

Negotiating fair and efficient avoidance of carbon emissions in Indonesia

Project title: Efficient and fair ways of avoiding carbon emissions in Indonesia's forest margins: next steps in negotiation support systems

Project contact: Dr Suyanto

Timeframe: April 2008 - December 2010

Funding partner: Ford Foundation

Location: East Java (Malang) and West Nusa Tenggara

Background

The forests of Indonesia are contested territory: with only 10% legally state forest out of the 63% of Indonesia that is considered functional forest lands, more than half of the country is the basis of simmering or open conflict. Who owns the forests? Who owns the land? Who will benefit from REDD (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) funds? In the limited time available, the project team sought some answers to these questions.

Activities

Development of a broadly shared set of principles and criteria on 'fair and efficient' REDD

We developed a method of engaging people in debate about REDD (called 'fair and efficient REDD value chains allocation' or FERVA) and distributed information about it in Indonesian. We then presented a workshop using the method in six provinces (Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Gorontalo, Jambi, Papua and Pasuruan), co-funded by the Packard Foundation. Along with the workshop, we also conducted an experimental economics game and focus groups to refine the FERVA method.

We held national workshops, introducing and further refining the FERVA method, in November–December 2009, discussing the FERVA principles and carbon-fund value chain with audiences of the Samdhana Institute and Ford Foundation.

The workshops had dual outcomes: better understanding the perspectives of audiences regarding the FERVA method and introducing the concept of trade-off between, and the importance of, fairness and efficiency in implementing REDD. We also exposed different options in allocating REDD funds.

Increased understanding of the way differentiated policy instruments can work for various forest-rights regimes

To achieve this goal, we hosted four research teams at our Bogor head office. The teams addressed several topics: 1. Climate-change mitigation through agroforestry in South Sorong district, Papua; 2. Dipterocarp trees in rubber agroforestry: interplanting strategies for high-value timber production in Sumatra; 3. Managing conflicts over state forest land through soft system methodology: the case of Benakat Research Forest, South Sumatra; and 4. Challenges of swidden cultivation in REDD schemes: lessons from Indonesia. The teams presented their findings at the international World Agroforestry Congress in Kenya.

We also trained 25 Forestry Research and Development Agency researchers in the use of our Rapid Tenure Appraisal method so that they could better understand land tenure and payment distribution under REDD.

Our then-PhD candidate, Martua Sirait, presented information about the land redistribution program of 1997–2001 at the Workshop on National Agrarian Movement, West Java Agrarian Discussion Group and the Workshop of Social Economy Database Integration for Land Reform in Southern

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Java, helping farmers and other stakeholders better understand the issues surrounding land tenure.

Evaluation of ongoing community forest-management arrangements in the light of 'efficient and fair' criteria for REDD

To assess the effectiveness of the Government's community-based forest management program in the context of REDD, we carried out qualitative and quantitative surveys with Perum Perhutani (state-owned community forestry agency) staff, Forestry office staff, village leaders, heads of Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat (Community-based Forest Management or PHBM) groups and householders in villages in East Java. We produced three policy briefs (Khususiyah et al. 2010a,b, Widiyanto et al. 2010) and presented the information at the World Agroforestry Congress.

Farmers' schools of natural resource management

We implemented farmers' schools in six villages in East Java, training villagers and Perhutani staff in nursery establishment, plantation management and coffee and durian tree husbandry.

Sharing the knowledge

We held a workshop titled 'PHBM: Policy and Challenges' in Malang in collaboration with Brawijaya University, which was attended by 117 people from government, NGOs, Perhutani, universities, farmers' groups and the media. We also held a half-day seminar in Puslitbang Perhutani in Cepu, sharing our experiences of community forestry in Sumberjaya in Sumatra and PHBM in East Java, which was attended by 35 researchers. Finally, a national workshop on PHBM was held in Jakarta, attended by 47 people from various government and civil organizations.

The demise of shifting cultivation in Southeast Asia and efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in Indonesia: trends, conflicts and perspectives

We attended a workshop in Hanoi on the Demise of Swidden Agriculture in Southeast Asia and subsequently organized a similar workshop in Indonesia. Representatives of district governments, NGOs and farmers' groups from four provinces in Indonesia attended and discussed the issues based on research.

Publications

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Khususiyah N, Suyanto S and Buana RY. 2009. *Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat (PHBM) : Pembelajaran Keberhasilan & Kegagalan Program.* Bogor, Indonesia: World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Southeast Asia Regional Program.

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Widiyanto, Khususiyah N, Lestariningsih ID. 2010. *Sekolah lapangan pengelolaan sumberdaya alam (SL-PSDA): upaya peningkatan kapasitas LMDH dalam pembangunan hutan melalui PHBM (di KPH Malang).* Policy Brief 3. Bogor, Indonesia: World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Southeast Asia Regional Program.

