



Biosphere Reserve

- 1 Cibodas, 1977
- 2 Komodo, 1977
- 3 Lore Lindu, 1977
- 4 Tanjung Puting, 1977
- 5 Gunung Leuser, 1981
- 6 Siberut, 1981
- 7 Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu, 2009
- 8 Wakatobi, 2012
- 9 Bromo Tengger Semeru-Arjuno, 2015
- 10 Taka Bonerate-Kepulauan Selayar, 2015

- 11 Belambangan, 2016
- 12 Berbak-Sembilang, 2018
- 13 Betung Kerihun Danau Sentarum Kapuas Hulu, 2018
- 14 Rinjani-Lombok, 2019
- 15 Saleh-Moyo-Tambora (SAMOTA), 2019
- 16 Togean Tojo Una-Una, 2019
- 17 Bunaken Tangkoko Minahasa, 2020
- 18 Karimunjawa-Jepara-Muria, 2020
- 19 Merapi Merbabu Menoreh, 2020



Tsunami Ready Village

- 1 Tanjung Bena - Badung, Bali
- 2 Tambakrejo - Malang, East Java
- 3 Kemadang - Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta
- 4 Glagah - Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta
- 5 Panggarangan - Lebak Selatan, Banten
- 6 Pangandaran, West Java
- 7 Kuta Mandalika - West Nusa Tenggara



unesco
Biosphere Reserve



- Settlement
- Research
- Education & Training
- Tourism
- Core Area
- Buffer zones
- Transition Area



Man and Biosphere

The Man and Biosphere (MAB) programme of UNESCO is an intergovernmental scientific programme that aims to establish a scientific basis for enhancing the relationship between people and their environments. It combines the natural and social sciences with a view to improving human livelihoods and safeguarding natural and managed ecosystems, thus promoting innovative approaches to economic development that are socially and culturally appropriate and environmentally sustainable. It predicts the consequences of today's actions on tomorrow's world and thereby increases people's ability to efficiently manage natural resources for the well-being of both human populations and the environment.

There are 738 biosphere reserves in 134 countries, including 22 transboundary sites. By focusing on sites internationally recognized within the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, the MAB Programme strives to:

- Identify and assess the changes in the biosphere resulting from human and natural activities and the effects, in particular the context of climate change.
- Study and compare the dynamic interrelationships between natural/near-natural ecosystems and socio-economic processes.
- Ensure basic human welfare and a liveable environment.
- Promote the exchange and transfer of knowledge on environmental problems and solutions, and to foster environmental education for sustainable development.

Finally, management of and support to Biosphere Reserves has endowed the MAB with unique knowledge about characteristics, needs, and processes of these sites of excellence



unesco
Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission



Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC) is the United Nations body responsible for supporting global ocean science and services. It enables its 150 Member States to work together to protect the health of our shared ocean by coordinating programmes in areas such as ocean observations, tsunami warnings and marine spatial planning. Since 1960, it has provided a focus for all United Nations bodies working to understand and improve the management of our oceans, coasts and marine ecosystems. Today, it is supporting all its Member States to build their scientific and institutional capacity to achieve the global goals including the UN Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Under the auspices of the IOC, the Tsunami Unit (TSU) supports Member States in assessing tsunami risk, implementing Tsunami Early Warning Systems, and educating communities at risk about preparedness measures. The TSU has demonstrated strong capacity to coordinate and support tsunami preparedness efforts through their Tsunami Ready programme, which also provides strong foundations and processes for developing preparedness and response plans. The Tsunami Ready programme has also recently been designated a Decade Programme under the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.

The IOC also supports in developing Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) by promoting the integration of ocean-related hazards and climate change adaptation within coastal and marine management and planning tools to improve preparedness and resilience of coastal communities.

Through its Ocean Sciences Section, as the custodian agency for the SDG Target 14.3 (ocean acidification) and its Indicator calling for "average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations". It supports the development of the corresponding methodology, the collection of data and the submission of annual reports to the UN. The IOC Sub-commission for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC) has organized trainings so that experts and oceanographic institutions work together to improve monitoring of ocean acidification and to track changes in coral reef ecosystems.