

Prospects and Challenges of REDD+ Implementation in Local Communities in Indonesia

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Introduction

Tropical forests in the world is currently shrinking and under the threat of deforestation and degradation.

The latest high resolution image which reported by Hansen *et.al.* (2013) also showed that tropical countries in Asia and America such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Paraguay, Bolivia are mainly responsible for the high rates of deforestation and forest degradation. Indonesia in particular exhibited the largest increase in forest loss of all countries globally.

REDD+



a scheme to provide incentives in reducing green house effect emissions by minimalizing deforestation and forest degradation, enhancing sustainable forest management, conservation, and forest carbon stocks from developing countries. This scheme was agreed at the UN climate change conference / UNFCCC in Nusa Dua Bali, 2007.

Three phases of REDD+ implementation in Indonesia:

- Preparation
- Readiness
- Full Implementation

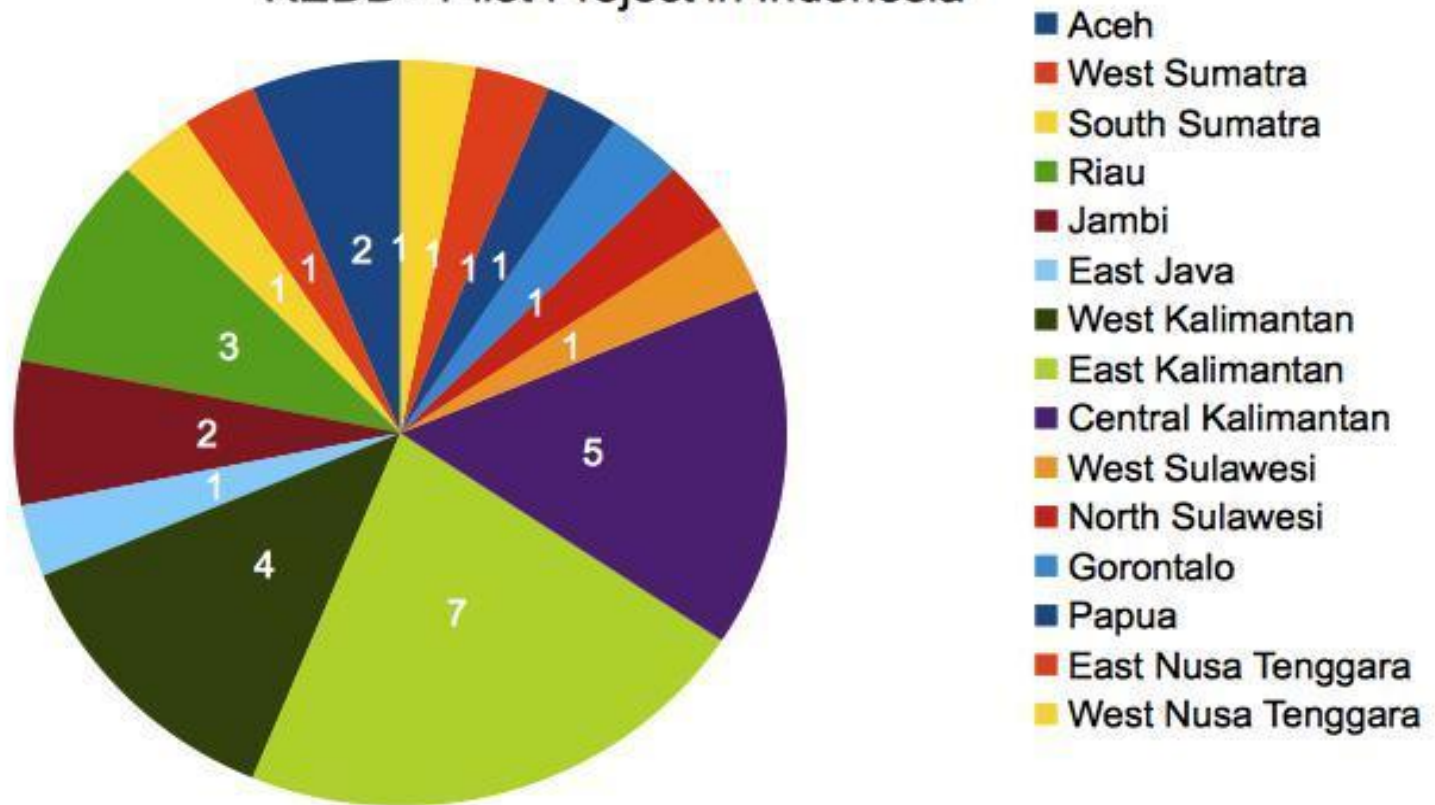
(UNFCCC, 2010; Koh *et.al.*, 2012; Masripatin *et. al.* 2010)

REDD+ Implementation in Indonesia

- Commitment by 2020
 - 26% → own efforts
 - 41% → international financial supports
- Bilateral partnership (Indonesia & Norway) → \$1 Billion
- Central Kalimantan has been selected by the Government of Indonesia as a pilot province to implement REDD+ mechanism

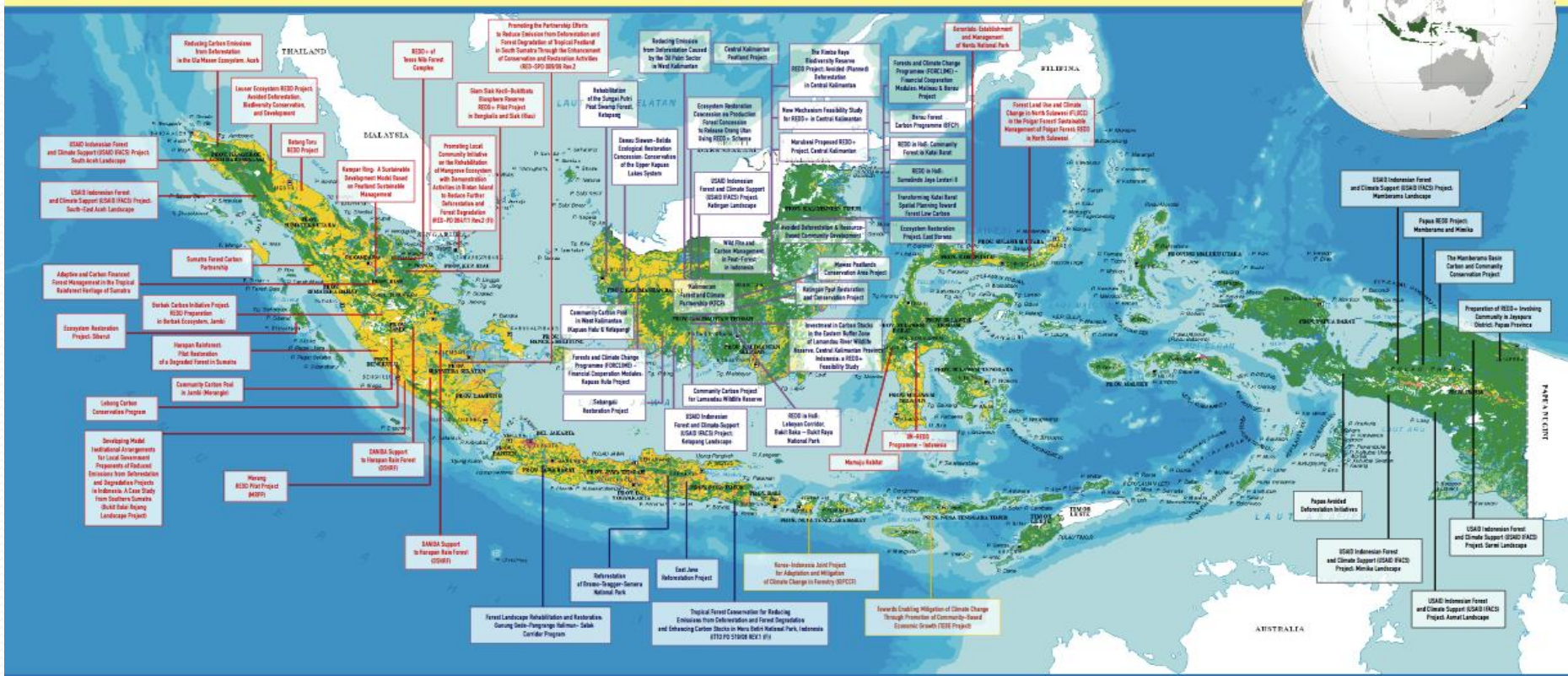
REDD+ Implementation in Indonesia

REDD+ Pilot Project in Indonesia



Carbon Projects in Indonesia

Highlight of REDD+ Related Projects in Indonesia



MULTI-REGION, NATIONAL

- Enhancing Forest Carbon Stock to Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Degradation through Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Initiatives in Indonesia (RED-PO 007/09 Rev. 2 (F))
- Pre-Feasibility Study of REDD Project in Riau and Central Kalimantan
- Cooperation on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation ('Loi Norway')
- Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) - Technical Cooperation Modules
- Forest Governance and Multistakeholders Forestry Programme (MFP)
- Project on Capacity Building for Restoration of Ecosystems in Conservation Areas (RECA)
- The Project for the Support on Forest Resources Management through Leveraging Satellite Image Information
- Improving Governance, Policy, and Institution Arrangement to Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)
- Accountability and Local Level Initiative to Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Degradation in Indonesia (ALLREDDI)
- Indonesia - Japan Project for Development of REDD+ Implementation Mechanism (IJ-REDD+)



DIREKTORAT JENJANG PLANKLOGI
KEMENTERIAN KEHUTANAN

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME
INDONESIA



Verified and Certified Project

- 3 voluntary Projects are already validated and certified by Climate, Community, and Biodiversity (CCB) Alliance standard

→ Ulu Masen Project in Aceh province

→ Rimba Raya Project and Sebangau Project in Central Kalimantan



www.climate-standards.org

Indigenous people in Indonesia

Indigenous people by AMAN (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat/
Indigenous People Alliance of the Archipelago)

- Presidential Decree No. 111/ 1999 and Social Ministry Decree no. 06/PEGHUK/2002 – 1.1 millions people
- AMAN → 50-70 million people

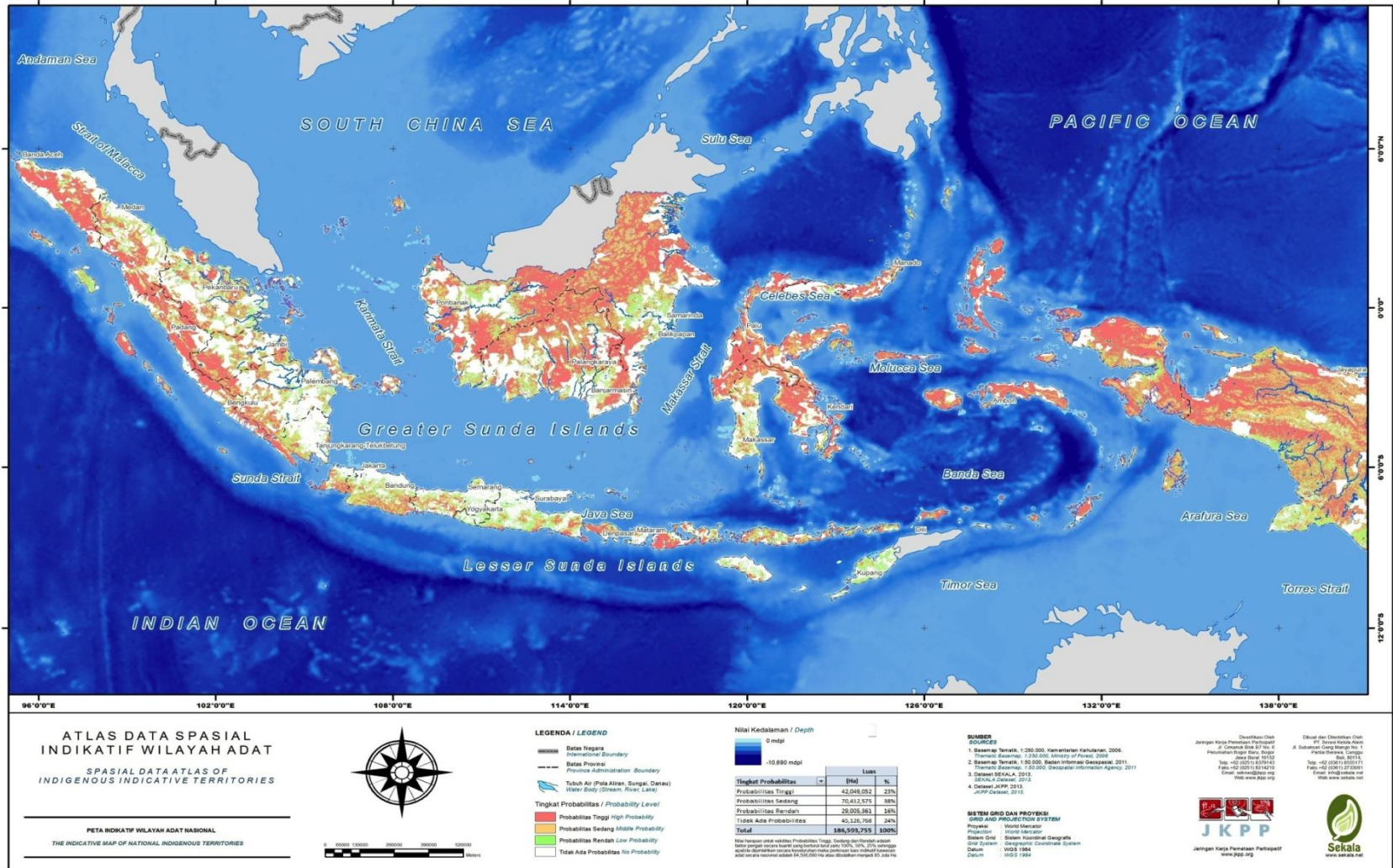
20% of total population in Indonesia

→ (2012) 242.2 millions (BPS, 2013)

What is customary forest?

- Customary Forest → According to UU no. 41/1999
- In society term?
- AMAN

Customary Forest Status



Judicial Review of some parts Act/ UU No. 41/ 1999 on Forestry --- This constitutional ruling recognized customary forests as legal subject which are not part of state forest

- Participatory mapping → One Map Policy
- 2.4 million ha (>5 million ha (AMAN et , 2014)) are claimed as customary forest

Table 2. List of verified customary territories in Indonesia

Source: brwa.or.id (2014)

No	Indigenous Peoples	District	Province	Areas (Hectares)	No. of Household
1	Dayak Pitap	Balangan	South Kalimantan	27,873.78	1,248
2	Enggano	Bengkulu Selatan	Bengkulu	40,500.03	2,682
3	Bamayak	Landak	West Kalimantan	7,180.99	2,919
4	Sidas Daya – Dayak Kanayatn	Landak	West Kalimantan	1,653.48	329
5	Jawatn – Boti	Sekadau	West Kalimantan	2,609.87	1,610
6	Sungai Utik	Kapuas Hulu	West Kalimantan	9,453.4	245
Total				89,271.55	9,033

Prospects of REDD+ Implementation of local communities

Indigenous people/ local communities's knowledge on sustainable forest management

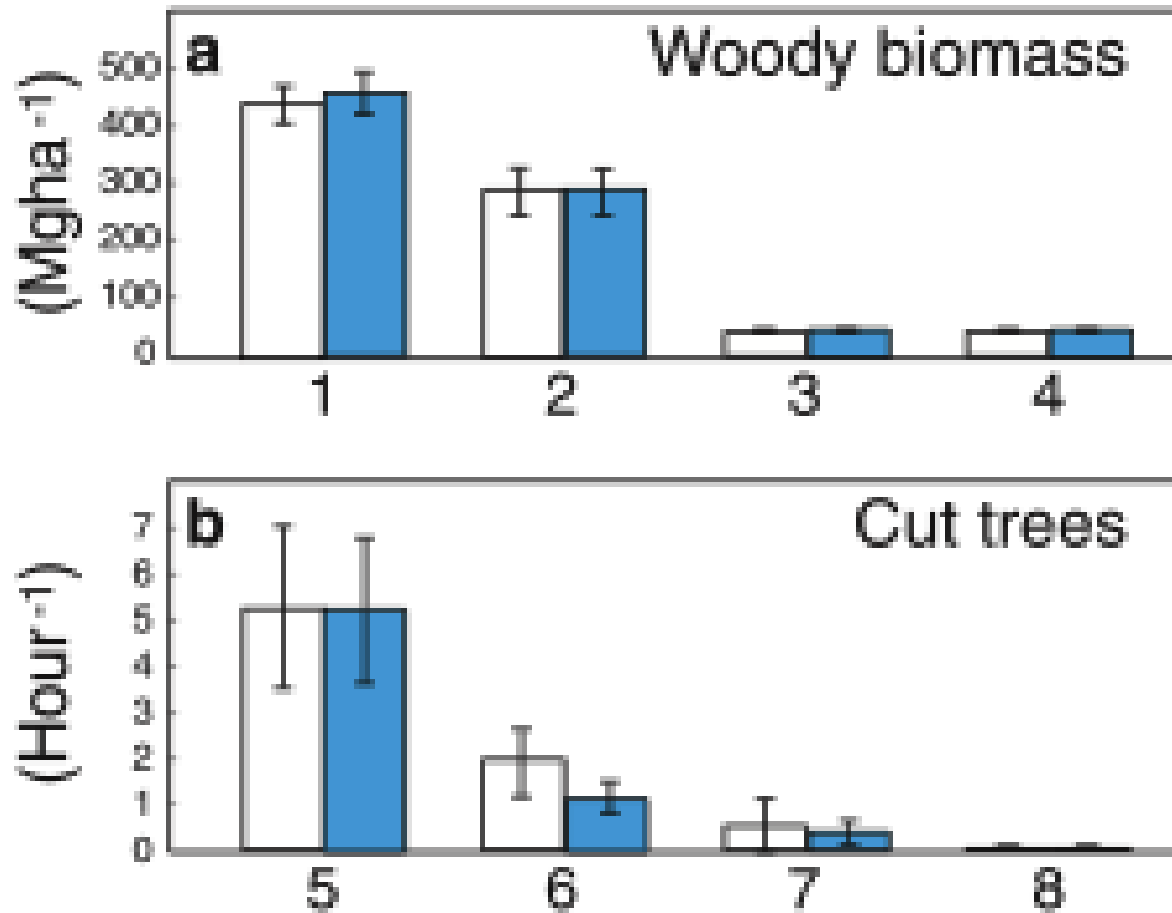
International support on the rights of indigenous people

Indigenous people who have been recognized by the Government will have more roles in REDD+ activities and higher possibility in term of benefit distribution gained from the mechanism

Figure 3 Comparison of forest condition data compiled by local people and professional foresters. Measurements of woody biomass (a, core sites 1–4) and cut trees (b, core sites 5–8) (\pm S.E.) by community members (white) and

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Implementation Challenges of REDD+ in Local Communities

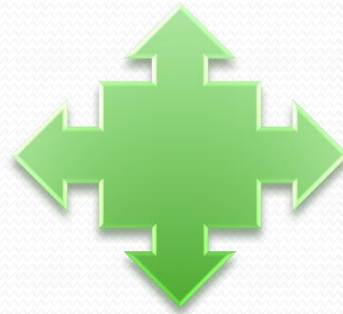
Forest destruction
in Indonesia

Local and National
Policies

Balancing and
monitoring REDD+
implementation

Awareness,
understanding and
institutional
capacity

Management of
natural resources



Conclusion

- REDD+ inevitable as a prospective mechanism not only for the government but also local communities.
- The further development of tenure rights regulation in Indonesia may improve further benefit of REDD+ implementation for the local communities.
- Local communities's knowledge about the forest supported by proper and adequate training will become their advantage to get prospective benefit from REDD+.

**Thank you
for your kind attention**