

COUNTRY REPORT 2018 – 2019

MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN INDONESIA



**THE INDONESIA MAB PROGRAMME
NATIONAL COMMITTEE**

OUTLINE

I. INTRODUCTION	3
1.1. Management of Indonesian Biosphere Reserves: Strengthening the Legal Aspects (Government Regulations), BRs Institution/Coordination Forum and Monitoring System. .6	
1.2 Development of Indonesian Biosphere Reserves: Programs and Follow-up Plan.....	7
1.2.1 Conservation Program, through:	7
1.2.2 Community Development program, through:	7
1.2.3 Research and Development program, through:	7
II. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW BIOSPHERE RESERVES	10
III. BRANDING OF BIOSPHERE RESERVE.....	15
IV. HOST OF 30th ICC MAB-UNESCO MEETING	17
V. IMPLEMENTATION OF LIMA ACTION PLAN IN INDONESIA.....	19
Programme Download Links	21
VI. COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION AND WORKPLAN 2019	23
VII.FOLLOW-UP PLANNING AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES.....	23

I. INTRODUCTION

Biosphere Reserve is a concept that links biodiversity, conservation, research and sustainable community development. Natural resources and ecosystems is not easy to understood, conserved and managed without recognizing the human culture that shaped them. Biological and cultural diversities are interdependent and keys to ensure the resilience in both social and ecological systems. Biosphere Reserve is field cooperation between Ministry of Environment and Forestry that have authority of conservation area, and The Local Government as the owner and mainly responsible for the implementation of development plans at local and national level, especially in buffer zone and transition area of biosphere reserve, the communities and supporting by research institution like the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) as scientific authority and national focal point of MAB – UNESCO Indonesian Programme.

In relation to messages from the results of IPBES 7 meeting: importance of integrated concepts for biodiversity and engagement of local population, the challenges to protect Indonesia's natural resources and ecosystems have increased over time. The pressures on the natural resources and ecosystem has led to the degradation of ecosystem/environmental and biodiversity loss. The Indonesian Government has made efforts to prevent the extinction of biodiversity through the establishment of *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation sites with diverse program and activities. Biosphere reserves (BR) should be more appropriate for conducting conservation program and activities more effectively, and the implementation of BR concept should be a challenge for the government to create policy to nurture and facilitate the implementation of program and activities at conservation sites (BR Core Zones), BR buffer zone and transition area of BR's.

The main priority of MAB Indonesian program is to emphasize the biosphere reserve development as a place to test and establish a sustainable way of life through integrated programs among biological natural resources and ecosystem management, ecological services development, research and development, with the main objectives are to contribute in reducing poverty and increasing the living standard, especially of rural communities in the BR. In addition, the development of the biosphere reserve is also aimed to prevent the loss of biodiversity, facilitating scientific development and bulding the capacity in the context of providing services which necessary for ecological sustainability.

Until now, there are 14 Biosphere Reserves in Indonesia covering a total area about 25.015.686,75 ha, with Berbak Sembilang, Rinjani Lombok, and Betung Kerihun Danau

Sentarum Kapuas Hulu Biosphere Reserves are the youngest biosphere reserves that successfully designated by the MAB UNESCO Programme at the 30th meeting of the ICC MAB UNESCO in Palembang, Indonesia on July 23-27, 2018 and at once become part of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, consisting of 686 biosphere reserves across 122 countries.

14 Biosphere Reserves in INDONESIA



Figure 1. List of 14 biosphere reserves in Indonesia.

Basic concepts for the implementation of Indonesian Biosphere Reserves program and activities are as follows:

1. Three principal strategic programs, namely biodiversity conservation (protection and restoration), community development and logistic support.
2. Collaborative/multi-stakeholders action which include the improvement of stakeholders awareness and commitment.
3. Mainstreaming biosphere reserve concept into policies, and national and regional strategic plan, program and activities.

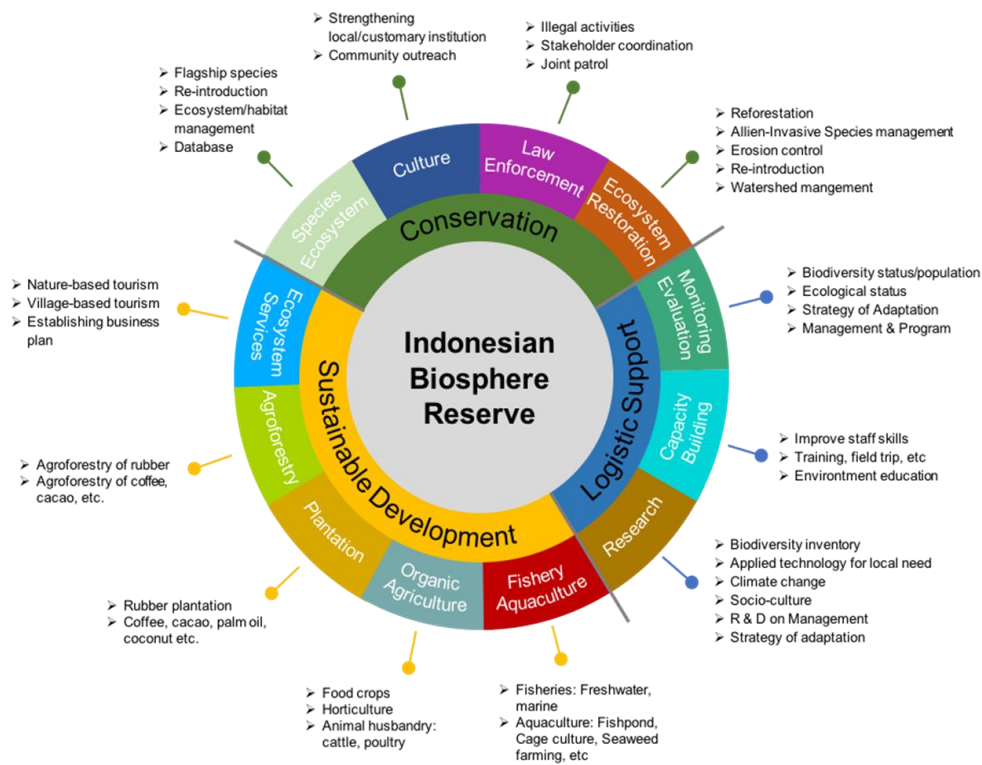


Figure 2. Basic concepts for the implementation of Biosphere Reserve Concept in Indonesia.

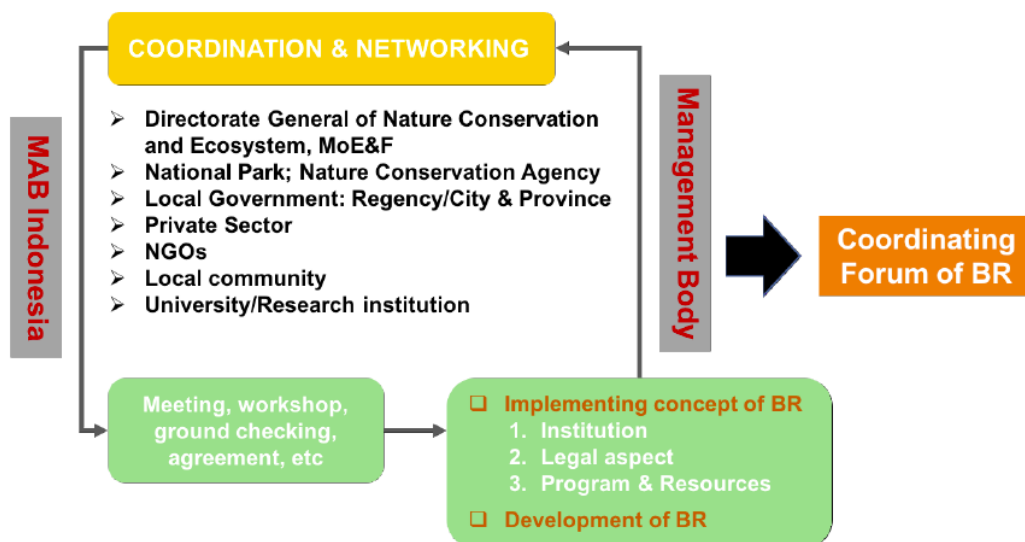


Figure 3. Roadmap of implementation on MAB Programmes in Indonesia.

Since Lima Action Plan (LAP) adopted in 2016, The Indonesian MAB-UNESCO Program has priority programs in certain main agendas namely; (a) BRs as a model of Sustainable Development, (b) Strengthening Collaboration and Networking, (c) Establishing

the Sustainable Financing Scheme, (d) Communication and Information. In order to the delivered the topics, some programs and activities that have been conducted are focusing on:

1.1. Management of Indonesian Biosphere Reserves: Strengthening the Legal Aspects (Government Regulations), BRs Institution/Coordination Forum and Monitoring System.

Regarding to this agenda, the national committee has several strategies and activities in order to strengthen the management of Indonesian BRs:

- a) Renewing membership of the National Committee MAB-UNESCO Indonesia Program for the period of 2018 - 2021 (*on going*).
- b) Implementing the Roadmap of the National Committee MAB-UNESCO Indonesia Program 2016-2025 and LAP.
- c) Support the designation of the National Legislation and budgeting System.
 - 1) Drafting the legal aspect of BR management in Indonesia (Academic Paper of Government Regulation)
 - 2) Draft Concept of Government Regulation
- d) Strengthening Biosphere Reserve management institution.
 - 1) Institutional Revitalization of Management of Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu BR.
 - ❖ Formation and Strengthening of "SECRETARIAT" in Biosphere Reserve
 - ❖ Strengthening and Establishing Management Coordination Institutions at Provincial and District levels
 - ❖ Determining Secretariat Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
 - ❖ Management Plan & Action Plan in accordance with NOMENCLATURE of Stakeholder Program
 - 2) Strengthening the role of BKPP (Human resource, Education and Training Agency) in West Java Region I as Chair of the Cibodas BR Coordination Forum. Nomenclature of Cibodas Biosphere Reserve has been included in the West Java Regional Thematic Program.
 - 3) Strengthening the role and commitment of local government by conducting FGDs such as in Aceh Province and in NTB (West Nusa Tenggara) Province facilitated jointly by Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture which were participated and opened by The Governors and related Mayors.
- e) Establishing guidelines for Indonesian BR program management and implementation.

- f) Establishing the National Monitoring System: Biosphere Reserve Monitoring Tools.
- g) Monitoring, Evaluation and Improvement of BR Management Plan for certain BR'.
- h) National and International collaboration/networking for developing programs in BRs.
- i) Increasing capacity building: Human resources and Technical Skills.
- j) Establishing the guideline procedures of candidate selection for MAB Young Scientist Award.

1.2 Development of Indonesian Biosphere Reserves: Programs and Follow-up Plan

1.2.1 Conservation Program, through:

- a) Optimizing Core Area Management for *Good Forestry Governance* and Collaborative Management
 - ❖ Conservation of protected species in core area of biosphere reserves.
- b) Enhanced effectiveness of stakeholder-based activity for law enforcement, area protection and forest fire management in the Core Area
- c) Ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration
- d) Main Implementing Agency: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, National Parks, Conservation Agency, NGOs.

1.2.2 Community Development program, through:

- a) Community empowerment through capacity building, economic sovereignty and preservation of local culture
- b) Main Implementing Agency: Local government, NGOs, Private Sector

1.2.3 Research and Development program, through:

- a) Development of BR as a center for research on ecosystem dynamics, ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration
- b) Strengthening sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- c) Main Implementing Agency: Research Institution, University, National Parks, NGOs
 - ❖ Soft launching of Humus Research Station in Giam Siak Bukit Batu Biosphere Reserve initiated by APP Sinar Mas Forestry, Local Government of Bengkalis Regent, LIPI, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and local communities.
 - ❖ ITTO Project 2018-2020 in Cibodas Biosphere Reserve: conservation of bioresources and ecosystems, community empowerment, dissemination of information and awareness, strengthening coordination management institutions, Management Plan 2019-2023.

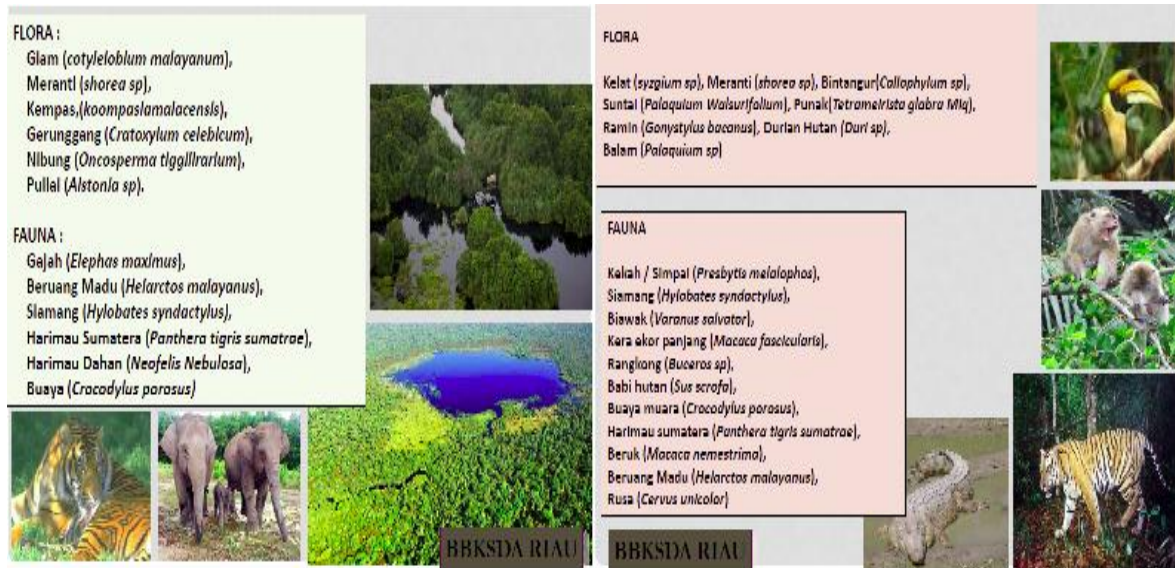


Figure 4. Selected activities related to the conservation of protected species in biosphere reserves in Indonesia (BKSDA Riau).

STASIUN PENELITIAN HUMUS

- Mendukung salah satu fungsi CB "penelitian dan pengembangan, pendidikan dan pelatihan"
- Rekomendasi "Second International Workshop on South-South Cooperation for Sustainable Development in the Three Major Tropical Humid Regions in the World"
- Potensi penelitian: eko-hidrologi, sumberdaya alam hayati hutan rawa gambut, dan social ekonomi masyarakat lokal.
- Terbuka untuk peneliti lokal, nasional maupun internasional



Figure 5. Soft launching Humus Research Station in Giam Siak Bukit Batu Biosphere Reserve.



Figure 6. Inauguration ceremony of soft launching Humus Research Station in Giam Siak Bukit Batu Biosphere Reserve.

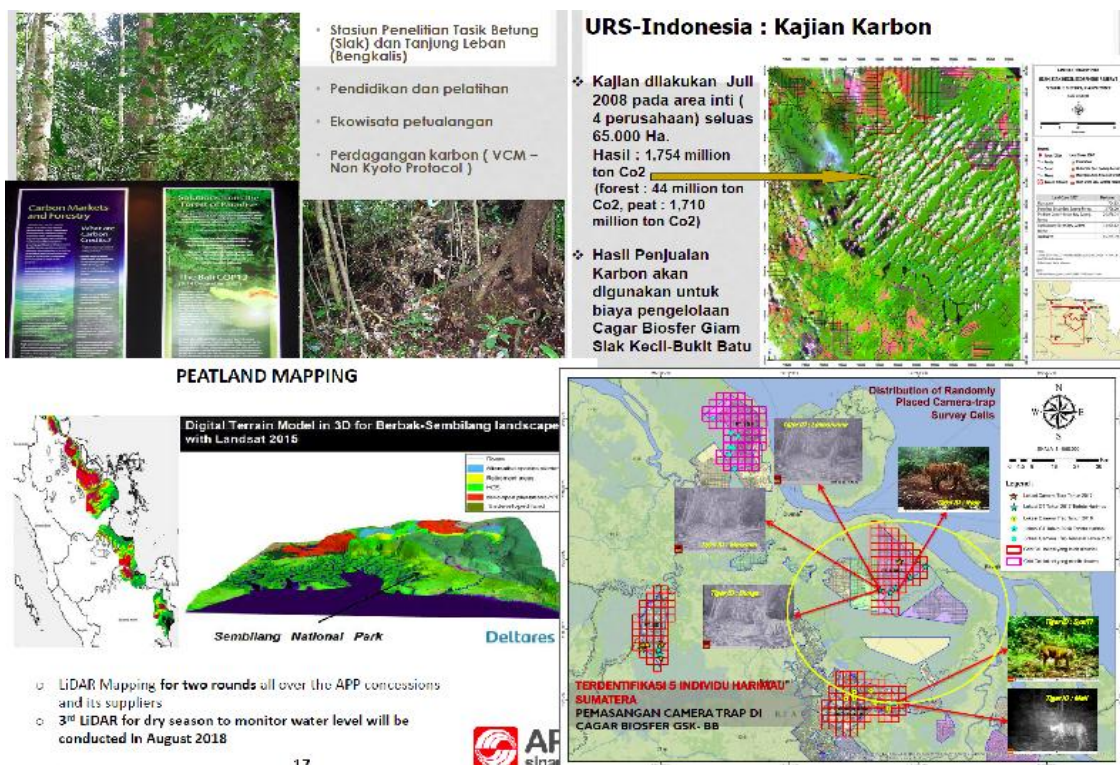


Figure 7. Samples of research topics conducted in biosphere reserves in Indonesia.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW BIOSPHERE RESERVES

2.1. Designation of New Biosphere Reserves

In the 30th ICC MAB-UNESCO Meeting, Palembang, July 23-28 2018, the ICC MAB has designated 27 New Biosphere Reserves and 3 of them are from Indonesia, namely Berbak Sembilang, Rinjani-Lombok, and Betung Kerihun Danau Sentarum Kapuas Hulu BR's. The number of Indonesian BRs becomes 14 Biosphere Reserves. After going through an assessment by IACBR (International Advisory Committee of Biosphere Reserve), the nomination was recommended by IACBR to obtain an "**approved**" determination.

Recommendations from IACBR for the three nominations of the Indonesian Biosphere Reserves (Berkak Sembilang, Rinjani Lombok, and Betung Kerihun Danau Sentarum Kapuas Hulu BR's) are as follows:

a) **Berbak Sembilang.**

*The Advisory Committee congratulated the Indonesian authorities on their well-written and high-quality nomination dossier and recommended that Berbak-Sembilang **be approved** as a biosphere reserve.*

Berbak-Sembilang Biosphere Reserve is located on the southeast coast of Sumatra in South Sumatra and Jambi Provinces, Indonesia. The total contiguous area of the proposed site covers 3,819,837.28 hectares (terrestrial 3,667,336.26 ha, marine 152,501.02 ha), consisting of core area of 502,666.97 ha (terrestrial 458,655.23 ha, marine 44,011.74 ha), buffer zone of 922,965.29 ha (terrestrial 814,476.01 ha, marine buffer 108,489.28 ha) and transition area of 2,394,205.02 ha (terrestrial only). The core area of the proposed site includes Berbak and Sembilang National Park as well as two wildlife reserves. Berbak and Sembilang are two of the seven Ramsar sites in Indonesia which account for 110,000 ha of undisturbed peat swamp forest ecosystems and 60,000 ha of freshwater swamp forests, mangrove forest areas and lowland forest areas commonly found surrounding riverbanks with a swamp depth of up to 10 m. The proposed core area has a high biodiversity making it a suitable habitat for various Sumatran flora and fauna, rare species and the Ramsar site.

b) **Rinjani-Lombok.**

*The Advisory Committee commended the Indonesian authorities on their well-written and high-quality nomination dossier and recommended that Rinjani-Lombok **be approved** as a biosphere reserve.*

Rinjani-Lombok Biosphere Reserve includes Lombok Island (Nusa Tenggara Barat Province) and forms part of the Lesser Sunda region. Its topography consists of relatively flat coastal areas and hilly and mountainous areas of varying elevations. The highest peak is Mount Rinjani, which reaches 3,726 m above sea level and is the second highest volcanic mountain in Indonesia. The total area of the proposed Rinjani-Lombok Biosphere Reserve is 459,086.62 ha consisting of a core area of 41,330.00 ha, a buffer zone of 109,443.30 ha and a transition area of 308,323.32 ha. The core area which is characterized by tropical mountain rainforest forms the conservation area of Gunung Rinjani National Park. The buffer zone includes protected forest, production forest, cultivated areas and settlements. The transition area incorporates rice fields, horticulture areas, agriculture land, plantations, settlements and urban areas.

c) **Betung Kerihun Danau Sentarum Kapuas Hulu.**

*The Committee congratulated the Indonesian authorities for the well-written and high-quality nomination dossier and recommended that Betung Kerihun Danau Sentarum Kapuas Hulu **be approved** as new biosphere reserve.*

Betung Kerihun Danau Sentarum Kapuas Hulu Biosphere Reserve is located at the eastern tip of Kalimantan Barat province. The northern edge of the site borders Sarawak (East Malaysia), and the west and south edges border the Sintang and Melawi Regencies, respectively; the eastern edge of the site borders the Provinces of East Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan. The total area of the proposed biosphere reserve is 3,115,200.50 ha, comprising a core area of 944,090.96 ha, a buffer zone of 919,993.36 ha and a transition area of 1,251,116.18 ha. The proposed reserve incorporates the entire territory of the Kapuas Hulu Regency area. The core area consists of two national parks, namely Betung Kerihun National Park and Danau Sentarum National Park, and functions as a habitat for several endemic flora and fauna species. The buffer zone and transition area have a potential to be used as a productive area including agriculture, plantation, horticulture, fishery, animal husbandry, as well as other productive activities such as tourism, industry, creative industries and so on.

The three new Biosphere Reserves mentioned above were then approved by the Council of Member States.

2.2. Nomination of New Biosphere Reserves

There are two nominations of new biosphere reserves that have been submitted last year:

a) Proposed Saleh-Moyo-Tambora “SAMOTA”, Nusa Tenggara Barat Province

The proposed site belongs to the Lesser Sunda Islands. It is located between Rinjani-Lombok Biosphere Reserve (designated in 2018) to the west and Komodo Island Biosphere Reserve (designated in 1977) to the east. The reserve covers 728,484.44 hectares (ha) and consists of a core area of 115,207.10 ha, a buffer zone of 138,731.86 ha and a transition area of 474,545.48 ha. The area encompasses five major ecosystems, namely small islands, a coastal area (mangrove forest and coastal forest), savanna, lowland forest and mountain forest. The people living in the area of the proposed Saleh-Moyo-Tambora (Samota) Biosphere Reserve come from diverse ethnic groups. The total population living in the proposed Samota Biosphere Reserve amounts to 146,660 people. The proposed site, in particular the core area, plays an important role in conserving the biodiversity of the Lesser Sunda Region in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) Province. In the buffer zone and the transition area, the potential exists for the production of horticultural plants (vegetables and fruits), crops (rice, annual crops) and industrial crops (coffee, cacao), as well as animal husbandry (cows, goats, chickens and others). In terms of tourist activity, the area is renowned for the natural beauty of the Tambora Mountains, while the Sumba Island communities are the focus of cultural tourism.

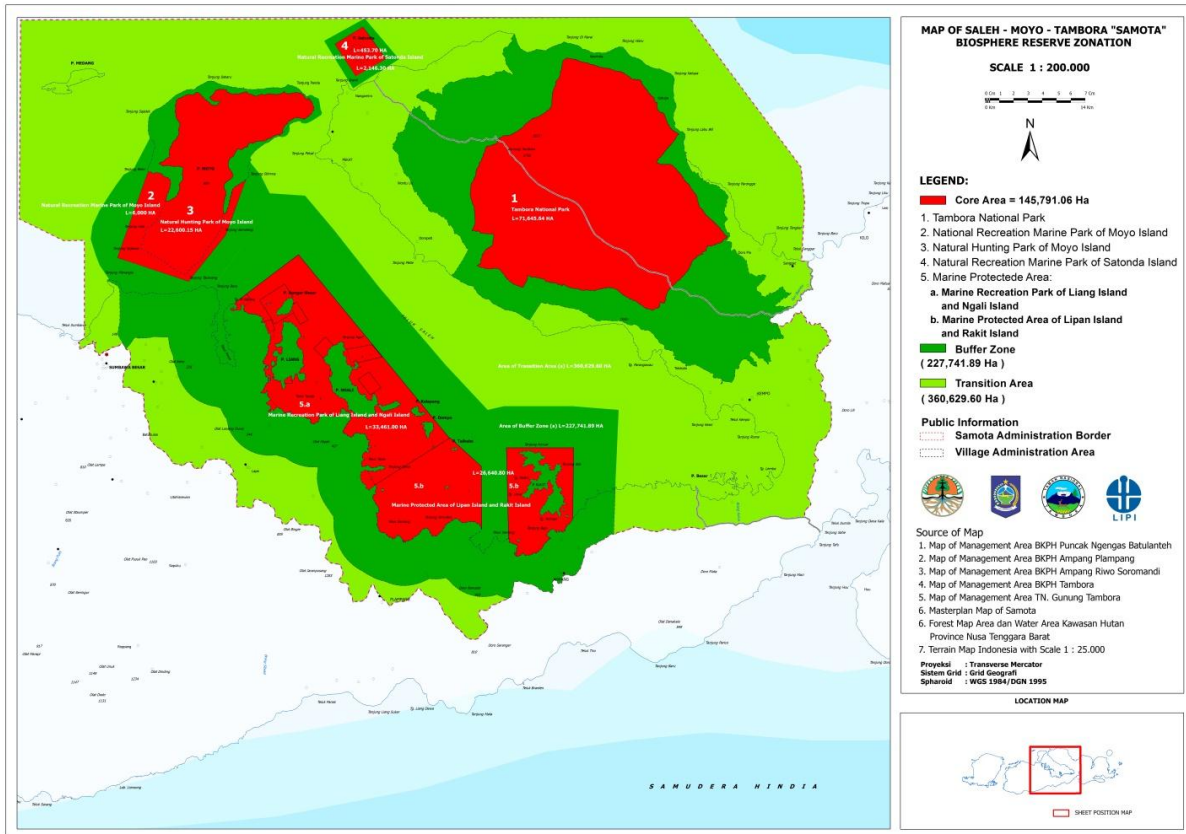


Figure 8. Zonation Map of Proposed SAMOTA Biosphere Reserve.

b) Proposed Togeana Tojo Una Una, Central Sulawesi Province.

The proposed Togeana Tojo Una-Una Biosphere Reserve is located on an archipelago consisting of 483 islands in Central Sulawesi, and forms part of the Indomalayan realm (Wallacea) as well as the heart of the Coral Triangle. The area contains a marine ecosystem, coral reefs, a coastal area, mangrove forests and small island ecosystems. The Togeana Islands are an important part of the coral reef ecosystem of the Coral Triangle, which has the highest coral diversity in the world.

The main objective of the proposed Togeana Tojo Una-Una Biosphere Reserve is to promote sustainable development in areas such as tourism and fisheries, to support the development of programmes designed to increase tourism facilities and infrastructure, to develop human resources and to support stakeholders in sustainable development.

The total area of the proposed site is 2,187,632 ha; it comprises a marine area of 1,622,076 ha marine area and a terrestrial area of 565,556 ha. The core area covers 368,464 ha (28,345 ha terrestrial and 340,119 ha marine), the buffer zone consists of 281,136 ha (52,809 ha terrestrial and 228,327 ha marine) and the transition area covers 1,538,032 ha (1,053,630 ha terrestrial and 484,402 ha marine). The overall population size is 149,214, with

38,404 people inhabiting the buffer zone and 110,810 in the transition area. The core area of the site is composed of the Tanjung Api Natural Reserve (3,289.09 ha) and the Togeian Islands National Park (365,241.08 ha), which was designated a National Marine Park in 2004. The buffer zone includes small islands, settlements and a marine area surrounding the mainland. The transition area directly borders the buffer zone and is considered a general utilization area, including for production activities.

The proposed Togeian Tojo Una-Una Biosphere Reserve plays an important role in biodiversity conservation. The Togeian Islands are home to 363 plant species, including 33 species of mangrove. They also contain several endemic animal species such as tarsiers (*Tarsius spectrum pelengensis*) and Togeian monkeys (*Macaca togeanus*). Other important mammal species found in the area include Togeian babirusa, cuscus, dugong, whale and dolphin. Coral reef fish are very abundant, with 596 species inhabiting the Togeian Islands National Park. The area is also an important spawning site for turtles, as well as a spawning aggregation site (SPAG) for fish.

Cultural diversity is very high across the proposed site. The Togeian Island district is inhabited by a variety of local and ethnic immigrants, all of whom adhere to their own customs and culture.

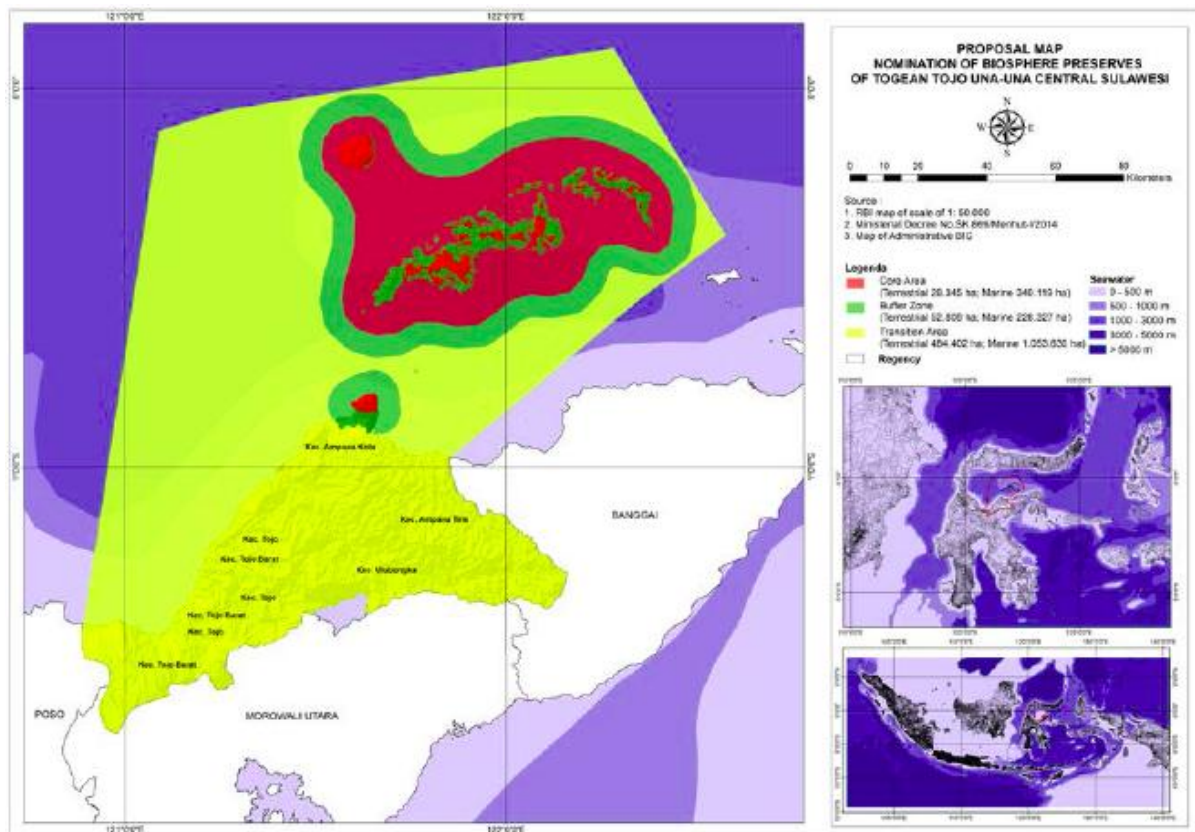


Figure 9. Map of Togeian Tojo Una Una Biosphere Reserve.

III. BRANDING OF BIOSPHERE RESERVE

Biosphere Reserve is well known as international prestigious status under UNESCO. This status can be used as an identity for all products from biosphere reserves and will give more benefits to its. The establishment of the product branding is to enhance/increase the added value of the products by utilizing the status of the UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve. This status should be utilized to promote the development of biosphere reserve products in order to increase the added value of the products for improving the quality of living standards of the local communities. For branding, establishing a logo is important. Therefore, BRs that have no logo have been encouraged and facilitated to have one. Two BRs have a logo in 2018 – 2019 period were: Rinjani Lombok BR and GSK- BB BR as shown in Figure 9.



Figure 10. Examples of logos from several Biosphere Reserves in Indonesian.

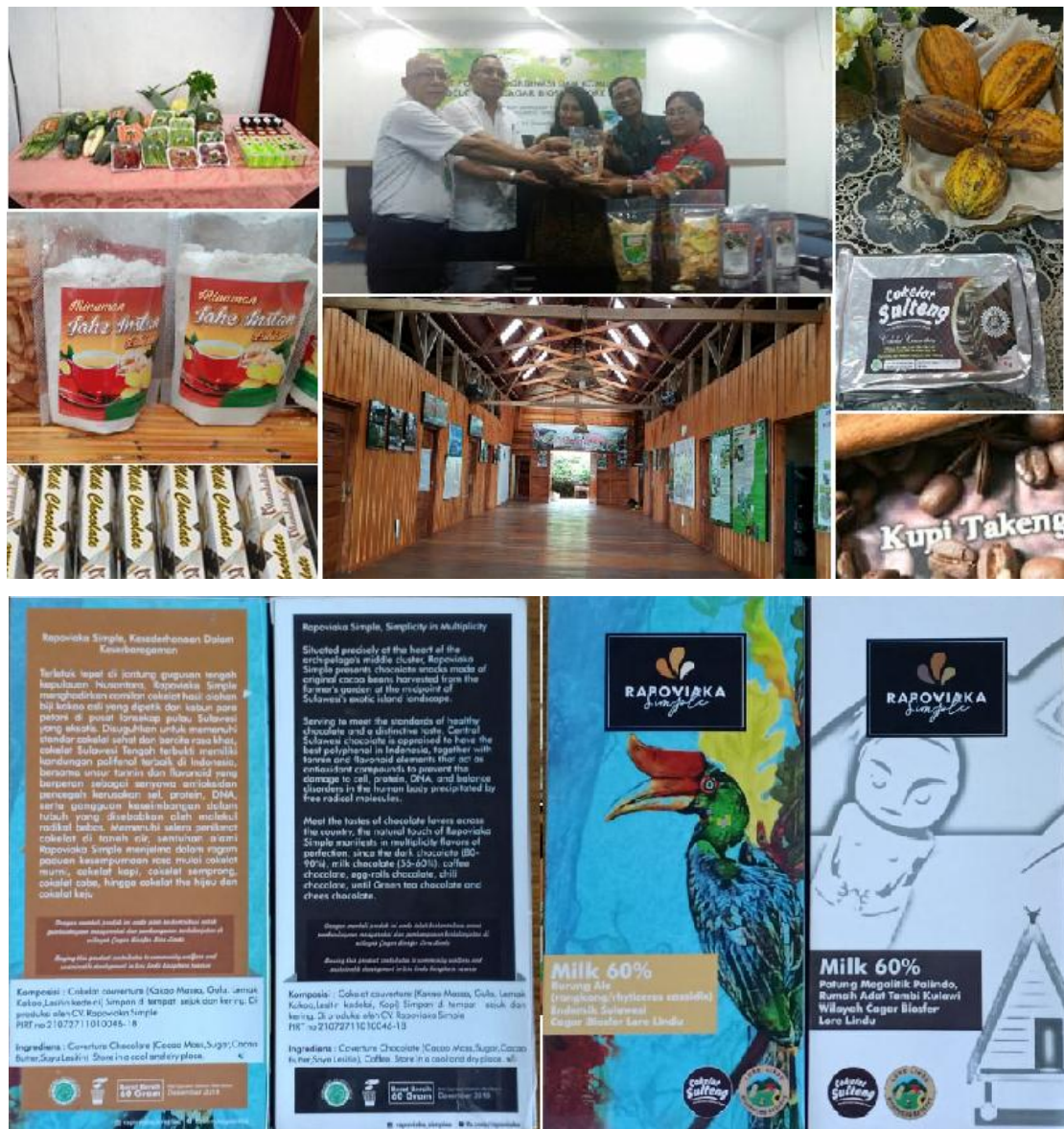


Figure 11. List of products from biosphere reserves in Indonesia.

IV. HOST OF 30th ICC MAB-UNESCO MEETING

The 30th session of the International Coordinating Council (ICC) of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme was held in Palembang, South Sumatra Province, Indonesia, from 24 to 28 July 2018. A total of 380 participants, including representatives of the following Members of the MAB Council as elected by the UNESCO General Conference at its 38th and 39th sessions, attended the session: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Estonia, France, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Vietnam. Observers from the following Member States were present: Belgium, Burkina Faso, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Maldives, Republic of Mozambique, Myanmar, Panama, Romania, Rwanda, Republic of Serbia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America.



Figure 12. Opening ceremony of 30th session of ICC MAB-UNESCO Meeting by Governor of South Sumatra Province, Ir. H. Alex Noerdin.



Figure 13. Event captured during 30th ICC MAB-UNESCO Meeting, Palembang, South Sumatra Province, 24 – 28 July 2018.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF LIMA ACTION PLAN IN INDONESIA

Lima Action Plan puts emphasis on achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by implementing a harmonious interaction between society and the biosphere. Shortly after LAP was adopted, MAB Indonesia integrating it into the MAB Indonesia Roadmap 2016-2025. A booklet on The Guidelines for Implementing Lima Action Plan 2016 – 2025 in Indonesia has been produced in Indonesian language and disseminated to stakeholders and the Management of the Biosphere Reserves in Indonesia. The softcopy version has also been uploaded in the website.



Figure 14. Handover guidebook of Lima Action Plan (in Bahasa) from National Committee to stakeholders in Bengkulu, Riau Province.

The overall goal for implementation of LAP in Indonesia is to establishing well-proven models of sustainability developed in biosphere reserves.

In general, the programs of Indonesia MAB National Committee are aligned with Lima Action Plan. Several program / activities held by national committee and / or by stakeholders within BRs are as follows:

The 2018 International Conference on Biosphere Reserve: Engaging Stakeholders towards Community Empowerment

International Conference on the topic: "*The role of stakeholders in natural resources related to agenda 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals)*" was held on July 23, 2018 at the Ballroom, Novotel Palembang Hotel and Residence, Palembang, South Sumatra. The

conference also wants to optimize and strengthen the role of government (central and regional) stakeholders, private sectors, universities and research institutions, NGOs, and communities towards integrated management plans for sustainable development of biosphere reserves (optimizing and strengthening the role of stakeholders: local governments, private sector, public, universities, NGO's toward the integrated management plan of sustainable development of biosphere reserves). The conference covers 3 important aspects of discussion, namely:

- (1) The role of science in the management of biodiversity;
- (2) Local good practice on resources utilization strategy; and
- (3) Appropriate business approach for local community benefits.



Figure 15. Director General of Natural Resource Conservation and Ecosystems, Ministry of Environment and Forestry – Republic of Indonesia (Ir. Wiratno, M.Sc.) deliver his presentation.



Figure 16. Dr. Ir. Agus Justianto, M.Sc as keynote speaker on *International Conference MAB*.

The conference was attended by various groups from universities, research institutions, government, private sector, NGOs, experts in the field of biological resource management, environmentalists and the community, also attended by all members of the 30th Session of ICC MAB-UNESCO Delegation.

Programme Download Links

- Download link for Programme Book:

http://icc-mab2018.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ICBR2018_ProgrammeBook.pdf

- Download link for Abstract Book:

http://icc-mab2018.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ICBR2018_-Abstracts-Book.pdf

- Download link for Presentation Files:

1. <http://icc-mab2018.com/download/>

2. https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/11h8TF2e0_7n7cTgqoC7trqwfXLwf19mE

Strengthening National Legislation and budgeting System

National legislation, legal aspect of BRs and sustainable budgeting system are the most important issue in for the sustainability of MAB / biosphere reserve program. Several

priorities to resolve the issues and for supporting the sustainability of MAB / biosphere reserve program are as follow:

- ❖ Fullfillment of Government Regulation on Biosphere Reserve (RPP) as a mandate of National Act No. 5 / 1990
- ❖ Establishing the Local Government regulation such as PERDA to cover both programs and financial support of the BRs.
- ❖ Integrating Sustainable development program and BR concept into the National Planning: BRs as “National Priority on the Sustainable Development”.
- ❖ Incorporating Sustainable development program and BR concept into the Local Government’s Mid and Long-term Strategic and Action Plan (RPJMD).

VI. COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION AND WORKPLAN 2019/2020

1. Nominations of the Proposed Merapi-Merbabu-Menoreh area, Karimunjawa-Jepara-Muria, and Bunaken-Tangkoko-Minahassa
2. Initiation, coordination for the nominations of Maros-Pangkep and Raja Ampat as Biosphere Reserve candidates and plan to be nominated on 2020.
3. Periodic Review of Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu Biosphere Reserve: meeting, coordination, compil
4. MAB Young Scientists Awards 2019: National Committee plan to call for proposal earlier (August-September), and will selected 2 best proposals to be nominated into UNESCO Secretariat (as the record, we selected 2 from 47 proposals last year).
5. Participation on 31st ICC MAB-UNESCO PARIS, 17-21 June 2019. A total of 44 delegates from MAB-UNESCO Indonesia Programme National Committee, National Parks, Ministry of Environment and Forestry – RI, Local Governments of Nusa Tenggara Barat Province, Central Sulawesi Province, Regencies, and GIZ-FORCLIME.
6. Partipication on 12th SeaBRnet Meeting in PHILIPPINES (as participants and expert on implementation of BR concept in Indonesia).
7. Indonesian Biosphere Forum: Annual meeting of Indonesian Biosphere Reserves & Stakeholders.
8. Coordination in each Biosphere Reserves such as in Berbak Sembilang, Rinjani-Lombok, Lore Lindu, Cibodas, Komodo biosphere reserves etc.
9. Thematic meeting, i.e: forest fire, ecosystem services, and branding.

VII. FOLLOW-UP PLANNING AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

1. Strengthening collaboration among UNESCO focal points in Indonesia (under KNIU coordination).
2. Legal aspect of Indonesian BRs and Sustainable Development Program should be the priority. The Draft of Government Regulation on Biosphere Reserves in Indonesia is still being reviewd by the team and the Law Division of Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Republic of Indonesia.
3. Strengthening the role and commitment of local government within BRs management body. This would be through, among others, a collaboration involving various partners

through a joint international programs. A number of proposals have been prepared collaboratively to be submitted in the near future.

4. Increasing capacity building of BRs managers or management body PICs through training courses and exchange programmes. One training course funded by UNESCO Participation Programme Fund will be implemented in August/September 2019.
5. Increasing recognition of BRs through various programs such as conducting events back to back with other programs in the site arranged collaboratively. One of the event to be conducted in July 2019 is in Komodo BR which is also a WHS. At the same time, increasing the level of awareness at all level will be one of the priority activities such as establishing FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) booklet and to be uploaded in the website.
6. MAB Indonesia National Committee is committed to develop Indonesian BRs to support sustainable development. Therefore, MAB Indonesia has a responsibility in developing new BRs and enhancing the capacity of BRs. As many as three sites will be submitted in September 2019 for the nomination of new biosphere reserves i.e. Merapi-Merbabu in Central Java Province, Karimun Jawa in Central Java Province, Bunaken in North Sulawesi Province.