



Siberut Island Biosphere Reserve

Siberut National Park

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CONSERVATION FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEM
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY





MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME

By decision of the International Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere.

Siberut Indonesia

has been designated for inclusion in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

The world's major ecosystem types and landscapes are represented in this Network, which is devoted to conserving biological diversity, promoting research and monitoring, as well as seeking to provide models of sustainable development in the service of humankind.

Participation in the World Network facilitates cooperation and exchanges at the regional and international levels.

DATE OF INSCRIPTION

June 1981

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNESCO

Mia Bozovic



RENCANA PENGELOLAAN TERPADU DAN RENCANA AKSI CAGAR BIOSFER PULAU SIBERUT TAHUN 2013-2022



DIREKTORAT KAWASAN KONSERVASI DAN BINA HUTAN LINDUNG DAN KOMITE NASIONAL MAB INDONESIA - LIPI

Padang, September 2013

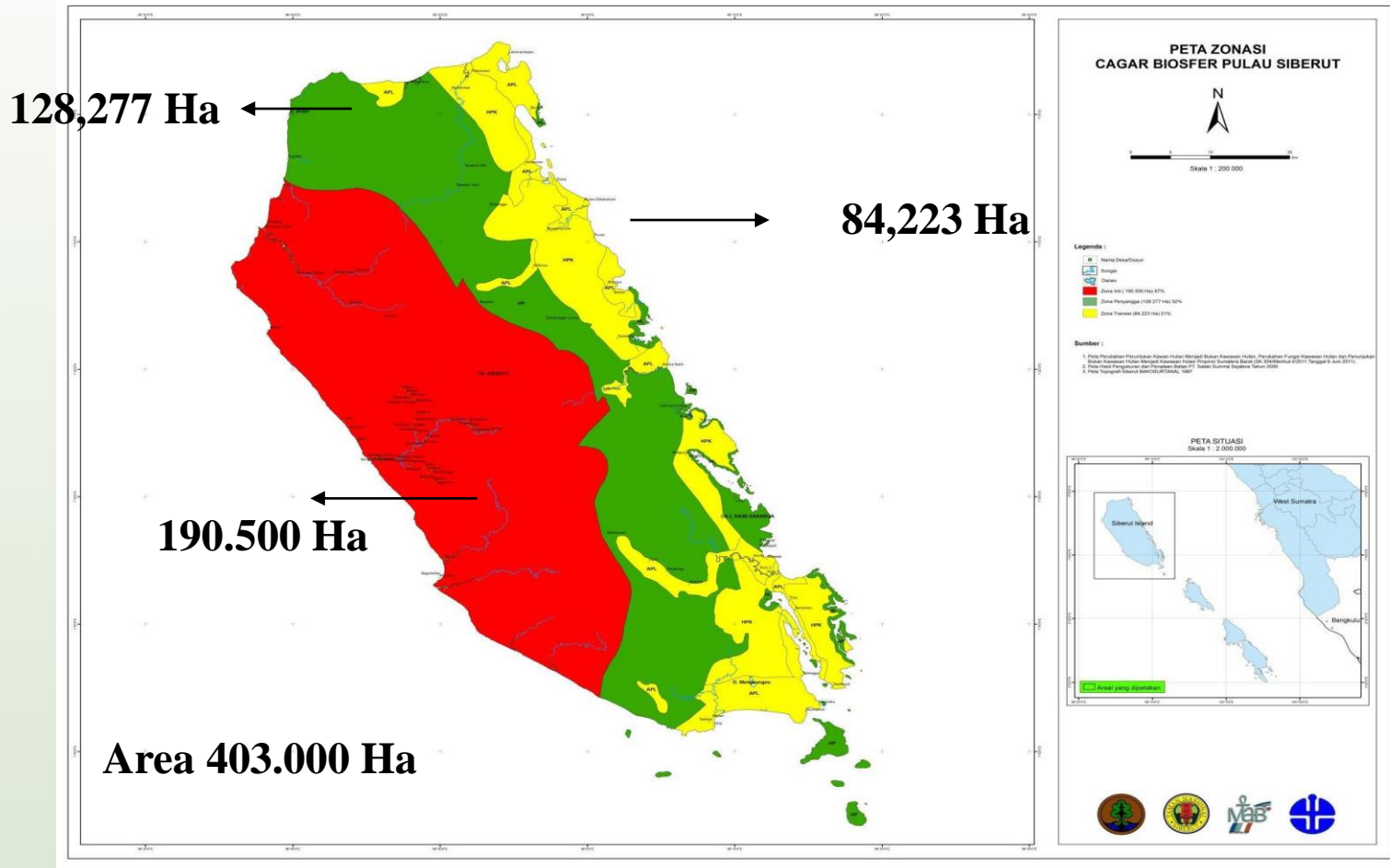


- Siberut Island has been a biosphere reserve since 1981
- Siberut National Park as a Biosphere Reserve Core Zone

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT PLAN SIBERUT BIOSPHERE RESERVE 2013-2022



Zoning system of Siberut Island Biosphere Reserve



20 villages and 146 dusun in Siberut Island Biosphere Reserve

No	Villages	Population
1	Madobag	1,948
2	Muara Siberut	3,214
3	Maileppet	1,652
4	Muntei	1,899
5	Matotonan	1,326
6	Sirilogui	1,230
7	Muara Sikabalan	2,428
8	Monganpoula	983
9	Sotboyak	693
10	Bojakan	1,070
11	Malancan	1,946
12	Saliguma	2,467
13	Saibi Samukop	3,485
14	Cimpungan	1,208
15	Pasikiat Taileleu	3,487
16	Katurai	2,245
17	Sagulubbeg	1,394
18	Simatalu	3,345
19	Simalegi	2,371
20	Sigapokna	2,158
		40,549

**Total population 40.549
(BPS, 2022)**

Ecosystem of Siberut Island



- West Coastal Ecosystem
- Dipterocarpaceae primery forest ecosystem
- Mangrove forest ecosystem
- Barringtonia Ecosystem
- Swamp forest ecosystem
- East Coastal Ecosystem
- Primery mixed forest ecosystem

Flora	: Are recorded more than 846 species belonging to 390 genera, and 131 tribes includetrees, shrubs, herbs, lianas and epiphytes and belongin g as much as 15% are endemic.503 species from 109 families used by community to traditional medicine .
Fauna	: Invertebrates group recorded about 500 species, 28 species of mammals (65% of which are endemic), 134 types of birds (15 species are endemic), Type 46 Butterfly (1 species endemic). Fauna of the most interesting are the four species of primates endemic to the Mentawai Islands, owned only by that is: Bilou or Pygmy Siamang(<i>Hylobates klosii</i>), Simakobu or Monkey Pig Tail (<i>Simias concolor</i>), Bokkoi or monkeyMentawai (<i>Macaca pagensis</i>) and Joja or monkey Mentawai (<i>Presbytis potenziani</i>)

Siberut Island Vulnerable Conditions

- Clay
- High exposure to rainfall (High runoff)
- Megathrush Mentawai

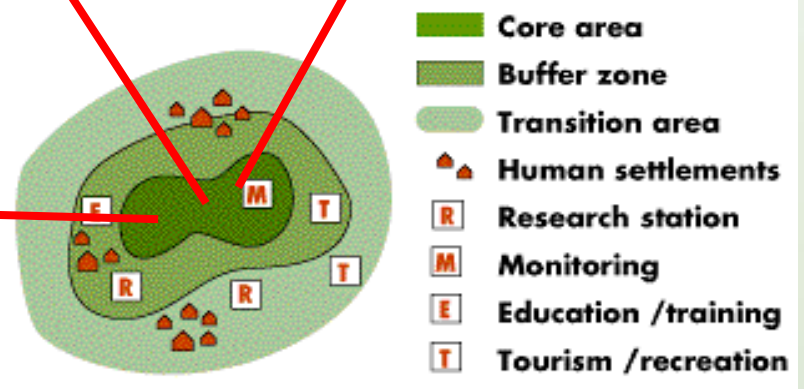
Vulnerability to disasters

Physique	Socioeconomic	Environment
The location of many settlements around the coast and rivers	Limited level of education and knowledge related to disaster mitigation	The implementation of spatial planning based on disaster mitigation is not yet optimal
Beach conditions are sloping and prone to abrasion	Distribution of economic activity densely packed in coastal areas	The layout and construction of buildings that have not considered aspects of disaster mitigation
There is still a lack of infrastructure that supports disaster mitigation		

Core Zone



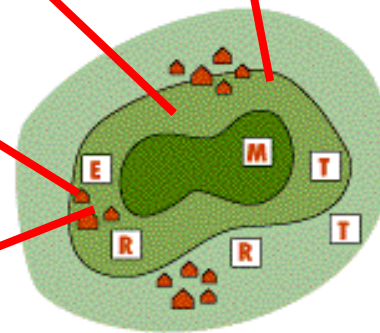
BIOSPHERE RESERVE ZONATION



Buffer Zone



BIOSPHERE RESERVE ZONATION

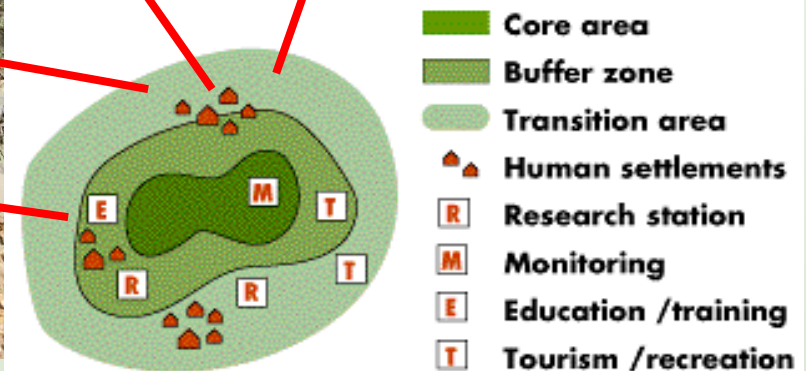


- Core area
- Buffer zone
- Transition area
- Human settlements
- Research station
- Monitoring
- Education /training
- Tourism /recreation

Transition Area



BIOSPHERE RESERVE ZONATION





Action Plan 2023

- Evaluation of the implementation of activities
- Preparation of the 2023-2032 Management Plan





Masura bagatta...

