



WRI INDONESIA

Accelerating Action on Forests and Landscape Restoration in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities for Enhancing Ecological Resilience and Community Livelihoods

What: A national, multi-stakeholder forum – attended by representatives of central and local governments, civil society organizations, research organizations and universities, the private sector, and the media – to accelerate action on nation-wide forest and landscape restoration (FLR).

When: April 19-20, 2016

Where: Sonokeling Room, Manggala Wanabakti (Ministry of Environment and Forestry), Jalan Gatot Subroto, Senayan, Jakarta 10270

Organizers: World Resources Institute Indonesia, IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), Peat Restoration Agency (PRA)

Background:

The high rates of deforestation, forest degradation, land-use conversion, and fragmentation in Indonesia have not only led to a sharp reduction of ecosystem services and biodiversity, but also significantly increased the country's total carbon emissions (Sari et al. 2007). The importance of maintaining forest cover and restoring the lost forest is increasingly being acknowledged by various stakeholders in Indonesia. For example, initiatives to improve land-use planning are increasingly done by governmental forestry departments in close collaboration with international conservation organizations and local NGOs, often within the framework of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). However, policies related to REDD+ mitigation and adaptation are often being developed by different stakeholders in isolation from each other, thereby overlooking FLR as a relevant strategy (Sayer and Barr 2012). Further, many economic, social, financial, institutional and policy enabling conditions needed for FLR are often missing in Indonesia, as evidenced by the limited success of some past restoration projects (Nawir et al. 2015).

Globally, World Resources Institute (WRI) and IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) are in partnership for mainstreaming and implementing FLR efforts. FLR is an integrated approach that seeks to ensure that forests, trees, and the functions that they provide are effectively restored, conserved, and employed on a landscape-scale to help secure ecological integrity and sustainable livelihoods for the future. WRI and IUCN also developed the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM), a flexible and affordable framework which has been used in several African and Latin American countries to rapidly identify and analyze FLR potential in various landscapes.

Successful FLR and ROAM implementation will not only increase carbon sequestration and capacity to adapt to climate change through low-emission development strategies, but also create multiple other benefits, such as expanding habitats and migration corridors for biodiversity, enhancing food production, reducing soil erosion, and yielding clean water supplies. Further, FLR also helps combat poverty through the creation of rural jobs.

The application of the FLR concept in Indonesia has the potential to lead to more inclusive, comprehensive, effective, efficient, and sustainable restoration initiatives. The opportunities generated by FLR may serve as the basis for a better national land-use management and for generating national restoration commitments towards the Bonn Challenge, a global movement aimed at restoring 150 million hectares of the world's degraded and deforested lands by 2020.

Objectives:

- Galvanizing widespread support for FLR in Indonesia and clarifying Indonesia's restoration goals and options
- Discussing various approaches to FLR and the identification of restoration opportunities, including the use of ROAM
- Learning from previous restoration initiatives in Indonesia and identifying ways in which FLR can be successfully scaled-up, including priority next steps

Intended Outputs:

- Increased commitment to restoration, with the goal of announcing a bolder restoration pledge by the end of 2016
- A common understanding of FLR and ROAM among relevant stakeholders
- Priorities and next steps for scaling up FLR in Indonesia identified, including the establishment of a national forum of FLR champions

Agenda:

	Activity	Presenter/Facilitator
Tuesday, April 19 2016		
08:00 – 09:00	Registration	
09:00 – 09:20	Opening remarks	WRI IUCN
09.20 – 10:00	Keynote speeches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia's restoration goals and strategy • Introduction to FLR and the Bonn Challenge 	KLHK IUCN
10:00 – 10:15	Announcement of Indonesia's 2 million hectare pledge toward the Bonn Challenge (tentative)	BRG
10:15 – 10:20	Workshop objectives and agenda	WRI
10:20 – 10:30	<i>Coffee break</i>	
10:30 – 12:00	Townhall meeting:	CIFOR

	Forest and land degradation in Indonesia: current status, trends and drivers Learning from our experience to date: case studies of previous and ongoing restoration initiatives in Indonesia	ICRAF WRI
12:00 – 13:00	<i>Lunch break</i>	
13:00 – 14:00	Introduction to ROAM	IUCN WRI
14:00 – 15:30	Round robin sessions on ROAM components: 1. Restoration opportunities mapping 2. Restoration economic valuation 3. Restoration diagnostic of key success factors 4. Restoration finance and resourcing analysis	1. WRI dan ICRAF 2. CSF dan WRI 3. WRI dan CIFOR 4. IUCN dan CSF
15:30 – 16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
16:00 – 17:30	Round robin sessions on ROAM components (continued)	
Wednesday, April 20 2016		
09:00 – 10:15	Townhall meeting: Reflections on the previous day's discussions and round robin sessions, and on the potential to apply ROAM in the context of Indonesia	CIFOR KLHK ICRAF WRI
10:15 – 10:30	<i>Coffee break</i>	
10:30 – 12:00	Breakout groups on FLR priority sectors: 1. Wetlands (peatland and mangrove) restoration 2. Social forestry or agroforestry restoration 3. Private sector restoration	1. BlueForests, Wetlands, dan WRI 2. KLHK/Kemitraan, dan WRI 3. KLHK 4. FFI, APRIL, dan WRI
12:00 – 13:00	<i>Lunch break</i>	
13:00 – 13:45	Breakout groups on FLR priority areas or ecosystems (continued)	

13:45 – 15:30	Summary of each breakout session	WRI
15:30 – 15:45	<i>Coffee break</i>	
15:45 – 16:45	Identifying the next steps: towards a road map for FLR in Indonesia and the creation of a FLR National Working Group Raising the profile of FLR and promoting a bolder national pledge to the Bonn Challenge	WRI TNC
16:45 – 17:30	Conclusions and closing remarks	WRI IUCN

Intended participants:

The workshop will be attended by senior policy and decision-makers at multiple levels of government, as well as representatives from civil society, international organisations, the private sector, bilateral and multilateral agencies, and academia.

List of Invitees:

1. Ministry of Environment and Forestry
2. Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas
3. Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/ BPN
4. Ministry of Home Affairs
5. Ministry of Agriculture
6. Ministry of Public Work and Public Housing
7. Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration
8. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
9. Ministry of Marine and Fisheries
10. Peat Restoration Agency (BRG)
11. Geospatial Information Agency (BIG)
12. Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
13. Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT)
14. Burung Indonesia
15. CI Indonesia
16. Greenpeace Indonesia
17. Yayasan Kehati
18. The Asia Foundation
19. TNC Indonesia
20. Wetlands International Indonesia
21. WCS Indonesia
22. WWF Indonesia
23. FFI Indonesia
24. Tropenbos International
25. Walhi
26. Samdhana
27. Leuser International Foundation
28. Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia
29. Forest Watch Indonesia

30. TFCA Kalimantan
31. TFCA Sumatera
32. NTFP-ET
33. Transformasi
34. Environmental Bamboo Foundation
35. Environmental Leadership & Training Initiative (ELTI)
36. KpSHK
37. AMAN
38. BlueForests
39. UNEP
40. UNDP
41. FAO Asia Pacific
42. DFID/UKCCU
43. CIDA
44. GIZ
45. NORAD
46. USAID
47. MCA-I
48. USFS – Indonesia Office
49. DANIDA
50. JICA
51. CLUA
52. World Bank
53. ASEAN
54. Institut Pertanian Bogor
55. Universitas Gajah Mada
56. Universitas Jambi
57. Universitas Sriwijaya
58. Universitas Tanjungpura
59. Universitas Palangkaraya
60. Universitas Mulawarman
61. Universitas Hasanudin
62. Universitas Tadulako
63. Universitas Papua
64. Universiti Putera Malaysia
65. Bioversity Malaysia
66. ICRAF
67. CIFOR
68. PT Restorasi Ekosistem Indonesia
69. PT Rimba Makmur Utama
70. PT Rimba Raya Conservation
71. Arsari Group
72. APRIL
73. APP
74. Balai Besar KSDA Riau
75. Balai KSDA Jambi
76. Balai KSDA Sumatera Selatan
77. Balai KSDA Kalimantan Barat
78. Balai KSDA Kalimantan Tengah
79. Balai KSDA Kalimantan Selatan
80. Balai Besar KSDA Sulawesi Selatan

81. Balai KSDA Papua
82. Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan Prov. Sulawesi Tenggara
83. Bappeda Sumatera Selatan
84. Bappeda Jambi
85. Watershed Management Agency (BPDAS) Krueng Aceh
86. Watershed Management Agency (BPDAS) Mebramo, Papua
87. Watershed Management Agency (BPDAS) Bone Bolango, Gorontalo
88. Kompas
89. Tempo
90. Mongabay Indonesia
91. SIEJ
92. Environmental Leadership and Training Initiative (ELTI)