



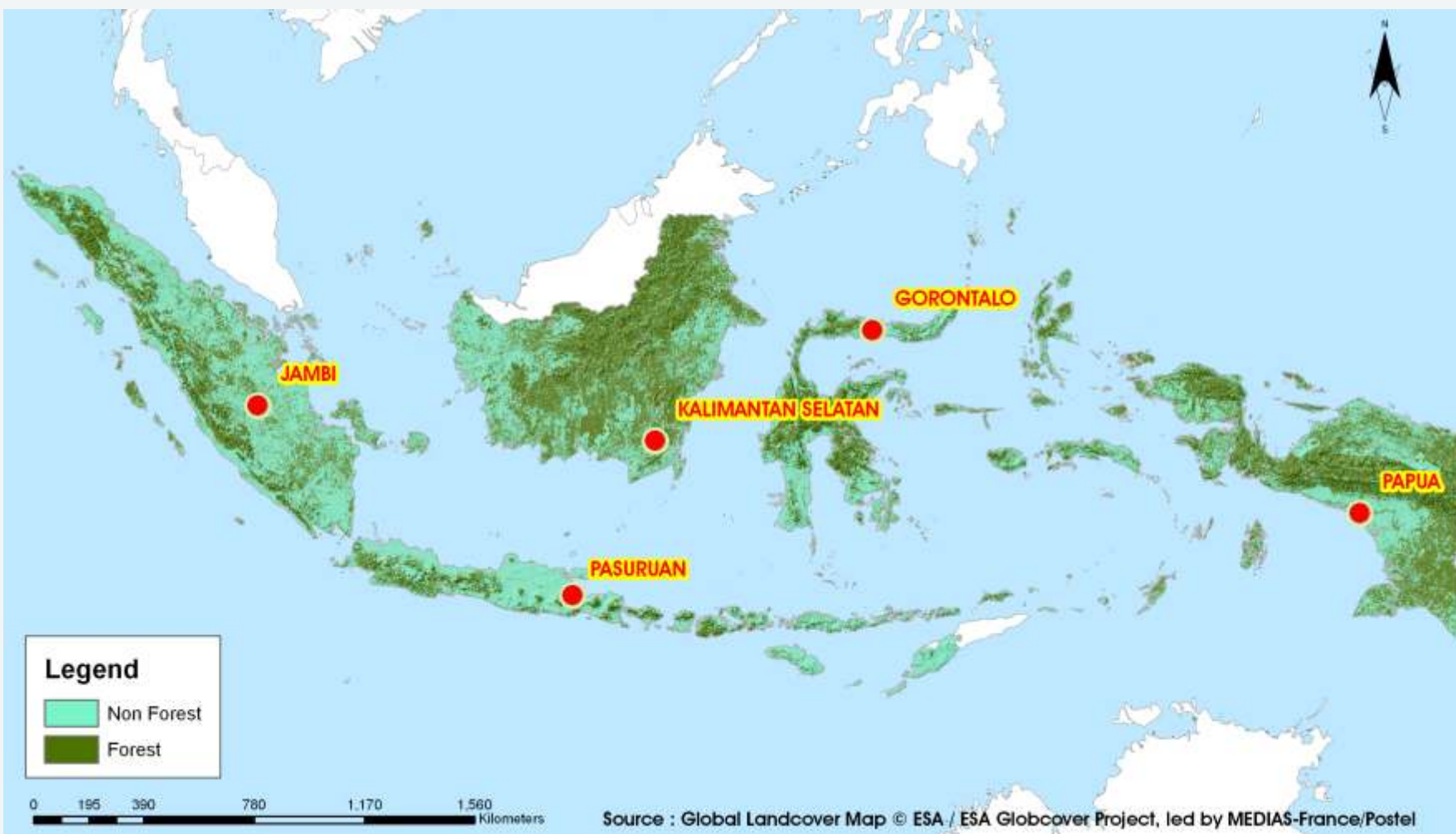
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TRANSFORMING LIVES AND LANDSCAPES

Understanding local perception on low carbon development: the case of Gorontalo and Kalimantan Selatan, Indonesia

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Background

The Indonesia government has targeted to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation around 26%; The implementation should be rational and reasonable because it can interfere with national development plans, particularly in sub national level. Preparation of a national strategy to reduce emissions at the national level will also affect the sub-national. That requires an analysis of land use and land cover change that incorporated with many aspects. Through Accountability and Local Level Initiatives to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Indonesia (ALLREDDI) project we try to assist local government in 5 provinces of Indonesia to account for their reference emission level. This is an ongoing activities. In this poster we are going to describe some of the result in Gorontalo and South Kalimantan



Land use dynamics in study area

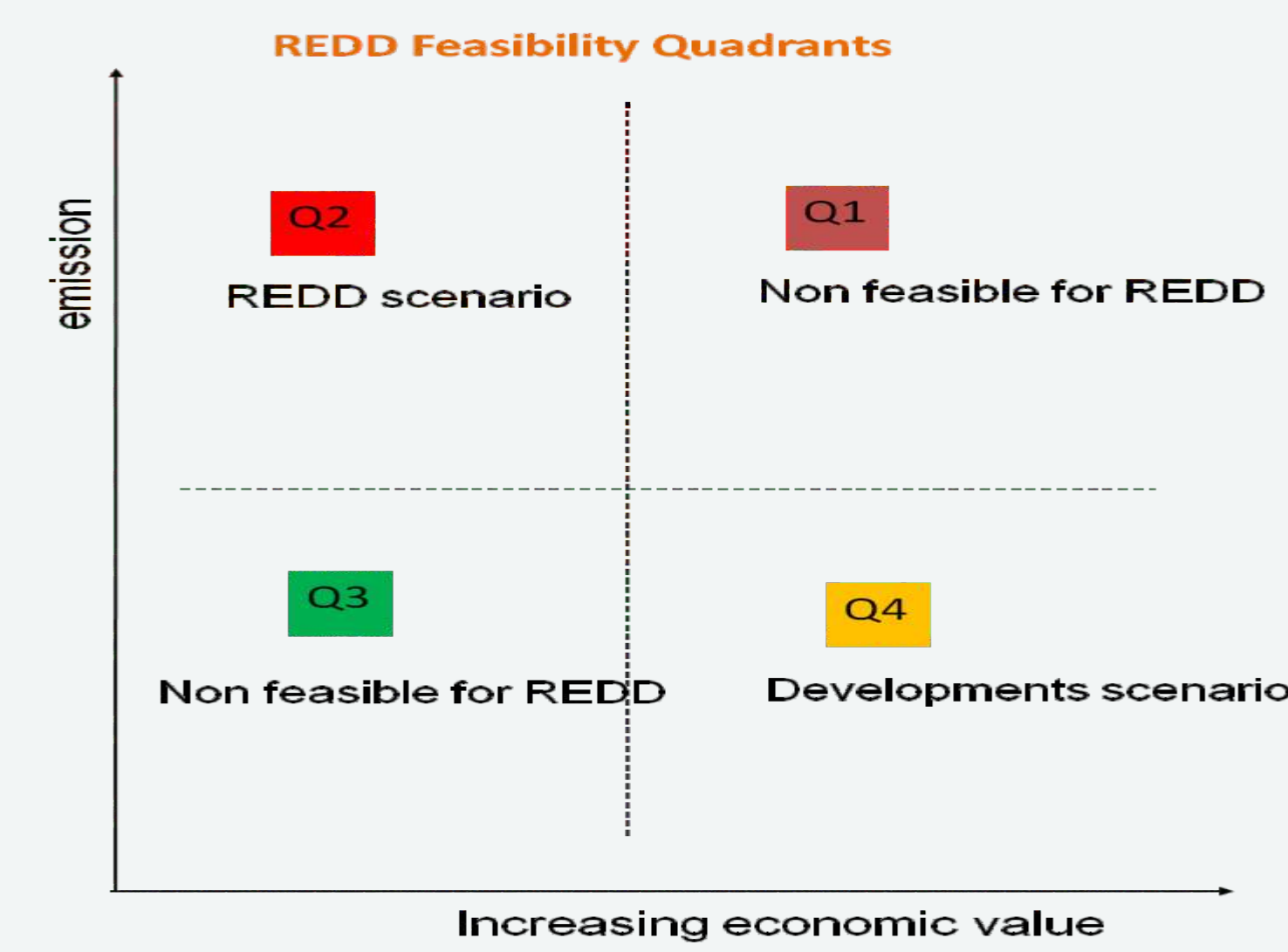
Gorontalo is province located in northern part of Sulawesi Island. We selected Gorontalo because it still has good forest condition and medium level of threat, whilst Kalimantan Selatan is very high level of threat and high declined forest condition. Regarding to our project result, Kalimantan Selatan emitted around 5.3 ton CO₂/ha.yr is the highest emitter in Indonesia from land use changes in period of 1990-2000, whilst Gorontalo contributed around 4.5 ton CO₂/ha.yr in same period. Forest cover is slowly declining in Gorontalo, while in contrast with Kalimantan Selatan where forest cover declined is very fast. Deforestation rate in Gorontalo is relatively lower in period of 2000-2005 and 1990-2000 compared with Kalimantan Selatan. Dominant land cover



Conclusions

Although local stakeholders in Gorontalo have different perspective in quantifying sources of emission but they have similarity in developing REDD mechanism strategy. In case of Kalimantan Selatan shows that local stakeholders have similarity in quantifying sources of emission but have different perspectives for developing REDD mechanism strategy. We seen six steps to implement of REDD strategy at local level in the study area is very helpful for local stakeholders. Through six steps of strategy the process of developing REDD strategy in the study area can be fair and efficient.

Approaches



Q1= "Non-feasible for REDD", but may be negotiated to be REDD potential (due to the high emissions)
Q2=REDD feasible activities, high emission reduction is a must and the incentives are foreseen to be beneficial for increasing economic values
Q3="Non-feasible for REDD" but need for develops to increase economic value
Q4="Ideal" for the development, both from emission and economic perspectives

To seek level of understanding REDD strategy at sub national and how the strategy can reduce conversion of high carbon land use in the study area; a multi-stakeholder focus group discussion (FGD) was implemented. Participants were grouped into government officers, NGO representatives and academic/university representatives. The working group is to achieve the following objectives:

1. identify dominant trajectories of land use changes
2. identify the drivers of land use changes
3. identify and rank the emitter land use change
4. combine the emission level assessment with economic value of activity
5. apply the above assessment in the REDD feasibility quadrant (see figure below)



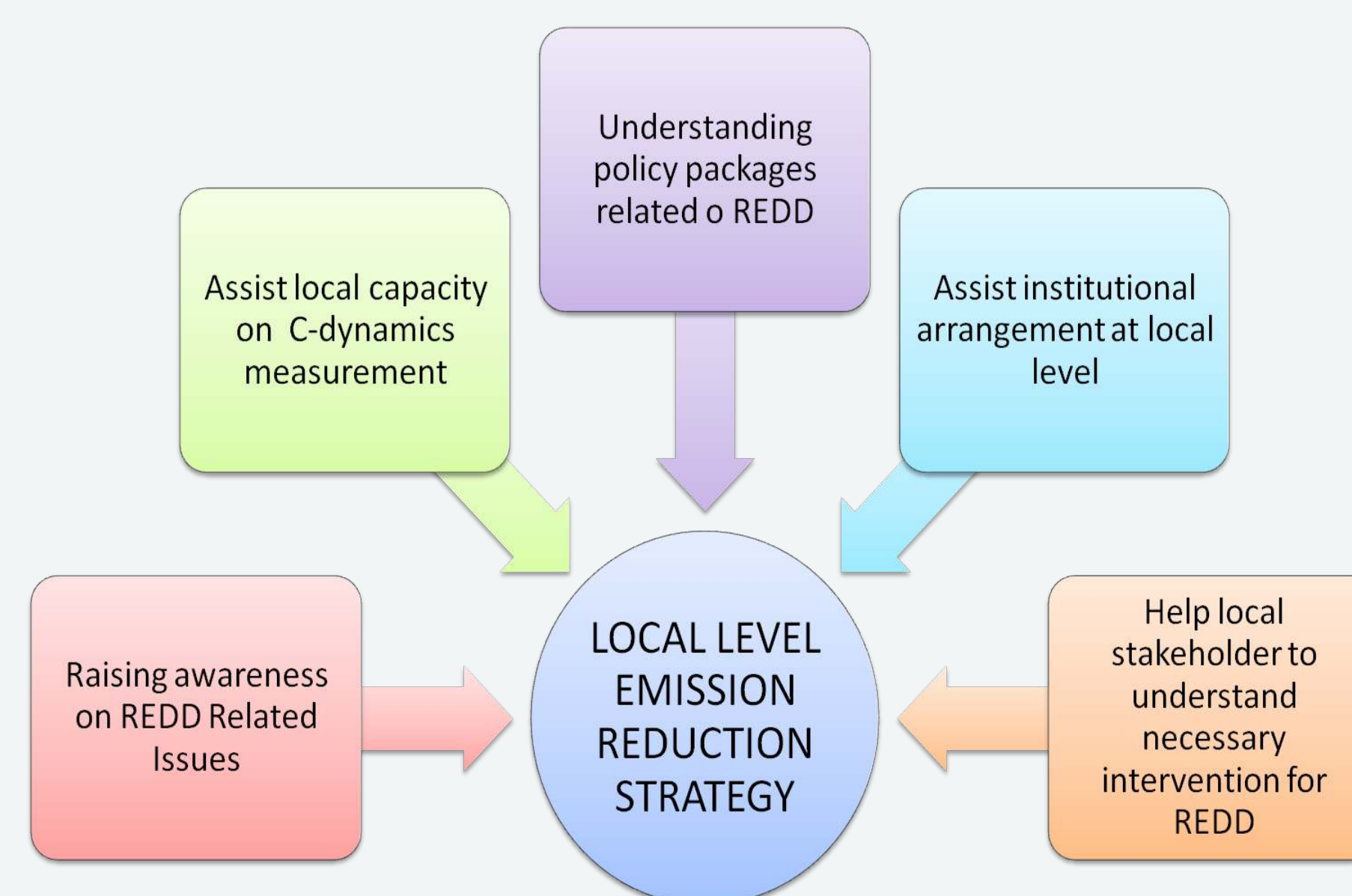
Results and Discussions

No	Gorontalo	South Kalimantan
1	Cropland	Cropland
2	Mining	Mining
3	Logging	Logging
4	Industrial plantation	Industrial plantation
5	Plantation	Oil palm
6	Swamp fishpond	Swamp fishpond
7	Shifting cultivation	Shifting cultivation
8	Illegal logging	Illegal logging

The local stakeholders in both provinces declare seven sources of emission in the study area as seen in table . Both provinces also agree that local government have to review those activities if both provinces are going to implement REDD strategy. Interestingly, both provinces had similar strategy on implementation of REDD scheme, which even though the local stakeholders perceptions is different perspective on REDD strategy. In Gorontalo, local NGO's and Universities had same perspectives in quantifying sources of emission, namely; mining, swamp fishpond and crop land activities.

The perspectives of local government in Gorontalo is different with the other stakeholders. They named shifting cultivation as main source of emission in the area. In despite the differences on stakeholders perception, all of them agree to go into low carbon development strategy.

In the case of Kalimantan Selatan all stakeholders (NGO's, local government and University) had same perspectives for quantifying sources of emissions namely; mining, oil palm, industrial plantation and swam fishpond activities but different perspective on REDD mechanism strategy. On the contrary, local government expressed that mining was needed for provincial revenue and considered shifting cultivation as the accused of high emission land use activity. In addition, they suggested to reduce access for further shifting cultivation activity. Upon obtaining the vary perception, we proposed to follow framework to assist local stakeholders towards the development of emission reduction strategies.



The framework of local level emission reduction strategy