

Perencanaan Bentang Lahan Multifungsi Menggunakan LUMENS

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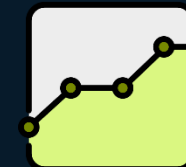


Latar Belakang LUMENS



Membantu mengidentifikasi “apa”, “di mana” dan “siapa” untuk menggunakan lahan secara berkelanjutan

Memperjelas tujuan bersama dalam mencapai target konservasi dan pembangunan lintas sektor



Perencanaan penggunaan lahan?



Mengidentifikasi adanya potensi konflik akibat tumpang tindih dalam unit perencanaan dan zonasi

Mendorong proses inklusif: transparansi, negosiasi, pemahaman melalui pendekatan berbasis hak dan informasi



Tujuan dan Prinsip LUMENS

Untuk memberdayakan proses negosiasi multi-pemangku kepentingan yang inklusif, terpadu, dan terinformasi dalam merencanakan penggunaan lahan untuk lanskap berkelanjutan yang dapat mendukung mata pencaharian dan pembangunan sambil memelihara dan memulihkan layanan lingkungan, terutama di negara-negara tropis.

INCLUSIVE

Keterlibatan semua pihak dalam setiap kegiatan berbasis lahan, terutama pada tahap diagnosis dan eksplorasi pilihan.



INFORMED

Memastikan bahwa keputusan perencanaan terkait lahan dibuat berdasarkan pengetahuan yang berasal dari data, informasi, dan pemahaman proses dan fungsi yang kontekstual.



INTEGRATIVE

Mendorong proses yang sinergis dan tujuan yang selaras antara konservasi, pembangunan, dan perencanaan tata guna lahan





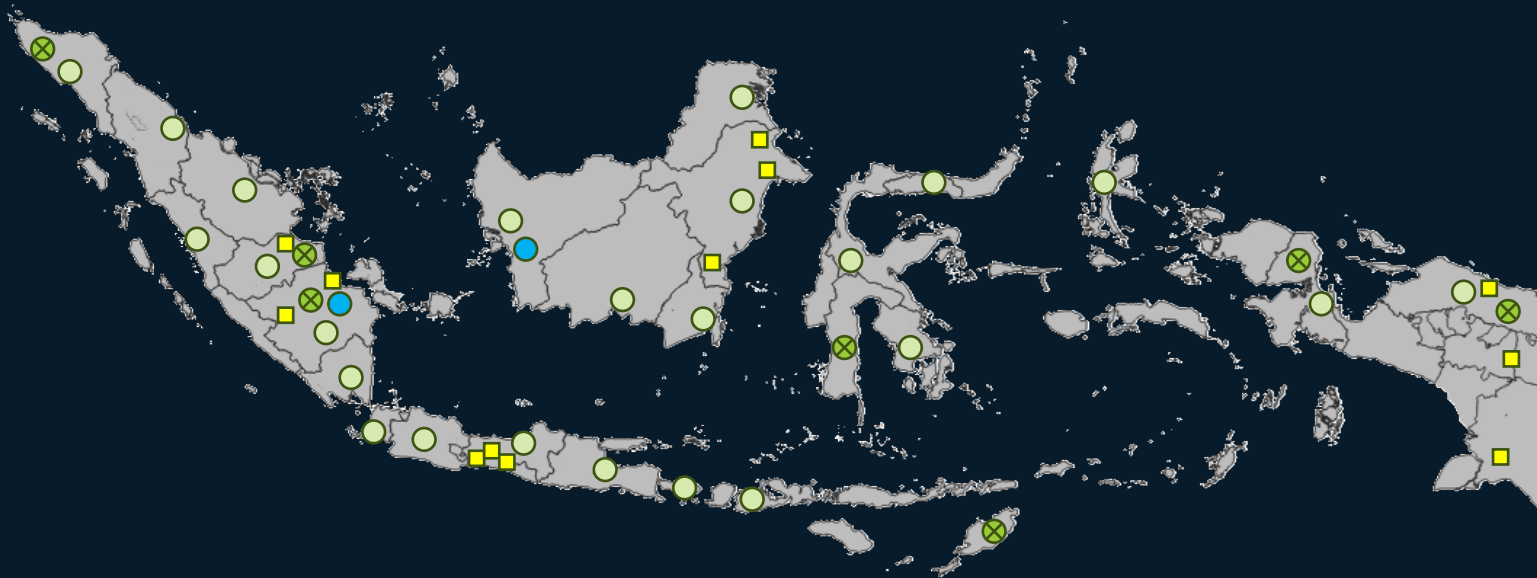
Lumens

INCLUSIVE · INFORMED · INTEGRATIVE

LUMENS (*Land Use Planning for Multiple Environmental Services*) merupakan sebuah kerangka kerja yang dilengkapi perangkat lunak yang mudah digunakan dan terbuka untuk umum, guna mendukung proses negosiasi para pihak yang inklusif, terpadu, dan berbasis data dalam perencanaan penggunaan lahan untuk bentang lahan yang berkelanjutan. Kerangka kerja ini mendukung penghidupan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi dengan menyeimbangkan manfaat jasa lingkungan dan kelestarian keanekaragaman hayati.



Lumens di Indonesia



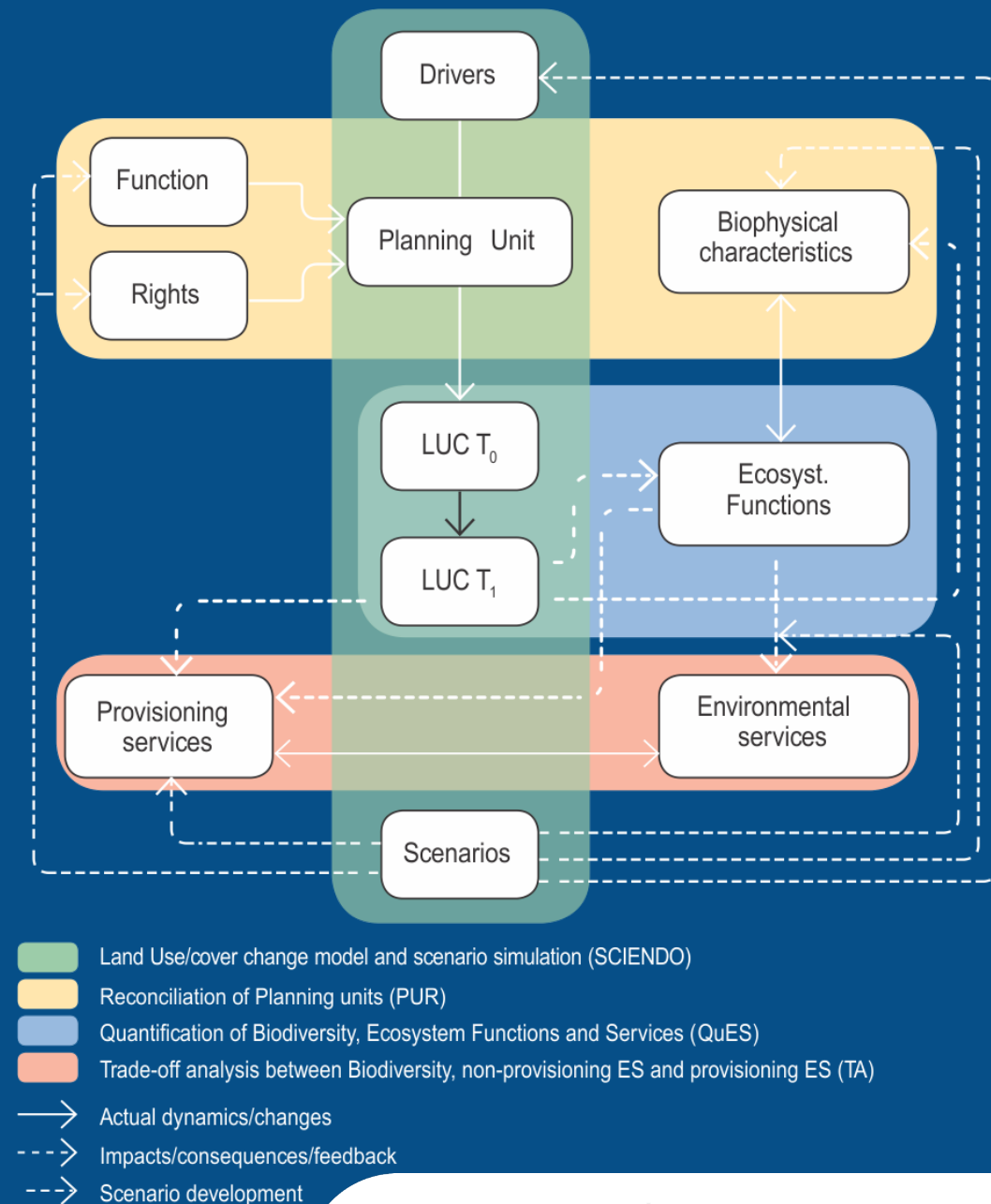
⊗ Green growth planning ■ District-level planning ● Restoration planning ● Climate change action plan

LUMENS telah digunakan oleh pemerintah daerah dan forum multipihak di seluruh Indonesia untuk:

- Mendukung pengembangan **Rencana Induk Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Hijau** di 7 provinsi di Indonesia
- Memfasilitasi **penyusunan rencana tata ruang wilayah** tingkat kabupaten di 12 kabupaten
- Melaksanakan **perencanaan perlindungan dan restorasi gambut** di 2 provinsi prioritas
- Mendukung upaya nasional untuk mengembangkan **rencana aksi perubahan iklim tingkat provinsi** di 34 provinsi.

Proses Teknis

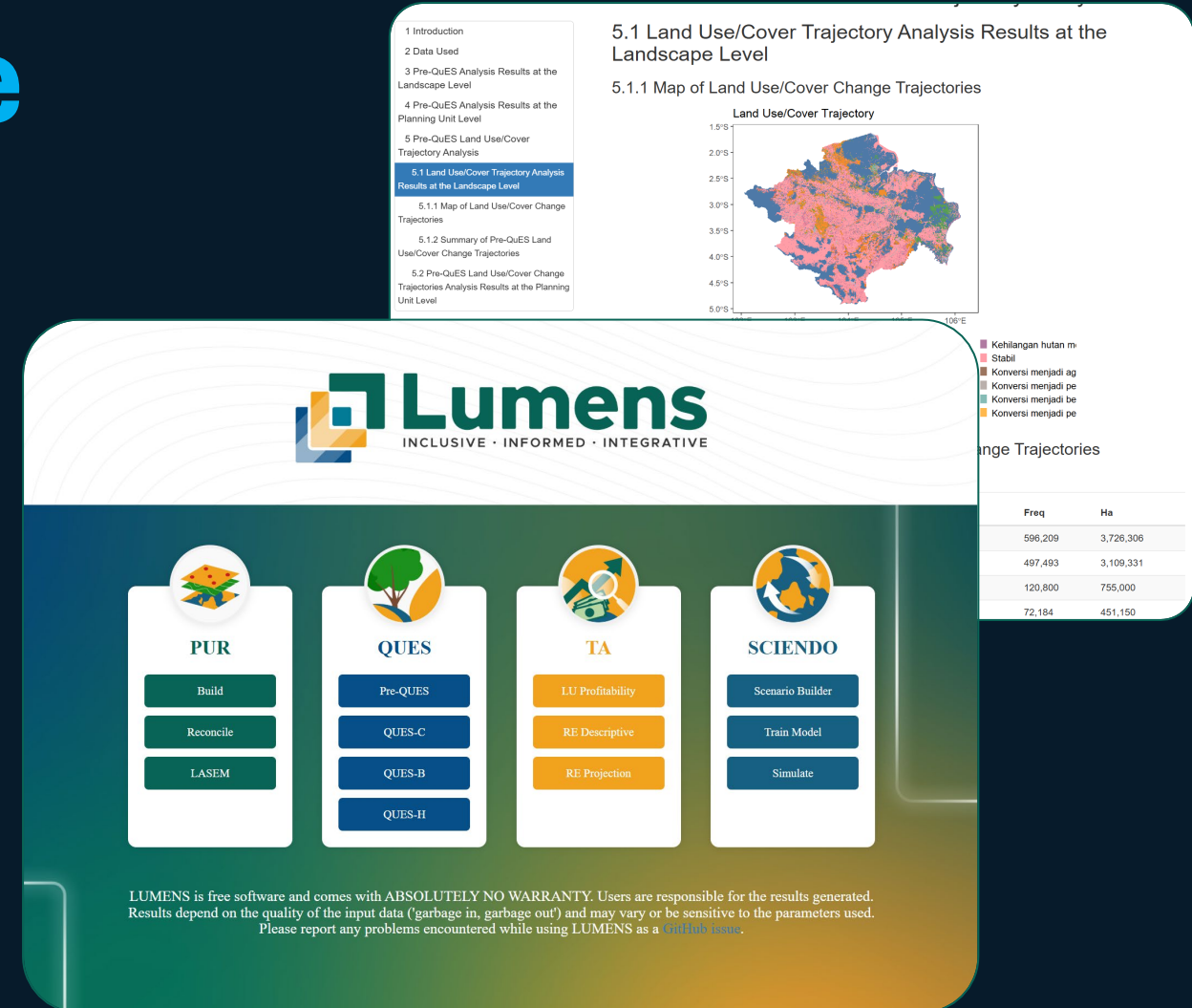
1. Pengembangan **unit perencanaan**
2. Analisis **perubahan penggunaan dan tutupan lahan** terkait unit perencanaan.
3. Kuantifikasi **keanekaragaman hayati dan jasa lingkungan**
4. Pengembangan **skenario penggunaan lahan** masa depan dan proyeksi dampak pada jasa lingkungan;
5. Pengembangan skenario yang bertujuan untuk **mengubah business-as-usual (BAU)**
6. Proyeksi LULCC masa depan melalui **pemodelan yang eksplisit secara spasial**
7. Melakukan **analisis trade-off** dari berbagai skenario antar jasa lingkungan
8. Perumusan **rencana aksi**, termasuk instrumen yang diperlukan untuk mengimplementasikan skenario yang disepakati



LUMENS Software

Karakteristik utama yang menjadi keunggulan LUMENS:

- Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ilmiah
- Modular
- *Open-source*
- Gratis untuk semua orang
- Terbuka untuk dikembangkan semua pihak
- Terus menerus dikembangkan dan diperbaharui



LUMENS Software

LUMENS dilengkapi dengan perangkat lunak yang mudah digunakan dan gratis



Planning Unit Reconciliation (PUR)

Mengembangkan zonasi atau unit perencanaan yang tepat dalam bentang lahan yang sesuai dengan tujuan untuk mencapai bentang lahan berkelanjutan dari perspektif lokal, kebijakan dan ilmiah.



Quantification of Environmental Services (QuES)

Mengukur jasa lingkungan di tingkat bentang lahan untuk menyokong penghidupan dan pembangunan, serta peranannya dalam penyerapan karbon, siklus hidrologi dan keanekaragaman hayati



Trade-off analysis (TA)

Menganalisis keseimbangan antara potensi pendapatan berbasis lahan dan perekonomian regional, dengan jasa lingkungan

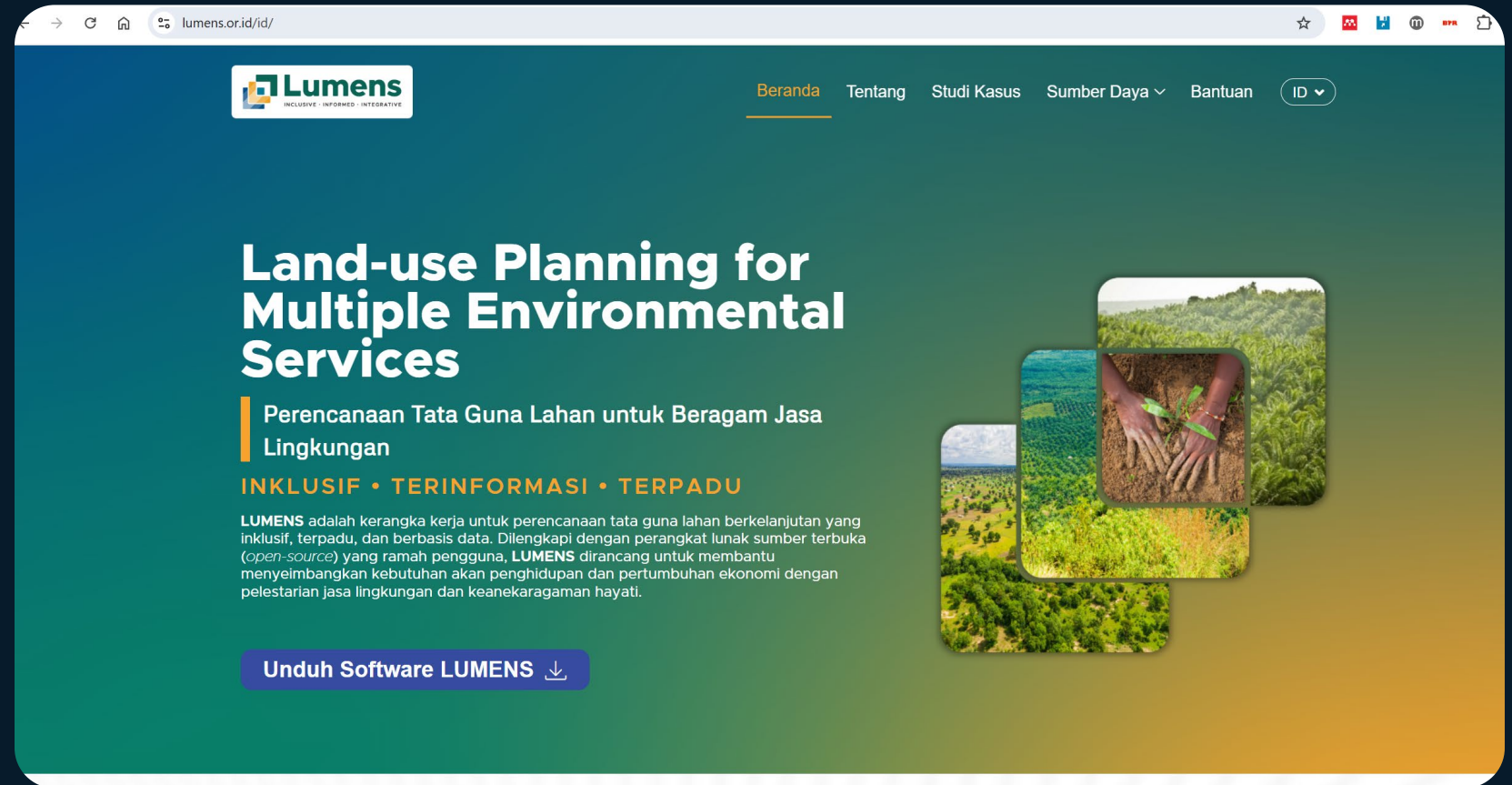


Scenario analysis and Simulation (SCIENDO)

Menyimulasikan skenario perubahan penggunaan lahan berdasarkan intervensi atau perubahan praktik penggunaan lahan

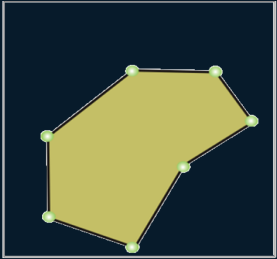
lumens.or.id

Perangkat lunak LUMENS,
panduan pengguna, contoh
kasus, dan berbagai materi
lainnya tersedia di
lumens.or.id



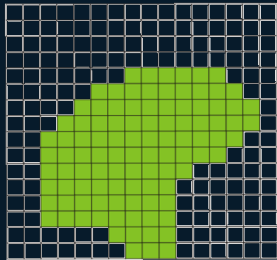
Kebutuhan data

Vektor – shapefile



Mewakili fitur spasial yang mencakup suatu area tertentu. Contoh: batas administratif dan unit perencanaan.

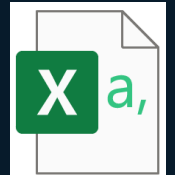
Raster – tiff



Piksel (atau sel) adalah unit terkecil dalam grid yang merepresentasikan informasi geografis. Setiap piksel memuat informasi spesifik seperti nilai ID, kelas tutupan/penggunaan lahan, elevasi, suhu, dan lain-lain. Piksel dalam grid diberikan nilai yang menggambarkan fitur yang direpresentasikan pada lokasi tertentu.

Tabular – csv

Data tabular dalam format CSV yang memuat atribut data tematik atau data referensi.



Lainnya – R, ego ml, Abacus

Format data pendukung lainnya untuk mengintegrasikan analisis Lumens dalam berbagai modul: R, Abacus, Dinamica EGO ML.





PUR

Build

Reconcile

LASEM



QUES

Pre-QUES

QUES-C

QUES-B

QUES-H



TA

LU Profitability

RE Descriptive

RE Projection



SCIENDO

Scenario Builder

Train Model

Simulate

LUMENS is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. Users are responsible for the results generated. Results depend on the quality of the input data ('garbage in, garbage out') and may vary or be sensitive to the parameters used. Please report any problems encountered while using LUMENS as a [GitHub issue](#).





Planning Unit

Suatu kawasan dalam bentang alam yang menyatu, yang memiliki **kesamaan karakteristik biofisik dan sosial-ekonomi** serta **fungsi yang telah ditetapkan**, untuk dijadikan **landasan perencanaan tata guna lahan di masa depan**.

Landasan Teori PUR

Planning Unit Reconciliation (PUR) adalah modul yang digunakan untuk konstruksi unit perencanaan dengan tujuan meliputi:

- **Identifikasi isu dan tumpang tindih** penunjukkan kawasan/zona dalam tata guna lahan
- **Menghasilkan peta unit perencanaan yang disepakati parapihak** (misal, penunjukkan area dan izin).

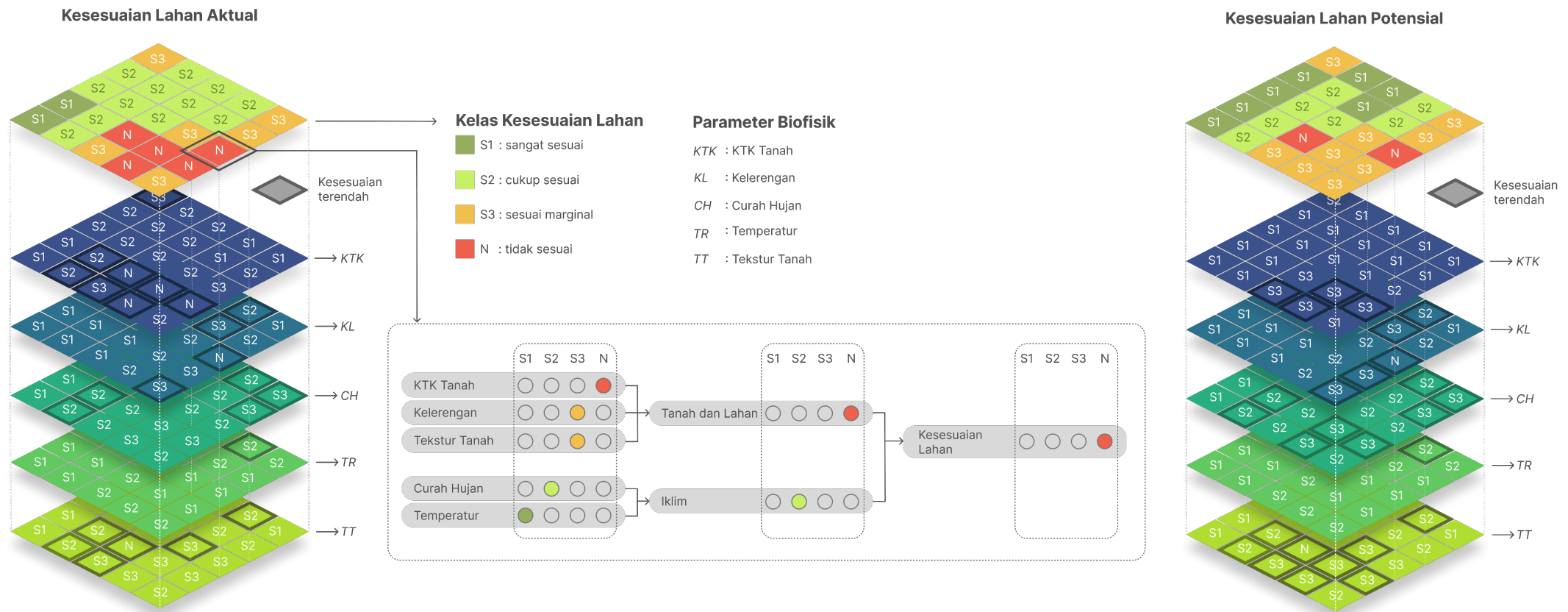
PUR



Landasan Teori LaSEM

(Land Suitability Evaluation Module)

LaSEM (Land Suitability Evaluation Module) dibangun berdasarkan kerangka evaluasi kesesuaian lahan (yaitu FAO 1976, 2007). Kerangka ini membagi lahan menjadi dua kelompok utama: **cocok untuk tanaman (S)** dan **tidak cocok untuk tanaman (N)**.



User GuideLog

Reference Map

Browse...input shapefiles (.shp, .dbf, .shx, .prj)

Reference Class

Browse...input table (.csv)

Reference Class of Reference Map

Browse...input table (.csv)

List of Planning Units

Browse...input table (.csv)

Map Resolution (m)

e.g., 100, 30, etc.

Select Output Directory

Run PUR Build

Return to Main Menu

Overview

Planning unit reconciliation is a process to resolve overlapping permits by referring to function reference maps. Permit data can include things like forest management concessions, plantation permits, mining permits, and others. Reference data can be spatial planning data or area designation data. PUR Build module construct the overlay of planning units map to identified the overlaped zones.

Data and Input Variables

1. Reference Map (Shapefile format)

Represents zonation that will become the reference for PUR analysis

2. Reference Class (CSV format)

Lookup table containing class function that will become the reference for all the planning units. Consist of ID column and Class Definition.

3. Reference Class of Reference Map (CSV format)

Lookup table containing reference map values (ID) with their corresponding classification of reference class (ID of reference class)

4. Planning Unit List (CSV format)

Lookup table containing list of planning units (name, identity, and shapefile path) with their corresponding of reference class classification.

Using The Module

Follow these steps to use the module:

PUR Build Module

Reference Map

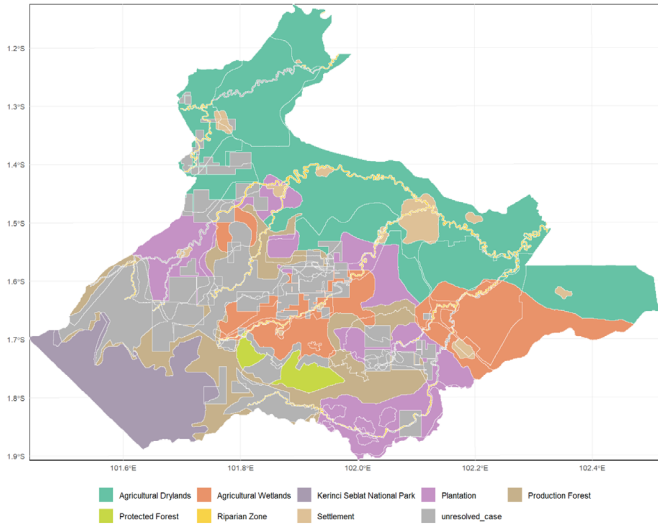
User GuideLog

Overview

- 1 Summary
- 2 Module brief description
- 3 Input data
- 4 Results
- 4.1 Unresolved Cases Zone Map
- 4.2 Summary of Unresolved Cases

4 Results

4.1 Unresolved Cases Zone Map



User GuideLog

Built Planning Unit Map

Browse...input shapefiles (.shp, .dbf, .shx, .prj)

Reconciliation Table

Browse...input table (.xlsx)

Map Resolution (m)

e.g., 100, 30, etc.

Select Output Directory

Run PUR Reconcile

Return to Main Menu

Overview

Planning unit reconciliation is a process to resolve overlapping permits by referring to function reference maps. Reconciliation is done by analyzing how well the permit data matches the reference data.

Data and Input Variables

1. Unresolved Case Map (Shapefile format)

Shapefile of overlayed planning units with some layer that conflict, defined as unresolved case.

2. Unresolved Case Attribute (Excel format)

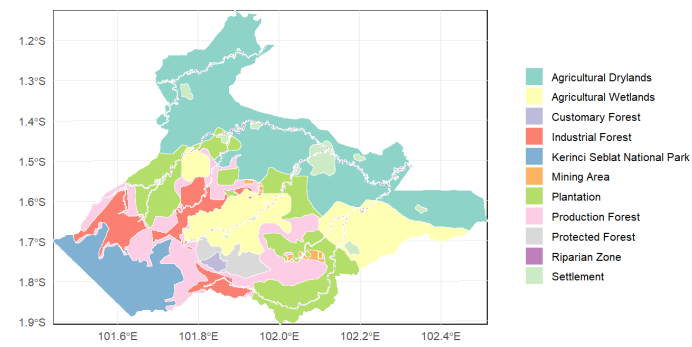
Before running PUR Reconcile module, it is necessary to select the reconcile action on drop-down option for every unresolved case in 'PUR_reconciliation_table.xlsx' file generated from PUR Build module. You can use Microsoft Excel or any free spreadsheet software (e.g., Google Sheet) to do it.

Excel screenshot showing reconciliation table

ID	Status	PUR_1	PUR_2	PUR_3	PUR_4	PUR_5	Reference	Area (Ha)	Reconcile Action
1	17 unresolved_case	-	-	-	-	-	Protected Forest	2513	Unresolved
2	34 unresolved_case	-	-	-	-	-	Protected Forest	138	Unresolved
3	42 unresolved_case	Timber Concessions	Customary Forest	Plantation	-	-	Production Forest	2492	Unresolved
4	46 unresolved_case	Timber Concessions	-	-	-	-	Production Forest	3598	Unresolved
5	24 unresolved_case	Timber Concessions	-	-	-	-	Production Forest	1906	Unresolved
6	43 unresolved_case	Timber Concessions	-	-	-	-	Plantation	117	Unresolved
7	25 unresolved_case	-	-	-	-	-	Mining Area	8687	Unresolved
8	39 unresolved_case	Timber Concessions	-	-	-	-	Plantation	2036	Unresolved
9	27 unresolved_case	-	-	-	-	-	Agriculture	3449	Unresolved
10	48 unresolved_case	Timber Concessions	-	-	-	-	Agriculture	25	Unresolved
11	29 unresolved_case	-	-	-	-	-	Riparian	466	Unresolved
12	41 unresolved_case	-	-	-	-	-	Riparian	1	Unresolved

- 1 Summary
- 2 Module brief description
- 3 Results
- 3.1 Reconciliation Results Map
- 3.2 Reconciliation Data Summary

3.1 Reconciliation Results Map





Contoh Hasil

Planning Unit Reconciliation (PUR)

SCAN UNTUK
MELIHAT CONTOH
HASIL







Quantification of Environmental Services

Kuantifikasi dan pemodelan **proses ekologis dan hidrologis** berdasarkan proyeksi perubahan tata guna lahan dari berbagai skenario pembangunan, guna **mengukur perubahan pada stok karbon, fungsi hidrologis, dan keanekaragaman hayati.**

Quantification of Ecosystem Services (QuES)



Pre-QuES

(Land Use Changes)

Analisis temporal peta yang menggambarkan penggunaan lahan serta perubahan penggunaannya di suatu wilayah dalam suatu periode waktu



QuES-C (Carbon)

Dinamika stok karbon yang dipengaruhi oleh aktivitas pertanian, perubahan penggunaan lahan, dekomposisi gambut, dan kebakaran.



QuES-B (Biodiversity)

Analisis keanekaragaman hayati yang dipengaruhi oleh kualitas dan pola habitat, seperti tingkat fragmentasi dan keterpaduannya.

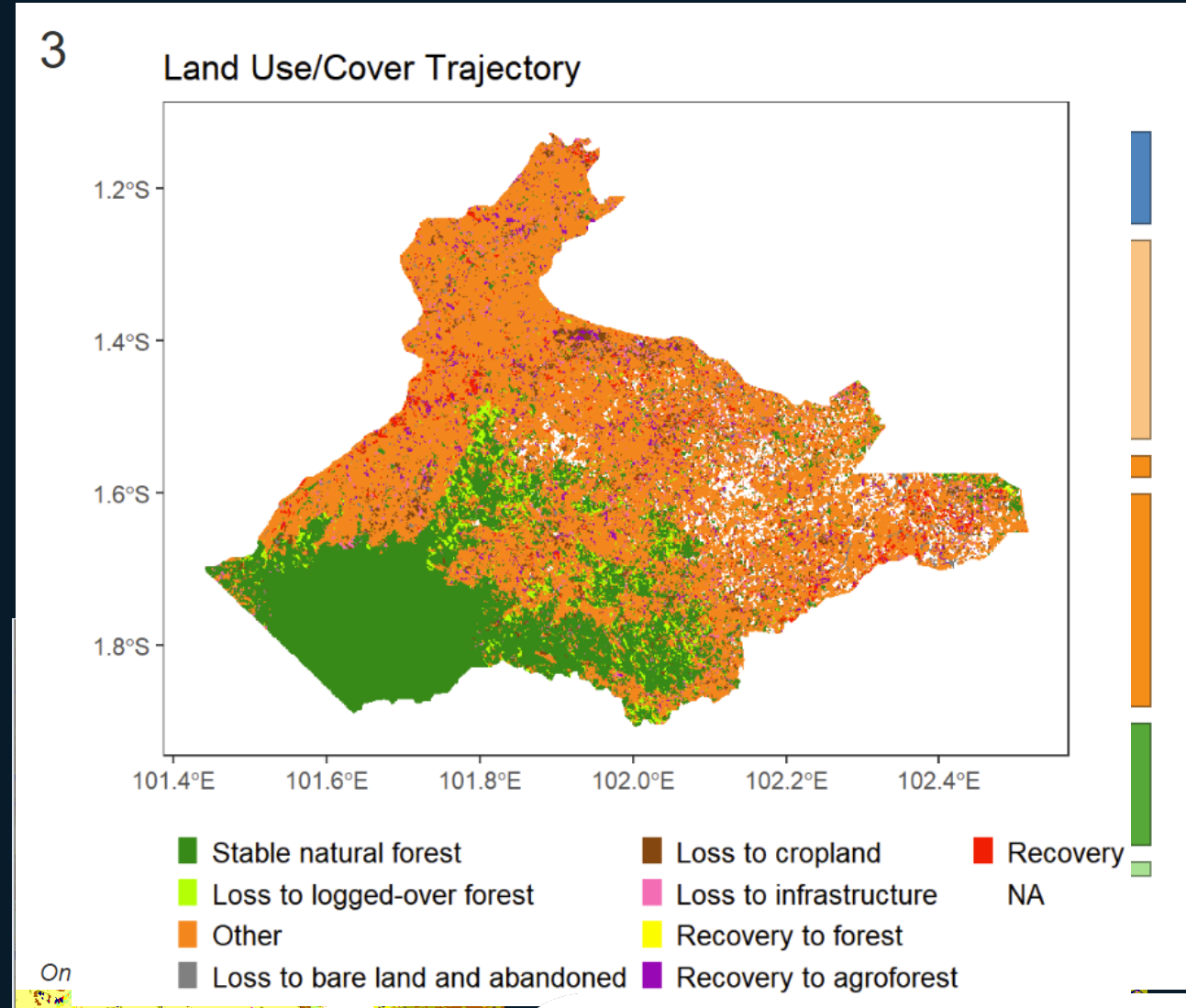


QuES-H (Hydrology)

Perubahan fungsi hidrologi di setiap sub-daerah aliran sungai: debit air, sedimentasi, dan kapasitas penyangga.

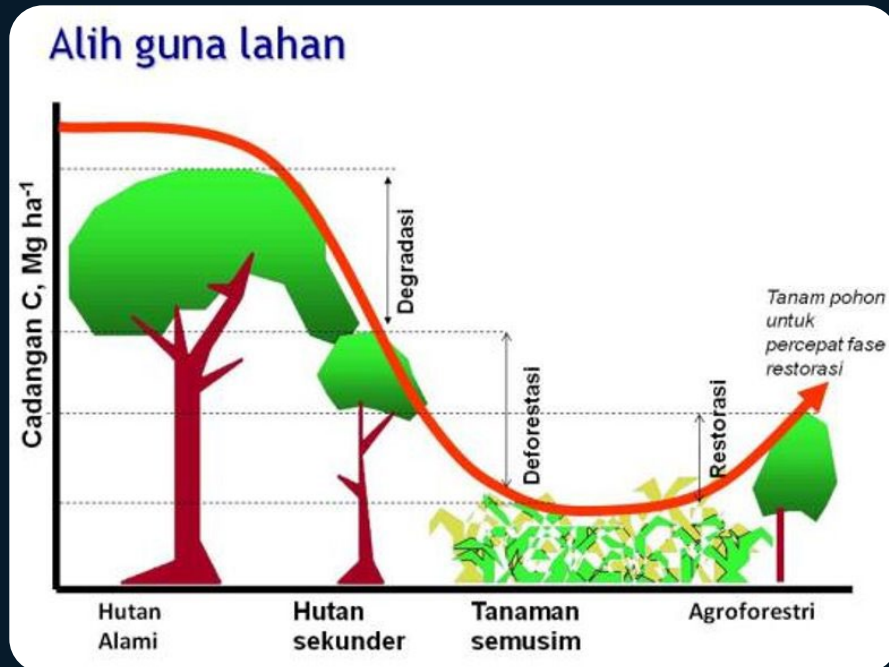
Landasan Teori Pre-QuES (Land-use Changes)

- Analisis perubahan penggunaan lahan/penutup lahan dan trajektorinya menggunakan pendekatan *post-classification comparison*.
- Data yang digunakan meliputi peta tutupan lahan multiwaktu hasil interpretasi data penginderaan jarak jauh atau pemetaan terrestrial, dan peta unit perencanaan
- Menghasilkan **peta & statistik perubahan tutupan/penggunaan lahan**, serta **matriks transisi penggunaan lahan**



Landasan Teori QuES-C (Carbon)

Modul QuES-C menggunakan pendekatan **Stock-Difference** dalam mengestimasi perubahan cadangan karbon sebagai dasar estimasi emisi karbondioksida



$$\begin{array}{c} \text{C} \\ \text{(Ton)} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Tutupan/} \\ \text{penggunaan} \\ \text{lahan (ha)} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{Stok Karbon} \\ \text{(ton/ha)} \end{array}$$

Jumlah total stok karbon rerata waktu per jenis tutupan/ penggunaan lahan

Luas area lahan

Nilai stok karbon rerata waktu dalam sistem penggunaan lahan

$$\begin{array}{c} \Delta C \text{ di} \\ \text{lanskap} \end{array} = \sum \begin{array}{c} \text{Perubahan} \\ \text{tutupan/} \\ \text{penggunaan} \\ \text{lahan} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} \text{Selisih stok} \\ \text{karbon} \\ \text{(ton/ha)} \end{array}$$

Perubahan stok karbon pada lanskap (ton C/tahun)

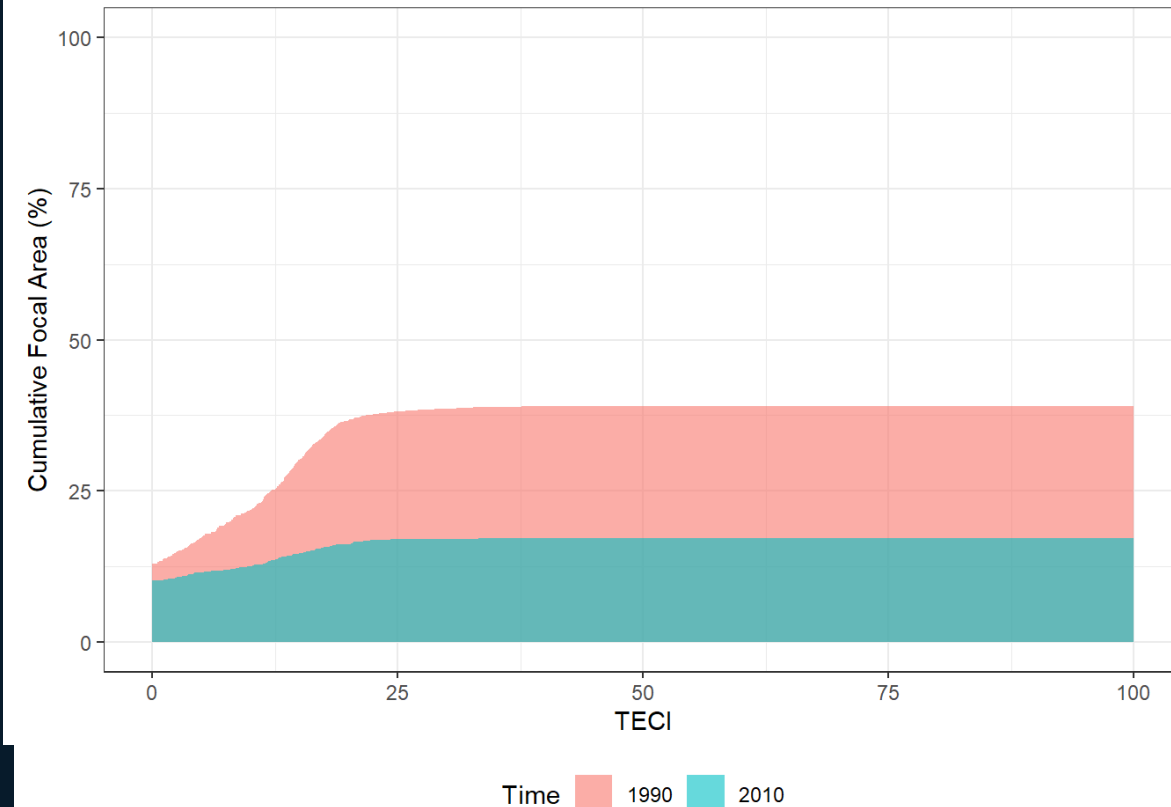
“data aktivitas” pada transisi tutupan/ penggunaan lahan (ha/tahun)

“faktor emisi” dalam bentuk selisih stok karbon rerata waktu (tons C/ha)

Landasan Teori QuES-B (Biodiversity)

- Menggambarkan **kondisi keanekaragaman hayati** pada tingkat **bentang lahan**, dengan fokus pada **komposisi dan konfigurasi suatu focal area**, melalui Indeks Tingkat Integrasi Area Fokal (**DIFA**).
- **Peta Total Edge Contrast Index (TECI)** menampilkan sebaran spasial fragmentasi dan integrasi area fokal, berdasarkan tingkat kontras antara jenis tutupan/penggunaan lahan yang berdampingan.
 - Menunjukkan kontribusi berbagai tipe penggunaan lahan sebagai habitat & koridor untuk pergerakan flora dan fauna.
 - Memonitor kehilangan/kerusakan akibat perubahan penggunaan lahan.

Degree of Integration of Focal Area



Landasan Teori QuES-H (Hidrology)

Modul QuES-H menggunakan metode:

RUSLE (*Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation*)

Metode telah digunakan secara luas oleh pengelola lahan untuk mengestimasi erosi tanah yang disebabkan oleh air.

Factor R (Erosivitas)

Factor K (Erodibilitas)

Factor C (Pengelolaan tutupan lahan)

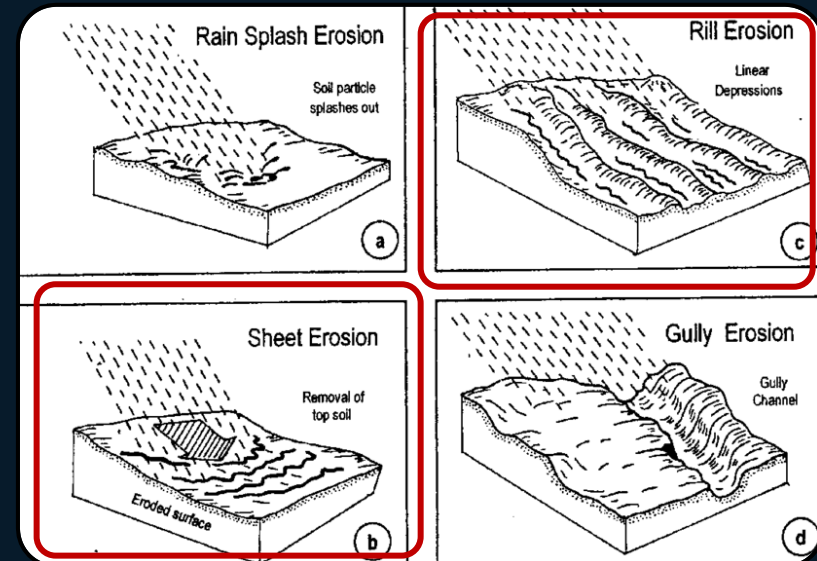
Factor LS (Panjang & Kecuraman Lereng)

Factor P (Praktik-pratik pendukung)



Pendekatan RUSLE mengestimasi rerata tahunan kehilangan tanah (A dalam $ton \cdot ha^{-1} \cdot tahun^{-1}$)

QuES-H memperkirakan rata-rata kehilangan tanah tahunan akibat erosi lapisan dan erosi alur pada bagian-bagian lanskap yang mengalami erosi, tetapi tidak mengalami sedimentasi.



Pre-QuES Module

Land Use/Cover T1

Browse...

No file selected

T1 Year

1990

Land Use/Cover T2

Browse...

No file selected

T2 Year

2010

Land Use/Cover Lookup Table (CSV)

Browse...

No file selected

Trajectory Lookup Table (CSV)

Browse...

No file selected

Planning Units (Shapefile)

Browse...

Upload the .shp, .dbf, .prj, and .shx files.

Select Output Directory

Run Pre-QuES Analysis

Return to Main Menu

QUES-C Analysis

Land cover map at T1

Browse...

No file selected

Year of T1

1990

Land cover map at T2

Browse...

No file selected

Year of T2

2000

Carbon stock lookup table

Browse...

No file selected

Planning Unit

Browse...

input shapefiles (.shp, .dbf, .prj, .shx)

Select output directory

Run

Return to Main Menu

User Guide Log

Overview

The Quantification of Environmental Services for Carbon (QUES-C) module calculate the amount of green-house gas emission from land use/cover change using stock difference approach. The stock difference approach estimates GHG emissions or removals from land-use change by calculating the change in carbon stocks over time. This involves comparing the carbon stored in different land-use types at two points in time, using Activity Data that quantifies the extent of land-use change, and Emission Factors that represent the carbon stock changes associated with each land-use transition. By multiplying the Activity Data with the corresponding Emission Factors, we can determine the net GHG emissions or removals resulting from land-use change within a given area and time period.

Key Concepts:

- Carbon stock dynamics analysis** is carried out for carbon stock changes in an area during one period, using *Stock Difference* method. The carbon stock being considered is time-averaged above ground carbon stock.
- Emissions** are calculated as the decrease of carbon stock amount due to land cover change if the amount of the initial carbon stock is higher than that upon land use change.
- Sequestration** is calculated as the amount of carbon stock addition due to land cover change (meaning that the carbon stock in the initial land use is lower than that upon land use change)

Data Preparation

Before using the QUES-C Analysis tool, prepare the following:

- Land Cover Maps:** Two raster files (GeoTIFF format) representing land use/cover for two different time points.
- Planning Unit Map:** A raster file (GeoTIFF format) or shapefile of administrative or management zones.
- Carbon Stock Lookup Table:** A CSV file describing emission factors with their corresponding land cover classes.

Using the QUES-C Analysis Tool

Follow these steps to use the tool:

QUES-C Analysis

Land cover map at T1

Browse...

No file selected

Year of T1

1990

Land cover map at T2

Browse...

No file selected

Carbon stock lookup table

Browse...

No file selected

Key Concepts:

QuES-B Module

Multiple Time Series Analysis

☒ Single Step

☐ Two Step

Land Cover/Use Map

Browse...

input raster (.tif)

Year

2005

No Data Class

0

Land Use/Cover & Focal Area Lookup Table (CSV)

Browse...

No file selected

Edge Contrast Table (FSQ)

Browse...

No file selected

Sampling Points (n)

1000

Window Size (metres)

1000

Window Shape

Circle

FRAGSTATS Configuration

Browse...

(Optional)

QUES-H Module

Total Annual Precipitation Map

Browse...

input raster (.tif)

Elevation Map

Browse...

input raster (.tif)

Sand Content Map

Browse...

input raster (.tif)

Silt Content Map

Browse...

input raster (.tif)

Clay Content Map

Browse...

input raster (.tif)

Organic Content Map

Browse...

input raster (.tif)

Planning Unit Map

Browse...

input shapefiles (.shp, .dbf, .prj, .shx)

C Factor Attribute

Browse...

input table (.csv)

Map Resolution (m)

P Factor Map Available?

☐ Yes

☒ No

The P factor is assumed to have a value of 1

Multiple Time Series Analysis

☒ Single Step

☐ Two Step

Land Cover/Use Map

User Guide Log

Overview

QuES-H (Quantification of Ecosystem Services) is a hydrological assessment module that analyzes hydrological environmental services. The current version features a soil erosion risk module based on the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE), with plans to expand its capabilities to include additional hydrological analyses in the future.

Key Concepts

The Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) is an empirical model widely used in soil conservation and watershed management. It provides a method for estimating annual soil loss due to water erosion. Key features of RUSLE is predicting long-term average annual soil loss.

RUSLE can support for land use planning and soil conservation strategies in several ways, including quantifying soil erosion risk across landscapes, identifying areas prone to high erosion rates, and comparing soil loss rates under various land management scenarios

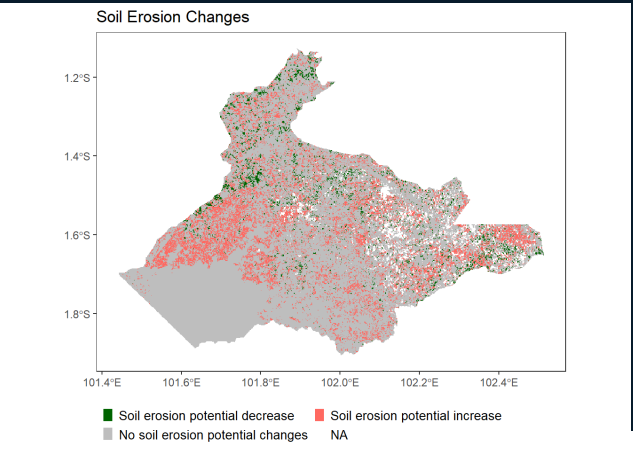
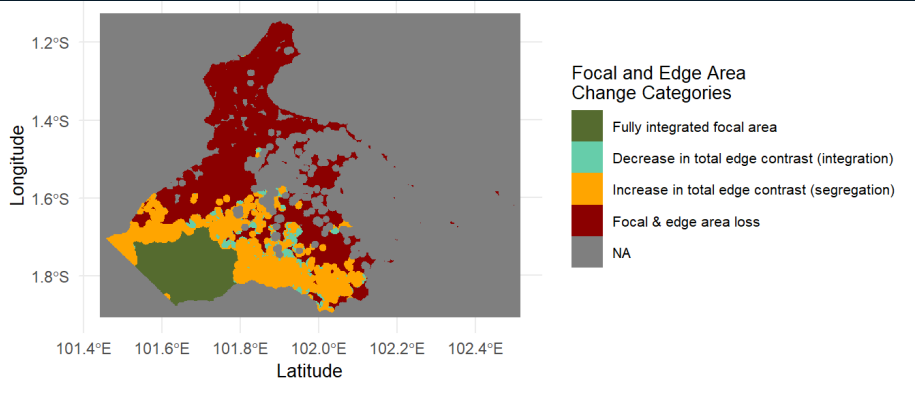
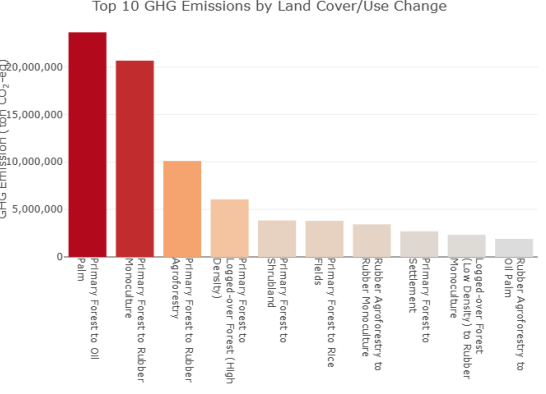
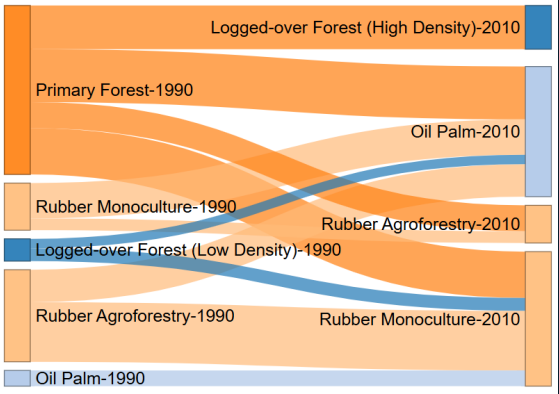
The RUSLE Equation

$$A = R \times K \times LS \times C \times P$$

RUSLE is a multiplicative model where each factor influences the overall soil loss. Soil loss (A) is the average annual soil loss per unit area (tons per hectare per year). All factors except R and K are dimensionless. The model can be applied at field, watershed, or regional scales, depending on data availability.

Components

- R factor** (Rainfall-runoff erosivity)
Requires long-term rainfall data, preferably 20+ years. Often estimated from annual precipitation, or obtained from pre-calculated maps
- K factor** (Soil erodibility)
Based on soil texture, organic matter content, structure, and permeability.
- LS factor** (Slope length and steepness)





Contoh Hasil

Quantification of Environmental Services (QuES)

SCAN UNTUK
MELIHAT CONTOH
HASIL

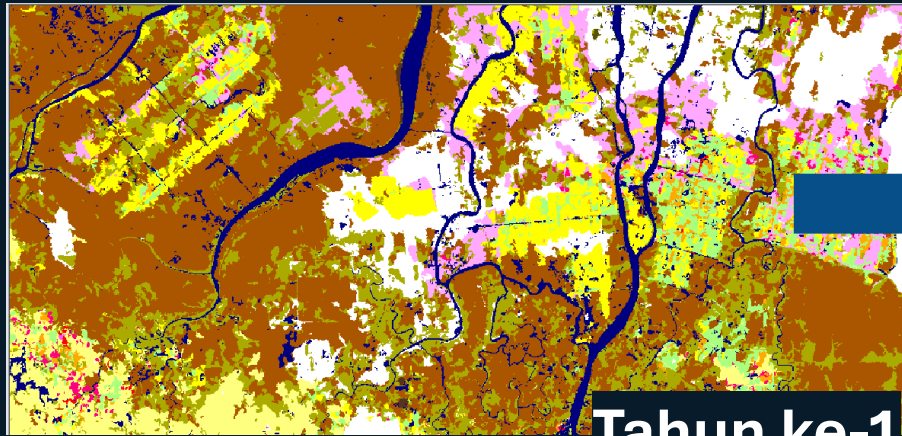




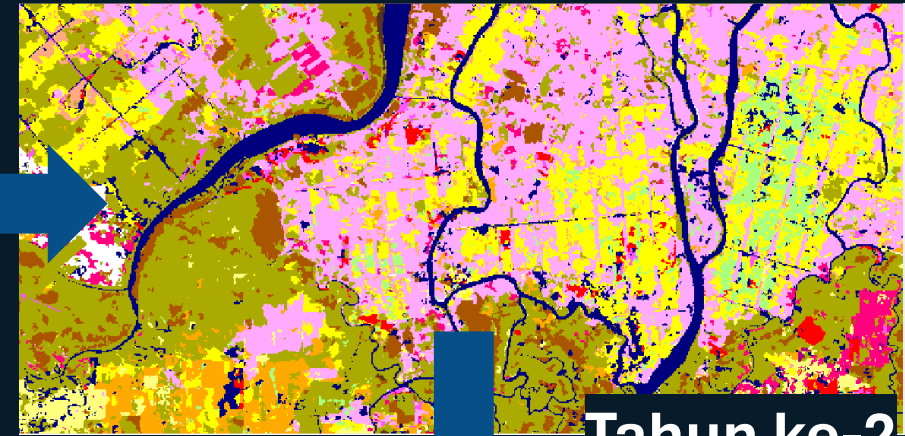


Projection of Future Scenarios

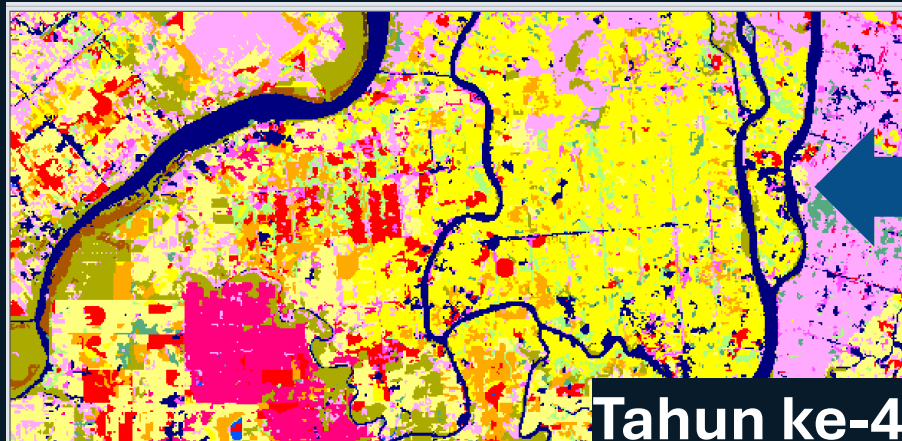
Proyeksi penggunaan dan perubahan penggunaan lahan
dalam suatu skenario pembangunan dilakukan sebelum
skenario tersebut dijalankan atau diselesaikan, dengan
mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi
penggunaan & perubahan lahan.



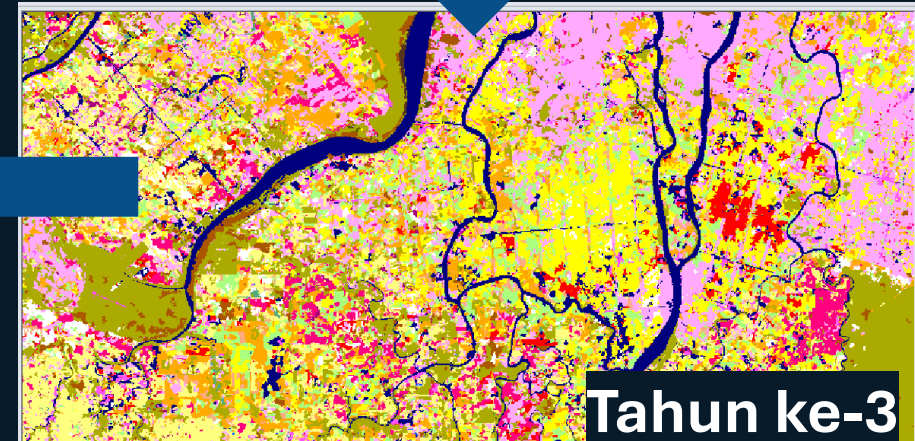
Tahun ke-1



Tahun ke-2



Tahun ke-4



Tahun ke-3



Landasan Teori SCIENDO

Proses proyeksi dalam modul SCIENDO menggunakan pendekatan:

Analisis kebutuhan lahan melalui **Matriks Transisi**

Identifikasi kebutuhan lahan berdasarkan kebutuhan yang dirumuskan dalam dokumen perencanaan. Proses perumusan perlu dilakukan secara inklusif, terintegrasi dan terinformasi.

Berapa luas tutupan/penggunaan lahan yang berubah.

Weight of Evidence (WoE)

WoE atau bobot bukti merupakan metode identifikasi faktor-faktor yang memberikan pengaruh pada terjadinya perubahan tutupan/penggunaan lahan.

WoE menunjukkan **di mana** perubahan penutupan lahan mungkin terjadi

Spatially Explicit

Keseluruhan proses proyeksi dilakukan dengan basis data spasial untuk memetakan di mana perubahan serta berapa luasan yang berubah.

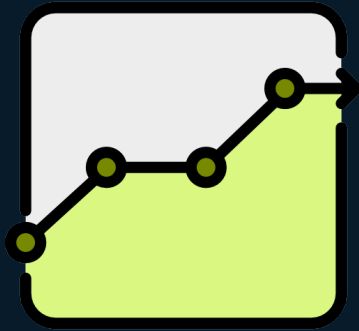
Alur proses proyeksi tutupan/penggunaan lahan



--- *tidak difasilitasi oleh LUMENS

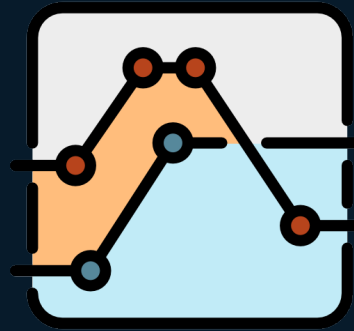


Landasan Teori SCIENDO



Baseline scenario

Menyusun skenario pembangunan berdasarkan tren masa lalu atau rencana yang sedang berjalan (skenario *business-as-usual*/BAU)



Intervention scenario

Mengembangkan skenario pembangunan alternatif yang melampaui *business-as-usual* (BAU), seperti pertumbuhan hijau, konservasi, pengembangan industri, atau pusat-pusat pertumbuhan baru



Land use change projection

Membuat proyeksi perubahan penggunaan lahan di masa depan berdasarkan berbagai skenario pembangunan, baik skenario dasar (*baseline*) maupun skenario intervensi



Driving factors

Memetakan faktor-faktor yang mendorong perubahan penggunaan lahan serta keterkaitannya satu sama lain



ex-ante impacts

Dampak ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan yang **diperkirakan akan terjadi** sebagai konsekuensi dari skenario perubahan tata guna lahan dan penutupan lahan, **sebelum skenario tersebut diterapkan.**

Analisis dilakukan secara **ex ante** untuk memahami potensi risiko, manfaat, dan *trade-off* dari berbagai pilihan pembangunan.

SCIENDO Train

Land cover map at T1

Browse... No file selected

Year of T1

Land cover map at T2

Browse... No file selected

Year of T2

Land Use/Cover Lookup Table (CSV)

Browse... No file selected

Planning Unit Input Type

☒ Raster ☐ Shapefiles

Planning Unit

Browse... No file selected

Planning Unit Lookup Table (CSV)

Browse... No file selected

User Guide [Log](#)

Data Preparation

Before using the SCIENDO Train tool, prepare the following:

- Land Cover Maps:** Two raster files (GeoTIFF format) representing land use/cover for two different time points.
- Planning Unit Map:** A raster file (GeoTIFF format) or shapefile of administrative or management zones.
- Factors Map:** A set of raster files describing driver factors or explanatory variables.
- DINAMICA EGO Path (Optional):** A custom path to the DINAMICA EGO directory installed on your PC if DINAMICA EGO is installed in a custom installation directory. The default path will be used if not specified, assuming the default DINAMICA EGO installation directory.

Before running the SCIENDO Train module, ensure that you have downloaded and installed the DINAMICA EGO software. DINAMICA EGO is a free and non-commercial platform for environmental modeling with outstanding possibilities for the design. You can download the version 6 or lower [here](#) but it still compatible with older version. For further description, please visit the [DINAMICA EGO Documentation](#).

Using the SCIENDO Train Analysis Tool

SCIENDO Train

User Guide [Log](#)

Overview

Key Concepts:

Data Preparation

Before using the SCIENDO Train tool, prepare the following:

- Land Cover Maps:** Two raster files (GeoTIFF format) representing land use/cover for two different time points.
- Planning Unit Map:** A raster file (GeoTIFF format) or shapefile of administrative or management zones.
- Factors Map:** A set of raster files describing driver factors or explanatory variables.

Using the SCIENDO Train Analysis Tool

Before using the SCIENDO Train tool, prepare the following:

- Land Use/Cover T1:** A raster file (GeoTIFF format) representing land use/cover for the first time point (T1).
- T1 Year:** Enter the year corresponding to the T1 land cover data.
- Land Use/Cover T2:** A raster file (GeoTIFF format) representing land use/cover for the second time point (T2).
- T2 Year:** Enter the year corresponding to the T2 land cover data.
- Planning Unit:** A raster file (GeoTIFF format) or shapefile representing your planning unit shapefile.
- Factors Map:** A set of raster files describing driver factors or explanatory variables.

SCIENDO Simulate

Land cover map initial

Browse... No file selected

Planning Unit

Browse... No file selected

Land Use/Cover Lookup Table (CSV)

Browse... No file selected

Raster Cube

Browse... No file selected

Repetition

2

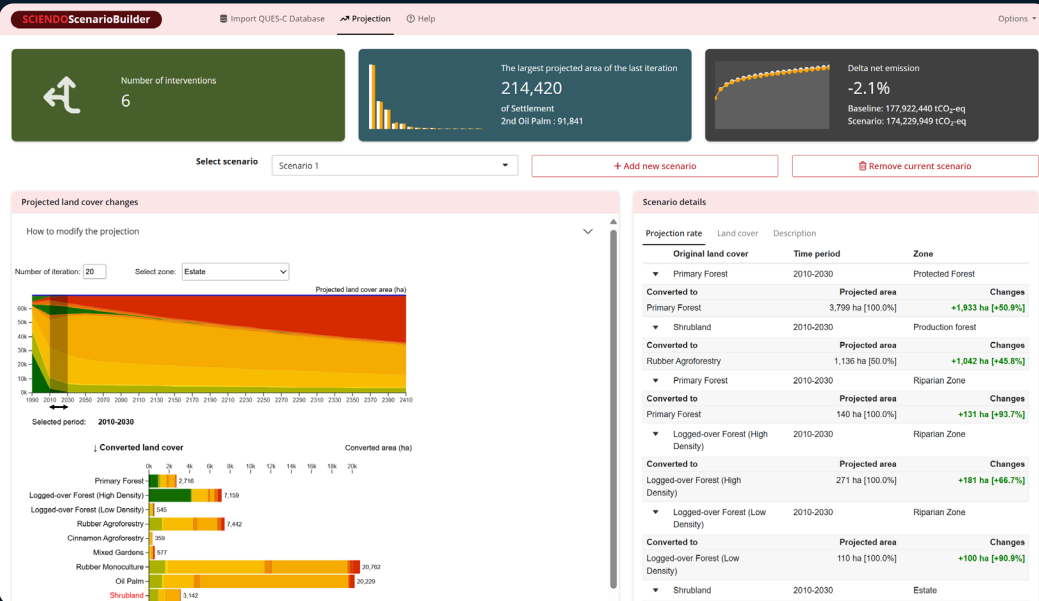
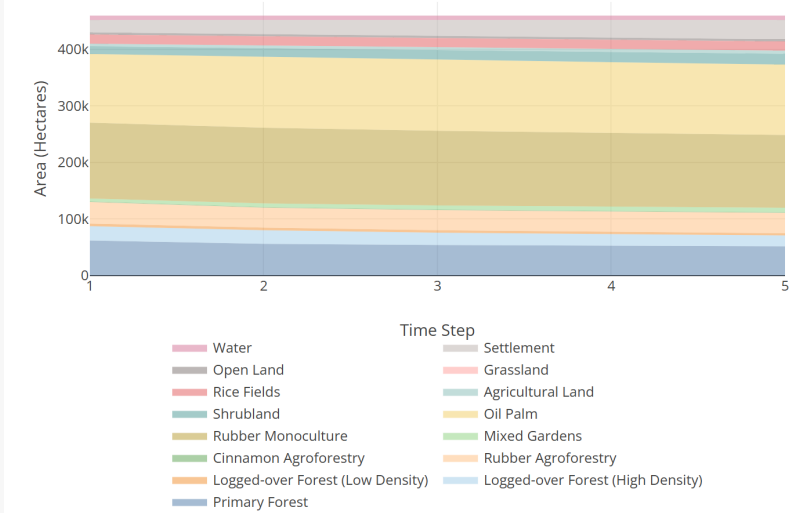
Choose Memory Allocation

Balanced

Transition Matrix Folder Path

Weights of Evidence Folder Path

4.2.1 Projected Land Use/Cover Area Chart



4.2 Weight of Evidence Report

1 Summary

2 Module brief description

3 Input data

4 Results

4.1 Factors Multicollinearity

4.2 Weight of Evidence Report

▼ Protected Forest

Show 10 entries

Search:

Transition	Variable	Weighted Mean
Cinnamon Agroforestry → Oil Palm	static_var/distance_to_deforestation	0.4789
Cinnamon Agroforestry → Oil Palm	static_var/distance_to_road	0.8899
Cinnamon Agroforestry → Oil Palm	static_var/elevation	1.4912
Cinnamon Agroforestry → Oil Palm	static_var/population_density	0.8782
Cinnamon Agroforestry → Rubber Agroforestry	static_var/distance_to_deforestation	1.298
Cinnamon Agroforestry → Rubber Agroforestry	static_var/elevation	1.2025
Cinnamon Agroforestry → Rubber Agroforestry	static_var/population_density	1.1831
Cinnamon Agroforestry → Rubber Monoculture	static_var/distance_to_road	2.2935
Cinnamon Agroforestry → Rubber Monoculture	static_var/elevation	2.2935
Cinnamon Agroforestry → Rubber Monoculture	static_var/population_density	0.6674

4 Results

4.1 List of scenario

1 Summary

2 Module brief description

3 Input data

4 Results

4.1 List of scenario

Search:

Original Land Cover	Converted To	Projected Area	Changes
Protected Forest			
2010-2030			
Primary Forest	Primary Forest	3,799.5 ha [100%]	+1,933.4 ha [+51%]
Production forest			
2010-2030			
Shrubland	Settlement	3.1 ha [0%]	-2.8 ha [-90%]
Shrubland	Rice Fields	9.2 ha [0%]	-8.5 ha [-91%]
Shrubland	Rubber Monoculture	113.9 ha [5%]	-104.4 ha [-91%]
Shrubland	Rubber Agroforestry	1,136.2 ha [50%]	+1,041.7 ha [+91%]
Shrubland	Oil Palm	991.5 ha [44%]	-909.0 ha [-91%]
Shrubland	Shrubland	18.5 ha [1%]	-17.0 ha [-91%]
Riparian Zone			
2010-2030			
Primary Forest	Primary Forest	139.9 ha [100%]	+131.0 ha [+94%]
Logged-over Forest (High Density)	Logged-over Forest (High Density)	270.8 ha [100%]	+180.5 ha [+67%]
Logged-over Forest (Low Density)	Logged-over Forest (Low Density)	109.9 ha [100%]	+99.9 ha [+91%]





Contoh Hasil

Scenario analysis and Simulation (SCIENDO)

SCAN UNTUK
MELIHAT CONTOH
HASIL







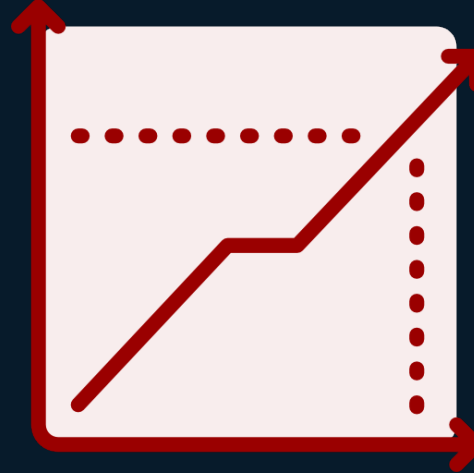
Trade-off analysis

Analisis **dampak positif dan negatif** yang diperkirakan sebelumnya (*ex-ante*) terhadap **indikator utama di bidang sosial, ekonomi, dan lingkungan dalam berbagai skenario pembangunan.**



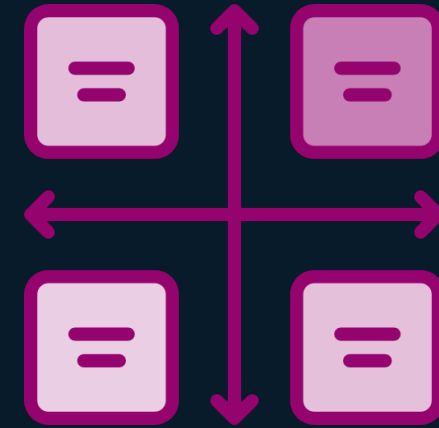
Land Use Profitability

Analisis biaya dan manfaat di tingkat pertanian yang dipetakan ke tingkat lanskap untuk memahami dampaknya terhadap para petani dan produsen komoditas lainnya dalam berbagai skenario Pembangunan.



Regional Economy

Analisis model Tabel Input-Output, mencakup PDRB, ketenagakerjaan, pemerataan, keterkaitan antar sektor, efek pengganda, dan bagaimana semua itu berubah dalam berbagai skenario pembangunan.

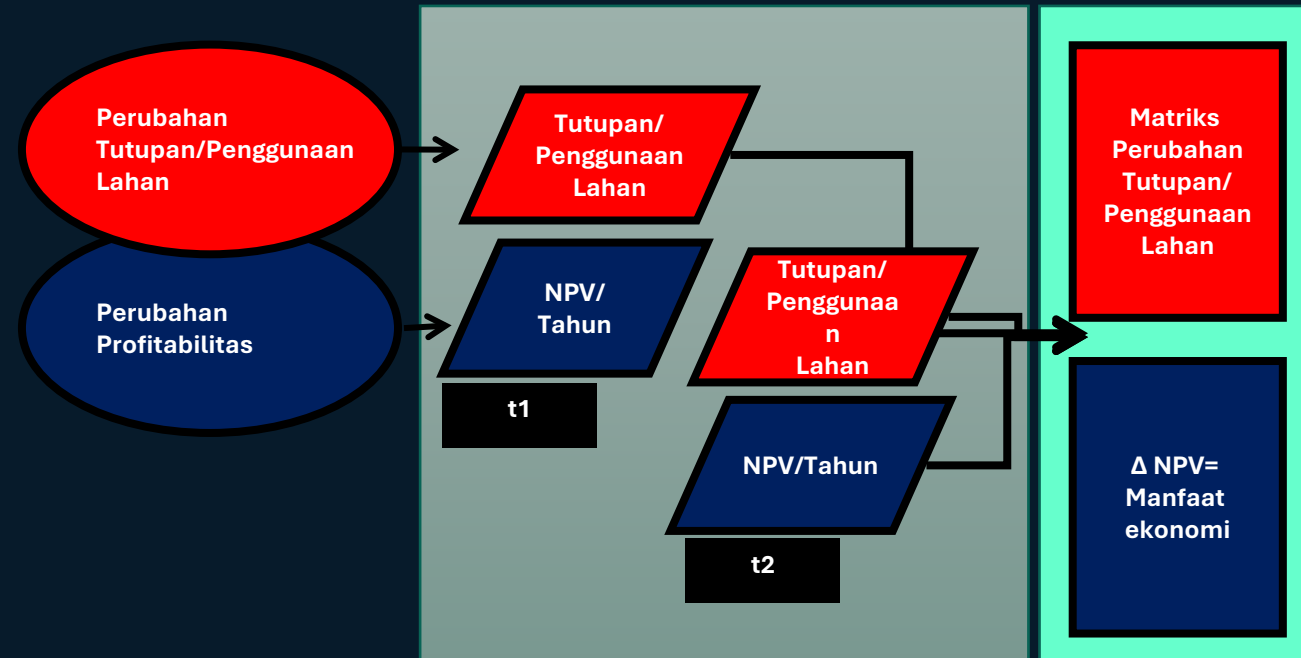


Selecting best scenario

Proses negosiasi berbasis informasi untuk menentukan skenario terbaik dalam merespons aspirasi berbagai pemangku kepentingan, guna mewujudkan lanskap multifungsi dan pembangunan berkelanjutan di sektor berbasis lahan dan sektor terkait.

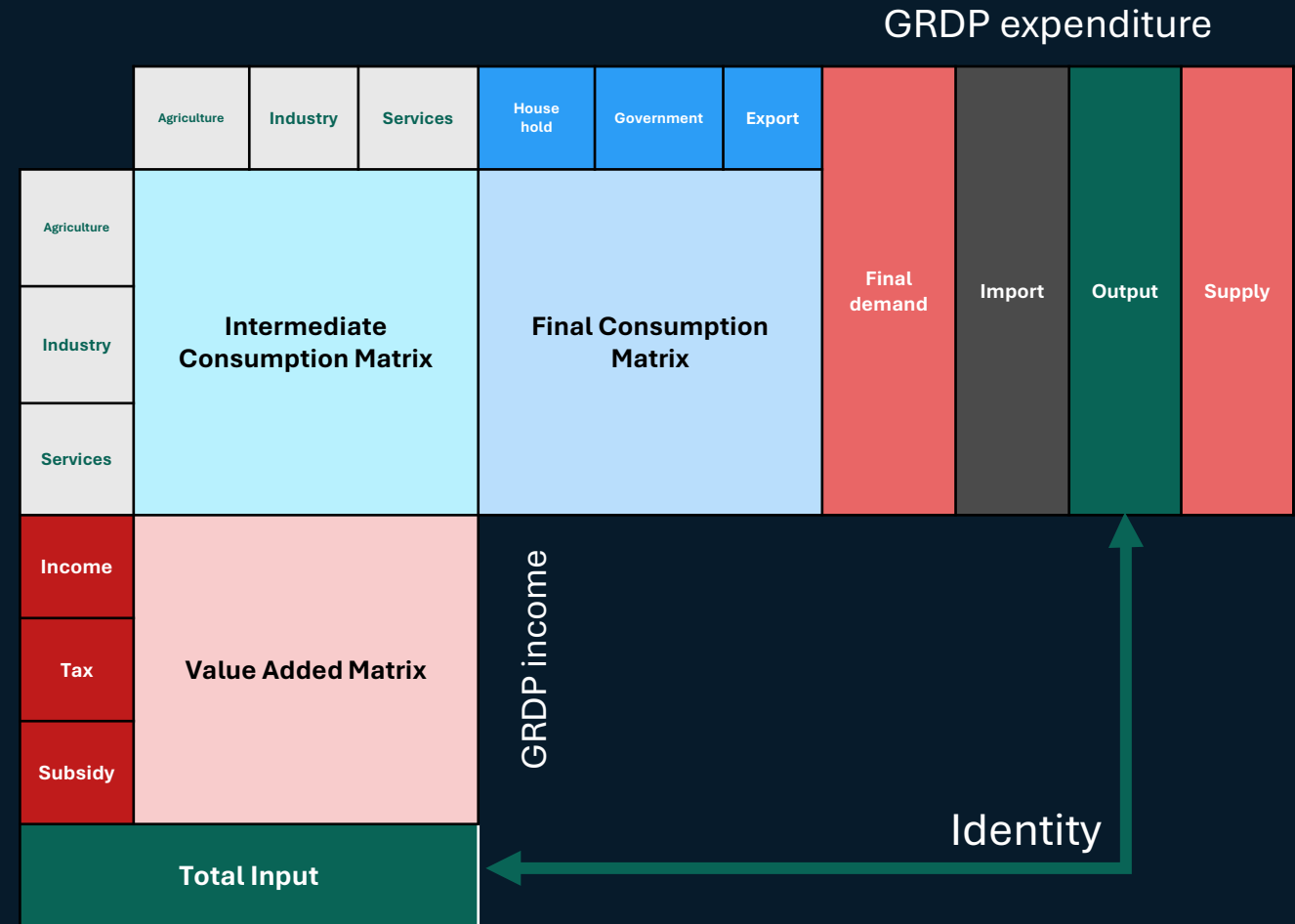
Landasan Teori TA-Profitability

- Perbandingan biaya dan manfaat di berbagai skenario pembangunan, dengan mempertimbangkan dampaknya berdasarkan sejumlah indikator. Salah satu indikator yang dihitung saat ini adalah **Net Present Value (NPV)**
- NPV menghitung nilai bersih arus kas masa depan dalam satu siklus, didiskon ke nilai saat ini.
Investasi menguntungkan jika $NPV > 0$
- Bagaimana membandingkan keuntungan dari tanaman A dan B dengan siklus tanam berbeda? “**EAE (Equivalent Annual Earnings)** mengubah total NPV menjadi nilai tahunan setara → memungkinkan perbandingan antar sistem”
- Keuntungan Usaha Tani dihitung sebagai:
$$NPV \text{ tahunan } (Rp) \times Luasan (ha)$$



Landasan Teori TA – Ekonomi Regional

- Kerangka kerja untuk memahami, menganalisis, dan memprediksi perilaku ekonomi di dalam wilayah (seperti kabupaten atau provinsi), dengan mengkaji interaksi antar sektor ekonomi.
- Modul ini berfokus pada distribusi spasial aktivitas ekonomi, alokasi sumber daya, dan konsumsi di dalam suatu wilayah.
 1. **Analisis Ekonomi Regional**
Wawasan tentang indikator ekonomi kunci seperti **PDRB, kontribusi sektor, tenaga kerja, dan distribusi pendapatan**.
 2. **Proyeksi Ekonomi Regional**
Menganalisis dinamika ekonomi regional, memberikan **hasil perbandingan antara skenario business-as-usual (BAU) dan skenario alternatif**.



Profitability Analysis

Land cover map at T1

Browse...

No file selected

Year of T1

1990

Land cover map at T2

Browse...

No file selected

Year of T2

2000

Planning Unit Raster

Browse...

No file selected

Regional Economic Descriptive Analysis

Sector table

Browse...

No file selected

Intermediate Demand table

Browse...

No file selected

Final Demand Component table

Browse...

No file selected

Final Demand table

Browse...

No file selected

Added Value Component table

Browse...

No file selected

Added Value table

Browse...

No file selected

Labour table

Browse...

No file selected

Land Distribution table

Browse...

No file selected

Land Use map

Browse...

Please input your raster file

Land Use Lookup Table

Browse...

No file selected

Unit

Regional Economic Projection

Land Requirement Database

Browse...

Input RData file from TA Regeco 1

SCIENDO Database

Browse...

Input your CSV file

Select Output Directory

Run Analysis

Return to Main Menu

User Guide

Log

Overview

The Profitability Analysis module enables users to assess the economic benefits of land-use change scenarios by calculating Net Present Value (NPV). It evaluates both financial and environmental impacts, helping to identify trade-offs between economic development and environmental sustainability.

Key Concepts:

- Net Present Value (NPV):** A financial metric that calculates the current value of future cash flows generated by a project or investment, accounting for the time value of money. It helps assess the profitability of different land-use scenarios.
- Economic Benefits:** The financial gains derived from land-use changes, encompassing revenue generation, cost savings, and potential investments in sustainable practices. This analysis aids decision-makers in balancing economic and environmental goals.

Data and Input Variables

Before using the Profitability Analysis tool, prepare the following:

- Land Cover Maps First Year:** A categorical raster file in GeoTIFF format representing land use types for the start year. This file

User Guide

Log

Overview

The Regional Economic Descriptive Analysis module in LUMENS assesses the economic dynamics of a region by examining key indicators like GDP, sectoral contributions, employment, and income distribution. This analysis provides valuable insights into the economic drivers behind land use and resource allocation. By understanding these trends, stakeholders can make informed decisions to balance economic growth with sustainable land use, improve livelihoods, and optimize land-use policies, addressing real-world challenges in regional development.

Key Concepts:

- Economic Sectors:** Distinct areas of economic activity such as agriculture, industry, and services. Each sector plays a vital role in regional economic performance, contributing to overall growth and employment.
- Intermediate Demand:** Represents the demand for goods and services used as inputs in the production processes of domestic industries, excluding final consumption or capital investments. It provides insights into the interconnectedness of sectors.
- Final Demand:** The total demand for goods and services within the region, including consumption by households, government, exports, and investments. It is a critical measure of the economic output required to meet regional needs.
- Added Value:** The economic value added by each sector, calculated as revenue minus intermediate consumption. This metric highlights the profitability and productivity of individual sectors, providing a clear picture of their contribution to regional economic growth.
- Labour Distribution:** Refers to the allocation of employment across various economic sectors, illustrating how labor is utilized in different industries and contributing to regional job creation and economic stability.
- Land Use Distribution:** The allocation of land resources among different economic sectors, reflecting how land is utilized for agricultural, industrial, and other purposes within the region. This provides insight into the balance between economic activities and land management.

Data and Input Variables

Before using the Regional Economic Descriptive Analysis tool, prepare the following:

- Sector:** A CSV file categorizing economic sectors such as agriculture, industry, or services. This defines the primary areas of economic activity within the region.
- Intermediate Demand:** A CSV file containing numerical data on the purchase of commodities by domestic industries as inputs to production, excluding capital investments.
- Final Demand Component:** A CSV file with numerical data representing the total demand for economic output across all sectors within the region.
- Final Demand:** A CSV file that provides a comprehensive view of the total economic output demanded by all sectors within the region.
- Added Value Component:** A CSV file with numerical data reflecting the sum of unit profits, calculated as revenue minus intermediate consumption, for each economic sector.

User Guide

Log

Overview

The Regional Economic Projection module in LUMENS analyzes the economic dynamics of a region, comparing outcomes between Business-As-Usual (BAU) and alternative development scenarios. By incorporating land requirements and scenario data, this module enables policymakers to assess different pathways for sustainable land use, enhance livelihoods, and inform land-use policy decisions. It provides a comprehensive projection of future economic conditions, helping to optimize strategies for regional development and resource management.

Key Concepts:

- Economic Sectors:** Distinct areas of economic activity such as agriculture, industry, and services. Each sector plays a vital role in regional economic performance, contributing to overall growth and employment.
- Intermediate Demand:** Represents the demand for goods and services used as inputs in the production processes of domestic industries, excluding final consumption or capital investments. It provides insights into the interconnectedness of sectors.

2.2.1 Dryland Agriculture

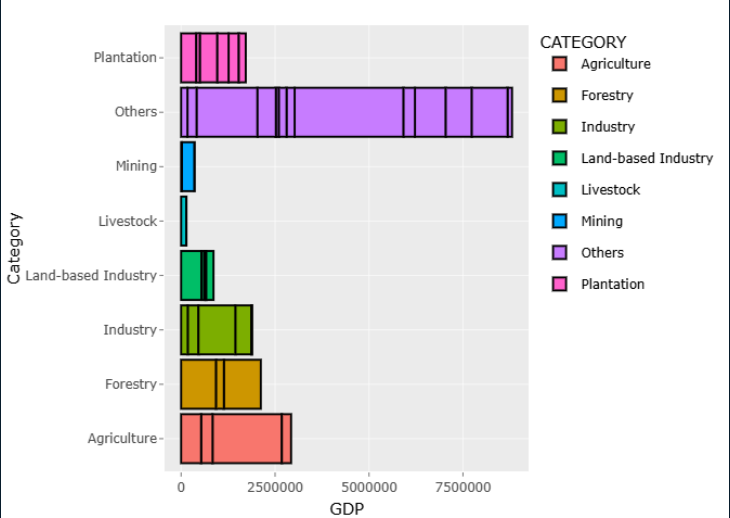
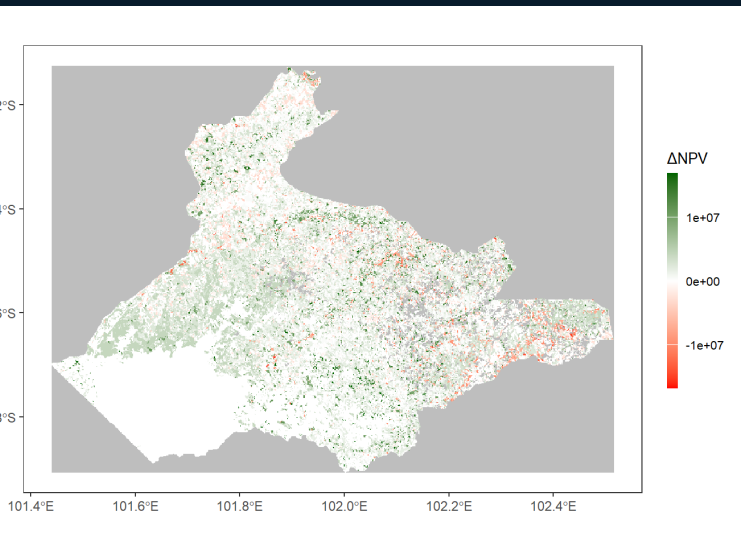
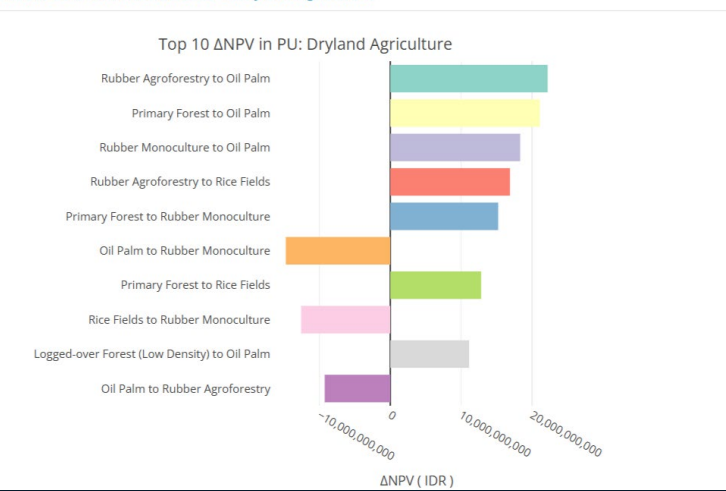
2.2.1.1 Top 10 ΔNPV di Dryland Agriculture

2.2.1.2 Tabel Nilai Total untuk Dryland Agriculture

2.2.1.3 Top 10 NPV berdasarkan Tutupan Lahan 1 di Dryland Agriculture

2.2.1.4 Top 10 NPV berdasarkan Tutupan Lahan 2 di Dryland Agriculture

2.2.1.5 Seluruh Transisi LULCC di Dryland Agriculture



Sector	Category	GDP_bau	GDP_scen_Period_1	GDP_scen_Period_2	GDP_scen_Period_3
Paddy	Agriculture	1,844,811.70	1,697,165.7	1,722,422.3	1,717,819.1
Tuber Crops	Agriculture	305,055.43	317,291.6	353,986.4	377,735.0
Vegetables and Fruits	Agriculture	531,519.22	527,192.7	534,874.8	533,116.1
Other Food Crops	Agriculture	244,451.15	245,511.0	273,870.0	292,239.7
Rubber	Plantation	404,426.45	405,530.7	491,622.0	568,720.7
Coconut	Plantation	271,612.90	510.9	516.9	516.9
Oil Palm	Plantation	466,895.34	456,711.4	492,711.2	534,717.6
Coffee	Plantation	299,869.78	334.6	400.6	459.9
Cinnamon	Plantation	184,711.61	4.9	5.2	5.4
Other Plantation Crops	Plantation	92,271.69	88,026.8	88,865.7	88,270.2

Showing 1 to 10 of 46 entries

Previous

1

2

3

4

5

Next





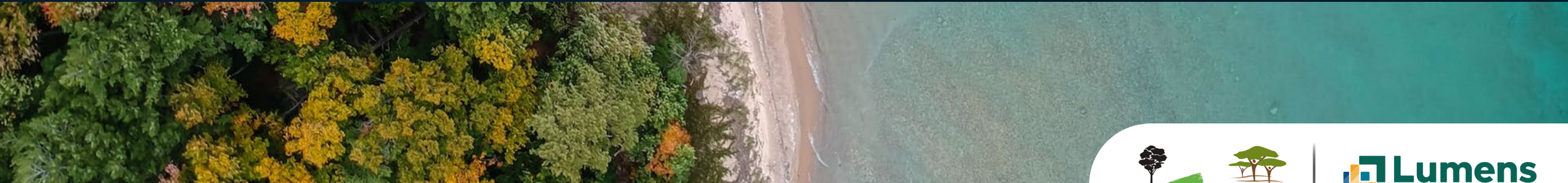
Contoh Hasil

Trade-off analysis (TA)

SCAN UNTUK
MELIHAT CONTOH
HASIL



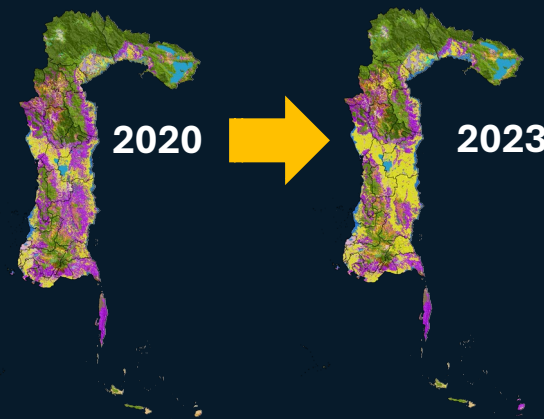
Contoh Penggunaan di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan



Kode I-O	Nama Sektor	Sektor			Jumlah P. Antara	Jumlah P. Akhir	Jumlah Permintaan	Impor	Margin Perd & Pengk.	Output	Jumlah Penyediaan
		Pertanian	Industri	Jasa-jasa							
1	Pertanian	10	5	5	20	85	105	20	5	80	105
2	Industri	5	10	15	30	170	200	50	15	135	200
3	Jasa-jasa	5	15	10	30	115	145	10	-20	155	145
190	Biaya Input	20	30	30	80	370	450	80	0	370	450
201	Upah dan Gaji	10	20	40	70						
202	Surplus Usaha	40	60	60	160						
203	Penyusutan	10	15	15	40						
204	Pajak tak langsung	5	10	10	25						
205	Subsidi	-5	0	0	-5						
209	Nilai Tambah Bruto	60	105	125	290						
210	Jumlah Input	80	135	155	370						

Tabel I-0

Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Hijau



Model perubahan penggunaan lahan

Model Ekologi

Kehati dan fungsi ekologi lainnya

Kebutuhan lahan dan lokasi kebutuhan lahan

Unit perencanaan alokasi penggunaan

Indikator Makro Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Hijau

 Laju deforestasi 1	 Laju perluasan tutupan pohon 2	 Laju perluasan agroforestri 3	 Emisi GRK (berbasis lahan) 4
 Emisi (sumber lain) 5	 Sekuestrasi GRK 6	 Fragmentasi habitat/DIFA 7	 Sedimentasi (ketahanan air) 8
 Aliran permukaan (ketahanan air) 9	 Penurunan risiko bencana kebakaran 10	 Ketahanan Pangan (Ketersediaan, akses & distribusi) 11	 Pendapatan 12
 Keterkaitan sektor lahan dengan sektor lain 13	 Serapan tenaga kerja 14	 Rasio Pendapatan Terhadap keuntungan Usaha 15	 Rasio Keuntungan usaha tani 16
 Laju pertumbuhan PDRB 17	 Rasio penguasaan lahan oleh masyarakat 18	 Intensitas Emisi 19	

Indikator Ekonomi
Indikator Sosial
Indikator Lingkungan



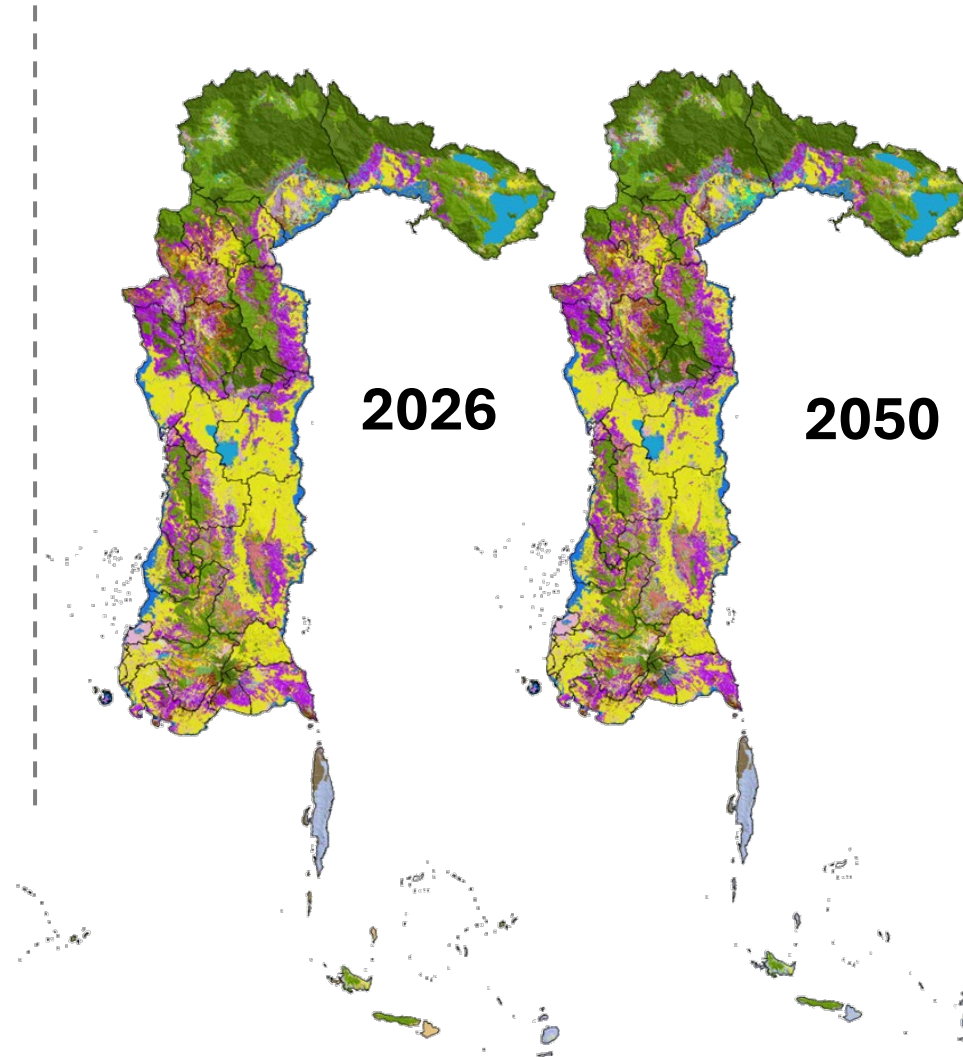
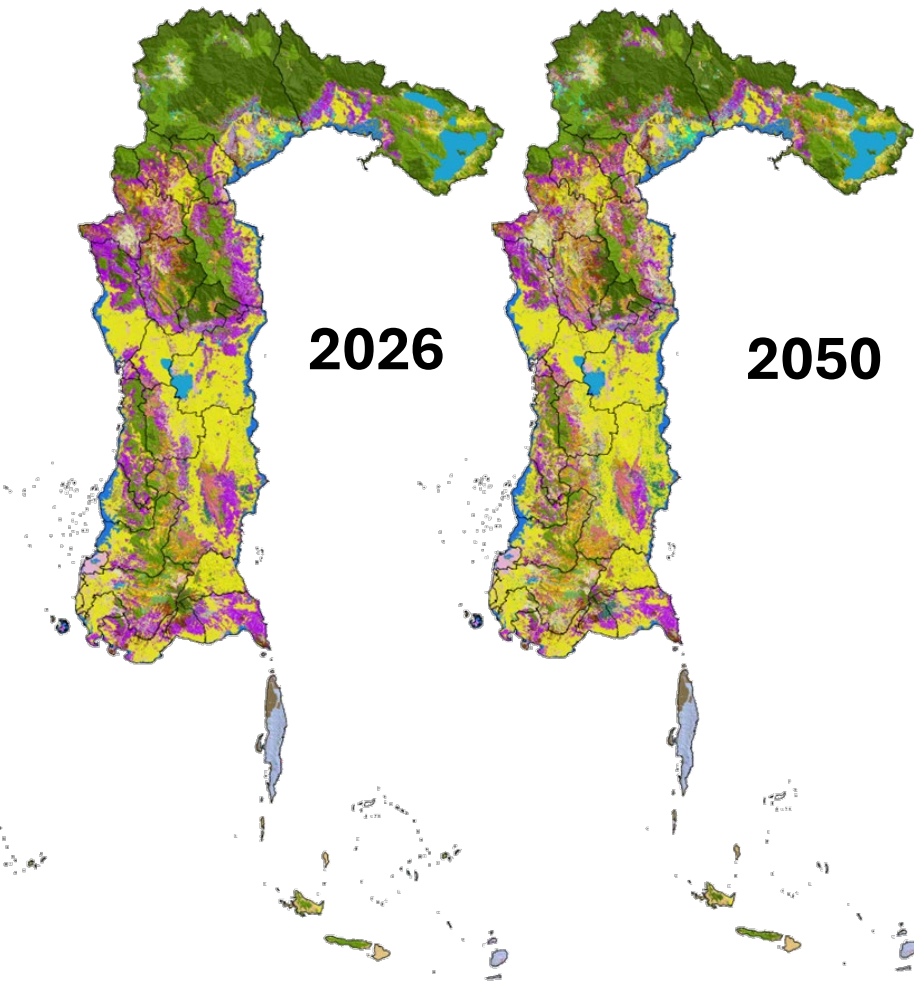
Skenario

- **Skenario BAU (*Business as Usual*)**
disusun berdasarkan rencana-rencana yang sudah ada, seperti rencana pembangunan, rencana induk sektoral, dan rencana tata ruang, yang dipadukan dengan proyeksi tren historis.
- **Skenario GG (*Green Growth*)**
dikembangkan melalui strategi yang didasarkan pada analisis spasial dan pemodelan, analisis faktor pendorong, serta wawancara dan FGD dengan berbagai pihak, termasuk instansi pemerintah, perusahaan, akademisi, LSM, dan kelompok tani, dalam proses yang inklusif dan partisipatif secara menyeluruh.



BAU

GGP

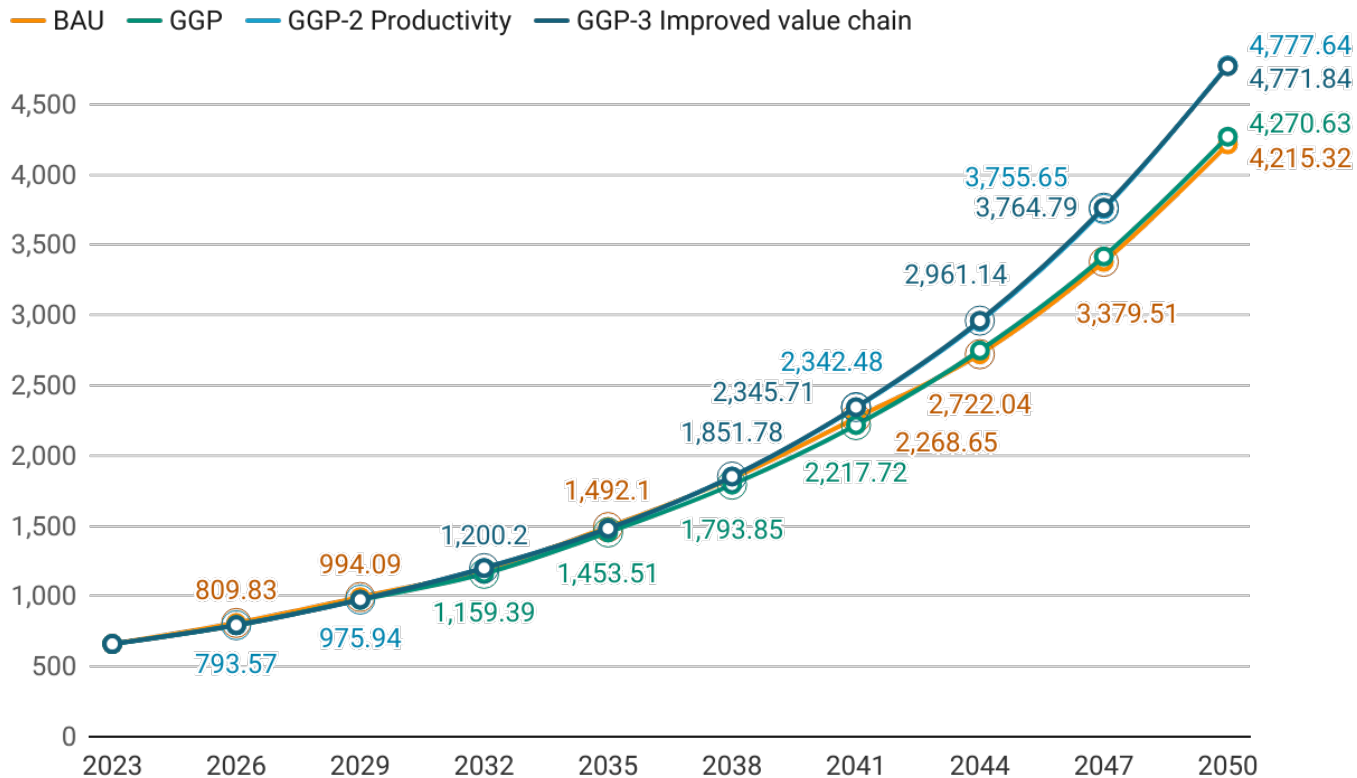


Peta Intervensi Sulawesi Selatan Menuju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Hijau



Proyeksi Indikator Ekonomi Regional Pertumbuhan PDRB

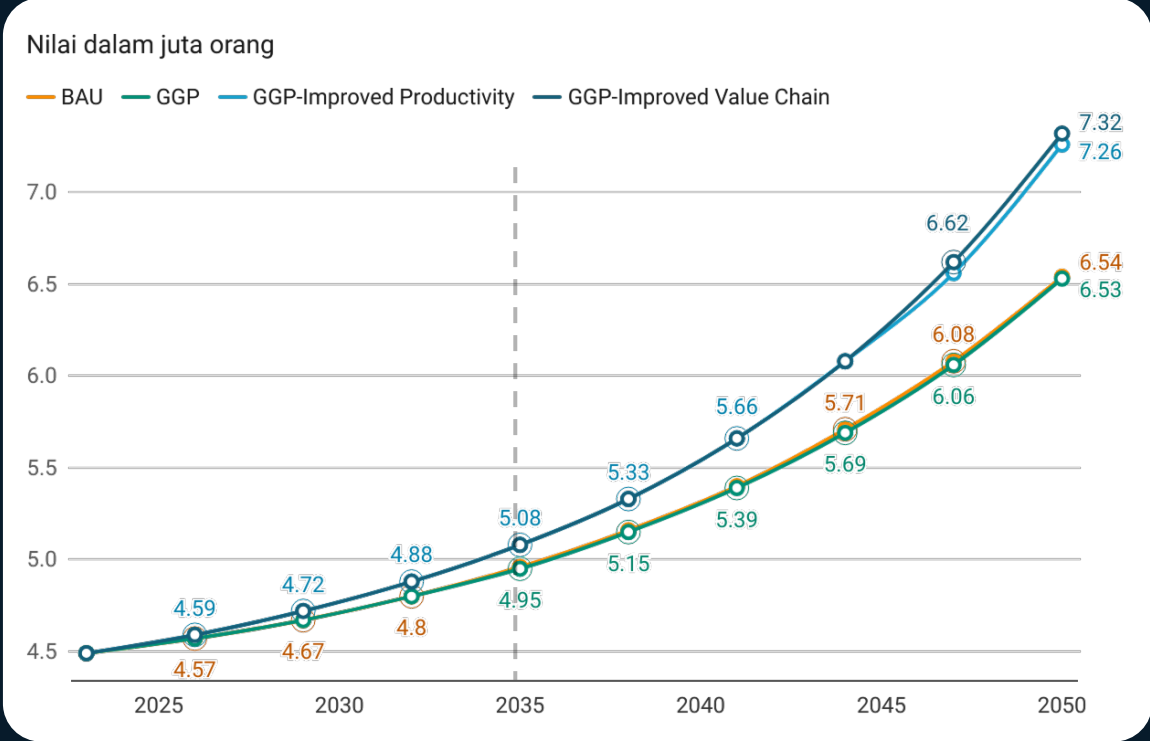
Nilai dalam triliun rupiah



PDRB Sulawesi Selatan pada skenario BAU mengalami peningkatan sebesar rata-rata 7,6% per tahun, sedangkan dalam skenario GGP yang telah memasukkan asumsi peningkatan produktivitas dan perbaikan rantai nilai, PDRB tumbuh sebesar rata-rata 8,2% per tahun.

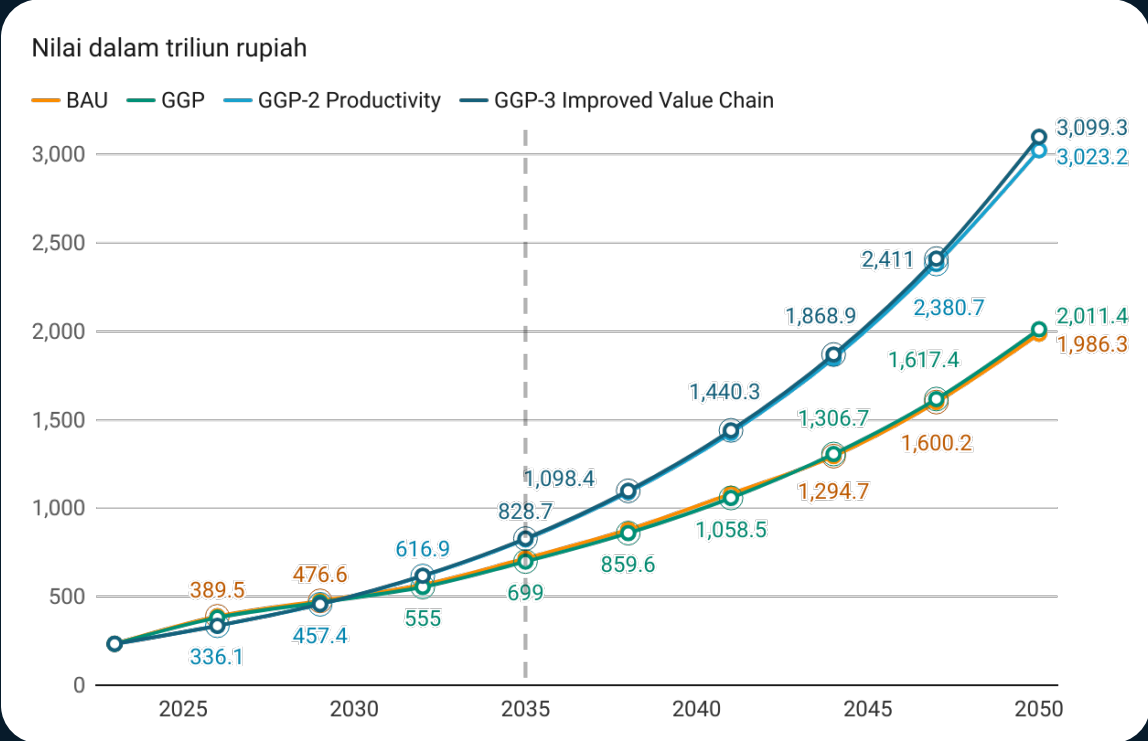
Proyeksi Indikator Ekonomi Regional

Serapan tenaga kerja



Skenario GGP-3 diproyeksikan akan meningkatkan serapan tenaga kerja sebesar 7,32 juta orang pada akhir periode simulasi.

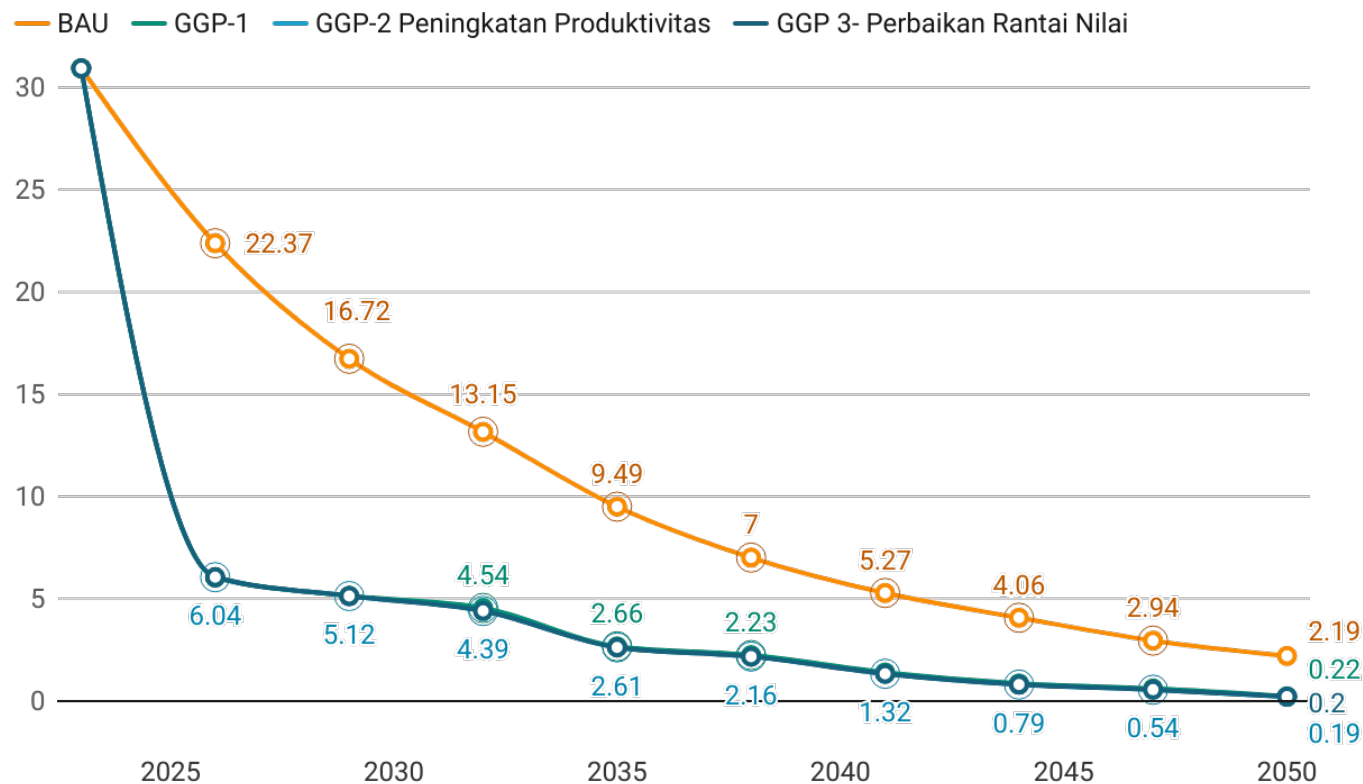
Pendapatan



Skenario GGP-3 diproyeksikan adanya laju peningkatan pendapatan 1,95% per tahun lebih tinggi dibandingkan skenario BAU.

Proyeksi Intensitas Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca (GRK) Dari Sektor Lahan

Nilai dalam ton co2/miliar rupiah

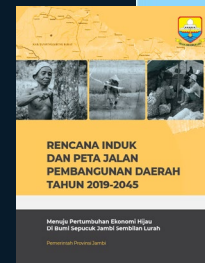
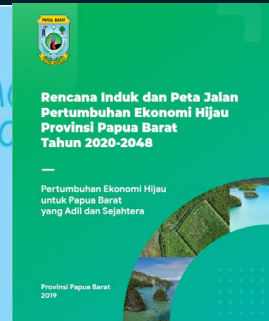


Pada awal simulasi, intensitas emisi mencapai angka 30,92 CO₂eq/miliar rupiah.

Intensitas emisi skenario BAU pada tahun 2050 menunjukkan angka 2.19 tonCO₂eq/miliar rupiah. Sedangkan pada skenario GGP hilirisasi intensitas emisi menunjukkan nilai yang lebih rendah yaitu 0,20 tonCO₂eq/miliar rupiah.

Pemanfaatan & Pencapaian LUMENS

- ICRAF telah berhasil mendampingi 5 provinsi (Aceh, Jambi, Sumatera Selatan, Papua Barat, dan Papua) di 3 pulau besar di Indonesia dan satu provinsi (Lamdong) di Vietnam untuk mengembangkan rencana pembangunan regional berbasis ekonomi hijau dari sektor lahan terbarukan.
- Dokumen tersebut turut mendukung praktik agroforestri sebagai strategi pengelolaan lanskap melalui pendekatan antar sektor yang inklusif, integratif, dan informatif.
- Rencana ekonomi hijau dapat diarusutamakan untuk mendukung perencanaan pembangunan sub-nasional, alat investasi untuk sektor swasta, melalui pendekatan yurisdiksi dan pemantauan berkelanjutan.



Bagaimana anda dapat ikut serta?



Pemanfaatan dalam Praktik

- Mengujicoba LUMENS dalam pekerjaan masing-masing
- Menggunakan LUMENS untuk membantu menganalisis sebuah penelitian tugas akhir dan publikasi

Kontribusi Dokumentasi dan Edukasi

- Berkontribusi dalam menuliskan studi kasus sebuah modul LUMENS
- Menggunakan LUMENS untuk membantu proses belajar dan pengembangan bahan ajar. Menyusun tutorial panduan pengguna dalam berbagai media (misal: video tutorial, blog, diktat praktikum, dsb.)
- Diskusi dua arah melalui forum *E-learning* LUMENS

Kontribusi Teknis

- Ikut mengembangkan kode LUMENS melalui GitHub, misalnya dengan membuat *pull request*, melaporkan bug, atau mengusulkan fitur baru



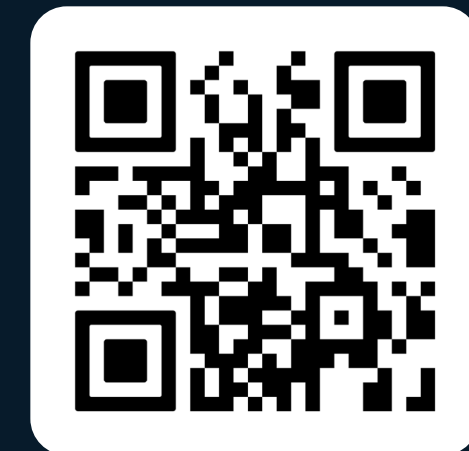
LUMENS Code Repository



Pengembangan LUMENS berbasis *open-source*: kode sumber tersedia secara terbuka untuk dikembangkan bersama kontributor.

Kunjungi laman github LUMENS pada tautan berikut:

<https://github.com/icraf-indonesia/lumens-shiny>



 **lumens-shiny** Public

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 **fazamahezs** add function to read and convert xslm tpm format into long format, so... 3166365 · last week 442 Commits

01_pur1	convert PUR modules file structure into 'app.R' version	5 months ago
02_pur2	convert PUR modules file structure into 'app.R' version	5 months ago
03_preques	solve issue #50 and disable color_landuse_trajectories() in pr...	last week
04_quesc	fix incorrect units	last week
05_quesb	Change the GIF to MP4 format on each module	6 months ago
06_quesh	move tutorial video from helpfile folder to www folder	4 months ago
07_ta-profit	Change the GIF to MP4 format on each module	6 months ago
08_ta-regional1	Change the GIF to MP4 format on each module	6 months ago
09_ta-regional2	Change the GIF to MP4 format on each module	6 months ago
10_sciendo-scenario	update report	2 months ago
11_sciendo-simulate	add function to read and convert xslm tpm format into long ...	last week
11_sciendo-train	resolve issue #83	2 months ago
12_lasem	Add a favicon to each modules	10 months ago
data	remove txt files	2 months ago
tests/testthat	Solves #54	last month
www	Add rendered html to the docs	10 months ago

About

Development LUMENS into Shiny version

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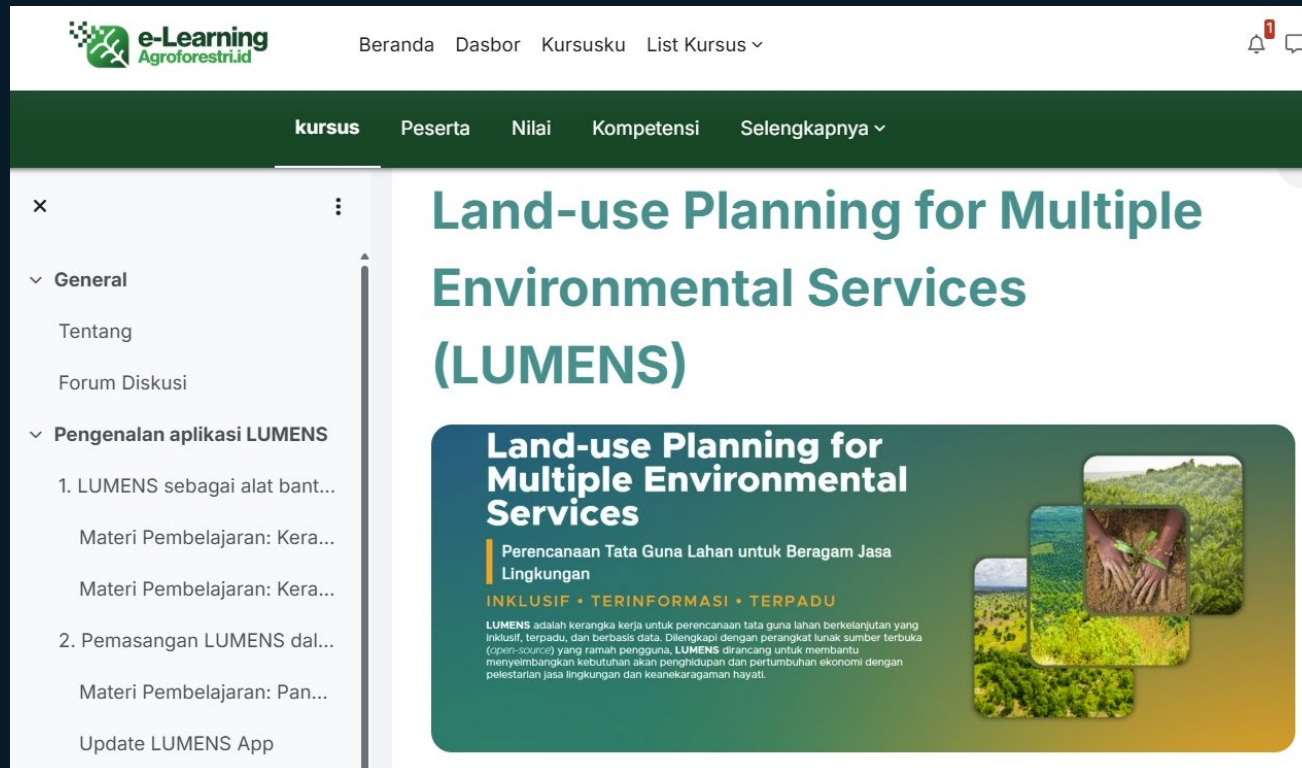
Contributors 5



Languages

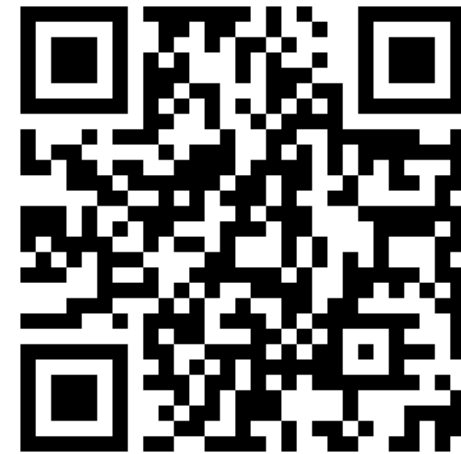
LUMENS E-Learning

Pembelajaran mengenai LUMENS dapat mengunjungi: <https://lumens.or.id> > klik menu **Sumber Daya** > klik submenu **E-learning**



The screenshot shows the LUMENS E-Learning website. The header includes the 'e-Learning Agroforestri.id' logo and navigation links: Beranda, Dasbor, Kursusku, and List Kursus. A green navigation bar contains links for 'kursus', 'Peserta', 'Nilai', 'Kompetensi', and 'Selengkapnya'. A sidebar on the left lists categories: 'General' (Tentang, Forum Diskusi) and 'Pengenalan aplikasi LUMENS' (1. LUMENS sebagai alat bantu..., Materi Pembelajaran: Kera..., Materi Pembelajaran: Kera..., 2. Pemasangan LUMENS dal..., Materi Pembelajaran: Pan..., Update LUMENS App). The main content area features a large title 'Land-use Planning for Multiple Environmental Services (LUMENS)' and a detailed description of the application, including its purpose for sustainable land use planning and its inclusive, integrated, and informed nature.

<https://agroforestri.id/elearningLUMENS>



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Terima Kasih

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Repositori GitHub : github.com/icraf-indonesia/lumens-shiny

