



The Implementation of Community Based Forest Management as REDD+ Activity: COMPARATIVE STUDY in Indonesia and Ethiopia

By:

Shibire Bekele Eshetu

Student of Tropical Forestry Master Course, Technische Universität Dresden

Sonya Dyah Kusumadewi

Student of Tropical and International Forestry Master Programme, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

6th International DAAD Workshop on Science policy gap regarding informed decision in forest policy and forest management: What forest policy makers are really interested in?

November 14, 2016







Georg-August-Universität



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- I. Introduction
- **II.** Justification
- **III. Conceptual framework**
- **IV. Objective**
- V. Characteristic of Drivers and Agent of Deforestation and Forest Degradation
- VI. Community Based Forest Management as REDD+ Project Activity Tool
- VII. Implementation constraints and policy implications
- **VIII. Conclusions**



I. Introduction

- REDD+ is brought by UNFCCC as climate change mitigation concept
- REDD+: A key mark in climate change policy development through forest protection and restoration for reduction of atmospheric GHG concentrations
- Core idea of REDD+ is to reward individuals, communities, projects and countries that contribute in reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions from forests



II. Justification

- REDD+ safeguards as the way to address and avoid direct and indirect impacts of REDD+ on communities and environment
- Angelsen et. al. (2012): REDD+ Safeguards was not a priority on REDD+ Readiness Initiative
- **Community depend directly** and indirectly to forest
 - E.g. In Indonesia, **6-30 million community livelihood depend on forest** mostly categorized as poor (Sunderlin et al. 2000)
- Considering communities in the REDD+ policy and project design is critical to achieve effective, efficient and equitable outcome



III. Conceptual framework



How to engage community? Safeguards? Project activities?

Community Based Forest Management has potential as a way for community engagement to achieve REDD+ outcome



IV. Objective

 To review the community based forest management strategies of REDD+ to combat forest deforestation and degradation in Indonesia and Ethiopia



Discussion

- Drivers need to be clearly defined
- Prepare action plan
- Designing activities
- Monitoring and failure review



VI. Characteristic Drivers and Agent of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Indonesia and Ethiophia





V. Drivers and Agent of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

country	Direct drivers	Underlying drivers
Indonesia	 Large scale commercial agriculture Forest area encroachment Uncontrolled forest fire 	PovertyTenure insecurity
Ethiopia	 Extensive large-scale agriculture Fuel wood Overgrazing Uncontrolled forest fires 	 Population growth Tenure insecurity Neglect community in participation Weak law enforcement 9



VI. Community Based Forest Management as REDD+ Project Activity Tool

Why community is so important for REDD+ activity?

 Important constraints on REDD+ implementation at ground level (Sills et. Al 2014):

> Tenure and social safeguard -> Mostly related to community Most project design: community as the object, not participatory Community engagement is important to address this constraints

• Household surveys by Angelsen et. al. (2012) in Indonesia:

Community tend to conceive REDD+ as forest protection, but main hopes and worries: income and livelihood

 REDD+ adopt **PES** (Payment of Environmental Service) Mechanisms then to ensure the community willingness in implementation: compensation from REDD+ activities > alternatives forest uses



REDD+ activities should provide alternative livelihood



VI. Community Based Forest Management as REDD+ Project Activity Tool

- Study by Lasco (2011), Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) has potential advantages:
 - 1. Ensure tenure right
 - 2. Encourage participation from community
 - 3. Establish coordination in ground level
 - 4. Ensure benefit sharing
 - 5. Provide livelihood alternative for community



CBFM as ideal concept for activity on REDD+ Project

Finding on Current Status of CBFM as REDD+ Project Tools in Indonesia

Indonesia REDD+ National Strategy (2012)



Indonesia's REDD+ Strategy Pillars

Finding on Current Status of CBFM as REDD+ Project Tools in Ethiopia

Ethiopia REDD+ National Strategy (2012)



Ethiopia's REDD+ Strategy Pillars



VI. Community Based Forest Management as REDD+ Project Activity Tool

Finding on Current Status of CBFM as REDD+ Project Tool in Indonesia

Madeira *et al.* (2010):

• 2 out 17 observed projects that has aims to address drivers from community.

Madeira (2009):

- Dominant type of REDD+ interventions in Indonesia is to prevent largescale conversion -> well addressed the dominance drivers and agents.
- Not really fit PES on the ground implementation.
- Smallholder or community actors recognized as the long-term success of the intervention, but not the main focus.

Jurgens et al (2013):

- There are REDD+ relevant programs include small grants programs that focus on rural community development in Indonesia
- Not registered as REDD+ -> not in national level



VI. Community Based Forest Management as REDD+ Project Activity Tool

Finding on Current Status of CBFM as REDD+ Project in Ethiophia

- Ethiophia is one of country from 26 countries that submit the REDD+ Readiness Proposal that make reference to community forest management.
- Ethiopia's REDD+ strategy; under the third pillar, community based forest management is used as a tool to foster forest conservation (FDREMoFE 2015).
- Intervention that is proven successful in Ethiopia is Participatory Forest Management (PFM) (BERSMP 2010)



VII. Policy Implications and Implementation Constraints

Indonesia

- Three legal CBFM Mechanism in State Forest Area according MoF Regulation No.6/2007:
 - 1. Community Forests (Hutan Kemasyarakatan/Hkm)
 - 2. Village Forests (Hutan Desa/HD)
 - 3. Forest Partnership (Kemitraan)

(+) The implementation of legal mechanism will ensure the sustainability of program due to clear authorization

(-) Require complicated procedure (proposal verification, site designation and approval) and taking years for Hkm and HD



Indonesia

- Forest partnership is the most flexible legal CBFM mechanism to be implemented
- community can collaborate with existing forest manager eg. company with concession or local government to managed existing designated forest area.
- Existing ongoing initiatives with forest partnership mechanism approach:
 - Forest Investment Program II funded by ADB
 - Location focus on West Kalimantan
 - Support CBFM activities in form of forest partnership with FMU/KPH (Forest Management Unit/Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan) and village forest (Hutan Desa)



VII. Policy Implications and Implementation Constraints

Ethiopia

- Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) support the PFM
- There are also forest policies and proclamations at the federal level and in some regional states that provide the legal basis for PFM implementation.
- Melesse 2011:

There are provisions and established principles in the legal frameworks that allow the application of PFM both in state as well as community owned forests in Ethiophia.



Ethiopia

- Delay in implementation of promised payments
- Unclear benefit sharing between the community managing the forest and state
- Those who don't receive benefit will threaten the sustainability of carbon stored in community forests



VIII. Conclussions

- In Indonesia the dominance drivers and agent of deforestation and forest degradation are large scale actors but the dependency of community into forest for livelihood is high.
- In Ethiophia the dominance driver for deforestation is large scale actors but for forest degradation is small scale actors.
- It could be assume that CBFM as REDD+ activities has potentially same to be implemented in both country.
- Ethiophia have been formulated national program, Participatory Forest Management that adapted the CBFM concept.
- Indonesia has legal CBFM mechanism under MoF Regulation No.6/2007 that can be implemented as REDD+ activities

References

Angelsen A. 2008. Moving Ahead with REDD. CIFOR: Indonesia.

Angelsen, A., Brockhaus, M., Sunderlin, W.D., Verchot, L.V. 2012 Analysisng REDD+. CIFOR: Indonesia.

Jurgens, E., Kornexl, W. Oliver, C., Gumartini, T., and Brown, T. 2013. Integrating Communities into REDD+ in Indonesia. Working Paper. Washington, DC: PROFOR

Kissinger, G., M. Herold, V. De Sy. 2012. Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation: A Synthesis Report for REDD+ Policymakers. Lexeme Consulting, Vancouver Canada

Lasco, R., Pulhin, F., Bugayong, L., Mendoza, M., 2011. An assessment of Potential Benefits to Smallholders of REDD+ Components in the Philippines. Annals of Tropical Research: 33(1): 31–48.

Madeira, E.M., 2009. REDD in Design: Assessment of Planned First-Generation Activities in Indonesia. Resources for The Future: United States.

Madeira, E.M., Silss, E., Brockhaus, M., Verchot, L., Kanninen, M, 2010. What is a REDD+ pilot? A Preliminary Typology Based on Early Actions in Indonesia. CIFOR: Indonesia.

References

Sills, E.O., Atmadja, S.S., de Sassi, C., Duchelle, A.E., Resosudarmo, I.A.P., Sunderlin, W.D. 2014. REDD+ on the Ground: A Case Book of Subnational Initiatives Across the Globe. CIFOR: Indonesia.

Satgas REDD+ (Satuan Tugas REDD+ Indonesia/REDD+ Task Force). 2012. National REDD+ Strategy. Government of Indonesia.

Sunderlin, W.D., Resosudarmo, I.A.P., Rianto, E., Angelsen, A. 2000 The effect of the Indonesian Economic Crisis on Small Farmers and Natural Forest Cover in the Outer Islands. CIFOR Occasional Paper 29. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.

UNFCCC. 2011. Report of the Conference of the Parties on its sixteenth session, held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010: The Cancun Agreements, Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention. (<u>http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/eng/07a01.pdf</u> last visited 28 October 2017).

THANK YOU