



THE SDGs IN MANAGEMENT OF GUNUNG WALAT EDUCATIONAL FOREST

FACULTY OF FORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENT, IPB UNIVERSITY 2020



Legal status:

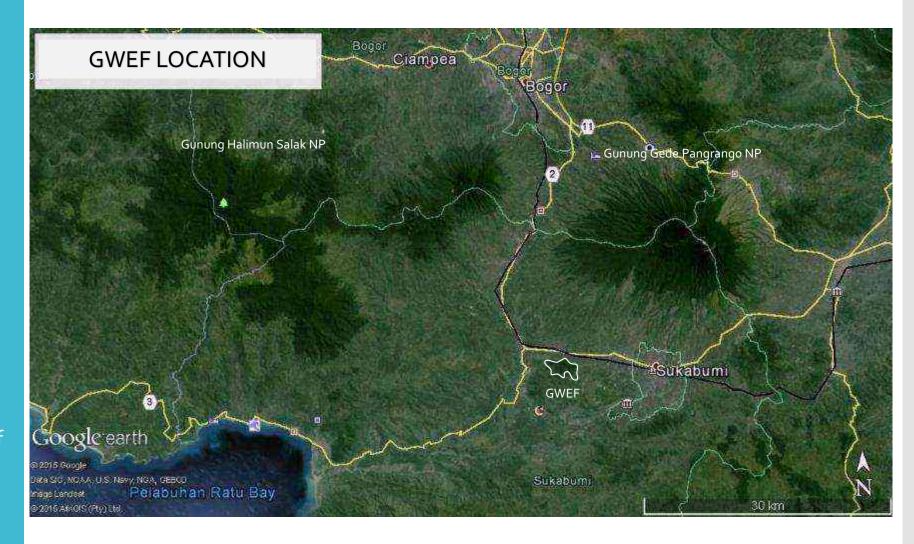
State Forest Area for Special Purposes (KHDTK) for education and training (Forestry Ministry Decree No. 188/Menhut-II/2005 jo . No. 702/Menhut-II/2009)

Only small forest area (359 hectares): surrounded by various land use (developed areas)

Site:

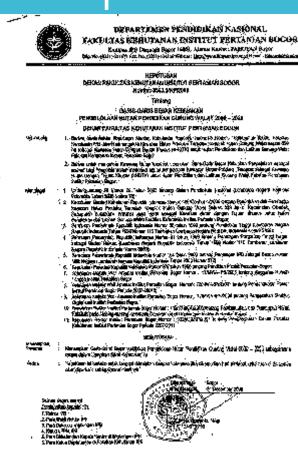
Sukabumi District, West Java Province ± 50 km from Bogor ± 90 km from Jakarta 460 – 720 m asl

Established and managed by Faculty of Forestry and Environment, IPB University since 1968





Management Perspective



VISION

• Creating Gunung Walat Educational Forest (GWEF) as medium to implement the *tridharma perguruan tinggi* (3 mandates: education, research and community services) in international standard for achieving sustainable forest management.

MISSION

- Achieving sustainable forest management in the GWEF area.
- Realizing the effectively implementation of education and research and science and technology development of forest resource management and the environment.
- Developing partnerships between GWEF and various stakeholders as an implementation of community (public) services.



General Policy

- Sustainable forest management (ecological, economic, and social) to support the *Tridharma* Faculty of Forestry and Environment.
- Plantation management without cutting tree (zero cutting/ no intentional tree cutting)
- Model management of environmental services and tourism.
- Model management of non-timber forest products (resin products)
- Small-scale sustainable forest management (SSSFM) model which can finance itself.
- Model FMU (Forest Management Unit): The smallest management unit that can be managed efficiently and sustainably.



GWEF scope management

















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Ecological management:

- zero cutting policy (no intentional tree cutting),
- management of forest resources (planting and maintenance of forest stand),
- management of water resources,
- biodiversity conservation, etc.

Production/ economic management:

- facilitation of research, study and education,
- utilization of non-timber forest products in the form of pine resin and copal (agathis resin),
- payment for environmental services (i.e. carbon project), etc

Social management:

- Utilization of forest resources for household needs,
- involvement of community around GWEF who are work as resin tapper, work in agroforestry and also as management staffs,
- community capacity building, etc.



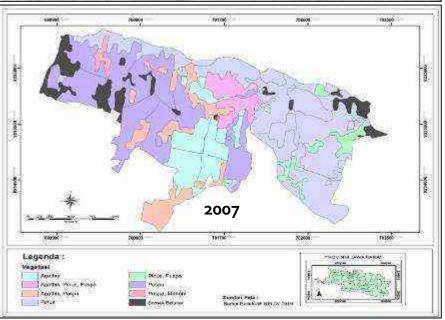
From BARE-lands to FORESTED-lands

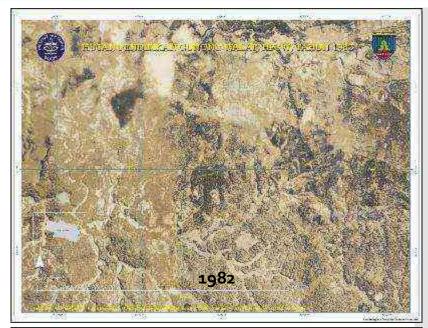
Land cover in the past:
dominated mostly by alang
alang (*Imperata cylindrica*),
bush and barren land, and
agathis stand of only several
hectares.

Land rehabilitation:
conducted by involving local
people, and each year by every
annual batch of new forestry
students









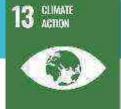




Present condition:

forest stands consisting of agathis (Agathis lorantifolia), pine (Pinus merkusii), puspa (Schima wallichii), african wood (Maesopsis eminii), mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla), rasamala (Altingia excelsa), rose wood (Dalbergia latifolia), Gliricidae sp, moluccan sau (Paraserianihes falcataria), meranti (Shorea spp), and mangium (Acacia mangium)

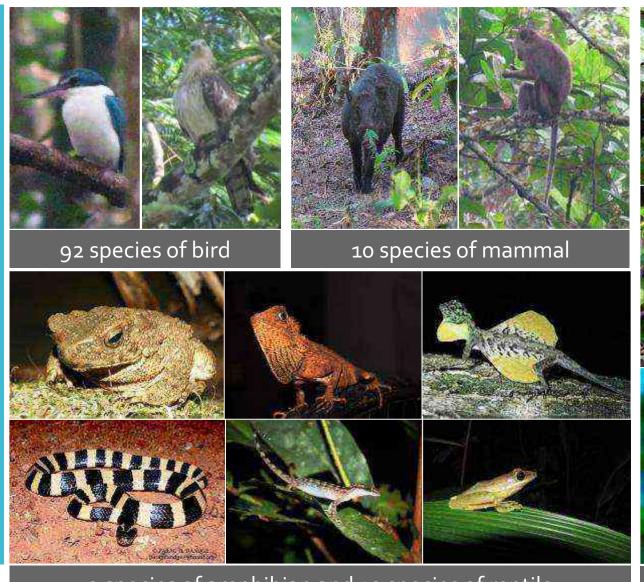








Biodiversity conservation: identification preservation research and education monitoring







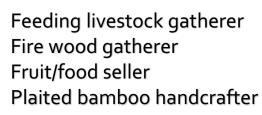
9 species of amphibian and 10 species of reptile

67 species of butterfly



GWEF involves the community in forest management to meet their daily household needs and job: pine tapper: 29 persons copal tapper: 8 persons management staff: 12 persons







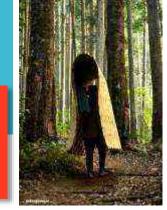












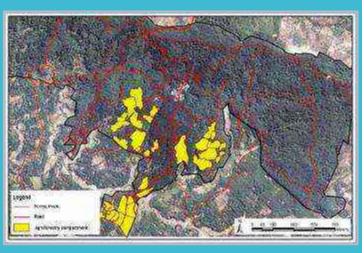


Work as resin tappers and management staffs



Agroforestry:

Partisipants: 17 households Commodities: banana, corn, coffee, ginger, turmeric, cardamom, cassava, etc









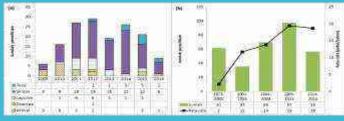




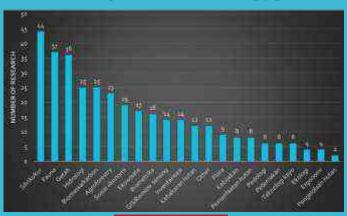


Facilitation of educations for Indonesian and Foreign Students

The number of research



Research topics of GWEF (1973-2018)









- Fresh water supply for household needed
- Fresh water supply for agriculture activities
- Fresh water supply for management needed

5 main springs for local community









After the area is forested, there are some springs emerge in GWEF, which are available in all seasons







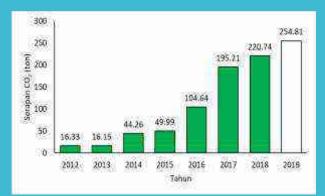


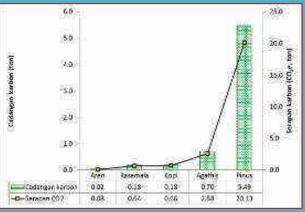
The water resource is used mostly for farming and household needs of community around GWEF





Program of Forest Rehabilitation for Increasing Carbon Sequestration

























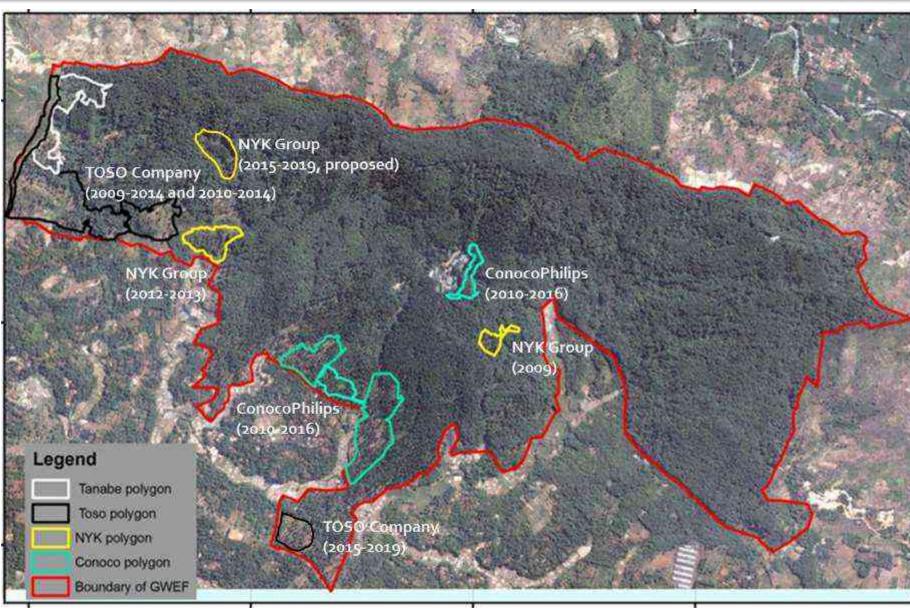






Planting areas in forest rehabilitation programs to increase carbon sequestration







GWEF have collaboration with several national and foreign universities



ASIAN University Forest Network: start on 2015



ASIAN NETWORK OF TRADITIONAL FOREST KNOWLEDGE (ANTFoK)







Concluding Remarks

- GWEF is a small scale forest management model for enhancing educations and researches in forestry and environment
- GWEF provides a unique example on:
 - a success story of transforming bare-lands into forested-lands
 - how a forest management can survive without 'cutting the trees', while it continuously provides environmental and social benefits
- GWEF carbon project:
 - a voluntary scheme that relevant with the scope of REDD+
 - could be replicated in other areas for implementing voluntary domestic carbon markets from private companies in Indonesia
- GWEF has been contributing to the achievement of the SDGs program, even though the contribution is very small, but we have been able to do it according to our capacity
- GWEF is an ideal place for promoting researches on multiple utilizations of forests.



Information:

http://gunungwalat.ipb.ac.id

https://www.facebook.com/Hutan PendidikanGunungWalat

https://www.instagram.com/hutan_pendidikan_gunung_walat/

https://twitter.com/gunungwalat

http://www.youtube.com/user/hpg wfahutanipb/videos?view=o





