Group session

Group 1
Ecosystem restoration

What is the Value?

- Socio ecological (sacred landscapes, agroforestry of degraded dry dipterocarp forests, tagal hutan system (CCA),
- Socio economic (multi-cropping system, complex rice system (CRS)

What aspects/ practices can/ should be mainstreamed?

- **Three-step method of CRS-** (1) demonstration farms in multiple areas in E Java and Sumatra and other parts of Asia, (2) participatory approach, (3) education (these methods can be used for upscaling in policy-making)

- **participatory,** and decision-making processes (stewardship) by the locals

- **research** on sustainable farming, demonstration, field discussions, farming school, integrate in **formal curriculum**

- Agroforestry (it can generate more income), can be replicated in flooded areas, MOE can introduce it in **the forest buffer areas** for preventing forest encroachments, reforestation, **decentralization and empowerment of local government.**

- **Tagal Hutan (CCA),** TK based system where forest resources are under the control of local communities, consideration of different tagal systems i.e. riverine tagal (tagal sungai) and forest based tagal and **establish connectivity** (marriage of the two systems) of these ecosystems should be formalized.

What are some of the challenges to mainstreaming?

- Poor institutional capacity, introduction of modern conservation tools (mapping and GIS),

- Initial capital outlay, literacy, lack of immediate benefits.

- Perception of local communities towards forest conservation and agricultural practices, new approach to ecosystem protection is not understood, financial resources,

- gathering people (decision maker) and coordination, uncontrolled expansion of agricultural lands to the forested areas, most of the land is controlled by the community- limiting government intervention.

- (1) Community level- willingness to include tagal system (the villagers and the younger generation may not want to participate-creating a gap),

(2) Implementer level- developers of the forest areas do not know much about the tagal system and how to mainstream it

(3) Government level- Formal recognition by the policy-makers to adopt tagal hutan system for ecosystem restoration

How have you met, or what you need to meet these challenges?

- Applying a **step-by-step approach** (one step at a time), formal and informal education (use of movies and pictures), prioritizing high valued commodities while not excluding diversification

- short-term (immediate) incentives, multi-stakeholder collaboration, participatory approach.

- Community livelihood development (to be done) by the government/programs/projects, diversification of income through ecotourism without jeopardizing restoration

- Basic biodiversity research at the local level, diverse activities (like birdwatching, ecotourism, agrotourism, organizing picnics etc.), conservation awareness.

- Seeking pathways of financial support, coordination (once the new government takes effect the whole consideration for landscape management may change), enforce laws and policies such as community forestry, awareness raising for the community, develop demonstration plots for the community.

What are some of the challenges to mainstreaming?

- Community level – promotions and incentives, establish committee between local community, developers, and government

- Implementer level- (means institutions and organization) enhance capability, human resource and training, work with the community, the role of NGOs and forestry managers, promote tagal hutan system as a CSR

- Government level: promote tagal hutan (CCA) concept in the government policies and laws (renew and develop),

Recommendations

- Implementation at the local level
- Enforcements in laws and policies of the nation
- Enhancing the interface between community, experts and the policy-makers
- Reflect lessons learnt at the ground level to policy level
- Participatory approach