



The Sustainable Landscapes Partnership

Establishing a jurisdictional REDD+ initiative in North Sumatra

Overview for
FCPF
Asia Regional
Workshop

Jakarta
2-4 June 2014

-- Draft only --

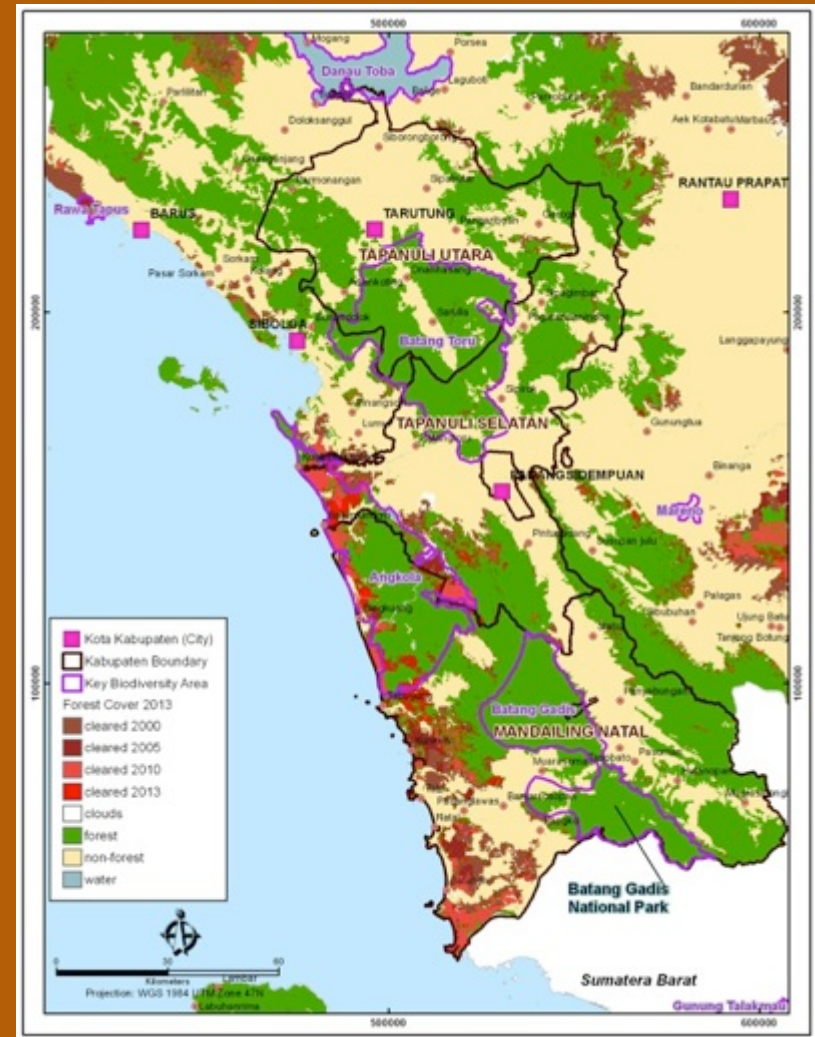
Presentation overview

1. Overview description of the Sustainable Landscapes Partnership (SLP)
2. Drivers of deforestation and actions taken or proposed to tackle them
3. Areas in which the SLP experience can inform development of the national REDD+ strategy
4. Interactions with the National Government
5. Key challenges related to national level policymaking on REDD+



The Sustainable Landscapes Partnership

- SLP is working with three adjacent districts in North Sumatra, encompassing three Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)
- Across Madina and TapSel districts:
 - Existing forest cover – 56% and 47%
 - Protected forest – 23% and 21%
 - Unprotected KBA – 15% and 13%
 - Watersheds provide critical ecosystem services
 - Biodiversity includes Orang Utan, Sumatran Tiger and other vulnerable species
- Other areas of Sumatra saw substantial reduction in forest cover clearing between the period of 1990 and 2010
- Average rate of deforestation across these two districts over past 10 years was approximately 1.5% per year



Drivers of deforestation

The main drivers of deforestation in these landscapes are:

1. expansion of oil palm and rubber plantations
2. expansion of small-scale agricultural lands around communities
3. Logging activity, both legal and illegal, within and around protection forests
4. clearing for large scale and artisan gold mining

Underlying drivers include large population pressures, increasing demands for economic growth, and lack of clarity or certainty around land use access rights



Extensive oil palm development throughout the landscape



Rice cropping on cleared lands, reflecting expansion of agriculture around settled areas

SLP objectives and activities

Activities and inputs

Vision for sustainable landscapes

Outcomes and impact

Strengthen governance and planning

Best practices

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Mining

Training and other capacity building

Conservation Agreements

Public-Private Partnerships

REDD+ funding and other funding sources



Maintenance of forest cover and biodiversity

GHG emission reductions

Maintenance of ecosystem services

Sustainable production systems

Optimal land use

Better livelihoods

Monitoring, reporting and verification

Certification
- mandatory
- voluntary

Proposed REDD+ interventions

1. Strengthening district structures for **integrated forest management**

- Establishment of **Forest Management Units** (KPH) and KPH management structures
- Establish a **Jurisdictional REDD+ initiative** at District level to provide accounting framework

2. Strengthening capacity for **effective enforcement** of existing regulations

- Training and other support for existing authorities for national parks and protection forests, including stakeholder engagement with local communities and civil society organizations

3. Developing and enhancing **alternative sustainable livelihoods**

- Ongoing training and support program for growers of rubber, coffee, cocoa and sugar palm
- Improving productivity of existing production systems and improving access to markets

4. Establishing **Community Conservation Agreements**

- Conservation Agreements based on extensive consultation with community stakeholders
- Approximately 25+ Agreements, to be aligned with mutually agreed conservation objectives

Capacity to inform national strategy

Key features of the SLP and capacity to inform national REDD+ strategy:

1. Capacity to test and assess policy impacts and interventions across **multiple districts**
2. Promoting the **landscapes approach**:
 - SLP objectives go beyond forests and reducing emissions – working with district governments to develop ‘sustainable landscapes’
 - Strong focus on coordination and alignment of activity across land use sectors, including plantation development, small scale agriculture and mining
3. Facilitating **direct policy linkages** with other national programs:
 - Particular focus on developing KPH and also PES for sub-watershed management
4. Engaging **multi-stakeholder forums** and the **private sector**:
 - Multi-stakeholder forums in place for Strategic Environmental Assessments (KLHS)
 - Associates Committee that focuses on private sector, e.g. oil palm interests

Interactions at national level

- SLP is working first and foremost to **strengthen linkages** between governments at the district, provincial and national levels
- National engagement has focused on:
 - **REDD+ initiatives**, with the National REDD+ Agency and the Ministry of Forestry
 - **Forest Management Units (KPH)**, with the Ministry of Forestry and BAPPENAS
 - **Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)** regulations, with the Ministry of Environment and other ministries
- Engagement has included:
 - Direct engagement, through invitational meetings, in policy development and program planning
 - Invitation to multi-stakeholder forums with district and provincial representatives



Key challenges for national policy

- 1. Balancing** the need for comprehensive analysis and planning with the need to build momentum and demonstrate progress on the ground:
 - The premise of REDD+ can be simple; its implementation is inherently complex
 - Managing the expectations of districts in a timely way is vitally important
- 2. Ensuring consistent reporting** on baselines and actual abatement:
 - The need for consistent reporting leads to consideration of the national government roles in authorizing datasets (e.g. 'One Map'), setting baselines and national MRV systems
 - Providing clear guidance and access for sub-national stakeholders to these resources
- 3. Providing clear guidance on national models** for funding REDD+:
 - Using pilots to describe how sub-national initiatives should approach challenges of:
 - Access to funding for REDD+ interventions
 - Benefit sharing across a broad base of stakeholders and impacted parties
 - Providing guidance to sub-national stakeholders on the implementation timeframes and 'REDD+ readiness' measures to be well positioned for engagement

SLP REDD+ developmental phases

Scoping largely completed for both Madina and for TapSel

2014

2015 to 2016

2016 to 2017

Scoping phase

- Situation review and analysis of drivers of deforestation
- Political support obtained
- Program design
- Identification of suitable partners

Development phase

- Stakeholder support obtained
- Strategies for reducing deforestation
- Establishing baseline scenarios
- Legal issues
- Financing
- Business plan

Demonstration phase

- Pilot site REDD+ interventions including forest conservation and enforcement
- Testing of Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)
- Design of benefit sharing mechanisms

Full implementation phase

- Strategies extended across larger landscapes
- Application of MRV systems and processes
- Application of adaptive management

Scope for SLP assistance to District government

Source: Adapted from TNC report on 'Lessons on jurisdictional REDD+' (2013)



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Terima Kasih

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