



The Forests Dialogue

Ecosystem Restoration in Indonesia

22-26 April 2024 - Samarinda, East Kalimantan

Field Visit Descriptions

Tuesday 23 April - Field Visits Day 1

A: Coal Mining Restoration at PT Indominco Mandiri

Themes: Motivations for restoration (Private Sector); Financing restoration; Private sector engagement in restoration; Government Regulations

Actors involved in restoration: Private sector

Driver of degradation: Coal mining

Restoration strategy: Land rehabilitation and planting

Age of restoration: 0, 3, 15 years

Who we will hear from: *Company leadership and restoration leads*

Description: PT Indominco Mandiri (IMM) is a subsidiary of PT Indo Tambangraya Megah Tbk. The IMM mining area is 25,121 hectares. It was established in 1988 and will continue through 2030, with a commitment to restore the land used for mining as well as an area outside the concession equal to the size of the concession as required by law. IMM has carried out restoration activities across thousands of acres of riparian zones outside its concession. It has also carried out restoration activities of revegetating land post-coal mining within its concession with the goal to return it to native forest.

B: Agroforestry in Community Forest Hutan Kemasyarakatan (HKm)

Themes: Social forestry; Land and resource tenure; Motivations for restoration (Community); Private sector engagement in restoration; Government Regulations

Actors involved in restoration: Community

Driver of degradation: Commercial logging→Fire→Smallholder Agriculture

Restoration strategy: Agroforestry

Age of restoration: 15 years old

Who we will hear from: *Ruslan the community group leader; Community group members; Head of KPHP Santang*

Description: The smallholder agroforestry restoration area is a designated Community Forest (Hutan Kemasyarakatan HKm) of the Production Forest Management Unit (KPHP) Santan. HKm is a social forestry scheme of the Indonesian government that provides a local community group partial rights to manage state forest land. The area was previously a timber concession and experienced large fires in 1997/8 El Niño. Afterwards communities practiced rice farming



and agroforestry in the area up until the establishment of the HKm in 2007. The 73 hectare area is managed by a community group of 18 people who practice coffee agroforestry with coffee trees in the understory of fruit trees (i.e. durian, avocado) and native tree species. They also raise kelulut honeybees. KPHP Santang staff work with the community group. There are specific regulations about which practices are allowed and prohibited; for example, oil palm production is prohibited in the HKm area.

C: Mangrove nursery and forest-product enterprise at Mangrove Center Bontang

Themes: Motivations for restoration (Community and Government); Private sector engagement in restoration; Private-Public partnership

Actors involved in restoration: Community in partnership with private sector and government

Driver of degradation: Logging

Restoration strategy: Mangrove Planting

Age of restoration: Active planting

Who we will hear from: Pak Ali founder of the Mangrove Center Bontang

Description: Pak Ali is a mangrove restoration leader in Bontang and throughout the region. Pak Ali started a mangrove nursery business in 2009 which today is The Mangrove Center in Bontang. The nursery was started with the support of Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai BPDAS, the River Watershed Management Agency. Today the Center employs 300 people for activities including nursery operations, products from mangrove NTFPs including syrup and snacks, and mangrove restoration in partnership with local government, private sector, and academia. Pak Ali's multiple nursery locations supply mangrove propagules to surrounding mangrove restoration activities including to private sector actors meeting restoration requirements. The Mangrove Center in Bontang includes a nursery and 2ha mangrove restoration area. The 2ha area and multiple examples of restoration in the surrounding region bring together private-public partnerships to carry out mangrove restoration, including with KPHP Santang staff, government, UnMul, Indominco and others.

Wednesday 24 April - Field Visits Day 2

A: Community-led Restoration at The Balikpapan Mangrove Center

Themes: Social forestry; Motivations for restoration (Community)

Actors involved in restoration: Community members

Driver of degradation: Urban development; Fish Farming

Restoration strategy: Mangrove restoration

Age of restoration: 1 year, 5 year, 20 year

Who we will hear from: Agus Bei founder of The Mangrove Center Balikpapan

Description: The Mangrove Center is made up of 150 ha of mangrove forest outside Balikpapan city center. The Mangrove Center was started by Agus Bei who became passionate about



restoring the mangroves in his neighborhood, Graha Indah, starting in 2001. He began learning about mangrove propagation and together with his neighbors started restoring the areas around their homes. He created an eco-tourism center where an average of 2000 visitors per month enjoy the mangroves by boat and learn about the importance of mangroves and their restoration. In 2010 the then-mayor of Balikpapan declared the area a conservation area.

B: Restoration Pilot Sites at New Capital City of Indonesia, Ibu Kota Nusantara (IKN)

Themes: Motivations for restoration (Government); Private sector engagement in restoration; Land and resource tenure

Actors involved: Government, private sector, and academia

Driver of degradation: Exotic tree plantation (Eucalyptus)

Restoration strategy: Multi-layered, multi-species planting pilots

Age of restoration: Recently planted

Who we will hear from: BPDAS and Director of IKN

Description: Nusantara, referred to as IKN, is designated to be the new national capital city of Indonesia, to replace Jakarta under the direction of President Joko Widodo. Construction began in July 2022 and is scheduled to be inaugurated later this year. The city design is centered around a "Forest City" focused on sustainability, protecting, restoring, and rehabilitating the surrounding forest area. The area is partially located in an Industrial Forest dominated by Eucalyptus plantation. It is targeted to be restored to reflect the multi-species tropical forest native to Kalimantan including Dipterocarp, Ulin, Bankirai, Capour, and multi-use tree species such as Durian, Cempedak, Lai, Krantungan, and more.

C: Mulawarman University Research and Education Forest at Bukit Soeharto

Themes: Private sector engagement in restoration; Ecological Strategies for Native Forest Restoration

Actors involved in restoration: Academia with private sector partnership

Driver of degradation: Plantations, major fires, and illegal mining

Restoration strategy: Planting

Age of restoration: Less than 1 year, 5 year, and 15 year

Who we will hear from: Head of Center for Reforestation Studies in the Tropical Rainforest at UnMul; Nursery staff; Community members that support restoration activities

Description: The Mulawarman University Research and Education Forest within the Center for Forest Rehabilitation is one of three management areas within the 61,850 hectare government protected Grand Forest Park. HPPBS covers an area of 20,271 hectares as a conservation forest with special purposes. The forest is mostly natural secondary forests, although it has suffered a variety of both natural disturbances (major fires in 1983 and 1997) and anthropogenic disturbances such as conversion to agriculture or tree plantations and illegal mining. About 5



thousand hectares have been restored to tropical rainforest. Since 2018, HPPBS has also facilitated private sector riparian rehabilitation activities for PT Trubando Coal Mining, PT Bharinto Ekatama, and PT IMM. These activities cover thousands of hectares and will continue over the next few years. Other management areas within Grand Forest Park include BPSILHK, a government research organization, and the local environmental agency.

D: Samboja Lestari Restoration Site Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation

Themes: Motivations for restoration (NGO); Financing restoration; Ecological Strategies for Native Forest Restoration

Actors involved in restoration: NGO, community, private sector

Driver of degradation: Post fire conversion to grassland

Restoration strategy: Planting, assisted natural regeneration, and direct seeding

Age of restoration: 25 years

Who we will hear from: BOSF Staff

Description: Samboja Lestari is a 1800 hectare forest restoration site that was developed by the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOSF) starting in 2001. Prior to 2001, fragmentation of the forest due to logging, small-scale and industrial-scale agriculture, and mining left the area prone to fire, evidenced by El Niño events of 1982/83 and 1997/8, and primarily a grassland of along along grass (*Imperata cylindrica*). The Samboja Lestari site was developed with close local community involvement to demonstrate that the widespread along along grass could be returned to forest cover and to begin reestablishing orangutan habitat. The area was restored by planting hundreds of native tree species. It is focused on the rescue, rehabilitation, and release of orangutan and Malayan sun bears. Samboja Lestari contains facilities for the care and recovery of their orangutan and sun bears as well as the Samboja Lodge. Since 2009, BOSF has also managed an 86,00 hectare ecosystem restoration concession in Kutai, East Kalimantan, called Kehje Sewen through a private company, PT Restorasi Habitat Orangutan Indonesia, which is looking to finance at least part of their effort through carbon financing. To date, 121 successfully rehabilitated orangutans have been released at Kehje Sewen.