

Indonesia
Promoting Green Wall Program to Restore Ecosystem services of Gedepahala
Landscape
News from the Field (July 2020–June 2021)

Conservation International
August 2021



Forest restored as part of the Green Wall Program

The partnership in this region commenced in 2008 completed its 13th year. The 300-hectare “green wall” built through a community reforestation program helps to protect the forest of Gede Pangrango National Park while also providing direct economic benefits to local communities.

Monitoring of Reforested Area

The program conducts ongoing monitoring of the trees planted in the green wall. In addition to annual measurement of tree growth, the local community and park rangers patrol the area.

In February 2021, annual monitoring of tree growth was conducted together with 40 local community members and 10 park rangers. Overall, 97% of the trees planted were in good condition, with some maturing to produce fruit and/or seeds that have fallen to the forest floor and

germinated, indicating the natural regeneration process is already underway. We measured heights and diameters of some of planted trees in the green wall, like we did last year. The result of this year and the last year are summarized in the table below. The data indicates that the planted trees are steadily growing larger, albeit slowly.

Species	Average			
	Tree diameter (cm)		Tree height (m)	
	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2021	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2021
Rasamala (<i>Altingia excelsa</i>)	15.8	16.8	6.6	7.8
Puspa (<i>Schima walicii</i>)	11.7	13.5	7.6	8.1
Manglid (<i>Manglietia glauca</i>)	12.9	13.4	7.1	8.5
Kisireum (<i>Neolitsea javanica</i>)	11.8	14.0	9.05	9.8
Suren (<i>Toona sureni</i>)	20.4	21.1	11.6	12.2
Lame (<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>)	22.4	22.4	8.9	9.5
Janitri (<i>Elaeocarpus pierrei</i>)	14.2	14.4	7.6	8.8
Salam (<i>Eugenia clavimirtus</i>)	13.2	14.6	8.3	9.5



Monitoring activity in the field



Measurement of tree diameter

Environmental Education

Children in the area are very curious and enthusiastic to learn about protecting nature and biodiversity. In November 2020, CI organized an outdoor learning program for 20 students from around the national park. They learned about and discussed the approach of restoring the park's buffer area and how it helps nature and benefits the local communities. The students also learned about the vegetation by creating sample plots and counting the number of trees for each species.



Discussion with students



Practice through creating sample plots
in green wall area

Monitoring of Wildlife in the Green Wall Area

One of the purposes of reforestation is to restore wildlife habitats. In February 2021, together with local community members and park rangers, CI conducted a species survey focusing on birds and terrestrial mammals, by combining direct observation and 11 camera traps set up in the area. We confirmed 45 species of birds and 10 species of mammals, including two endangered species, Javan leopard and Sunda pangolin, are using the reforested area.



Installation of camera trap



Bird observation



Javan leopard
Panthera pardus melas



Leopard cat
Prionailurus bengalensis



Small Indian-civet
Viverricula indica



Javan gold-spotted mongoose
Herpestes javanicus



Common palm-civet
Paradoxurus hermaphroditus



Sunda pangolin
Manis javanica



Wild boar
Sus scrofa



Malayan field rat
Rattus tiomanicus



Javan porcupine
Hystrix javanicus



Long-tailed macaque
Macaca fascicularis

Signboards

Five project signboards have been installed at the site. Every month, CI monitors the five signboards. In March 2021, Signboard 4 and Signboard 5 were replaced after they were found to be damaged.



Signboard 1



Signboard 2



Signboard 3



Signboard 4



Signboard 5

*Photo credit: All photographs courtesy of ©CI Indonesia/ Photo by Anton Ario (excluding photographs of animals taken by camera traps).

Note: Unauthorized copying of the images and text used here is prohibited.