



Terms of Reference

Consultation Workshop
"Towards Sustainable Landscape Restoration"

Ballroom 2, Hotel JS Luwansa, Jakarta

28 November 2017

Background

Landscape restoration is a long-term process of restoring ecological functions and enhancing human well-being, especially of those living in deforested and degraded lands. In Indonesia, restoration is closely linked to various policies related to climate change (e.g. Nationally Determined Contribution within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) and the Sustainable Development Goals. The establishment of the Peatland Restoration Agency and the allocation of ecosystem restoration concessions, to grant legal access to the community through social forestry management schemes, is a clear sign of the Indonesian Government's commitment to landscape restoration. At a global level, the commitment to restoration materializes within the Bonn Challenge as a global challenge to restore 150 million forests and degraded lands by 2020.

Through the RESTORE+ project, a consortium of research institutes and non-governmental organizations in the environmental field aims to support governments and other related agencies in assessing the options of landscape restoration policies that address environment, food, energy security and concerning sustainable landscapes. Launched in mid-2017, the RESTORE+ project in Indonesia will be implemented in the next five years in cooperation with the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF), WRI Indonesia, WWF Indonesia and coordinated by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA).

RESTORE+ links the learning gained from restoration activities at the site level with scientific studies, to contribute to the process of policy formulation at the national and global level. To achieve these objectives, information from participatory activities at the site level is compiled using a crowdsourcing approach supported by digital technology. The crowdsourcing approach aims to collect and summarize the general public and the stakeholders' perspectives and aspirations in identifying areas with restoration potential, required restoration activities, as well as monitoring and evaluation. The information obtained will be used to conduct scientific studies of restoration policy modelling. The generated studies are expected to produce various restoration policy scenarios that consider cross-sectoral impacts such as local people's welfare, economic development, food security, energy supply and biodiversity protection.

Objectives

The purpose of the consultation workshops is:

- Introducing the RESTORE+ approach to evaluate landscape restoration schemes to generate spatial data and quantitative information for policy makers
- Consult stakeholders on RESTORE+ approach to landscape restoration
- Seek synergy between the RESTORE+ project with similar on-going or planned projects
- Build a common understanding to achieve sustainable landscape restoration planning

Expected output

- Concrete feedback on the proposed methodology for identification of landscape restoration areas
- Identify the scope of landscape restoration activities that address environmental concerns, local community welfare, cultural and customary values, and economic development
- Concrete feedback on proposed modelling approaches to support the planning of landscape restoration activities

Topics for discussion

This workshop is aimed to address the topics below and generate inputs/feedbacks on expected objectives and outputs. The workshop will start with a panel discussion that addresses restoration policy background in Indonesia, followed by two presentation sessions. Both presentation sessions will be continued in two parallel sessions for in-depth discussion of each topic.

Panel discussion: Background of landscape restoration policy

- Land with restoration potential is known by many terms in Indonesia: degraded land, critical land, abandoned land and others. These diverse definitions make it difficult to ascertain the extent and distribution of degraded land in Indonesia.
- Restoration itself is perceived in many terms in Indonesia: rehabilitation, reclamation, reforestation and others are various terms that have different meanings although all aim to restore landscape function.
- What policies are being used as a starting point for the formulation of current restoration activities?
- What are the main differences between the different land categories mentioned above? How to achieve synergy in restoring landscape function through activities that have specific definitions in each policy area?

Session 1: Area identification and planning of restoration activities

- What are the considerations in including specific areas for landscape restoration activities?
- In addition to the environmental aspects, to what extent are local welfare aspects, customary and cultural values, and economic development included in the considerations?
- What technical parameters are used in determining restoration area and how are these parameters used in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of restoration activities?
- How does area identification affect the type of restoration activity?
- What lessons can be learned about area identification and planning of landscaping restoration activities on a wider scale or within national policy frameworks?

Session 2: Evaluating the results of restoration activities

- What is the expected contribution of modelling activities in planning and anticipating the impacts of landscaped restoration activities?
- What are the concrete forms of landscape restoration that can or have been achieved?

- What technical parameters are used in monitoring and evaluating the impacts of landscape restoration activities?
- What are the outcomes beyond the contribution to the recovery of environmental functions?
- What lessons can be learned on planning and evaluating the results of landscape restoration activities on a wider scale or within national policy frameworks?

Organizer

RESTORE+ activities in Indonesia are implemented by:

1. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
2. World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF)
3. UN-Environment World Conservation Monitoring Center (UNEP-WCMC)
4. WRI Indonesia
5. WWF Indonesia

Supported by the Ministry of National Development Planning/BAPPENAS.

Funded by The International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).

Additional information

Please confirm participation via email to Jasmine Puteri (puteri@iiasa.ac.at) by copying Ping Yowargana (yowargan@iiasa.ac.at). The organizer provides the services of an Indonesian-English translator. Lunch and coffee breaks will be provided for participants.

Agenda (details attached)

Day/Date: Tuesday, November 28, 2017

Time: 08:30 - 17:30

Venue: Ballroom 2 Room, Hotel JS Luwansa, JL. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav. C-22, Jakarta