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*Forest for
Prosperous People and
Sustainable Planet*



COMMUNITY – BASED LANDSCAPE APPROACHES TO BIODIVERSITY AND LIVELIHOODS: Model from Indonesia

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LANDSCAPE APPROACH

..... is something natural ecosystems and or results modification humans who are affected by activities ecological , political, economic, historical and social different cultures so that landscape have unique character

In SFM based landscape , possibility There is **various type forest management or use land** , for example forestry , agriculture , animal husbandry , fisheries , conservation diversity biological in a way one by one or combination

The perpetrators manager forms use land said, **have various specific main objective**, for example conservation diversity life, productivity agriculture or resilience food or as eye livelihood .

Landscape should **determined by various stakeholders interest including boundaries the land** which is combination from , boundaries nature, land, customary areas, and /or jurisdiction and administration boundaries .



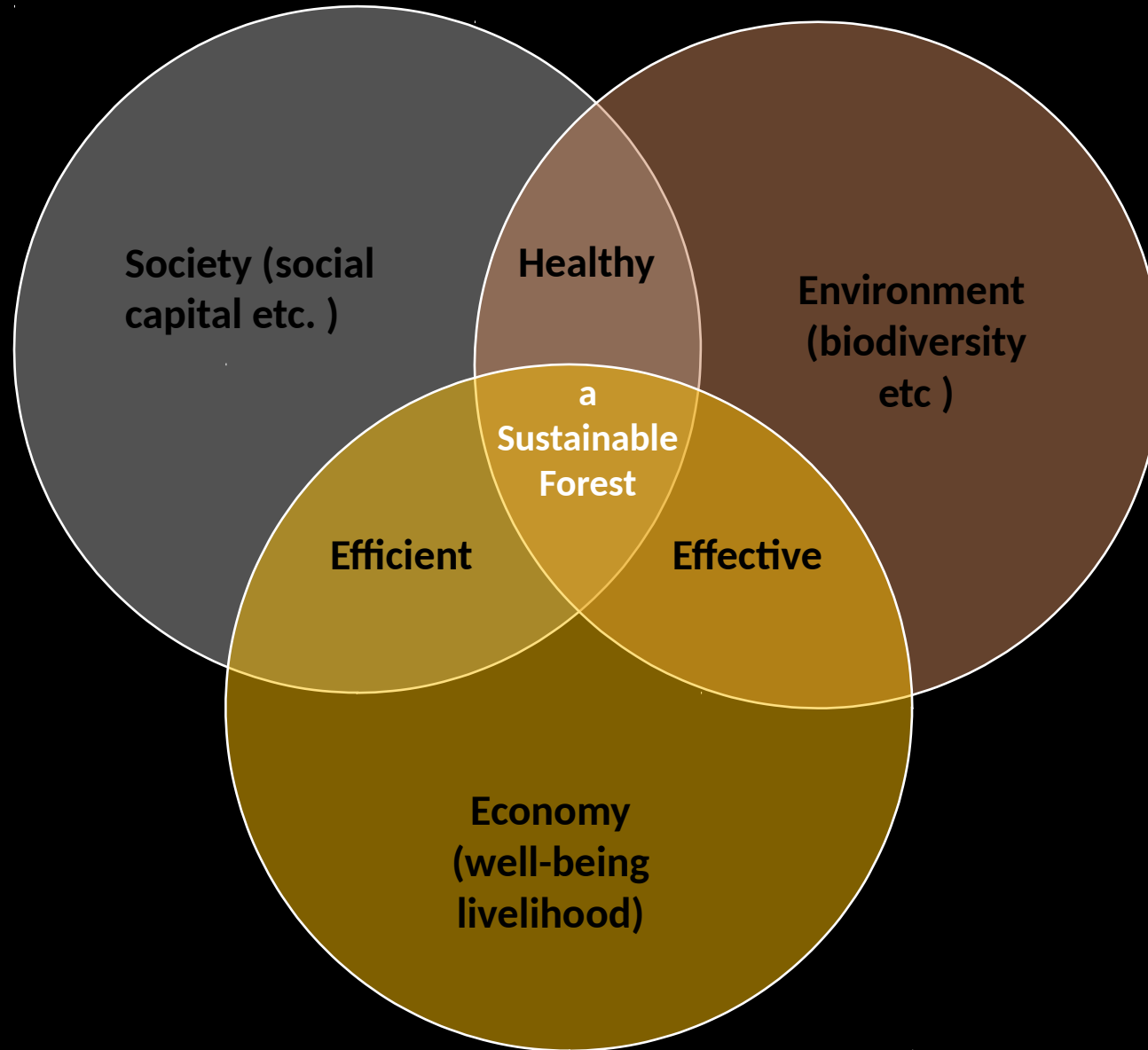
SUSTAINABLE FOREST LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

...it is needs **effort in fulfil current needs** based landscape, **without bother ability** upcoming generation fulfil their needs

In general, sustainable landscape management will **support** development forest or **sustainable natural resources**, in a holistic and ensure existence synergy and minimize **exchange (trade-off)** between goals of economic, social and ecological (including climate), because sometimes its **multistakeholders's objectives each other contradictory**

Why management forest based landscape important ?

- 1. **Sustainability ecology forest** : every phase management consider to the condition of upstream – downstream, including the biodiversity condition
- 2. **Fulfill need public more guaranteed** : can predicted of forest results appropriately because holistic managed from upstream – downstream and even can support to resilience food
- 3. **Ensure production sustainable forests** : idem no. 2
- 4. **Management of forest more integrated** : holistically managed will make it easier making the right decision because planned in good way and integrated in determine type management and integrated it
- 5. **Strengthening local institutions** : because forest management based on field conditions so public will more believe self in manage, they will have good innovations therefore their institutional more dynamic
- 6. **Support objectives of adaptation and mitigation climate** : e.g. efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will more real achievement because there is integration management forest based landscape from upstream – downstream (will more give flexibility in management based on climate change).



Three studies cases in the field as base importance landscape approach

1. Wan Abdul Rahman Forest Park – Lampung Province

- **Upstream** communities more comply with the rules government, **they willing participate in the SF program throughout the forest products can support need his family**. Forest product extraction in accordance their needs only, biodiversity more guaranteed .
- **The median** community complies regulation government to plant around the watershed but they **more consider aspect economy** that is the result of planted trees so that the majority they plant **coconut and banana** along watershed. Based on this condition then **aspect ecology will threatened** because fiber root from plant the make location prone to erosion .
- **In the downstream** : **society not enough obedient because demands need family more high** so that amount partnership program participants more few. The majority public working outside forest, for example trading .
- **Gender issues** in this location : **husband more dominant but husband will discuss first to wife in determining type decisions management of the use of forest products** , how much is sold and how much is used alone . **Women are responsible to domestic family's use** and trusted as a treasurer . Expenditure of family funds discussed with her husband .

Continued ...

2. Aceh Besar, Aceh Province :

- **Upstream** communities manage forest so that diversity vegetation secure and many visited by bee honey also birds
- **Median** - society manage coffee plantations in the area (buffer forest area) well so that diversity biological guaranteed and one of them have a coffee café on the coffee plantation. Aspects ecology (sustainability of diversity) secure and economy well integrated into village community activities
- **Downstream** communities do not have any coffee plantations or large SF forest management but There is **KUPS (entrepreneur unit of SF)** which is an **Sust Small Entre Mgt (SSEM)** that processes ground coffee mixed betel nut, mixed coffee and chocolate , chocolate mix sweet potatoes, make banana chips in various flavors etc.
- **Gender issues** in this location : male more dominant manage land forest , women manage land around the house and domestic family affairs . Decisions on the use of forest products and the regulation of family expenditure discussed between husband and wife. There is Women Farmers Group has cooperation for selling, and marketing of NTFP.

Continued

3. Bukit Rigis Forest Protection, West Lampung, Lampung Province

- Upstream and middle are similar to Aceh Besar, but lack a coffee shop.
- Downstream :

the Women farmer Group (Melati) is better because the group's funds are planned such as for (1.) product promotion, (2.) allocation for health care for group members, (3.) distribution of remaining business profits to the village treasury and all members, (4.) business development, such as making banana houses to produce various banana snacks, and (5.) supporting the operations of the forest youth group.

From the 3 examples, it can be seen that the diversity of potential in upstream and downstream can actually be synergized on landscape base to be more beneficial for the community and support environmental (biodiversity) sustainability.....



NEEDS LANDSCAPE APPROACH IN CBFM :
MULTI FORESTRY BUSINESS
Minister of Environment-Forestry Regulation
8/2021 - Government Regulation 23/2021

Multi-forestry enterprises is the implementation of several forestry business activities in the form of area utilization business, timber and non timber, environmental services, to optimize function of protection and production forest (landscape approach)

Particularly for Conservation Forest

- The regulations for the management of Community-Based Conservation Areas are contained in Laws number 32 year 2024.

MULTI-BUSINESS FORESTRY CONCEPT



(1) Sustainability of the main function of the forest area

- Reversibility (limits)
- Adaptability (tolerance)

(2) Bio-physical existence of forests

- Definition of forest - above forest boundaries
- Utilization patterns – within forest boundaries

(3) Socio-economic rationality of forest utilization

- Forest costs & benefits
- Costs & benefits of forest conversion

The background of the slide is a photograph of a lush green forest. In the foreground, several tall, straight tree trunks are visible. In the mid-ground, two people are walking along a path; one is wearing a blue shirt and the other a red shirt. The sky is visible through the canopy of green leaves. In the top right corner, there are three decorative dots: a blue one, a red one, and a white one. A horizontal red line runs across the middle of the slide, with a blue dot on the left side. A vertical dashed white line is on the far left side.

THANK YOU

**Manage and Utilize
Forests Based on
Landscape For
Community Welfare with
Maintaining Sustainability**