REDD+ Pilots and Landscape Approach

Herry Purnomo

- *Scientist at CIFOR*
- *Professor at Bogor Agricultural University*

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility & Indonesia Ministry of Forestry

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Thinking beyond the canopy

CIFOR

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Structure

REDD+ Pilots

Why, what and how is Landscape Approach?

When we do it

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OVERVIEW REDD+ PILOTS

- Indonesia on 25 Sept 2009 committed to reduce emission by 26% and 41% (without and with international assistance) by 2020 compared to BAU.

- REDD+ Pilot (*Percontohan*) is to show **HOW** REDD+ can be implemented.
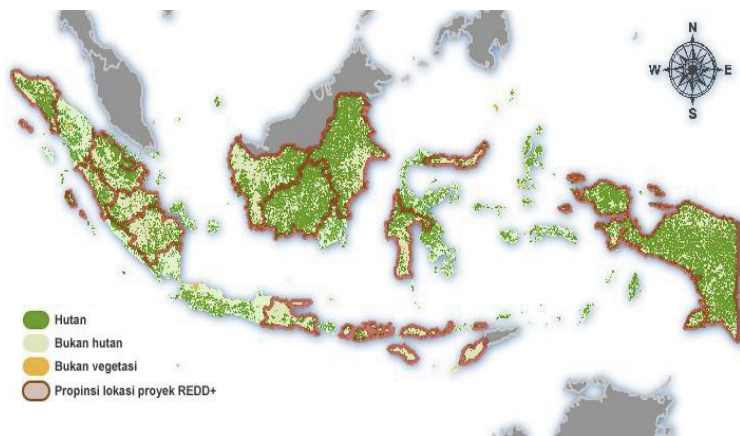
- Indonesia has

  - 2 pilots: Central Kalimantan (in collaboration with Norway) and Central Sulawesi (with UN REDD Indonesia).

  - 36 REDD+ demonstration activities

Hutan
Bukan hutan
Bukan vegetasi
Propinsi lokasi proyek REDD+

http://www.redd-indonesia.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=205&Itemid=57

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Central Kalimantan

- 15 million hectares of land, 70 % forested, peatland, economic growth.

- Facing unsustainable expansion of the agriculture and mining sectors.

- Activities: Logging limit, re-forestation, mining permit re-arrangement

- Progressing, but the same challenges remain

http://www.norway.or.id/Norway_in_Indonesia/Environment/Mission-to-Observe-REDD-Achievements-in-Central-Kalimantan/

Murdiyarso (2013); FFI

Central Sulawesi

- 4.4 million hectares forest cover: 64% of total land area.

- Unjust policies legalized forest concessions, oil palm plantations and mining companies (3.7 million ha)

- Activities

  - Establishment of REDD+ working group and REDD+ Strategy

  - REL 14.3 million ton CO_2

  - Forest Inventory

  - Priority areas for REDD+ actions

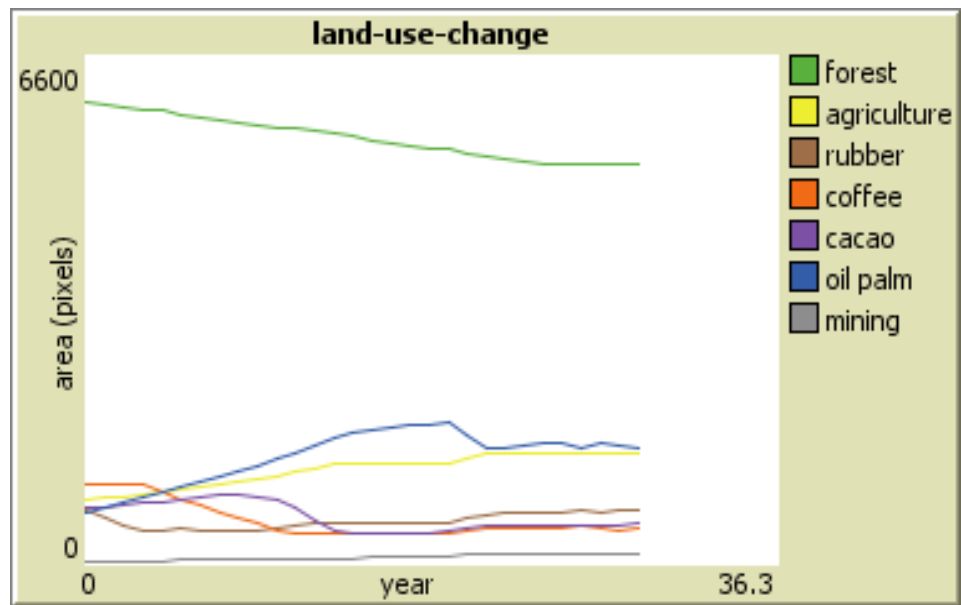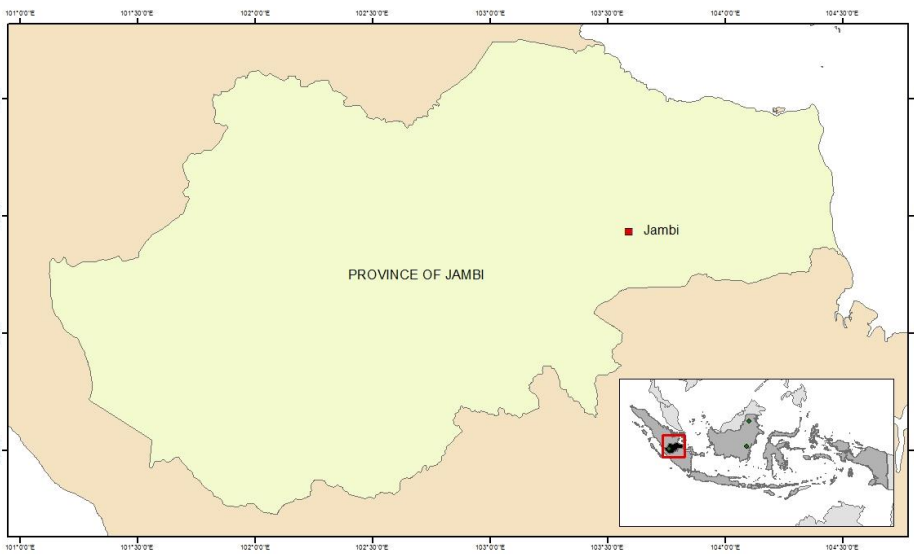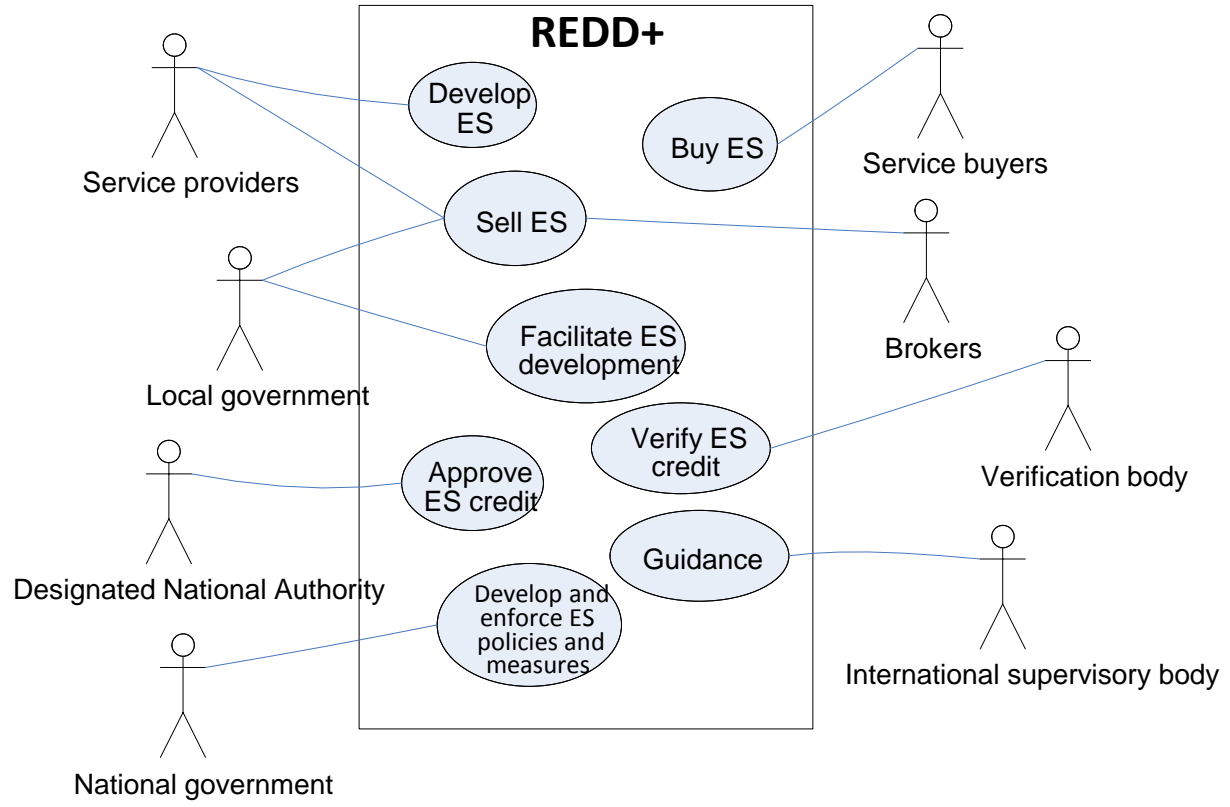- Land conflict resolution and better governance are progressing

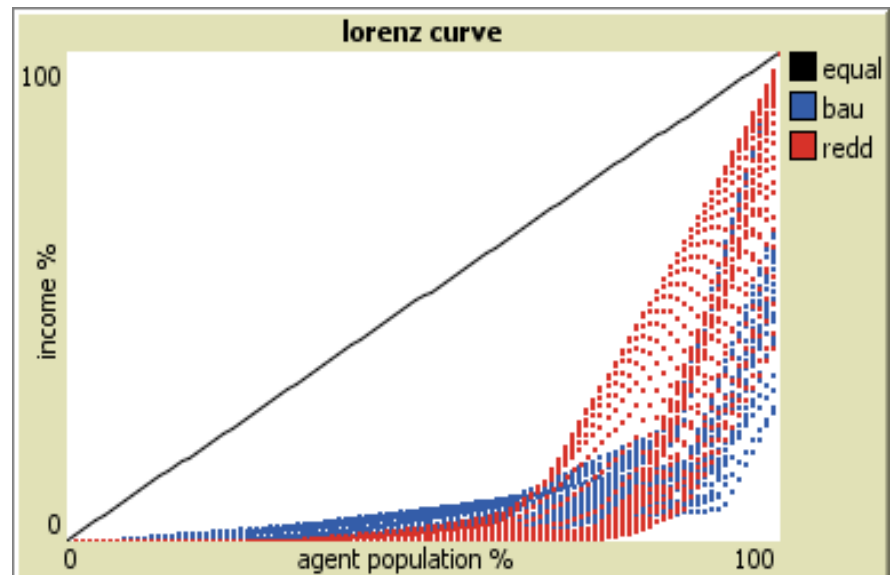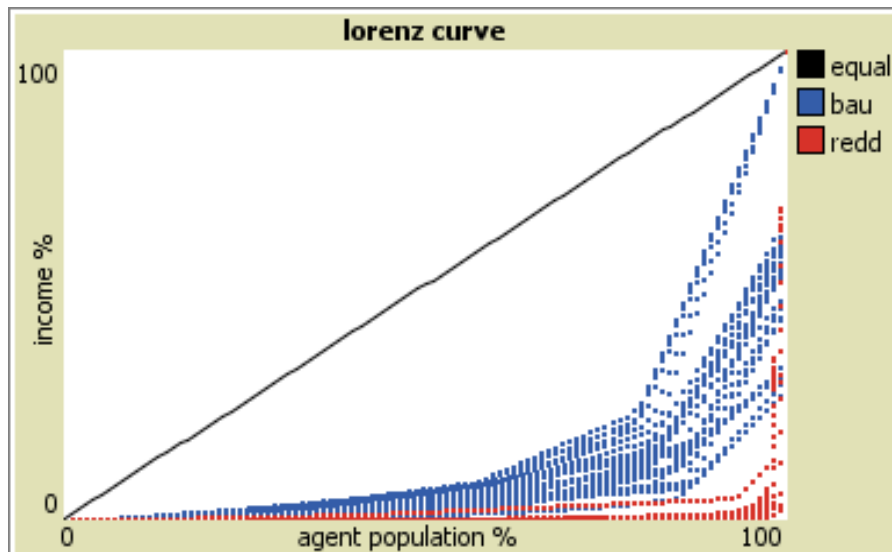Banowati (2012); FPP (2011)

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Jambi Research:
Actors and Landscape

Purnomo et al. 2012; 2013

REDD+

Develop ES · Service providers · Buy ES · Service buyers · Sell ES · Facilitate ES development · Local government · Brokers · Approve ES credit · Verify ES credit · Verification body · Designated National Authority · Guidance · Develop and enforce ES policies and measures · International supervisory body · National government

PROVINCE OF JAMBI — Jambi

land-use-change — 6600 — area (pixels) — forest, agriculture, rubber, coffee, cacao, oil palm, mining — 0 — year — 36.3

Scenarios
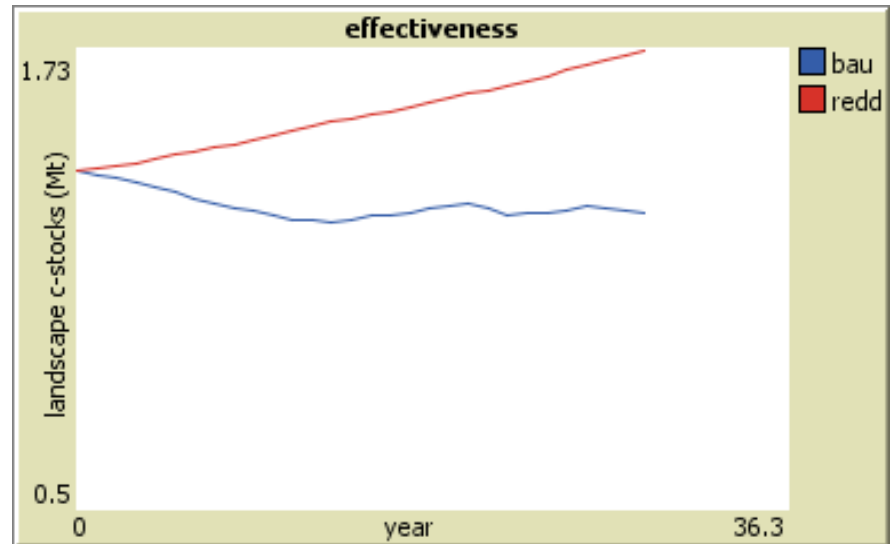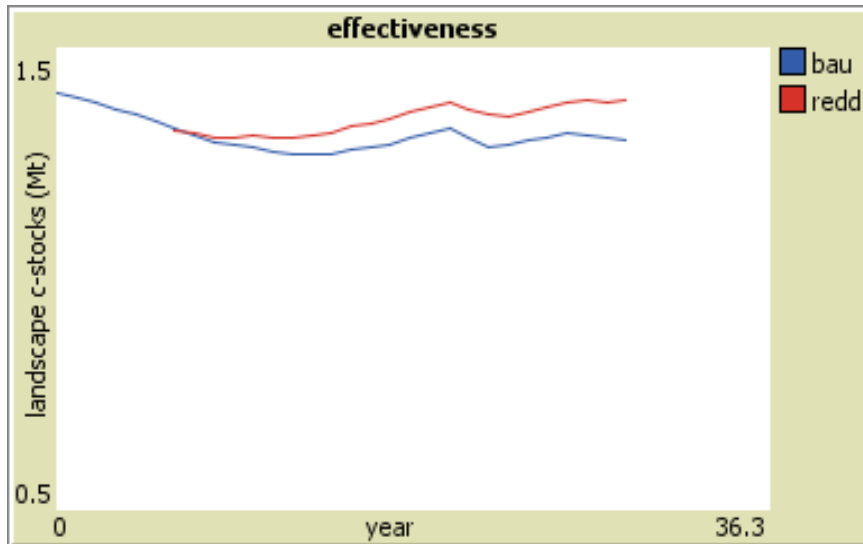
Carbon price and altruism
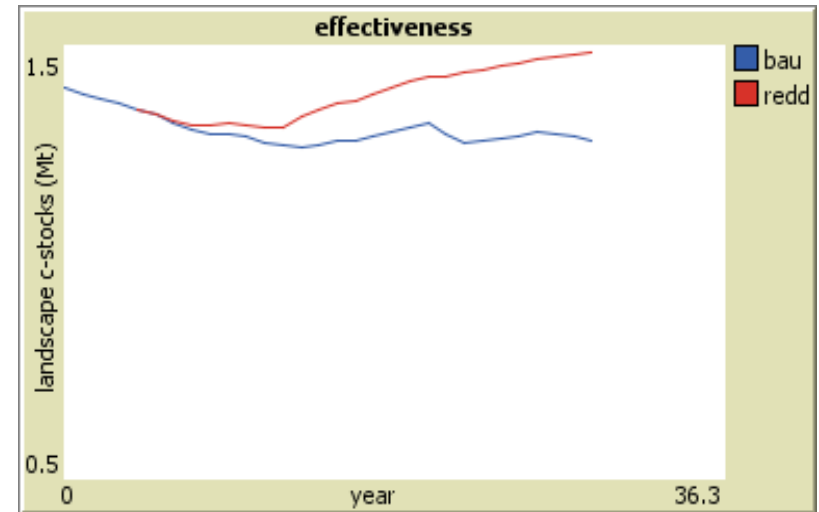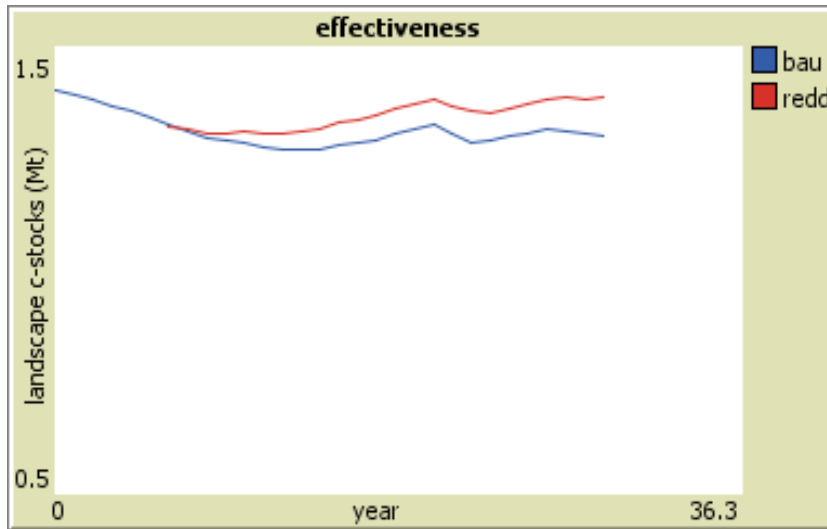

Effectiveness of REDD+ at $ 15/t carbon price but different social awareness

REDD+ Policy characteristics

	Simplifying factors (A)		Neutral (B)	Complicating factor (C)	
Where did the impetus for the policy come from?		Inside the country		Outside the country	v
		Inside the government	v	Outside the government	
Who decided the policy and how?	v	With democratic legislative process		Without democratic legislative process	
		With widespread participation	v	Without widespread participation	
What is the nature of the benefits and to whom do they accrue?		Visible		Invisible	v
		Immediate		Long term	v
		Dramatic	v	Marginal	
What is the nature of the costs and who bears them		Invisible		Visible	v
		Long term		Immediate	v
		Marginal	v	Dramatic	
How complex are the changes?		Few changes		Many changes	v
		Few decision- makers		Many decision makers	v
		Small departure from current practices, roles, and behaviours		Large departure from current practices, roles and behaviours	v
		Limited discretion		Large discretion	v
		Low technical sophistication		High technical sophistication	v
		Low administrative complexity		High administrative complexity	v
		Geographically concentrated		Geographically dispersed	v
		Normal pace		Urgent/emergency pace	v
		Single event		Permanent changes	v
		Low level of conflict about nature and value of the changes		High level of conflict about nature and value of changes	v
Total number of checks:	1		4		15

Global REDD+ pilots
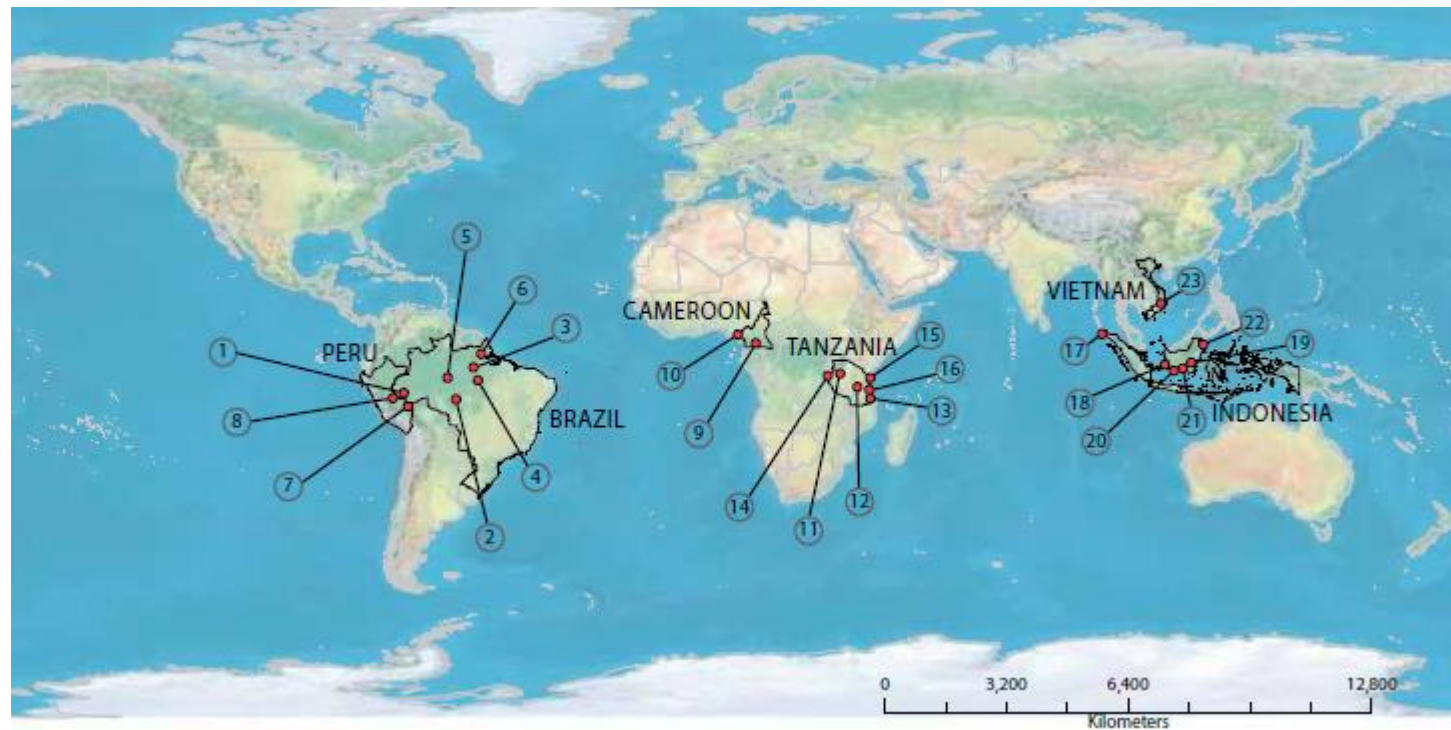
Insights from 23 subnational initiatives in six countries

- Tenure is a fundamental challenge

- Disadvantageous economics of REDD+

- Other interventions will be the primary means to reduce GHG emissions reduction

Sunderlin *et al.* 2014

Why Landscape Approach

ANTARA FOTO/PRASETYO UTOMO

- REDD+ is working to create financial incentives to curb emissions from deforestation.

- But REDD+ is on landscape
  - Landscape is a place of a complex of interacting ecosystems and humans
  - Multi-actors with multi-interests
  - Governed by institutions

- Single sector approach is hard to work

What is Landscape approach?

- Landscape = "**A place with governance in place**"

- **A place**: A landscape is a geographical area that can be of any size — from very small to very large.

- **with governance in place**: There exists institution(s) that will consider options for the landscape and set priorities.

Examples of landscapes by scale and governance
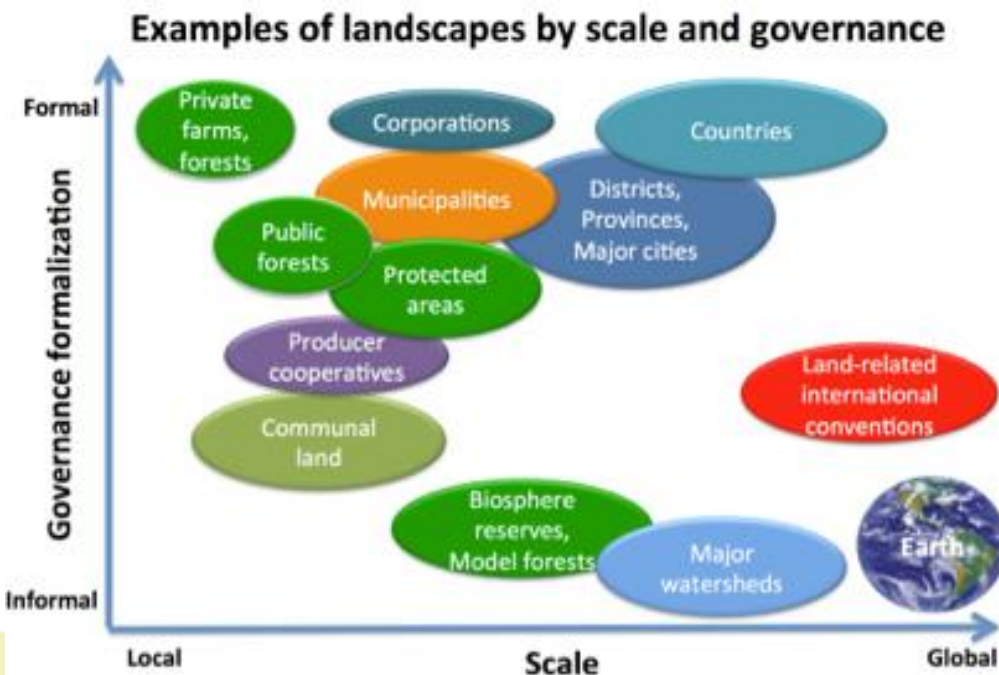
- The aim of a landscapes approach is to contribute to sustainable development and support actions to curb climate change.

Holmgren, 2013

President SBY for Rio+20

*The problems are clear,
the solutions are simple,
but are hard to achieve...*

How to do Landscape Approach?

- Defining landscape objective(s)
- Synergizing various interests under that objective(s): REDD+, timber logging, certification, PES, eco-tourism, green economy
- With adaptive collaborative management
  - Learning process
  - Action research (reflection-planning-action-monitoring)
  - Modeling (soft and hard)
- KPH (*Forest Mangement Unit*) is a place for landscape approach

# Forest is my home (BLHD South Kalimantan 2012)

Ten principles for a landscape approach to reconciling agriculture, conservation, and other competing land uses

1. Continual learning and adaptive management
2. Common concern entry point.
3. Multiple scales
4. Multi-functionality
5. Multiple stakeholders
6. Negotiated and transparent change logic
7. Clarification of rights and responsibilities
8. Participatory and user-friendly monitoring
9. Resilience
10. Strengthened stakeholder capacity.

(Sayer *at al.* 2013)

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Harnessing
Horizontal and vertical inequalities
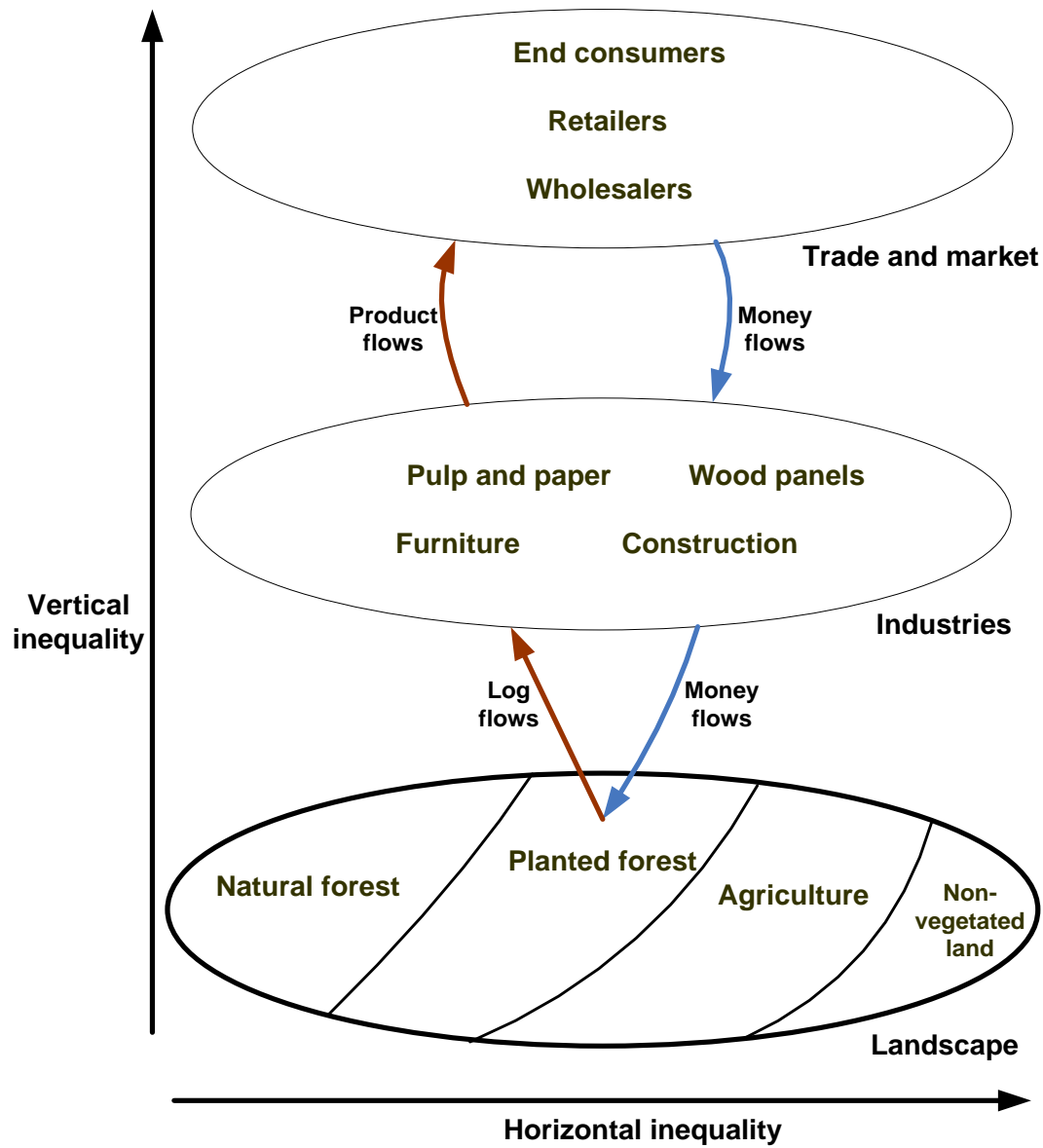
When we do it

- It is complex

- Long term process

- Needs facilitation

- Building local institution and good governance

- Decentralization has new meaning

- Risks: rent seeking, free riding, corruption...

- It is doable

- Just do it, because it is the only way

My Publications

1. Purnomo H, Suyamto D, Irawati RH. 2013. Harnessing the climate commons: an agent-based modelling approach to making REDD+ work. Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*. 18:471–489. DOI 10.1007/s11027-012-9370-x

2. van Noordwijk M, Agus F, Dewi S, Purnomo H. 2013. Reducing emissions from land use in Indonesia: motivation, policy instruments and expected funding streams. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change,* DOI 10.1007/s11027-013-9502-y

3. Purnomo H, Suyamto D, Abdullah L, Irawati RH. 2012. REDD+ actor analysis and political mapping: an Indonesian case study. *International Forestry Review.* 14(1): 74-89.

4. van Noordwijk M, Purnomo H, Peskett L, Setiono B. 2008. Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in Indonesia. World Agroforestry Centre - ICRAF Southeast Asia Regional Office, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/publications/PDFs/WP08468.PDF

Thank You