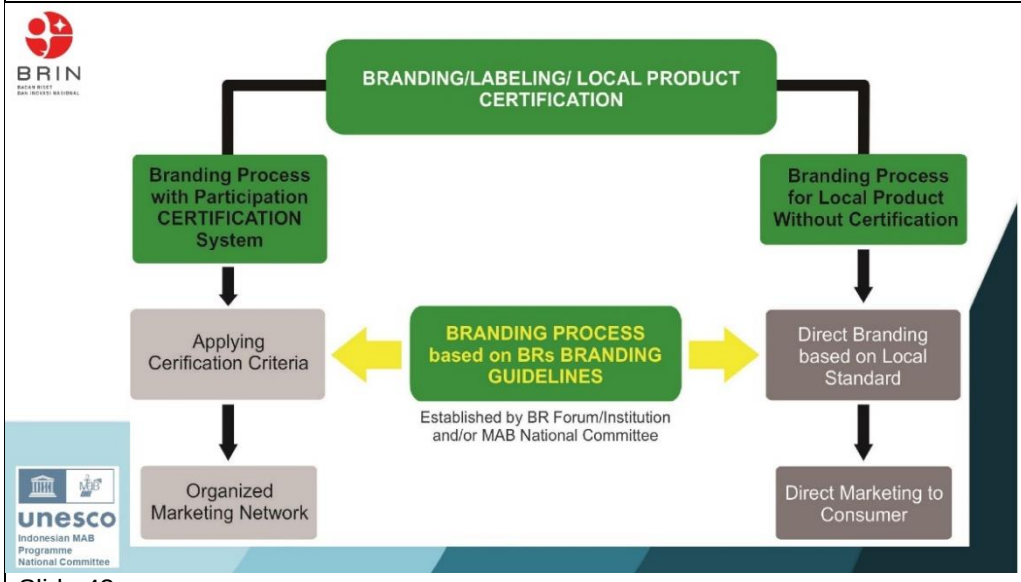

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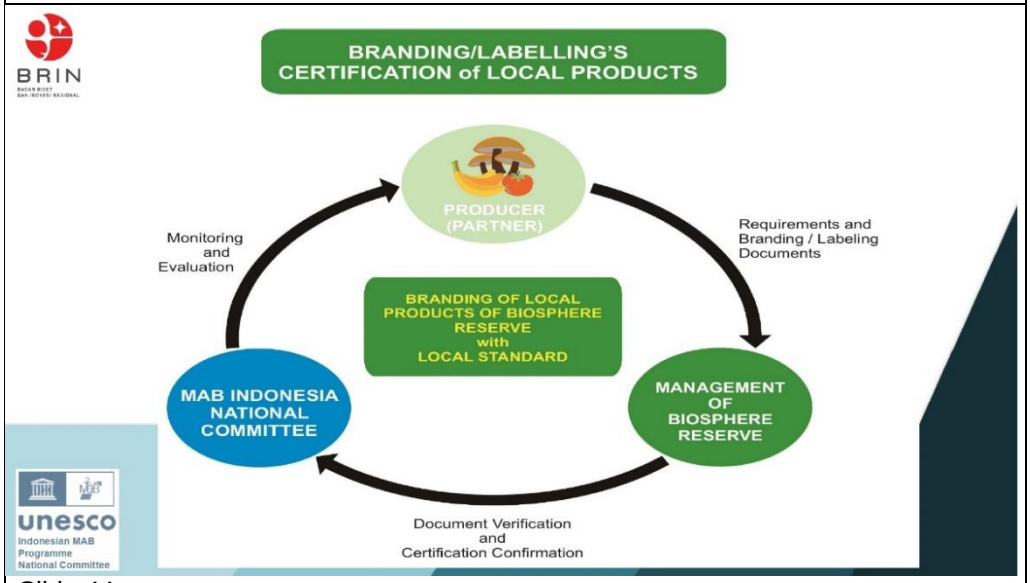

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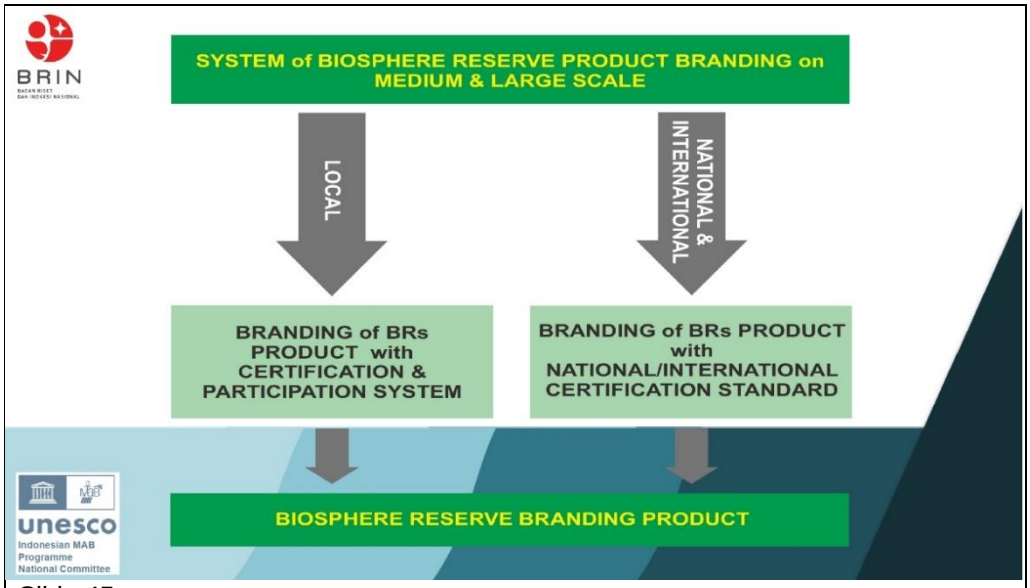

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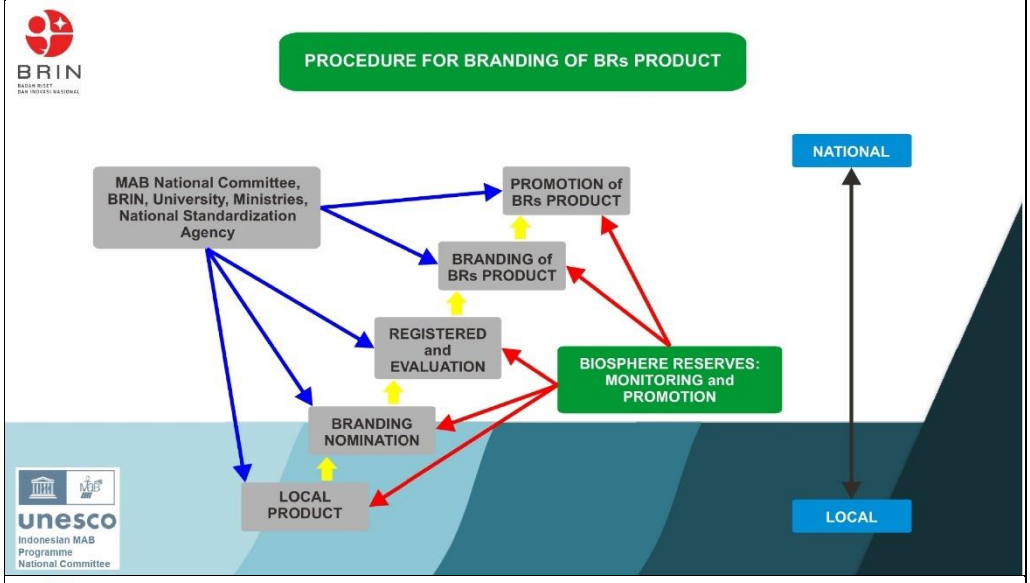

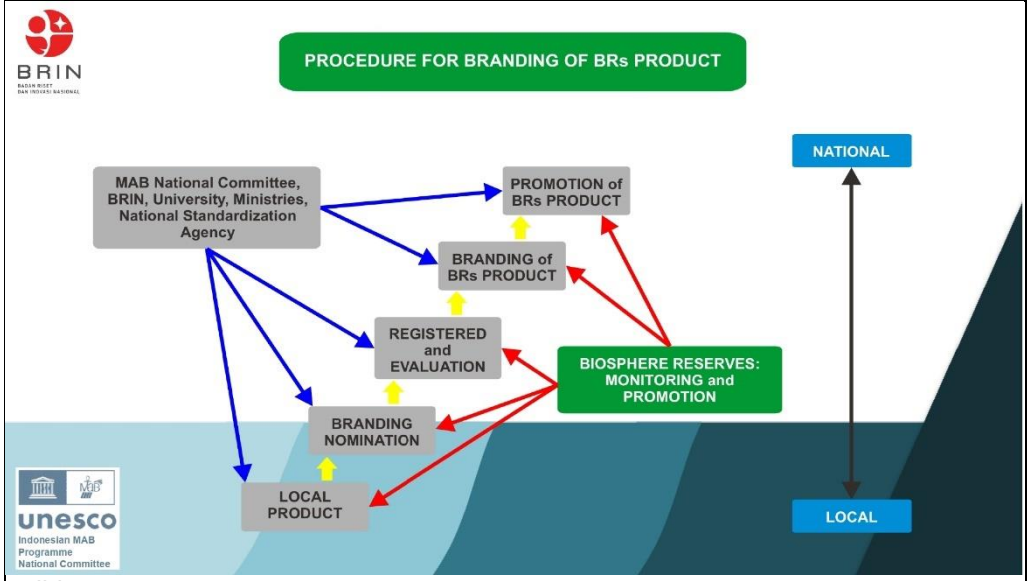

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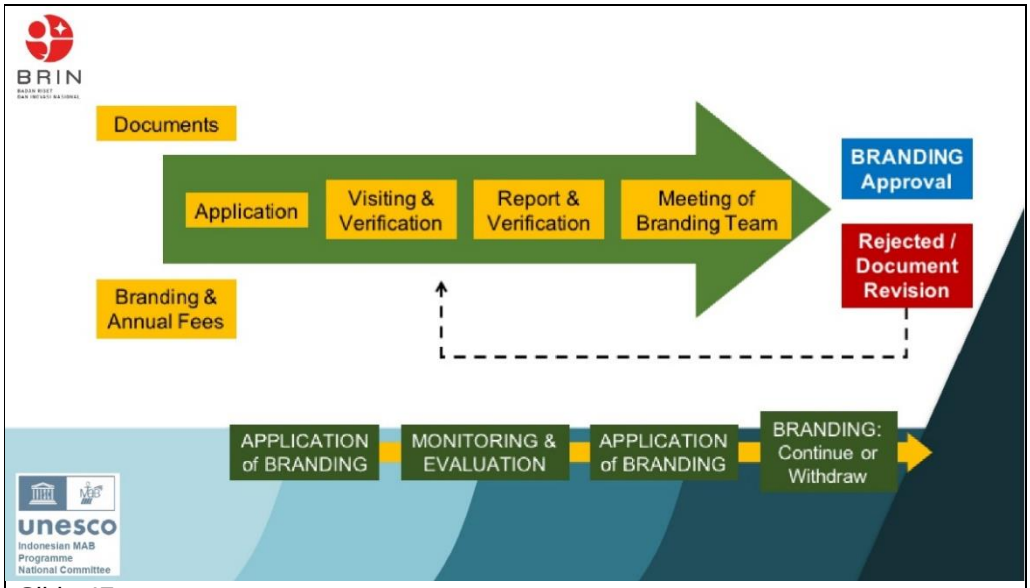

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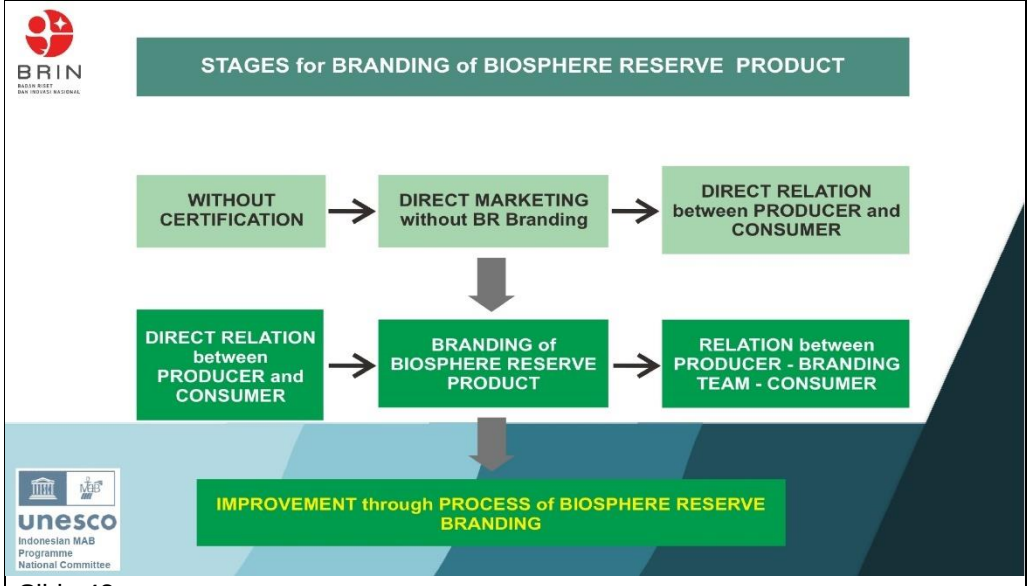

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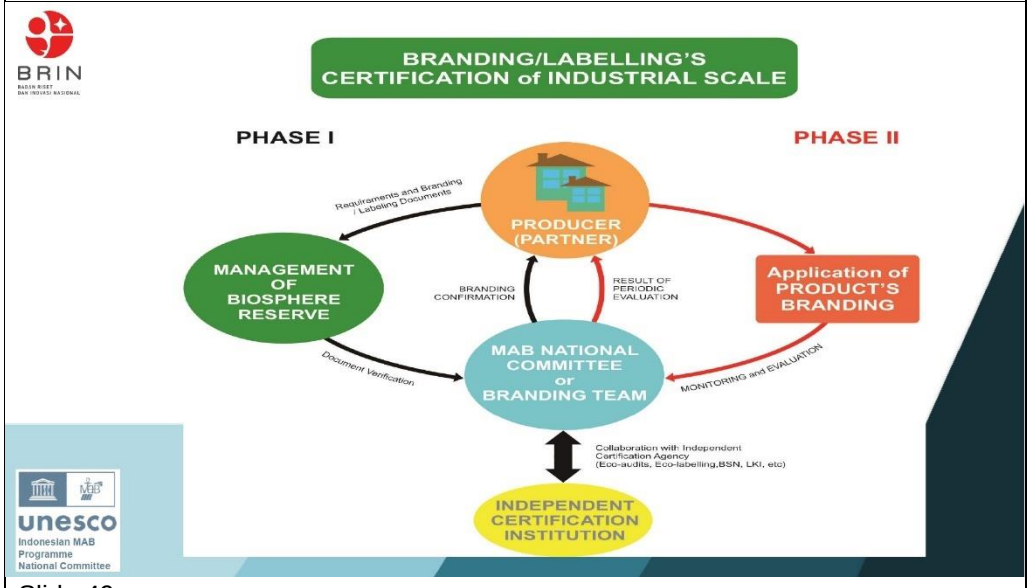

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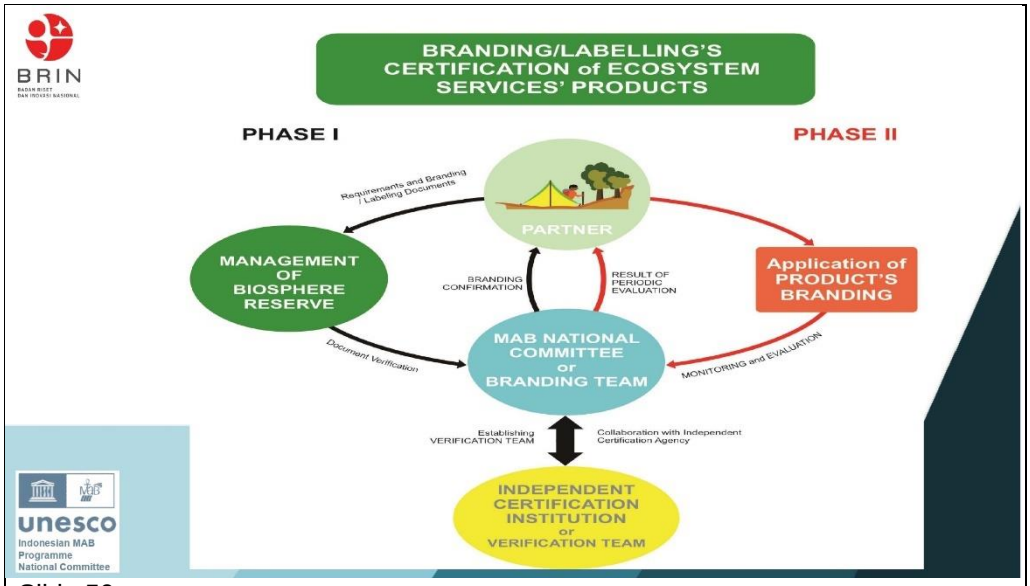

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BR PRODUCT BRANDING PROMOTION AND NETWORKING


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Marketing Strategy

1. **Marketing Goal & Philosophy:** (a) This marketing and business plan will optimize benefits to the communities located inside the Buffer zone and Transition area; and (b) The marketing strategy is based on "selection and selectivity" (in terms of product range, distribution channel, and target market).
2. **Target Market: (a)** Reserve visitors and supporters of ecotourism and rural development; (b) Focuses on individuals or groups of people who are primarily concerned with product quality, equitable resource use and local development, as well as consumers who wish to support CBR and natural resource conservation.
3. **Products: (1) Product Range; how many products?, green products, organic products, etc.; (2) Quality Assurance:** quality control and certification is an important consideration for formal distribution channels (especially commercial gourmets and supermarkets, which require addition of an expiry date, ingredients list, nutrition facts, etc.);
4. **Price**: competitive price
5. **Place (Distribution): local market, supermarket, etc.**
6. **Promotion: (a) Label; (b) package and display; (c) offers: by one get one free; (d) general:** Create a mailing list for all current and potential customers, with all addresses and contacts; Display attractive posters at Reserve entrances to attract visitors; and participate in exhibition

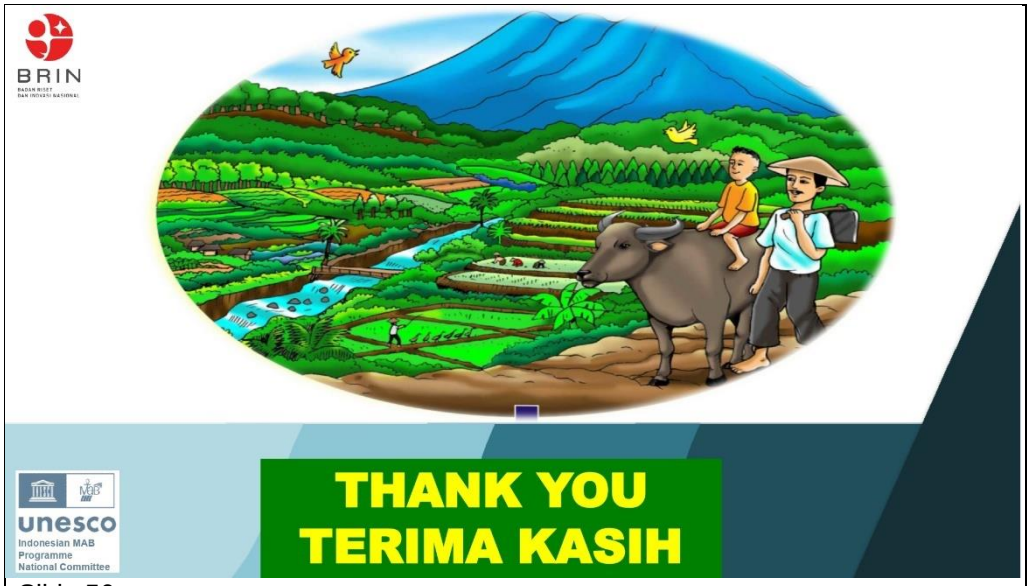
Slide 54

NEXT STEP

A. SOCIALIZATION TO BIG COMPANIES
B. STRENGTHENING LEGAL ASPECTS
C. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING
D. WORK PROGRAM AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

BIOSPHERE RESERVES PRODUCT BRANDING

Slide 55


BRIN
unesco
Indonesian MAB
Programme
National Committee
THANK YOU
TERIMA KASIH
Slide 56

d. Developing Appropriate Technologies for an Effective Monitoring of Biodiversity and Forest Operations Inside Biosphere Reserve Areas by Prof. Yongyut Trisurat

KU KASETSART UNIVERSITY

MAB

ITTO

Empowering Forestry Communities in Sustainable Management of the Biosphere Reserves in the Asia-Pacific Region

Developing Appropriate Technologies for an Effective Monitoring of Biodiversity and Forest Operations Inside Biosphere Reserve Areas

Prof. Yongyut TRISURAT
Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University
Bangkok, Thailand

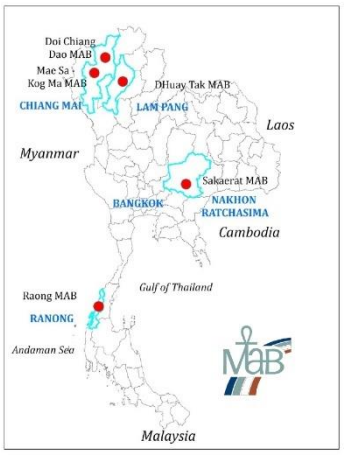
Slide 1

KU KASETSART UNIVERSITY

Overview: Thailand's Biosphere Reserves

ITTO

1) Sakaerat Biosphere Reserve is located in Nakhon Ratchasima
2) Maesa-Kogma Biosphere Reserve is located in Chaingmai
3) Huay Tak Teak Biosphere Reserve is located in Lampang
4) Ranong Biosphere Reserve is located in Ranong
5) Doi Chiang Dao in Chiangmai



Slide 2




Doi Chiang Dao MAB, Chiangmai

- Established 2021
- Area 859 km^2, 3rd highest peak 2,195 m
- Admin. Wildlife Sanctuary, DNP
- **Dominant features**
  - Semi-alpine community providing habitats for endangered and endemic fauna and flora
  - High cultural diversity (co-exist with env)
  - Demonstration for sufficiency economy philosophy


Slide 3

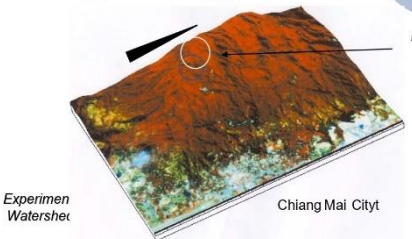
Doi Chiang Dao MAB, Chiangmai

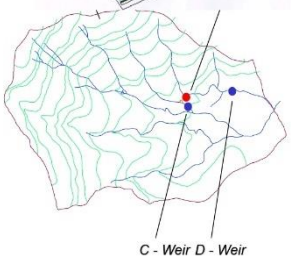
- Established 1977
- Area 303 km^2
- Admin. Conservation Mangrove, DMCR
- **Dominant features**
  - Represent intact **mangrove forest** in SEA providing nursery ground for coastal and marine species
  - Support and promote outdoor recreation activities and education
  - A model for **mangrove and coastal management**
  - Being nominated as **a natural world heritage site**


Slide 4

Maesa – Kog Ma MAB, Chiangmai

- Established 1977
- Area 420 km^2
- Admin. National Parks, DNP
- **Dominant features**
  - Represent intact hill evergreen forest
  - **Long-term forest hydrology and watershed management, now biodiversity (ILTER)**
  - Modeling vegetation, **atmospheres-land surface interaction**
  - **Carbon flux** and GHG reduction emission



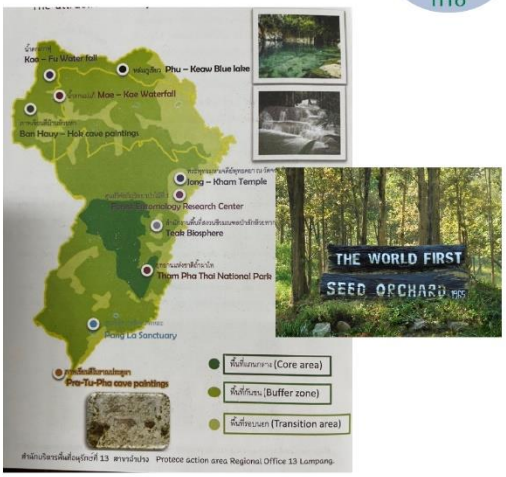


Slide 5



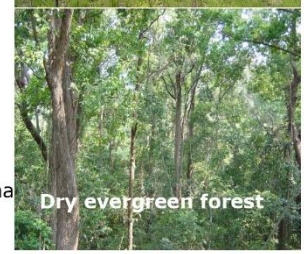

Huay Tak Teak Biosphere Reserve, Lampang

- Established 1977
- Area 290 km^2
- Admin. National Parks, DNP
- **Dominant features**
  - Deciduous forest with teak
  - Teak plantation
  - **Model forest management & forest inventory**
  - Good quality **teak seedings and genetic improvement**
  - **Small holder plantation (ITTO)**



Slide 6

Sakaerat MAB, Nakhon Ratchasima



Admin. Environmental Research Station

Dominant features

- **Represent dry dipterocarp forest and seasonal evergreen forest** in NE Thailand
- Long-term biodiversity monitoring **(ILTER)** 16 ha
- Nature education and ecosystem services to surrounding communities

Slide 7

Publications

> 400 papers related to all aspects, esp. biodiversity

Recent activities:

Developing of biological GIS database)

Long-term monitoring of flora and fauna and forest rehabilitation

Facilities

Lodge/Dormitory – 200 persons
Accessibility – all seasons
Laboratory (soil, field, herbarium, etc)

Slide 8

MAB's Objectives

Promote the concept for conservation and sustainable development through involvement of multiple stakeholders

MAB Mission 2015–2025 is to:

- **Develop and strengthen models** of sustainable development through the WNBR;
- **Communicate experiences and lessons learned**, and facilitate the global diffusion and application of these models;
- **Support evaluation and high-quality management** of biosphere reserves, strategies and policies for sustainable development and planning, and accountable and resilient institutions;
- Help Member States and stakeholders to **achieve the UN SDGs** by sharing experiences and lessons learned: testing policies, the sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources and mitigation and **adaptation to climate change**

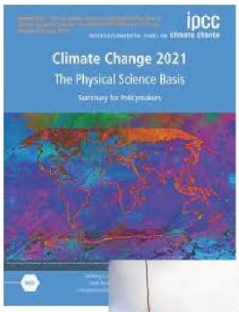
Slide 9

Development of Sakaerat MAB to Accommodate Changing Conditions for Sustainability of Natural Resources

Objectives

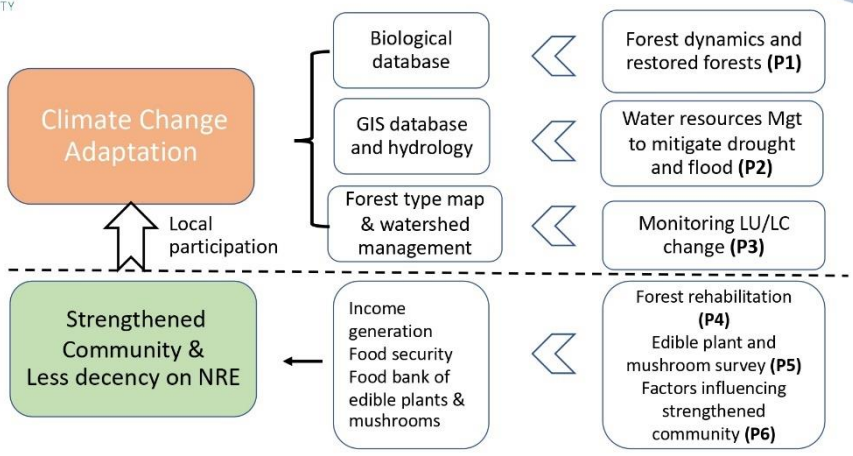
- Develop **database** of Sakaerat
- Conserve edible plants and mushrooms for **food security**
- Generate **local income** and understanding to **reduce dependency** of NRE inside the Sakaerat
- Develop management guideline for **CC adaptation**

Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research



Slide 10

Project Framework



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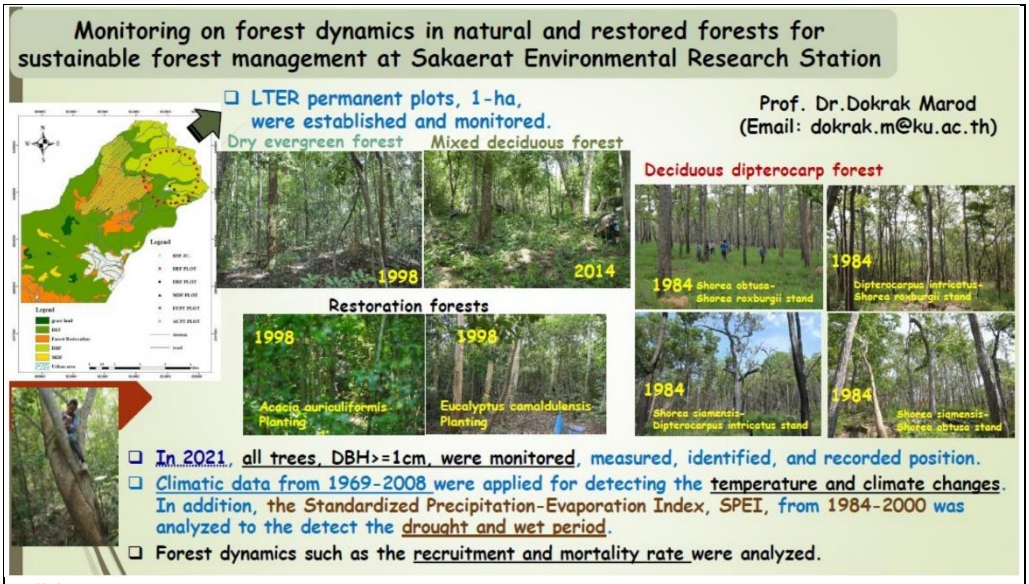

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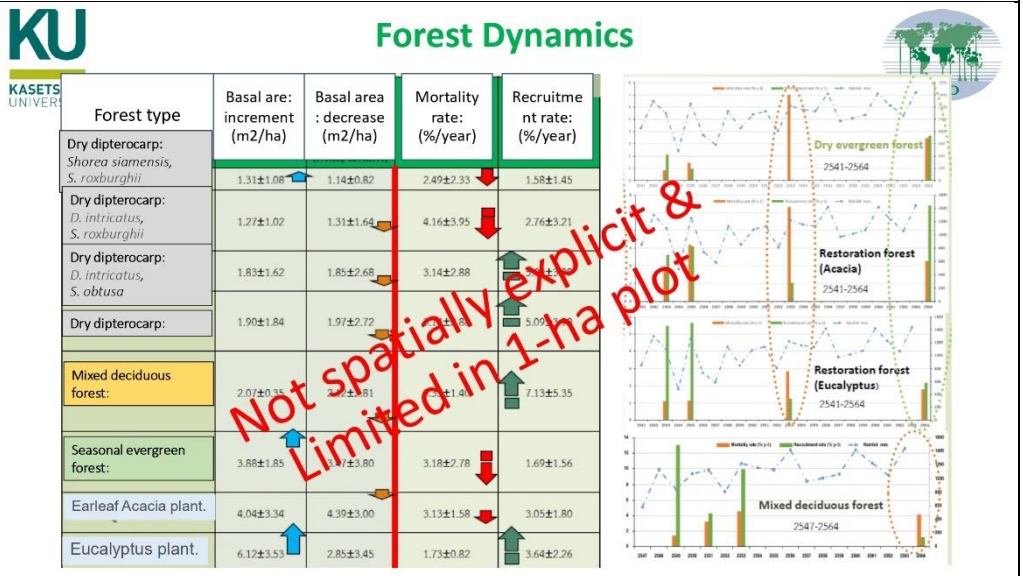

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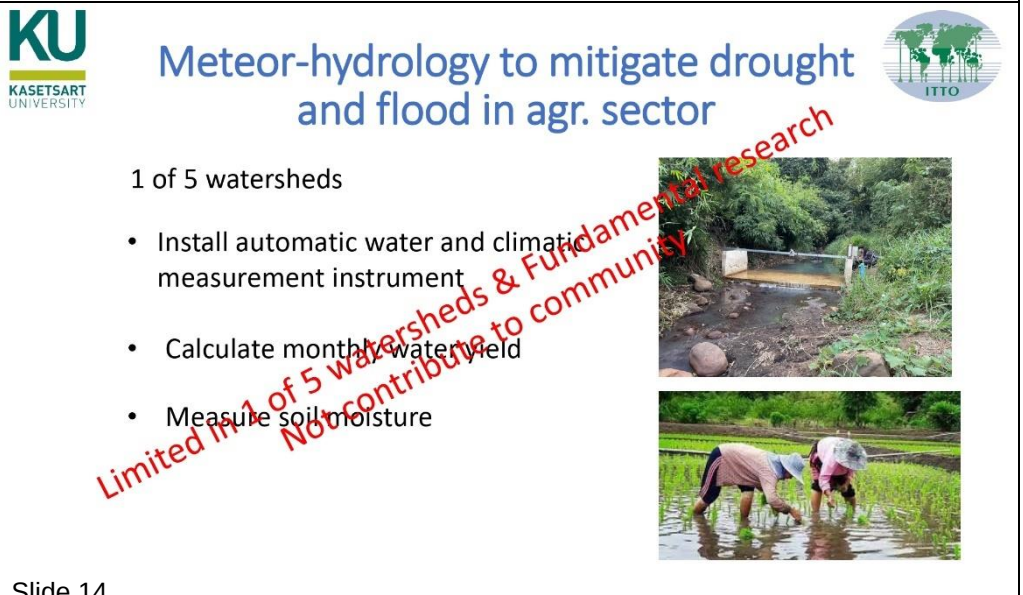
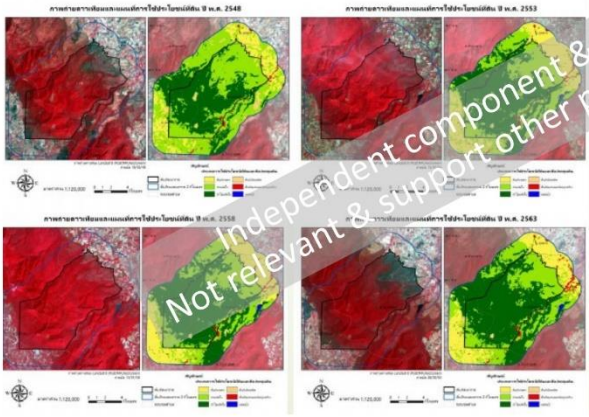


Slide 14




Monitoring LU/LC change

Inside and 2-km buffer zone



	2005	2010	2015	2020
ความถูกต้องโดยรวม (ร้อยละ)	80.74	82.96	81.48	80.74
พื้นที่ (ตารางกิโลเมตร)				
พื้นที่ชุมชนและสิ่งปลูกสร้าง	1.55	1.84	2.06	2.65
พื้นที่เกษตร	21.98	32.47	34.47	30.22
ป่าไม่ผลัดใบ	58.62	76.49	79.52	81.13
ป่าผลัดใบ	83.96	57.62	52.20	53.99
แหล่งน้ำ	0.03	0.24	0.41	0.43
พื้นที่เบ็ดเตล็ด	2.96	0.44	0.44	0.68
รวม	169.10	169.10	169.10	169.10
พื้นที่ (ร้อยละ)				
พื้นที่ชุมชนและสิ่งปลูกสร้าง	0.92	1.09	1.22	1.56
พื้นที่เกษตร	12.99	19.20	20.38	17.87
ป่าไม่ผลัดใบ	34.67	45.23	47.03	47.98
ป่าผลัดใบ	49.65	34.08	30.87	31.93
แหล่งน้ำ	0.02	0.14	0.24	0.25
พื้นที่เบ็ดเตล็ด	1.75	0.26	0.26	0.40
รวม	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Independent component & Not relevant & support other projects

Slide 15

Forest Landscape Rehabilitation Using Ectomycorrhizal seedlings

- **Mapping occurrences** of ectomycorrhiza
- Conduct **training** on benefits of mycorrhiza on seedling growth
- **Sharing** knowledge

Only taxonomy & Lack of interaction

Slide 16

Edible plants and mushroom for food security

- **Specimen** collection
- **Propagation** in laboratory, field
- Establish seed bank and
- **Demonstration plots**
- Disseminate knowledge to target community

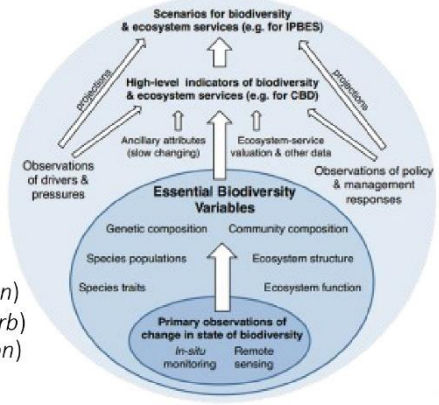
Sustainable management + species distribution

Slide 17

Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs)

the measurements required to study, report, and manage biodiversity change, focusing on status and trend in elements of biodiversity

- Genetic composition (*diversity, pop. size*)
- Species populations (*distribution, abundance*)
- Species traits (*phenology, physiology*)
- Community composition (*taxonomic, interaction*)
- Ecosystem function (*primary productivity, disturb*)
- Ecosystem structure (*fragmentation, distribution*)



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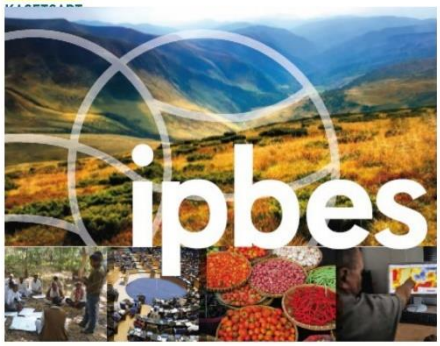
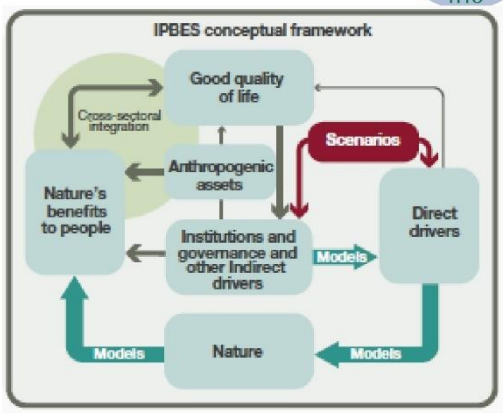


The methodological assessment report on
SCENARIOS AND MODELS OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



Diaz et al. (2015)

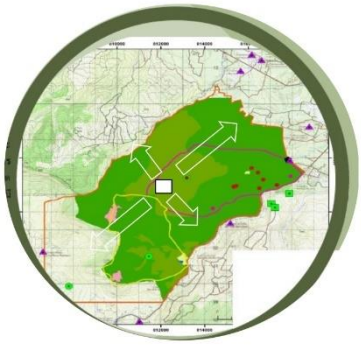
Slide 19

Suggestions for Improvement/ Appropriate Technologies

Forest dynamics/edible plant/mushroom

- Expand sample plot from 1 ha to cover **heterogeneous landscape** (intensive & extensive)
- Gather locations of select target tree species sensitive to CC (initial results)
- Use species distribution modeling (**SDMs**) to predict current and future range as the results of **LU/LC and CC** scenarios

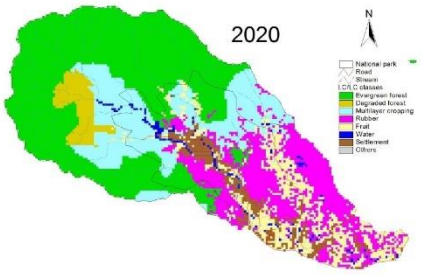
Broader scale of monitoring



+ participatory data collection

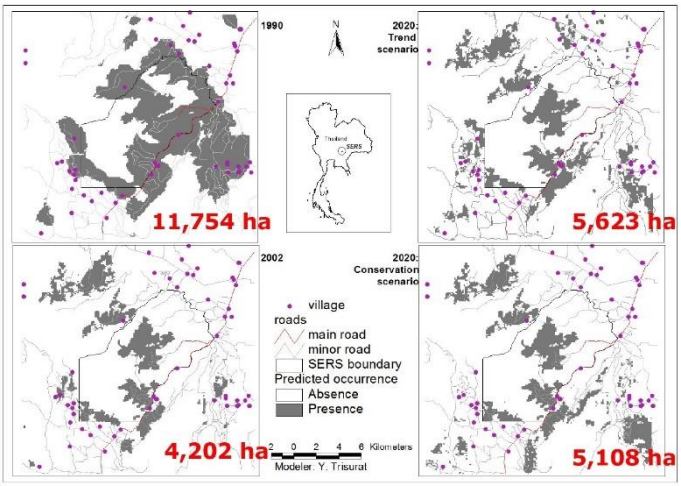
Slide 20

LULC & CC Scenarios?



Slide 21

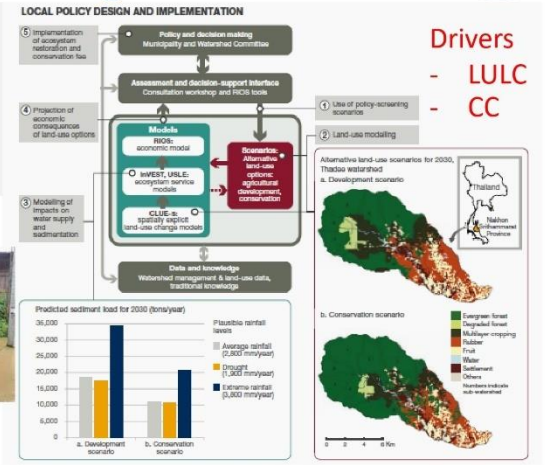
Predicted Bird Distribution



Slide 22

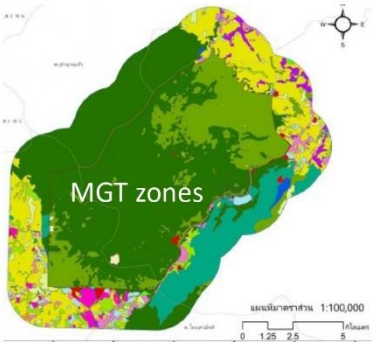
Meteor-hydrology to mitigate drought and flood in agr. sector

- + nature benefits & risk
- Water demand & supply agr and hh consumption



Slide 23

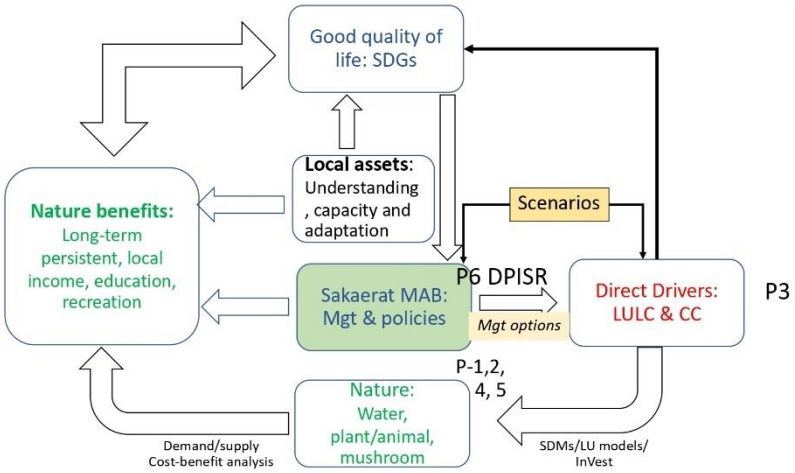
Edible Plants and Mushrooms



Interaction with mgt & policy
Expected outcome - poverty (line USD3 per day) reduction

Slide 24

Integration/Scenarios



Slide 25

Conclusions

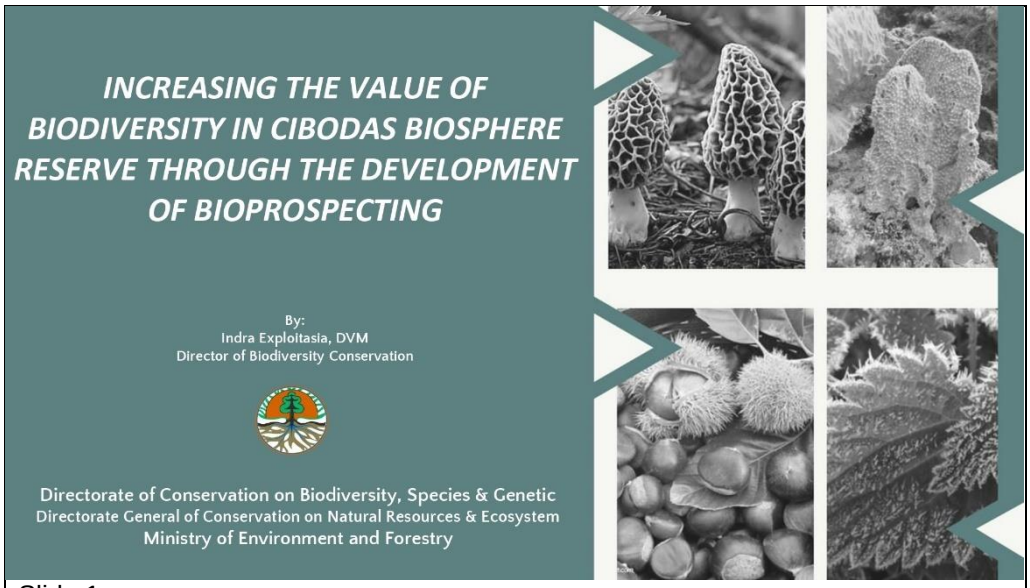
MAB sites are **learning places** for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development through involvement of multiple stakeholders.

IPBES and EBVs of GEO-BON frameworks are very useful for monitoring of biodiversity (key conservation targets) and nature's benefits to local community and society.

Multi-stakeholder involvement, **long-term** ins-situ monitoring, scenario planning **and adaptation** to changing environment are essential.

Slide 26

e. Assessing Potential Benefits of Implementing a Bio-Prospecting Programme on Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park by Ms. Indra Exploitasia



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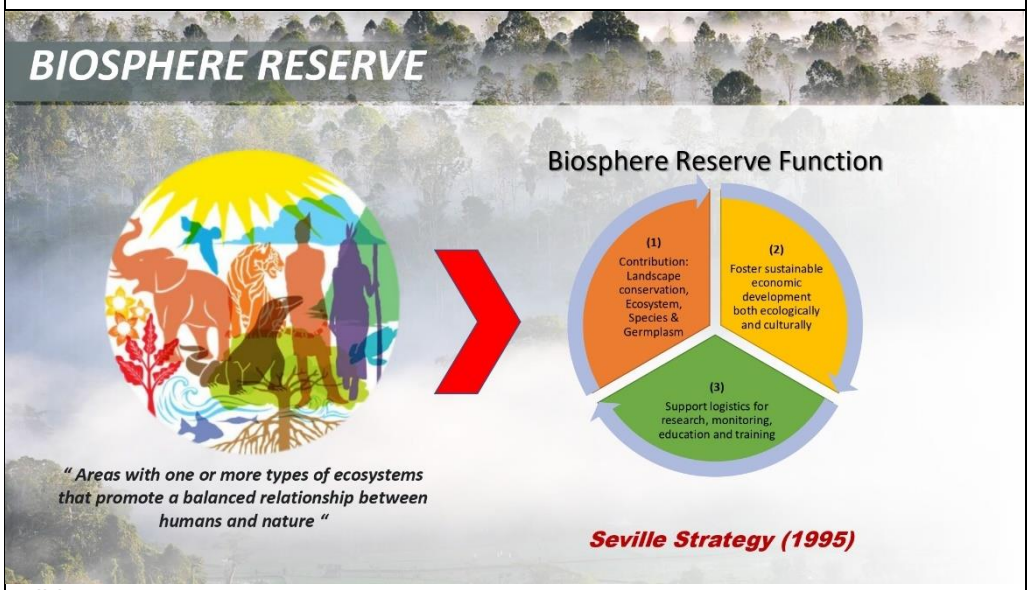

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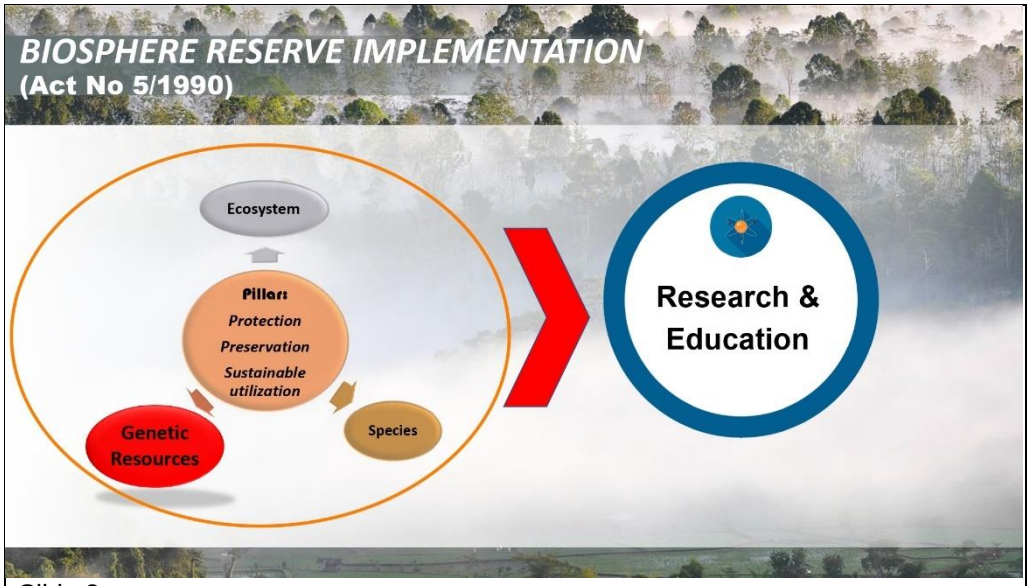

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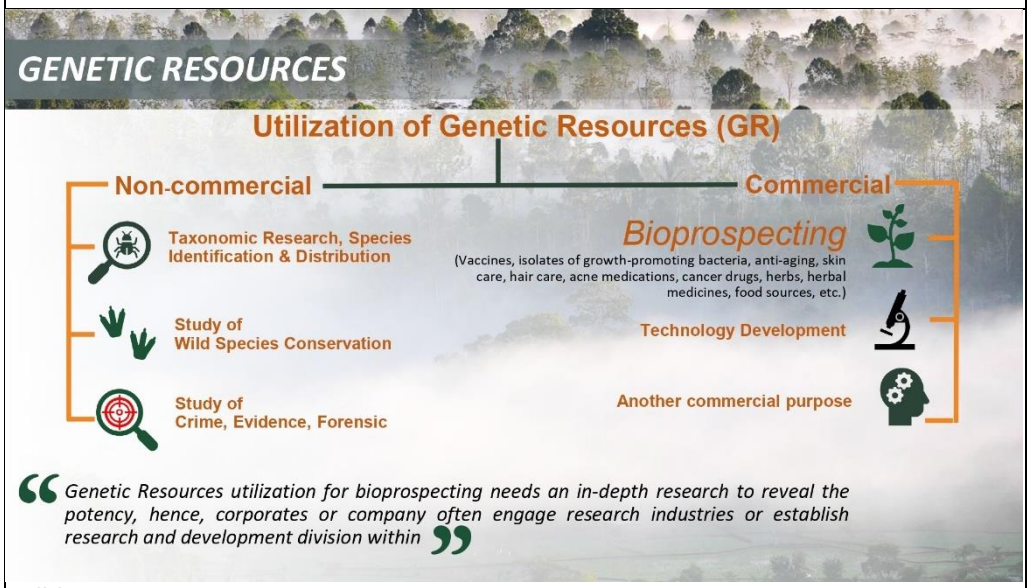

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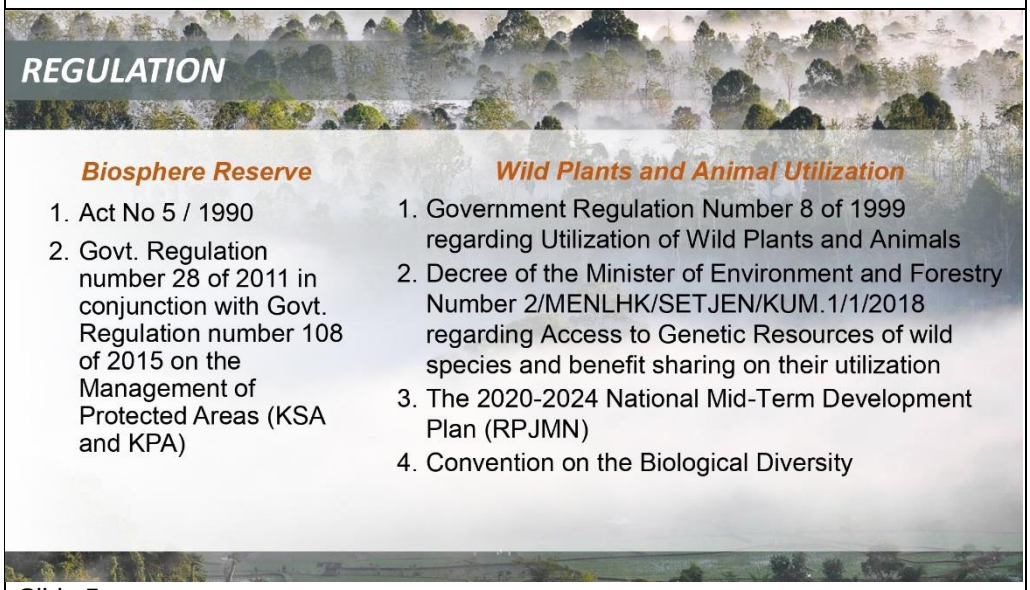

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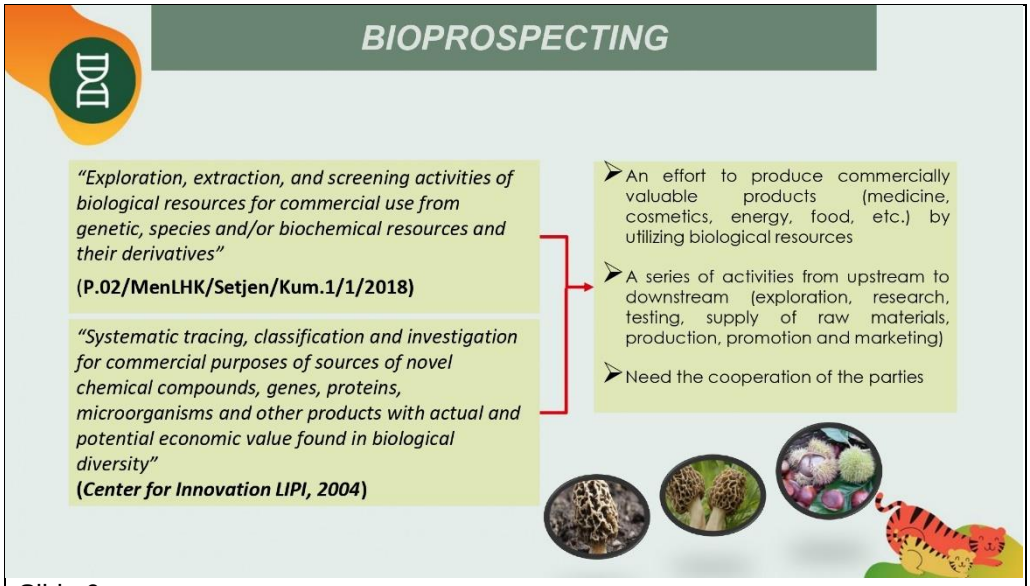

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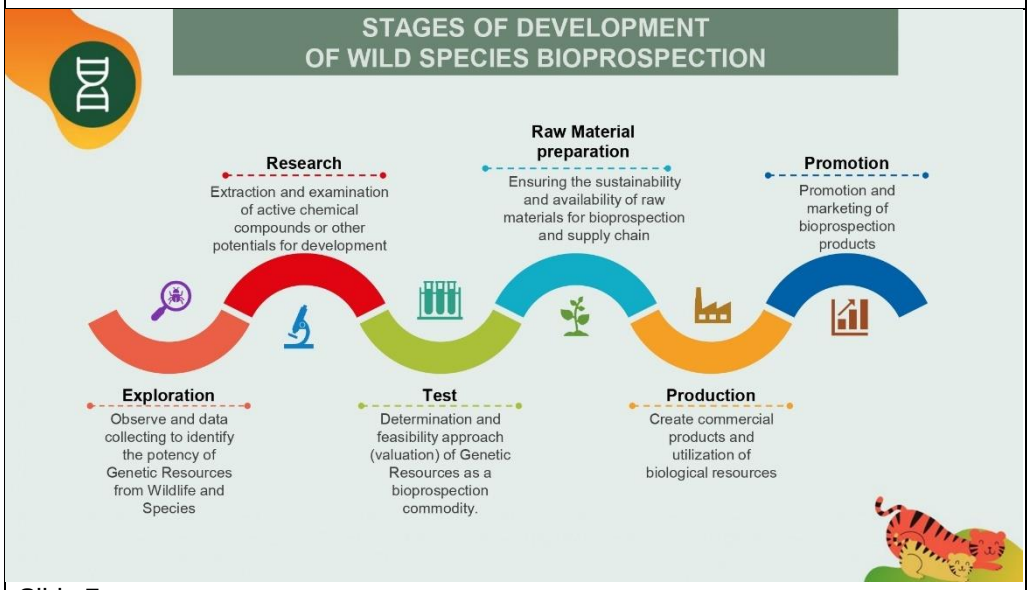

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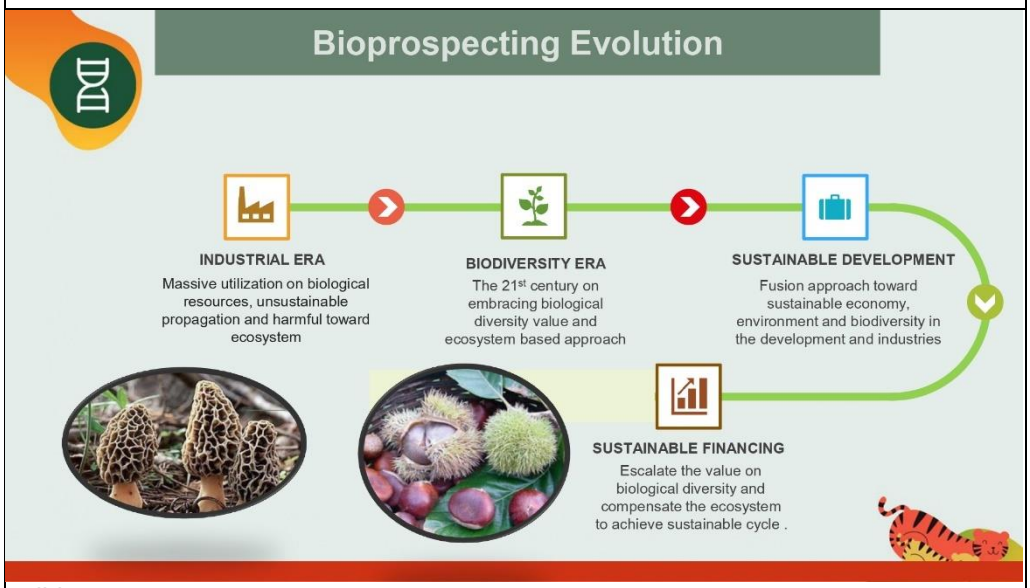

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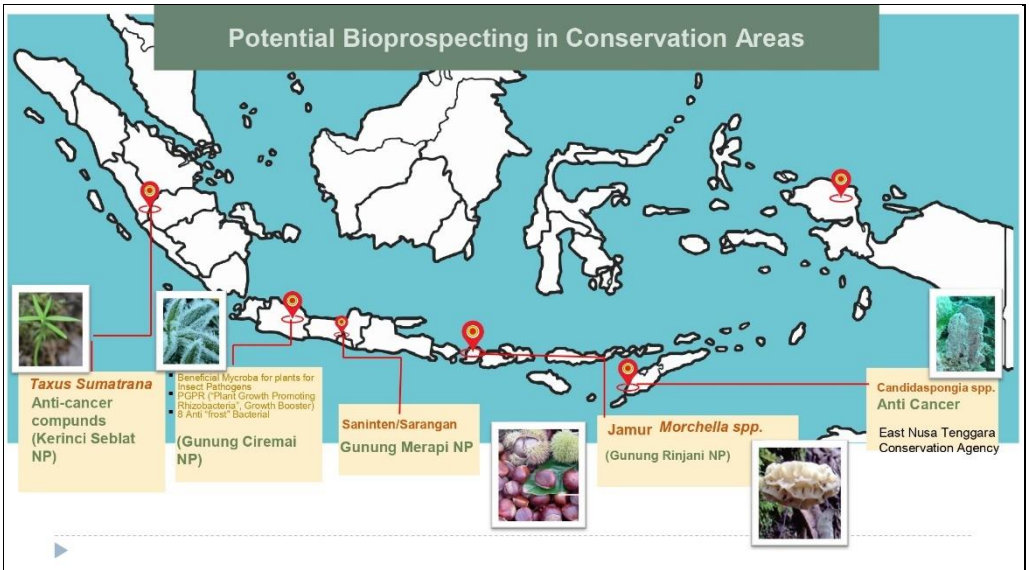

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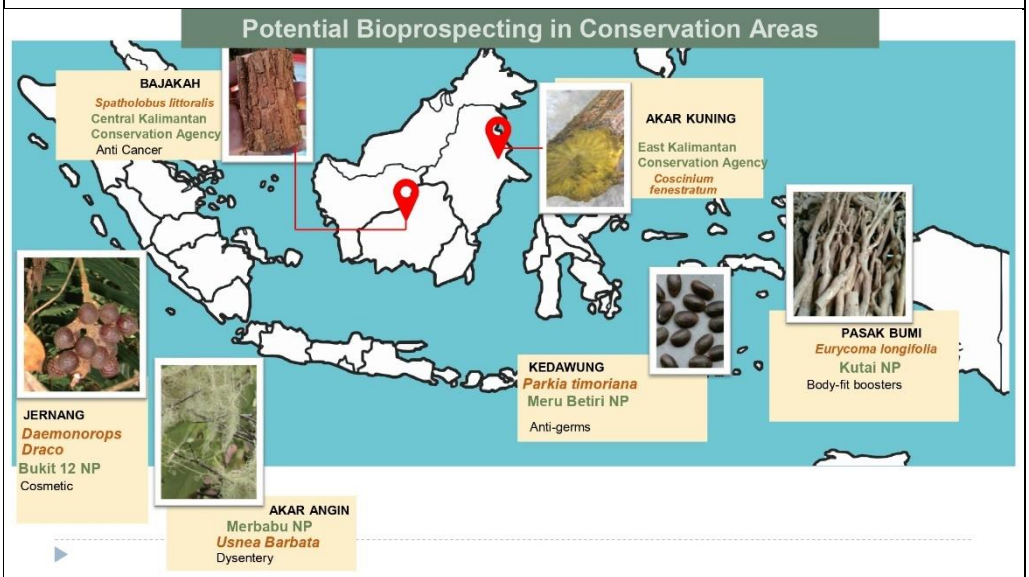

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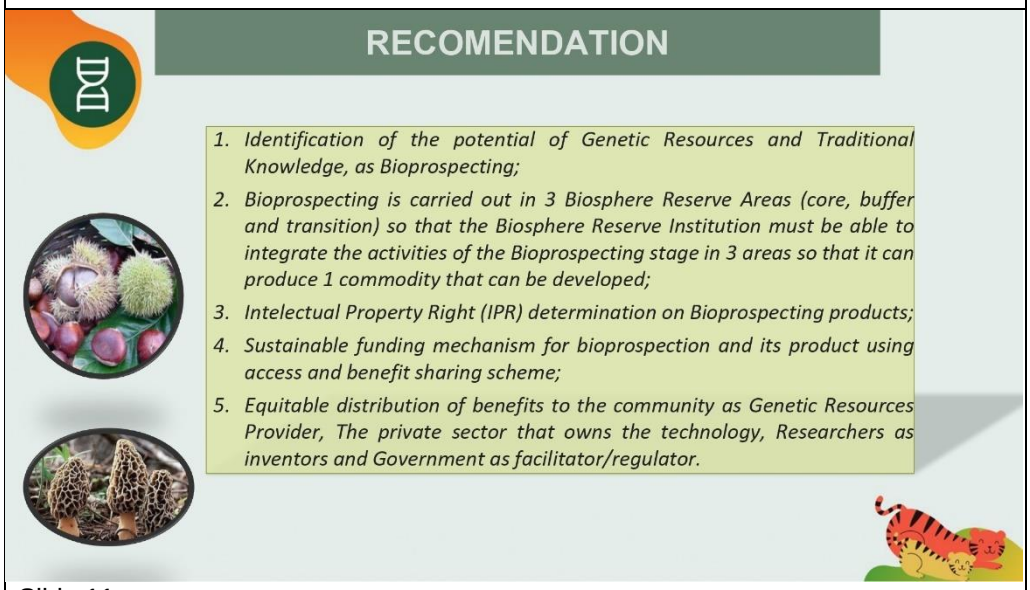


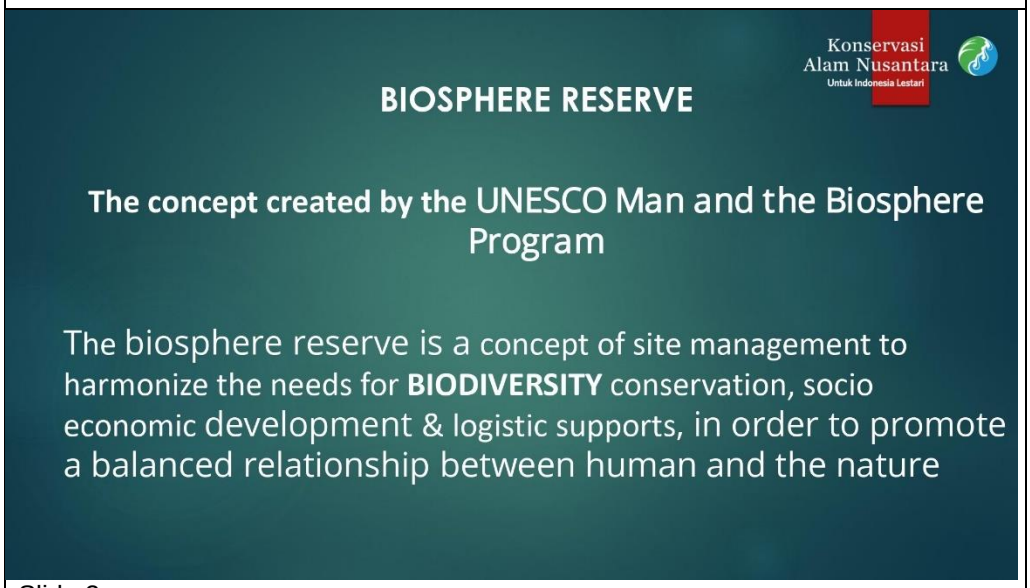
Slide 11


Indonesia will prosper, when we can value, develop and sustain our biodiversity
Thank You

Slide 12

f. Promoting Collaboration among Stakeholders for Sustainable Management of Biosphere Reserves in Indonesia by Mr. Wahjudi Wardojo

Slide 1



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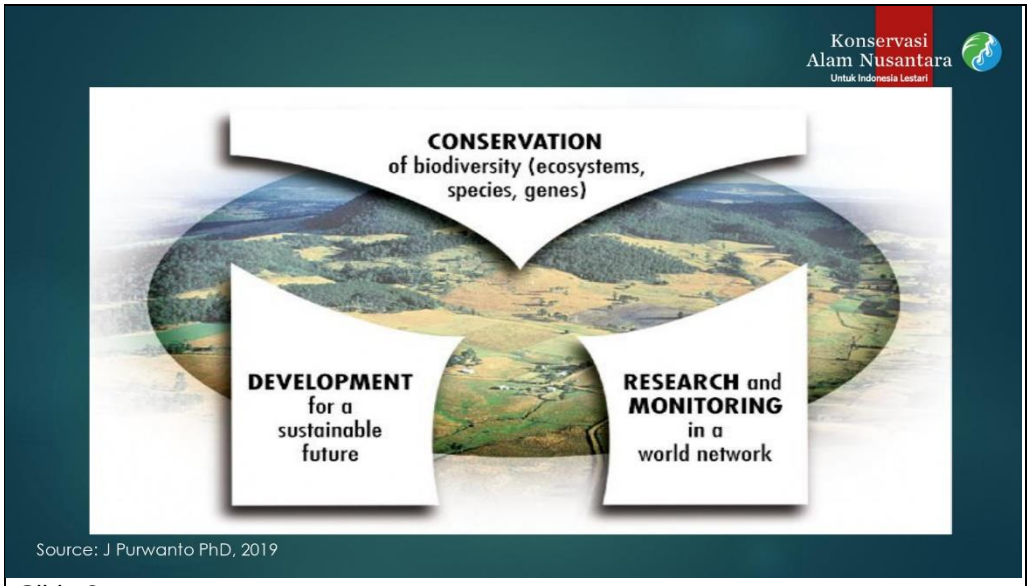

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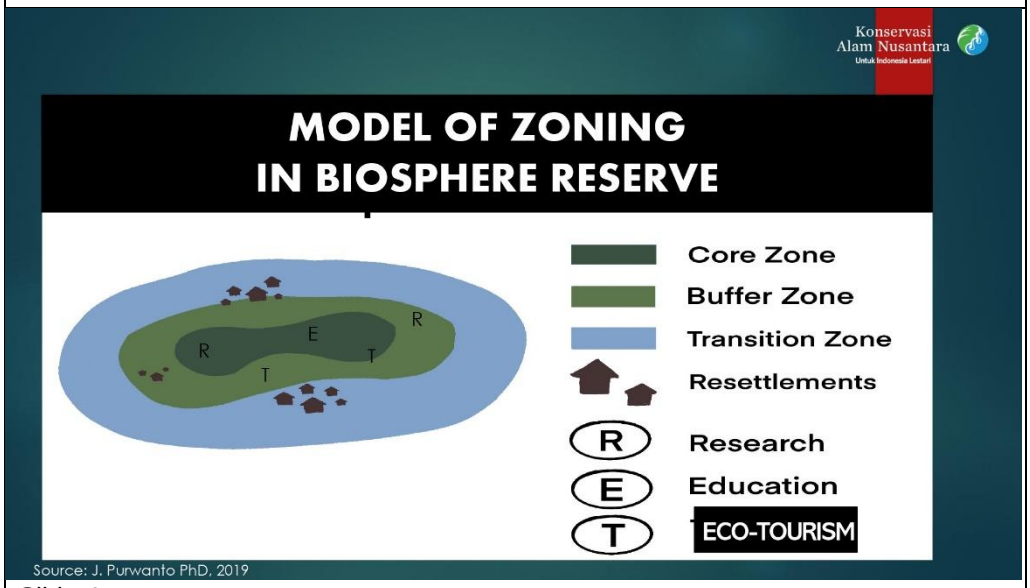
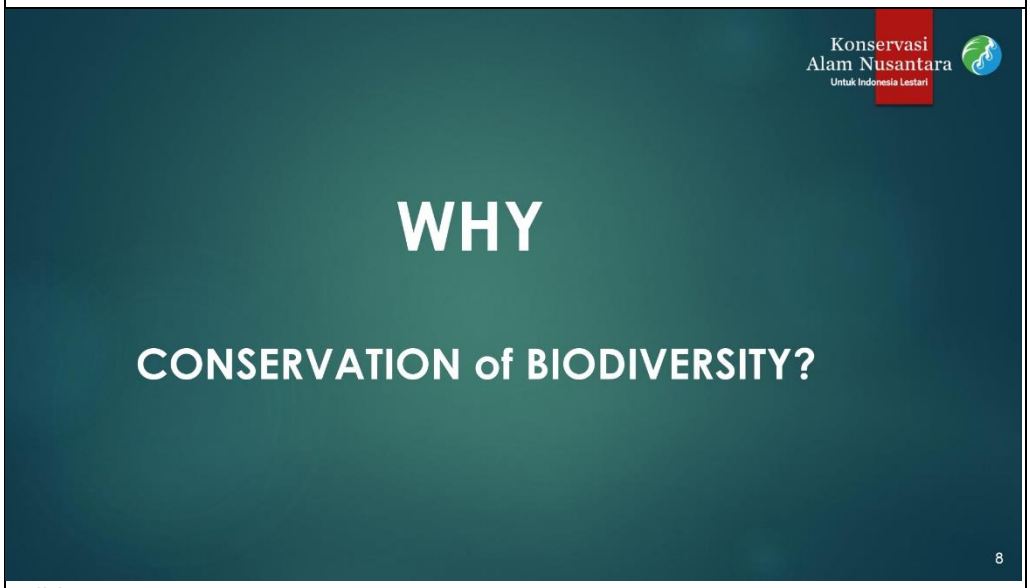


Slide 4

Slide 5

Slide 6

Slide 7



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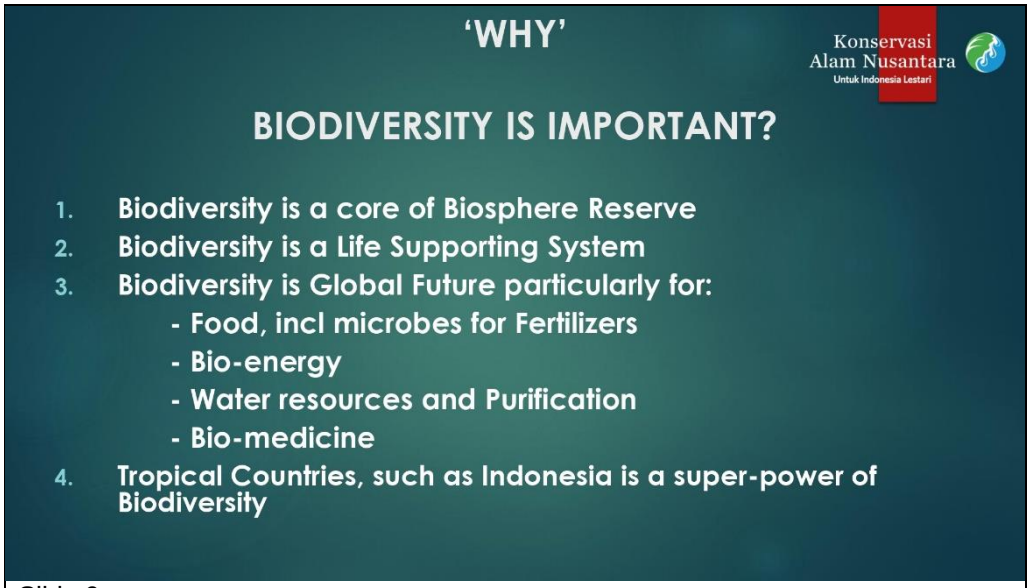

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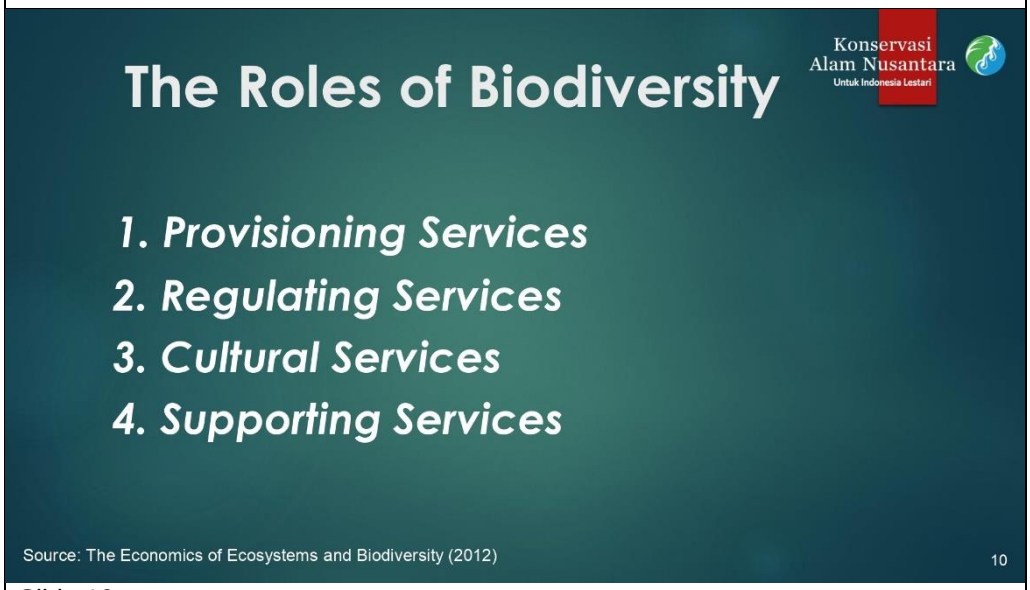
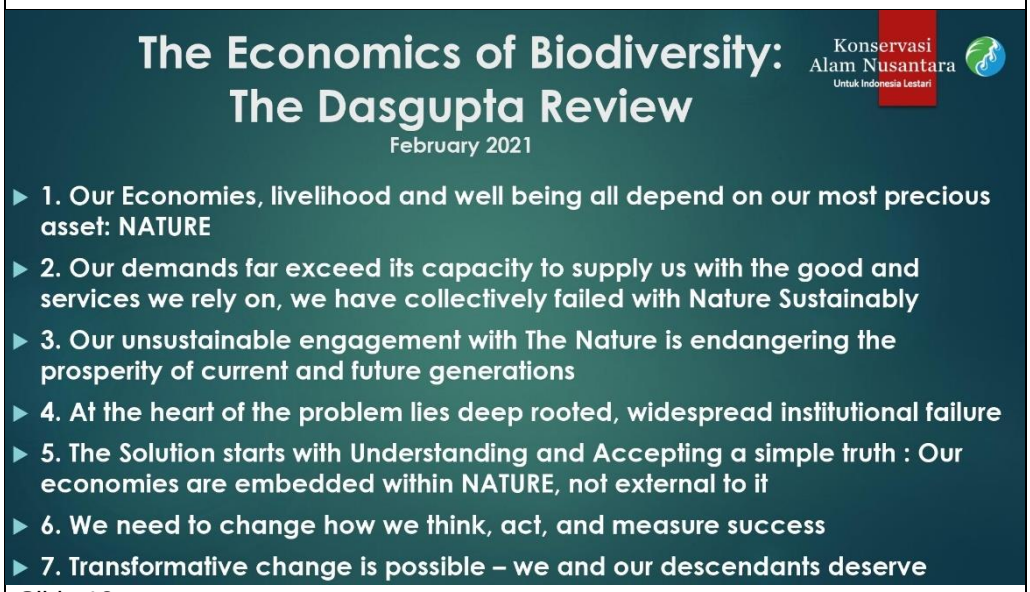


Slide 10

Slide 11




Slide 12



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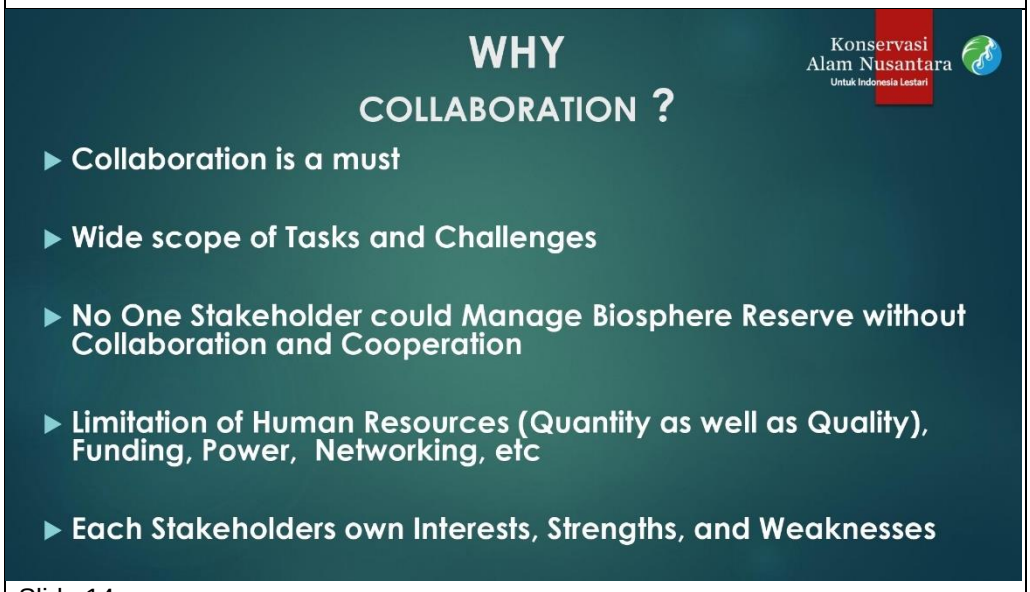
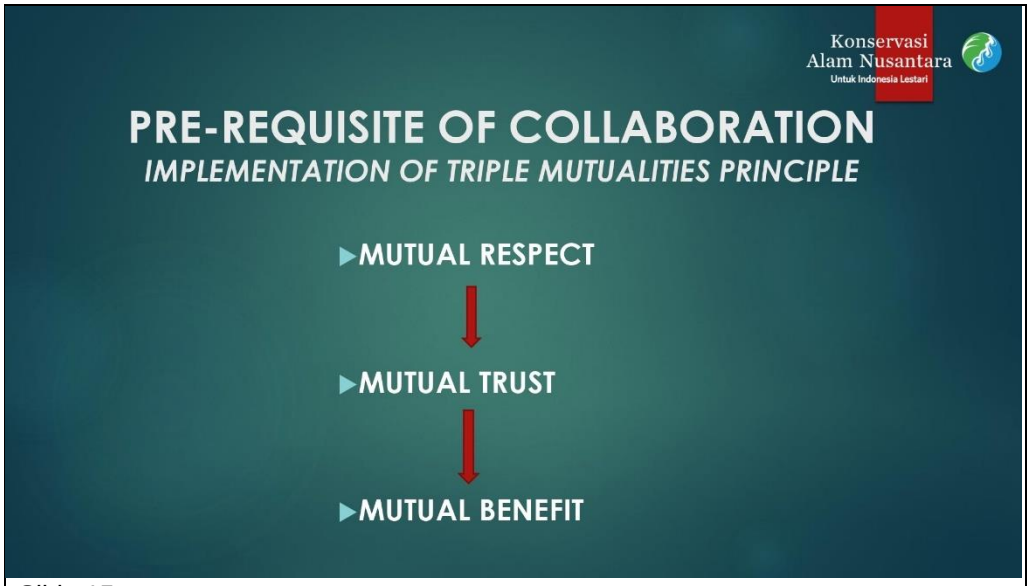


Slide 14



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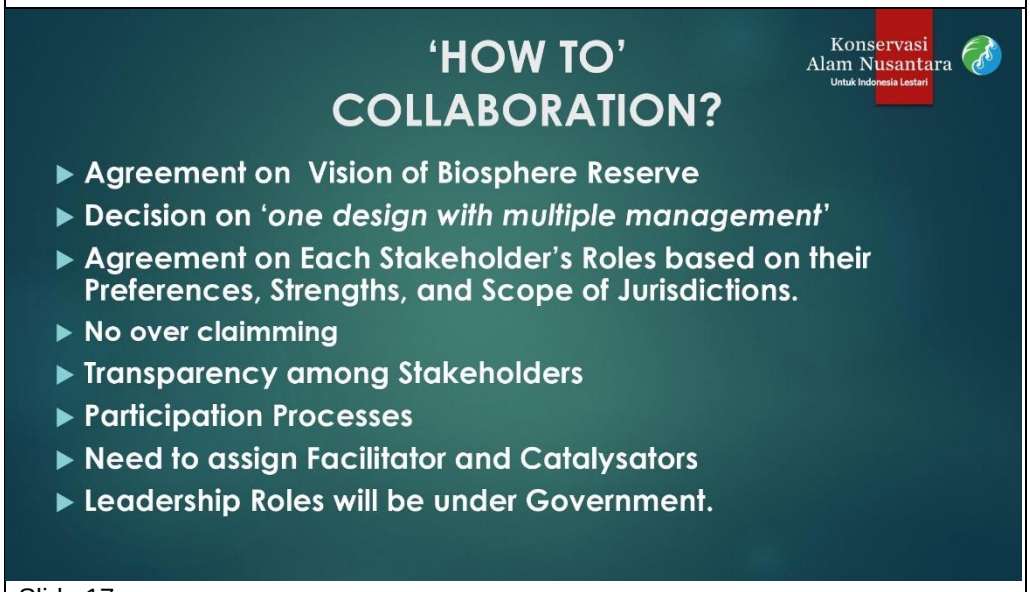

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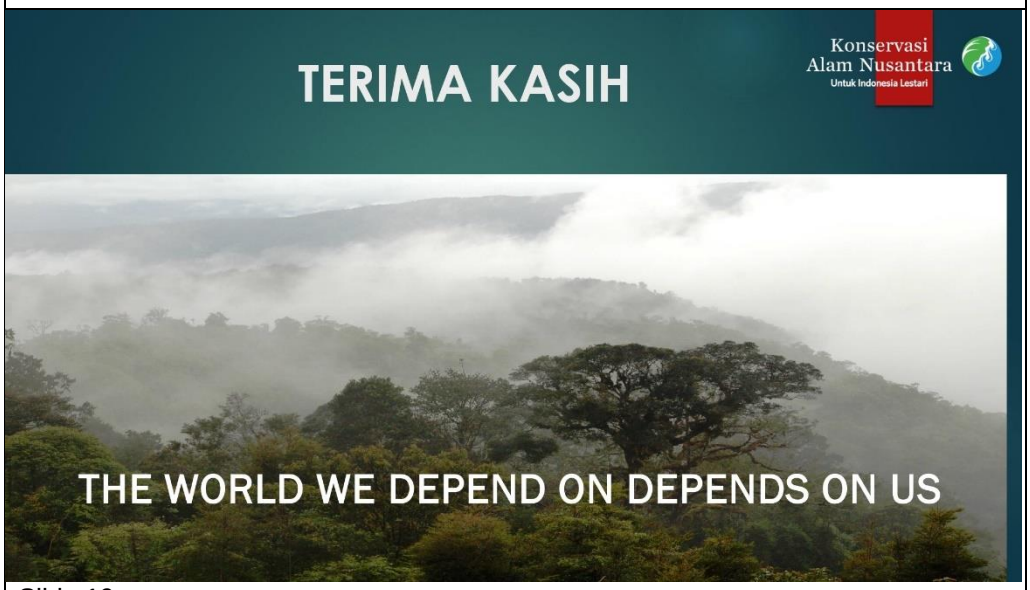

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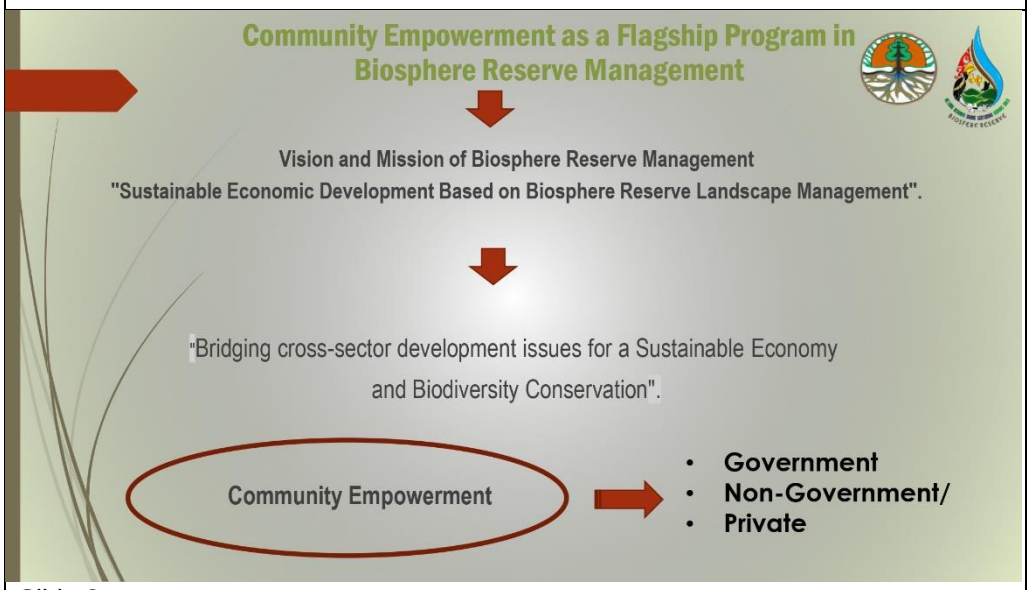
g. Assessing Potential Contribution of Private Sector to Local Livelihood Development and Sustainable Biosphere Reserves Management in Indonesia by Mr. Wahju Rudianto

Slide 1



Slide 2




Community Empowerment Process, based on 5 important records (1):

1. Based on the suitability of land utilization

Firstly, conducting a study on the suitability of land use, before community empowerment is needed to get the right utilization activities / suitable for its designation.

2. Based on Verified Community Groups

Community groups that will be given community empowerment programs are recorded, is formed accurately and approved by the village.

3. Based on Community Needs

Based on the results of the study, the verified community group is directed to explore and agree on the needs of economic improvement activities to be raised, and then outlined in the proposal.

Slide 3

Empowerment process (2)

4. Human Resources capacity-based

Based on the needs contained in the proposal and before a community empowerment program applied, the verified community group should be given capacity building through training in accordance with the desired economic improvement needs.

5. Sustainability-based

Community empowerment is built by consider sustainability, so that economic improvement activities do not stop when the program ends. Among others through:

a. Arrangement of profits, to be set aside for additional capital.

b. Conduct economic activities with a rolling system.

Slide 4

Stages of Process to Involve Private Sectors in Community Empowerment Activities (1):

1. Stakeholder mapping

Stakeholder mapping should be done, especially to the private sector surrounding the biosphere reserve area to get potential partners.

2. Bringing together the needs of the community with the interests of potential partners

Potential partners who are ready with programs and funds have to met with community groups that are ready with their economic improvement activities.

3. Facilitate agreements between communities and potential partners

Biosphere Reserve Manager, in accordance with their function and jobs, facilitates agreements between community groups with potential partners interested in providing community empowerment programs

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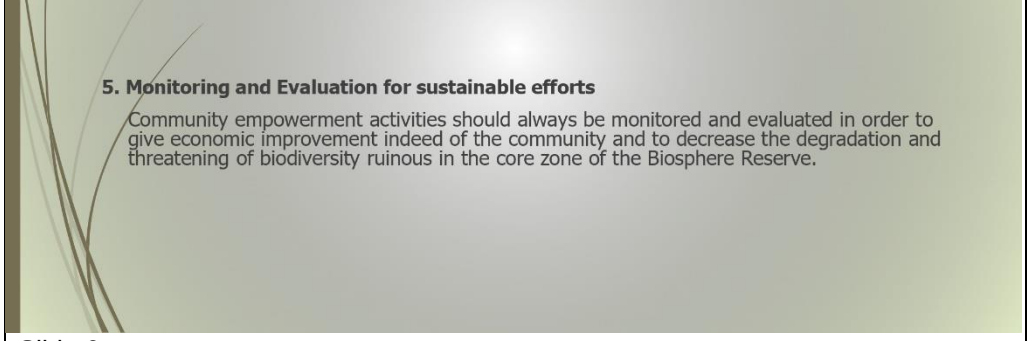

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Slide 8

Kontribusi Lembaga Non Pemerintah & Swasta Dalam Kegiatan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Cagar Biosfer Betung Kerihun Danau Sentarum Kapuas Hulu (CBBKDSKH)

Nama Mitra	Program	Lokasi
• PT. Buana Tunas Sejahtera (PT. BTS) • PT. Sentrakarya Manunggal (PT. SKM) • PT. Mandala Intan Jaya (PT. MIJ) Region Badau Kencana Group. • PT. Anugerah Makmur Sejati (PT. AMS) • PT. Duta Nusa Lestari (PT. DNS) • PT. PrimanusaMitra Serasi (PT. PMS) Region Sejiram Kencana Group. • PT. Kapuasindo Palm Industry (PT. KPI), • PT. Sawit Kapuas Kencana (PT. SKK), • PT. Citra Nusa Indomakmur (PT.CNI) Region Empanang Kencana Group. • PT. Dinamika Multi Prakasa • PT. Gading Tirta Mandiri Region Kenepai Prima Lestari Group • PT. Paramitra Internusa Pratama (PT. PIP) • PT. Kartika Prima Cipta (PT. KPC) • PT. Persada Graha Region Semitau Sinar Mas Group • PT. Borneo International Anugerah (PT. BIA)	• Sosialisasi pencegahan karhutla • Apel Gelar Siaga Pengendalian Karhutla • Pelatihan Pengendalian Karhutla • Pemadaman Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan	Kapuas Hulu

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Nama Mitra	Program	Lokasi
PT. Mitra Sarana Aquatama	Pelepasliaran Ikan Arwana Super Red di Habitat Alaminya, Kawasan TNDS sebanyak 30 Ekor sebagai upaya pelestarian spesies Ikan Endemik Danau Sentarum, dan upaya pemurnian genetic, Pengelolaan Santuari Dalam Bentuk Pemberdayaan masyarakat	Danau Merebung, Desa Melemba, Kec. Batang Lupar
Aliansi Organis Indonesia (AOI)	Pengembangan Madu Hutan Organis untuk Kesejahteraan Masyarakat dan Kelestarian Hutan Tropis Kalimantan di Taman Nasional Danau Sentarum dan di Pesisir Sungai Kapuas di Kapuas Hulu	30 Desa yang berada di Kecamatan Selimbau, Batang Lupar, Badau, Suhaid, Jongkong, Bunut Hilir, Embaloh Hilir (Kapuas Hulu – Kalimantan Barat)
Forum Orangutan Indonesia (FORINA)	Konservasi Orangutan Kalimantan Pongo Pygmaeus Pygmaeus Berbasis Masyarakat di Koridor Taman Nasional Betung Kerihun-Taman Nasional Danau Sentarum dan sekitarnya di Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu	Kec. Batang Lupar (Desa Melemba, Mensiau, Labian Iraang, Labian, Sungai Ajung)
Yayasan PRCF Indonesia	Pengembangan Hutan Desa untuk Mendukung Upaya Konservasi Keanekaragamanhayati dan Pemanfaatan HHBK secara Berkelanjutan di Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu	Desa Nanga Yen, Sri Wangi, Nanga Jemah, Tanjung Kecamatan: Hulu Gunung, Boyan Tanjung, Mentebah Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu –

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Nama Mitra	Program	Lokasi
Lembaga Gemawan	Perlindungan Wilayah Perkebunan Karet Tradisional Rakyat di Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu Desa	Desa Nanga Ngeri, Dangkan Kota, Nanga Dangkan, dan Lebak Naja, Kecamatan: Silat Hulu (Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu – Kalimantan Barat)
Yayasan Dian Tama	Pelestarian Kawasan melalui Agroforestry dan Pengelolaan Hasil Hutan Bukan Kayu Sebagai Alternatif Pendapatan Masyarakat di Koridor Labian-Leboyan	Desa Labian Iraang, Labian&Sungai AjungKecamatan Batang Lupar, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu – Kalimantan Barat
Asosiasi Pendamping Perempuan Usaha Kecil (ASSPUK)	Pengembangan Hasil Hutan Bukan Kayu melalui Pelestarian Tanaman Pewarna Yang Berperspektif Gender dan Berkelanjutan di Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu, Provinsi Kalimantan Barat	Desa Lanjak Deras & Mensiau (Kec. Batang Lupar) serta Desa Manua Sadap (Kecamatan Embaloh Hulu) Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu – Kalimantan Barat
Sampan Kalimantan	Peningkatan Ekonomi Masyarakat Desa Hutan Berbasis Konservasi dan Kearifan Lokal dengan Optimalisasi Tembawang	Desa Selaup,Nanga Semangut (Kecamatan Bunut Hulu) serta Nanga Raon, dan Bahenap (Kecamatan Kalis) Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu – Kalimantan Barat

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Nama Mitra	Program	Lokasi
ForClime-FC	Program FORCLIME-FC dengan Mitra TFCA Pada DA REDD+	DAS Sungai Labian-Leboyan yaitu Desa Labian & Sungai Ajung Kecamatan Batang Lupar, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu – Kalimantan Barat Desa Tamao, Desa Ulak Pauk, Desa Saujung Manik, Desa Benua Ujung, Desa Benua Martinus, Desa Pulau Manak, Desa Menua Sadap (Kecamatan Embaloh Hulu Desa Belatung (Kecamatan Embaloh Hilir) Desa Mensiau, Desa Labian Iraang, Desa Sungai Abau, Desa Labian, Desa Sungai Ajung, Desa Lanjak Deras, Desa Sepandan, Desa Melemba (Kecamatan Batang Lupar)
ADB - HOB	Pengelolaan Hutan dan Kehati Berkelanjutan (ADB TA 8331 INO)	Kec. Embaloh Hilir (Desa Nanga Lauk)

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Nama Mitra	Program	Lokasi
Rangkong Indonesia	Survei Populasi dan Okupansi Enggang (Bucerotidae) di Bentang Alam Kapuas Hulu, Provinsi Kalimantan Barat. Program ini mendorong pengembangan ekowisata burung rangkong berbasis masyarakat	Das Kapuas, Sub. Das Mendalam dan Embaloh (TNBK). Resort Semangit (TNDS). Desa Sungai Utik dan Karya Mandiri Kec. Hulu Gurung (Wisata Bird Watching) Kab. Kapuas Hulu.
SOC (Sintang Orangutan Center)	Kegiatan Pemberdayaan dan Pemberian Beasiswa kepada masyarakat, bagian dari program Pelepasliaran dan Monitoring individu Orangutan(Pongo pygmaeus) di TNBK	Sub. Das Mendalam, Resort Nanga Hovat, Seksi PTN Wil III Padua Mendalam, Bidang PTN Wil II Kedamin, Taman Nasional Betung Kerihun.
TFCA-K	Studi Bioekologi dan Konservasi Lutung Sentarum (*Presbytis chrysomelas sp cruciger*) di Taman Nasional Danau Sentarum. Dalam pelaksanannya mendorong peran aktif masyakatat	Lansekap Taman Nasional Danau Sentarum dan daerah Penyangga, Kab. Kapuas Hulu, Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.
ADB (FIP-1)	*Forest Investment Program* Melalui Program Pemulihan Ekosistem berbasis masyarakat	Kab. Kapuas Hulu, Provinsi Kalimantan Barat

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Nama Mitra	Program	Lokasi
Lanting Borneo	Penguatan masyarakat dalam pengelolaan kawasan koridor DAS Labian-Leboyan melalui pemetaan dan inventarisasi kearifan lokal	Desa Malemba, Kecamatan Batang Lupar, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu – Kalimantan Barat
Komunitas Pariwisata Kapuas Hulu (KOMPAKH)	Pengembangan Destinasi dan Media Pemasaran Ekowisata Berbasis Masyarakat di Kawasan Penyangga TNBK dan TNDS sebagai Upaya Pengembangan Alternatif Ekonomi di Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu	Desa Menua Sadap, Kecamatan Embaloh Hulu, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu – Kalimantan Barat
Forum DAS Labian-Leboyan	Restorasi Pinggiran DAS Labian Leboyan di sepanjang Desa sungai Ajung dan Desa Labian berbasis masyarakat	DAS Sungai Labian-Leboyan yaitu Desa Labian & Sungai Ajung Kecamatan Batang Lupar, Kabupaten Kapuas Hulu – Kalimantan Barat
GIZ	Forests and Climate Change (FORCLIME)	Kapuas Hulu

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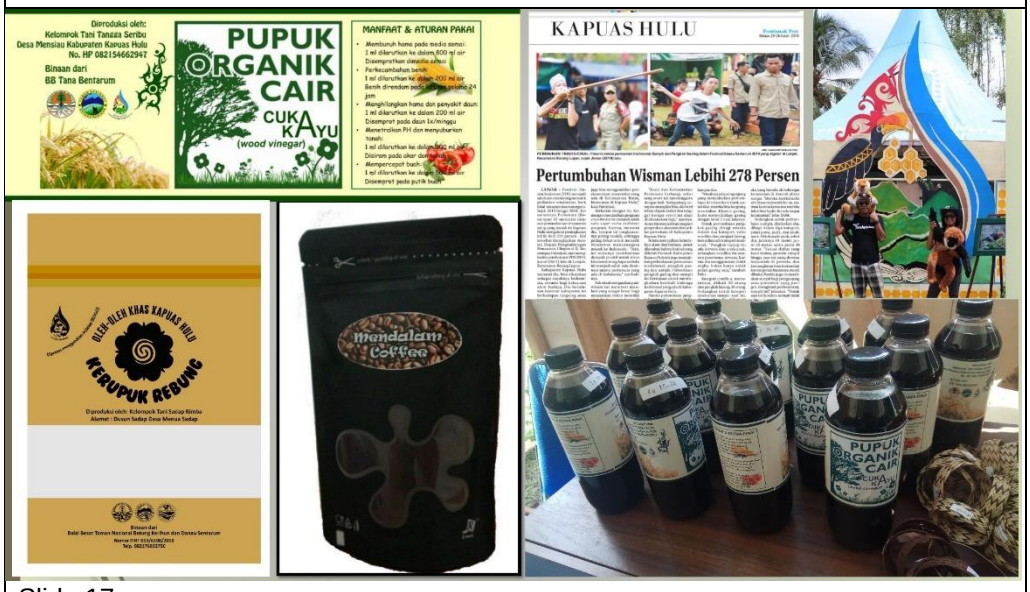

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ITTO PROJECT PD 777/15 REV. 3 (F)

Activity 3.4 : To Learn Lessons and Experience From Other Biosphere Reserve

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON BIOSPHERE RESERVE MANAGEMENT

Empowering Forestry Communities in Sustainable Management of Biosphere Reserve in the Asia-Pacific Region

Date : 20 January 2022
Venue : The City of Bogor, Indonesia

The Organizers

Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia
International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (GGPNP)

The Collaborators

Alastair Fraser Forestry Foundation
MNC Group
MAB-BRIN

Cibodas-Cianjur, Indonesia
January 2022