Indonesia
Promoting Green Wall Program to Restore Ecosystem Services of Gedepahala Landscape
News from the Field (July 2019–June 2020)

August 2020
Conservation International

Forest restored as part of the Green Wall Program

Monitoring of Reforested Lands

Regular monitoring after reforestation is critical because young trees are impacted in various ways, such as weather, insect pests, and people's economic activities. We conduct monitoring and collect data annually and also monitor the growth of young trees monthly with the assistance of local community members and park rangers.

The annual monitoring conducted in January 2020 together with 50 local community members and 15 park staff found that 97% of planted trees are growing steadily, with some of the fast growing trees producing fruit. Ripened fruits that have fallen to the ground have also produced new seedlings.

In addition, during this round of monitoring, we used the sampling method to observe the growth of each tree. The results are shown below.

Species	Average	
	Tree diameter (cm)	Tree height (m)
Rasamala (*Altingia excelsa*)	15.8	6.6
Puspa (*Schima walicii*)	11.7	7.6
Manglid (*Manglietia glauca*)	12.9	7.1
Kisireum (*Neolitsea javanica*)	11.8	9.05
Suren (*Toona sureni*)	20.4	11.6
Lame (*Alstonia scholaris*)	22.4	8.9
Janitri (*Elaeocarpus pierrei*)	14.2	7.6
Salam (*Eugenia clavimirtus*)	13.2	8.3

During this round of monitoring, we found that the number of people engaged in agriculture in the target area has declined from 665 in 2008 to 113 today. It is believed that the project's support for alternative means of livelihood in the community (aquaculture and livestock farming, etc.) and educational activities have reduced people's dependence on forest resources.

Monitoring activity in the field

Young trees grown around the mother tree

Monitoring of Wildlife Within the Green Wall Area

One purpose of forest restoration is for the reforested area to be used as a habitat for wildlife. During the period from July 2019 to June 2020, we took inventory of the animal species living there using camera traps for monitoring. The camera traps photographed ten species of wildlife, including endangered species, such as the Javan leopard and small Indian-civet.

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

Lesser mouse deer
Tragulus javanicus

Javan porcupine
Hystrix javanicus

Long-tiled macaque
Macaca fascicularis

Signboards

Five project signboards have been installed at the site. Every month, we monitor the five signboards. In December 2019, repairs were made to Signboard 1 found damaged in the last round of monitoring, and Signboard 5 was found to require repairs during this round of monitoring.

Sign board 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).