







Operationalizing Landscape Approach in Indonesia: Grand-strategy for an Integrated Agroforestry Management at the Landscape Level

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Introduction:

Challenges and Opportunities for Operationalizing Landscape Approach in Indonesia

Background:

- There has been a lack of coordination and inter-connectivity between local government institutions, the business sector, and community groups in developing timber and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)
- Resulting from consultations with local stakeholders, the project identified a need for a local government referral document to provide strategic direction for developing integrated timber and NTFP management scenarios involving multiple stakeholders, and to support a policy and regulatory framework

Objectives:

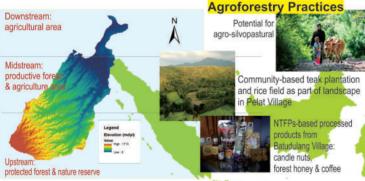
- The grand strategy document is intended as a reference for strategic direction to improve coordination, synergy and inter-connectivity among multi-stakeholders along supply and value chains, primarily among relevant government agencies
- It was based on national, provincial and district government strategic documents, including the regional spatial planning document.

Approaches:

- In implementing Participatory Action Research (PAR), the landscape approach based on spatial data analysis were used to prioritise the strategic development area
- Based on watershed ecosystems and zonation (i.e. upstream, midstream and downstream).

Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara:

Grand-strategy for an Integrated Timber, NTFPs and Environmental Services of Agroforestry Management at the Landscape Level

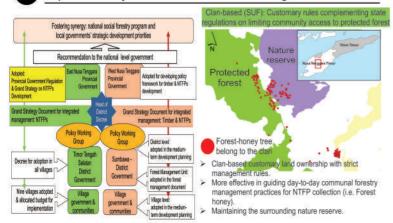




Forest Landscape

West Nusa Tenggara (Sumbawa

Impact Pathways: Vertical and Horizontal Integration



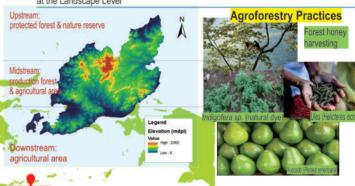


Watershed: A Workable Landscape-based Unit of Analysi (Guided by the Integrated Watershed Management Approach)

Management aspects	Forest function and watershed zonation		
	Upstream	Midstream	Downstream
Conservation: buffer zone development & forest & land rehabilitation.	Agroforestry: combining shading trees (high conservation values – low economic values) & NTFPs for conservation.	Intercropping: timber & medicinal herbs Plants: nectar in bees farming.	Intercropping timber & cash/food crops.
Enhancing local livelihoods	Investing on the host trees & nectar plants for wild forest honey production.	Timber with high economic values. Bees farming for honey production.	Fodder production. Agro-silvopastoral.
Integrating environmental services for economic development.	Community-based ecotourism: based on local potential and context surrounding the protected and production forest. Managed by: village government & funds. Partnership: community group) & Forest Management Unit.		

West Timor, East Nusa Tenggara:

Grand-strategy for an Integrated NTFPs-based Agroforestry Management at the Landscape Level





Forest Landscape (National Park & Protected Forests) East Nusa Tenggara (Timor Tengah Selatan District)



Lessons Learnt in Operationalizing the Landscape Approach:

Evidence-based policy recommendation:

using the Participatory Action Research Approach supported by a good baseline data and results from stakeholder analysis, including an adequate understanding about the local community' management practices.

- Management directions are specified based on three components.
 - Area management:
 - Enforce the conservation function of the area as a buffer zone and/or rehabilitate degraded areas, while enhancing local livelihoods.
 - Business management:
 - Promote the establishment of small to medium scale enterprises for value added processing activities both for timber and NTFPs
 - Institutional arrangements and management:
 - Improve the coordination, synergy and interconnectivity of various government agencies at the district level, as well as between these agencies and private market industries.
- > Making synergy with the priorities of local government regional economic development and mainstreaming the landscape approach into the local government strategic documents are essential







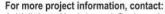












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