Guideline Forest Landscape Restoration in Indonesia

National Working Group on Landscape Restoration in Indonesia

Making knowledge work for forests and people

Cover Photo:

Landscape in Gowa, South Sulawesi, Indonesia (Hunggul Yudhono)

Photo Credit:

Hunggul Yudhono
Agni Klintuni
Ninda Sofyan
Yonky Indrajaya
Deni Wahyudi
Sutan Lubis
Reni Rahmayulis

Design and Layout by:

Aritta Suwarno

Printing:

Desa Putera, Jakarta

Printed on 9 Lives *55* Silk, *55*% Recycle (FSC™)

GUIDELINES
LANDSCAPE RESTORATION IN INDONESIA

By: National Working Group on Landscape Restoration in Indonesia

ISBN 978-879-18366-4-7

This guidlines developed by National Working Group on Landscape Restoration in Indonesia under International Workshop of Forest Landscape Restoration in Batu Karu, Bali, 12-15 May 2009, supported by ITTO and IUCN. Responsibility on the contain of the guidelines comes to National Working Group on Landscape Restoration in Indonesia.

Indonesia Landscape Restoration

Preamble

The working group adopted the following working definition of "landscape" applicable to conditions in Indonesia:
A geographical entity consisting of an interrelated land-use mosaic(s) where energy, materials, organisms and institutions combine to give ecological, social-economical and cultural benefits.

It was then agreed that the term "Forest landscape restoration" would be used to describe actions that:
Seek to alter the structure and function of the mosaic over time to optimize benefits for stakeholders.

A long term vision of landscape has to accommodate environmental values and economic efficiency together with social, culture, and spiritual values. This range of landscape features must be combined in ways that are agreed by stakeholders and that are measurable in ways that allow accountability to these stakeholders.

A landscape vision has to be defined in a clear and transparent way. It must be realistic, and based on priority setting that responds to local, regional, national and global challenges.

The following are 10 principles and 34 guidelines for landscape restoration were developed by an informal Indonesia National Working Group on Landscape Restoration in a workshop conducted in Prana Dewi, Batukaru, Bali from the 12th – 16th of May 2009. The Indonesia Working Group was established during the workshop that was supported by the Ministry of Forestry Republic of Indonesia, funded by ITTO and IUCN, and facilitated by the Tropenbos International Indonesia Programme. The workshop was an activity sponsored by and contributing to the Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration.

The guidelines were inspired by existing national and international guidelines. Important sources of ideas and information were: Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.61/Menhut-II/2008, ITTO Guidelines - Policy Development Series No. 13 on ITTO Guidelines for Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests, and Policy Development Series No. 17 on ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, and other sources.

Principle 1.

The interests of all actors especially the inhabitants of the landscape must be assured

GL 1.1. The interests of stakeholders in landscape restoration must be achieved through vertical (sectoral) and horizontal (cross-sectoral) coordination. This coordination will require the establishment of formal and informal institutions at the landscape scale.

GL 1.2. Landscape restoration scenarios have to be developed with the participation of all concerned stakeholders, they must be clear and easily understood and all stakeholders must be engaged in implementing agreed measures to achieve the desired scenarios.

GL 1.3 Visualization techniques and simple simulation modeling; that have been used successfully in Indonesia, should be used to help communicate landscape concepts and understand the landscape values of different stakeholders.

Principle 2.

Stakeholder platforms are needed to enable governmental, private sector and civil society representatives to negotiate and take decisions at landscape scales

GL 2.1. Different stakeholders must be brought together to participate in for decision making processes on landscape restoration with the objective of harmonising their different activities in the landscape through agreement on desired scenarios and commitment to achieving them.

GL 2.2. Facilitators that are trusted and acceptable to all stakeholders are needed to ensure the success of landscape restoration.

GL 2.3. Stakeholder fora may lead the process of establishing Local Forest Councils with a mandate to work at the landscape scale.

Principle 3.

Manage in an adaptive experimental framework and manage for change

GL 3.1. Plans and management measures for a landscpe have to be developed based on documented learning processes dealing with short-term, medium-term and long-term changes.

GL 3.2. The knowledge and understanding of all stakeholders from different sectors is needed to allow for adaptive management of landscapes to address diverse needs and to help stakholders dealing with the dynamics of changes in the landscape.

GL 3.3. Learning processes need to be put in place as part of the implementation of landscape restoration so that activities can be continuously adapted to anticipate changing needs and conditions.

GL 3.4. It is difficult to predict future changes in landscapes and it is important that managers constantly monitor these changes and adapt their activities to ensure the continued supply of environmental goods and services.

Principle 4.

Manage the entire mosaic not just the pieces

GL 4.1. Planning and priority setting for management of land use mosaics has to be aligned with District and Provincial Spatial Planning and must be based upon sound scientific approaches.

GL 4.2. Implementation of landscape restoration has to be agreed by the owners and users of all the pieces of the landscape mosaic and must be based upon a full understanding of the rights and responsibilities of each party.

GL 4.3. The livelihoods of local people and the habitats of wildlife depend upon different parts of the landscape under management by different land owners and users. A challenge for landscape restoration is to ensure that the different parts of the landscape can be managed in ways that meet the needs of people and wildlife species. This requires detailed knowledge of both local peoples' livelihoods and of the ecosystem.

Principle 5.

Ensure economic efficiency and financial viability

GL 5.1. Landscape restoration requires sustained financial support and this may be provided by the National Budget, Local Budget, private, Community, and external institutions.

GL 5.2. Landscape restoration must support the economic efficiency and profitability of different land uses and contribute to the improved livelihoods of local people.

GL 5.3. Payments for environmental services such as Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) may contribute to the cost of landscape restoration and compensate local stakeholders for loss of income resulting from landscape conservation measures.

Principle 6.

The integrity and resilience of ecological systems within the landscape will be essential component of the landscape approach

GL 6.1. Landscape restoration has to be directed to maintain local biodiversity and establish a mosaic of land uses, to protect the integrity and optimizing the environmental services provided by the landscape.

GL 6.2 Habitat corridors and strips of riparian vegetation must be maintained to enable the dispersal of biodiversity through the landscape.

GL 6.3 An appropriate balance must be achieved between natural and plantation forests and other land uses to ensure a diversity of land uses to meet present and future needs of stakeholders.

GL 6.4 Species rich agro-forests have a special value in Indonesia in providing goods and services for local people whilst maintaining ecological services and supporting a rich biodiversity.

GL 6.5. Local knowledge is valuable in the implementation of landscape restoration and can ensure that the full diversity of landscape values are maintained or restored and that local cultural, and spiritual values persist and the beauty of the landscape is protected.

GL 6.6. Landscape restoration is an important complementary input to processes of district/or City spatial planning.

Principle 7.

Environmental societal, technological and economic change will present new opportunities and challenges at landscape scales

GL 7.1. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and REDD need to be implemented in ways that maintain or restore landscape values.

GL 7.2. Landscape restoration has to anticipate and respond to the dynamic nature of the local and global economy. Economic changes will have impacts on what is possible and desirable in a landscape.

GL 7.3. Landscape restoration has to be taken into consideration in deciding on investments in infrastructure and industry.

Principle 8.

The capacity of institutions operating within the landscape will need to be strengthened

GL 8.1. Landscape restoration requires improvments in the quantity and quality of human resources and must be supported through training, technical assistance, focus group discussions, and broad consultations.

GL 8.2. Implementation of landscape restoration requires the establishment of working groups involving all stakeholders and these must ensure that the activities of different sectoral institutions are coordinated at a landscape scale.

Principle 9.

Appropriate legal and policy frameworks must be in place to enable landscape scale interventions

GL 9.1. Adjustment and establishment of laws and regulations is needed to secure rights and reduce uncertainty of stakeholders whose economic activities are influenced by the implementation of landscape restoration.

GL 9.2. Mulstistakeholder and especially multi-sectoral coordination is needed to implement the laws and regulation for landscape restoration.

GL 9.3. Multistakeholder agreement is needed in the designation of coordinators and management units for the implementation of landscape restoration.

Principle 10.

Commitment to implementation and enforcement

GL 10.1. Dissemination of information is needed for each step in landscape restoration to secure multistakeholder commitment.

GL 10.2. Role, rights, and responsibilities must be clear and agreed for consistent implementation of landscape restoration.

GL 10.3. Continuous monitoring and evaluation with the participation of all stakeholders is required for effective and efficient implementation of landscape restoration.

GL 10.4. To secure the success of landscape restoration, effective and consistent law enforcement is needed.

National Working Group of Landscape Restoration in Indonesia:

Ir. Muhamad Firman, M.Sc	DG Land Rehabilitation and Community Foresty, MoF
Ir. Wiratno, M.Sc	DG Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, MoF
Ferry Yunus	Bureau of Foreign Cooperation, MoF
Prof. Afif Ruchaemi M.Agr	Mulawarman University
Ben Jarvis, M.Sc	The Nature Conservancy
Ir.Muhammad Aqla,MP	Lambung Mangkurat University
M. Zubairin	PT. Reki
William Rombang, M.Sc	PT. Reki
Dr. Herwasono Sudjito	Conservation International
Prof. Dr. Sumardi, MF	Faculty of Forestry UGM, Yogyakarta
Ir. Harris Surono	PT. Sinar Mas Group
Dr. Eduardo Mansur	ITTO Representative
Ir. I Wayan Susi Darmawan, M.Si	Center of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation - FORDA, MoF
Pete Wood	Samdhana Institute
Dr. Yadi Setiadi	Faculty of Forestry IPB – Bogor
Terry Sunderlin, Ph.D	CIFOR
Dr. Rukmantara	RAPP – April
Ir. Putu Karyana	Bali Provincial Forest Service
Ir. Listya Kusumawardhani, M.Sc	Director of Natural Forest Development, MoF
Ir. Agung Nugraha, M.Si	PT Prakarsa – Private Consultant
Dr. Petrus Gunarso	Tropenbos International Indonesia Programme
Dr. Agni Klintuni	IUCN
Prof. Dr. Jeffrey Sayer	IUCN
Cora van Oosten	Wageningen University
Ir. Setia Budi, MP	Lambung Mangkurat University
Ir. Wayan Darma	Bali Provincial Frest Service
Ir. Kresno D Santosa, M.Si	Tropenbos International Indonesia Programme