



FORMULATION FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD) I:

Critical Issues, Philosophical Considerations, Concepts, and Criteria for the Protection of the Life Support System and Preservation Areas

Foundation	:	Invitation Letter from the Director General of KSDAE Number: S.218/KSDAE/PEAP/KSA.05/5/2025 dated May 27, 2025 regarding Invitation to <i>Focus Group Discussion</i>
Day/Date	:	Tuesday, June 3, 2025
Venue	:	Peninsula Tower Hotel Jl. Letjen S Parman Kav 78 Slipi Palmerah Jakarta Barat, DKI Jakarta
Time	:	9:00 AM - End

A. Opening

The meeting was opened by the Director General of KSDAE, who delivered the following opening remarks:

1. Purpose of the Meeting

- To identify critical issues related to the Life Support System Protection Area (WPSPK), particularly the Preservation Area;
- To discuss and align the formulation and concepts of a holistic and comprehensive Preservation Area, as mandated by Law No. 32 of 2024 and policy guidelines for implementation at the regional and national levels;
- Formulating basic principles in determining criteria and mechanisms for establishing WPSPK, particularly in Preservation Areas (general spatial criteria and specific criteria);
- Compiling *best* practices at the regional, national, and international levels that can support the effective and sustainable development and management of Conservation Areas.

2. Activity outputs

- Identification of critical issues related to PSPK, particularly Preservation Areas
- Formulation and concept of holistic and comprehensive Preservation Areas (boundaries, delineation, stages of designation (*mandatory* or *voluntary*), typology, criteria, legal considerations);
- Examples of best practices in biodiversity management;

B. Meeting Outcomes

Based on the presentations by the speakers, the responses from the discussants, and the discussions, the following meeting resolution was adopted:

1. The Life Support System Protection Initiative adopts and aligns with the philosophy of *the World Conservation Strategy* initiated by the IUCN in 1980.
2. Life Support System Protection (PSPK) is an effort to protect and preserve Natural Resources and Ecosystems by managing Nature Reserves (KSA), Nature Conservation Areas (KPA), conservation areas in waters, coastal areas, and small islands (K2PWP3K), as well as Preservation Areas to support life support systems.

3. PSPK aims to maintain ecological processes that support the continuity of life to improve community welfare and the quality of human life. To achieve this, the Government has established:
 - a. Certain areas as Life Support System Protection Areas (WSPSK);
 - b. Basic guidelines for the development of Life Support System Protection Areas; and
 - c. Regulations on the utilization of Life Support System Protection Areas.
4. The main principles for designating certain areas as WSPSK *include/may include*:
 - a. Has a clear location and boundaries (delineation)
 - b. Possessing value encompassing ecological, socio-cultural, and economic aspects to support livelihoods, as well as
 - c. Managed based on the function of the area (HK, HL, HP, APL).
5. The Life Support System Protection Area (WSPSK) is conceptual in nature and abstract in spatial terms, so it must be specified in a Government Regulation to clarify its boundaries.
6. The Life Support System Protection Area includes: KSA and KPA, K2PWP3K, and Preservation Areas, including customary forest areas.
7. Preservation Areas are areas outside KSA and KPA, K2PWP3K where ecological conditions are maintained to support the life support functions or the sustainability of biological natural resources and their ecosystems.
8. The principles of the Preservation Area as part of the WSPSK are:
 - a. Located outside the KSA, KPA, and K2PWP3K, which may be within HL, HP, or APL areas;
 - b. Have clear location and boundaries (delineation);
 - c. Possess value *encompassing* ecological, socio-cultural, and economic aspects as the basis for conservation activities, and;
 - d. Regulated and managed [by the area's stakeholders] in accordance with conservation principles.
9. The management of conservation areas should be utilized as an instrument to support initiatives aimed at preserving biodiversity outside of KSA, KPA, and K2PWP3K, as well as supporting other areas with high intrinsic value that require preservation.
10. The philosophy of Conservation Area Management (CAM) should not be perceived as a restricted area, but rather as a regulatory zone capable of enhancing community well-being. This implies the need for efforts to develop incentive systems and recognition mechanisms, which may include fiscal incentives, capacity building, and community empowerment, as well as serving as *off-takers* for products derived from CAM.
11. Preservation Areas may be located in areas that already have land tenure rights (social, environmental, and prohibition obligations). The recognition/designation/confirmation of Preservation Areas does not result in *regulatory taking* (forcible acquisition and/or regulations that restrict the landowners' freedom of action). Therefore, it is important to align the understanding between the government and current land managers or owners to ensure that future objectives, rights, and obligations are clearly understood and do not lead to misunderstandings.

12. In Law No. 5 of 1990 *along with* Law No. 32 of 2024, the concept of a Conservation Area is not accompanied by clear ecological boundaries (imaginary), so the recognition/designation/confirmation of a Conservation Area must be based on *stakeholder engagement*. To expedite this process, **a Rapid Appraisal (Quick Identification)** by the UPT under the Directorate General of KSDAE is required to identify existing indicative "AP" areas and discuss them with local stakeholders to obtain acceptance/adoption, but clear criteria are necessary.
13. The process of establishing conservation areas can be **mandatory** (*top-down*) as a manifestation of the state's concern for the importance of biodiversity and the protection of life support systems. However, **voluntary** (*bottom-up*) proposals for designation can be opened as a form of recognition and appreciation of public initiatives.
14. The RPP or its derivatives must include stages for determining WPSPK and AP with clear and measurable instruments. To this end, criteria that are not rigid, flexible, and involve all parties in the form of working groups or national commissions that will verify the determination process should be considered.
15. Further discussion is needed regarding the identification of preservation areas for all legal subjects, both individuals (including Social Forestry and forest rights outside forest areas) and permits/corporations/PBPH (units of *small-scale areas or landscape approach*).
16. *Guidelines* for the management of Preservation Areas need to be prepared as a reference for the management of AP by area stakeholders.

C. FOLLOW-UP PLAN:

Further discussion can address the following themes:

1. The importance and criteria of WPSPK and AP;
2. Mechanisms for designation and related instruments;
3. Governance, monitoring, and evaluation of AP;
4. Cooperation and Funding Scheme, including Incentives and Disincentives in the AP.

The following is the summary of the first *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD): Critical Issues, Philosophical Considerations, Concepts, and Criteria for the Protection of the Life Support System and Preservation Areas, to be further developed and utilized as appropriate.
