

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Sub-national workshop on increasing capacity of local community and sub-national government on mangrove restoration and food security

Background

Mangrove is an ecosystem with high ecological, economic, and social values. The benefits and ecosystem services provided by mangroves globally, nationally, and locally are bigger than their actual areas and geographical distribution. This coastal ecosystem has long been known to provide many benefits in providing food and a source of livelihood for local communities. Mangroves also play a role in preventing abrasion, flooding, pollution, and the adverse effects of ocean waves. With 3-5 times more carbon stocks than lowland forests, this unique ecosystem has great potential in regulating global climate, including climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as maintaining biodiversity.

Indonesia is home to approximately a quarter of the world's mangroves (3.3 million ha), which will benefit greatly if this pristine ecosystem is conserved. Mangroves in Indonesia have the potential to prevent emissions of nearly 30% of total national emissions (Murdiyarso et al. 2015) and can be a solution in adapting to climate change, especially due to sea-level rise. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates the annual economic loss due to climate change disasters in Indonesia is 6.7% of GDP, while the average cost of reducing the impact of sea-level rise (including through restoration of degraded mangroves) is only 0.3% of GDP (Asuncion and Lee 2017).

Mangrove degradation in Indonesia due to land-use change that began with deforestation into ponds, agricultural land/plantations, and settlements in the last 50 years has only left half of the existing mangroves. If this degradation rate is not prevented or suppressed, in just 30 years Indonesia's mangroves will likely be extinct. The Restoring Coastal Landscape for Adaptation Integrated Mitigation (ReCLAIM) Project implemented by the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and partners is designed to assess the mitigation and adaptation capacity of degraded mangrove ecosystems to climate change, to be compared with intact/healthy conditions so that an overview of the appropriate restorative action can be obtained.

These actions are not only related to the restoration of the biophysical environmental conditions of the ecosystem, but also the social and economic conditions of the community whose livelihoods depend on the integrity of the surrounding mangrove ecosystem. Adequacy of nutrition and health, as well as economic activities related to the existence of mangroves, are also a concern.



July 12, 2022



8.00 am - 3.30 pm
Jakarta Time (GMT+7)



Central Java Governor
Office

Indonesia only has a regulatory framework that focuses on sustainable mangrove management (Presidential Decree No. 73/2012). This regulation was abolished in 2020. As a result, the institutions established under the regulation were neglected. However, the investment and knowledge that has been generated should be utilized for updating knowledge and increasing the capacity of local governments and local communities.

Some of the problems encountered in the coastal zones of Java Island, including Banten, Demak, and Banyuwangi, are the occurrence of abrasion and tidal flooding. The disaster caused losses to coastal communities in the form of material and moral. In another incident, the function of community and government supervision for mangrove ecosystem areas is still not optimal. For example, the status of arising land, formed due to natural events, the land that arises has potential and economic value that can be utilized, but there is still uncertainty about the ownership of the land. As a result, there are some difficulties to find an existed area for rehabilitation and restoration programs as efforts to mitigate disaster. This situation will be lowering the opportunity for the local community to utilize mangroves as an alternative livelihood. There should be an optimal management system for mangrove ecosystems supported by the good capacity of the stakeholders. Based on these conditions, it is necessary to organize a workshop and discussion by inviting the representatives of government agencies and local communities to increase their capacity for managing mangroves in their respective areas.

Therefore, it is necessary to hold a workshop to resolve problems with outcomes that can be implemented in their respective regions.

Objectives

This activity is a dialogue and meeting with stakeholders in their respective areas to educate and exchange information about technical methods and solving problems in implementing the mangrove ecosystem management plan. These activities specifically include:

1. A forum for exchanging information and knowledge based on the results of research and surveys from the ReCLAIM program with stakeholders in 3 benchmarks (Banten, Demak and Banyuwangi).
2. Increased awareness of all parties regarding the impacts of mangrove degradation and concrete steps to adapt and restore the degradation that has occurred.
3. Capacity building for policymakers on policy and institutional aspects of mangrove management, including the procedure of policy implementation.
4. Capacity building of community group leaders and their members in terms of mangrove utilization and its implementation procedures in their respective areas.

Organizers

This event will be organized by CIFOR, UNDIP, and IKAMaT.

Participants

The workshop participants consisted of 50 participants, representing sub-national governments, national and local NGOs, academe, local communities, mangrove groups, and extension workers.

Agenda

Time GMT+7 (Jakarta time)	Agenda	Speaker	Moderator
8:00 am-8:30 am	Registration		IKAMaT
8:30 am-8:50 am	Opening: Introduction	Prof. Daniel Murdiyarso, CIFOR	IKAMaT
8:50 am-9:00 am	<i>Opening Speech</i>	H. Ganjar Pranowo, S.H., M.I.P., Central Java Governor	IKAMaT
9:00 am-9:10 am	Group Photo		IKAMaT
9:10 am-9:30 am	<i>Coffee Break</i>		IKAMaT
9:30 am-10:00 am	Session 1. Keynotes: The Government's Role in Mangrove Restoration Activities and Coastal Community Welfare	Prof. Dr. Satyawan Pudyatmoko, S.Hut., M.Sc., BRGM	Dr. Rudhi Pribadi
10:00 am-10:15 am	Introduction to discussion session		Dr. Rudhi Pribadi
10:15 am-12:00 pm	Session 2. Panel Discussion 1. Climate Change Mitigation Through Mangrove Utilization 2. Coastal Adaptation System Taking into account the Existence of Mangroves 3. Optimization of Mangroves as Livelihoods for Coastal Communities 4. Impact of Mangrove Ecosystem Products on the Nutrition of Coastal Communities 5. Enhancing the Communication Networks	Fegi Nurhabni, S.T., M.T., M.Sc., KKP Apri Susanto Astra, Wetlands International Indonesia Ervina Wahyu Setyaningrum, S.Pi., M.Si., UNTAG Banyuwangi Dr. Etika Ratna Noer, S.Gz., M.Si., UNDIP Mashadi, KMPHP Mangrovesari	Dr. Rudhi Pribadi
12:00 pm-1:00 pm	<i>Lunch Break</i>		IKAMaT
1:00 pm-2:00 pm	Session 3. Research Results 1. Mitigation 2. Adaptation 3. Nutrition, Food, and Livelihood 4. Communication Networks	Trialaksita Sari Priska Ardhani, CIFOR Phidju Marrin Sagala, CIFOR Mulia Nurhasan, CIFOR Ganis Riyan Efendi, IKAMaT	Clara Azalia Belinda, IKAMaT
2:00 pm-3:00 pm	<i>Discussion</i>		Clara Azalia Belinda, IKAMaT
3:00 pm-3:15 pm	<i>Coffee Break</i>		IKAMaT
3:15 pm-3:30 pm	<i>Wrap up and Closing Remarks</i>		IKAMaT

More Info:

