



Community Approach in Developing REDD+ Demonstration Activities: Lessons from West Kalimantan

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Outline

- Framework for REDD tenure
- Working with voluntary standards
- Peat, livelihoods, and avoided deforestation
- Local community response
- Next steps

REDD tenure

Forest status/proponent	Tenure
<u>State forest:</u>	
• Government	<i>KPH</i> (forest mgt unit)
• Private sector	<i>HPH, HTI, HPH-RE</i> (concession licenses)
• Community	<i>HTR, HKm, Hutan Desa</i> (community forestry permits)
<u>Private forest:</u>	
• Private sector	Land title
• Community	Land title

REDD market

Market:

- Compliance/regulated market – post Kyoto 20101
- Bilateral cooperation
- Voluntary market

Contract:

- Market-based
- Fund based

Working with voluntary standards

Suitable locations:

Criteria:

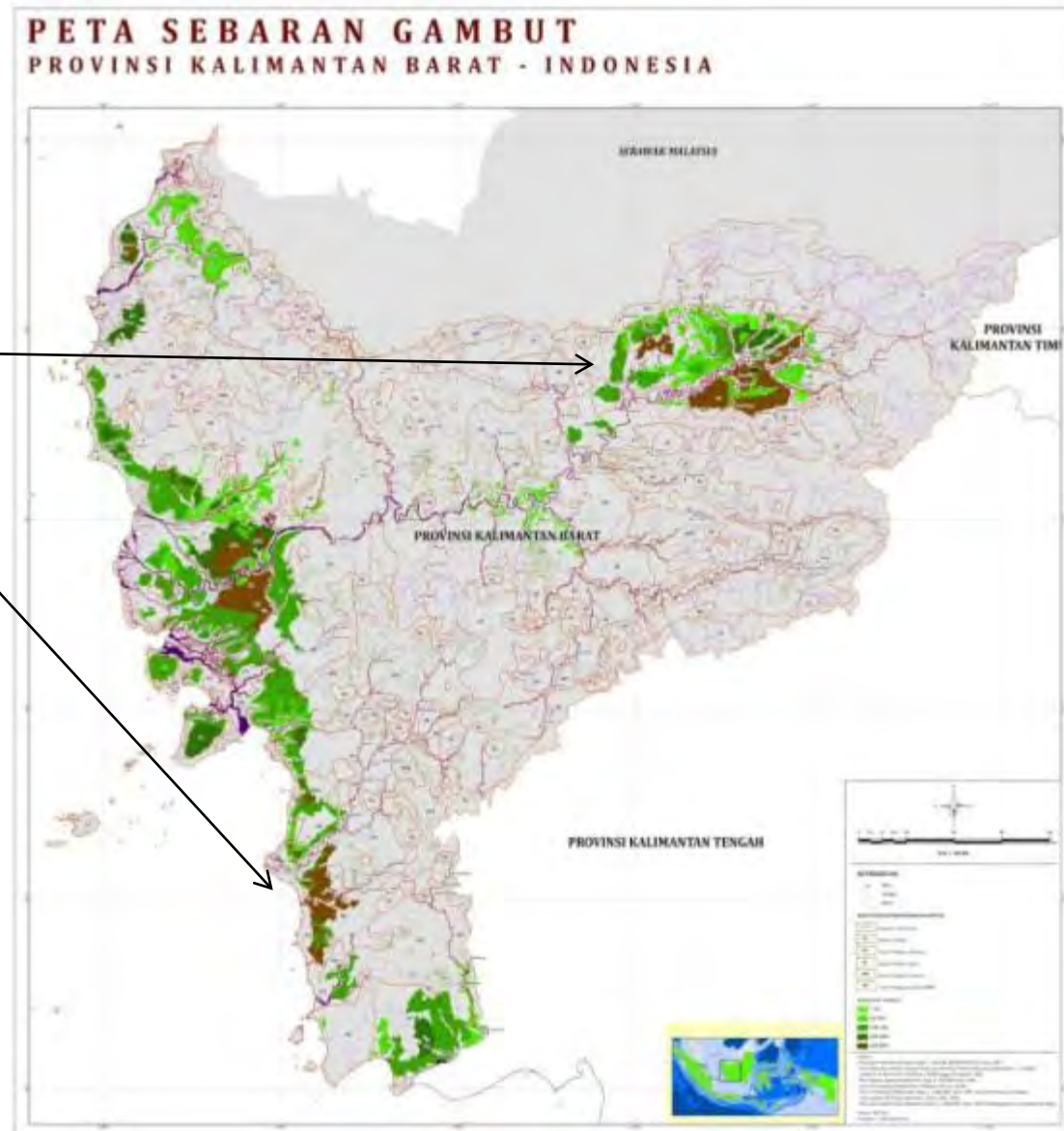
- **Additionality:** without project the forest will be cleared/degraded
- **Permanence:** no/minimal conflict between emission reduction and livelihood
- **Leakage:** no/minimal displacement

Comply with voluntary standards:

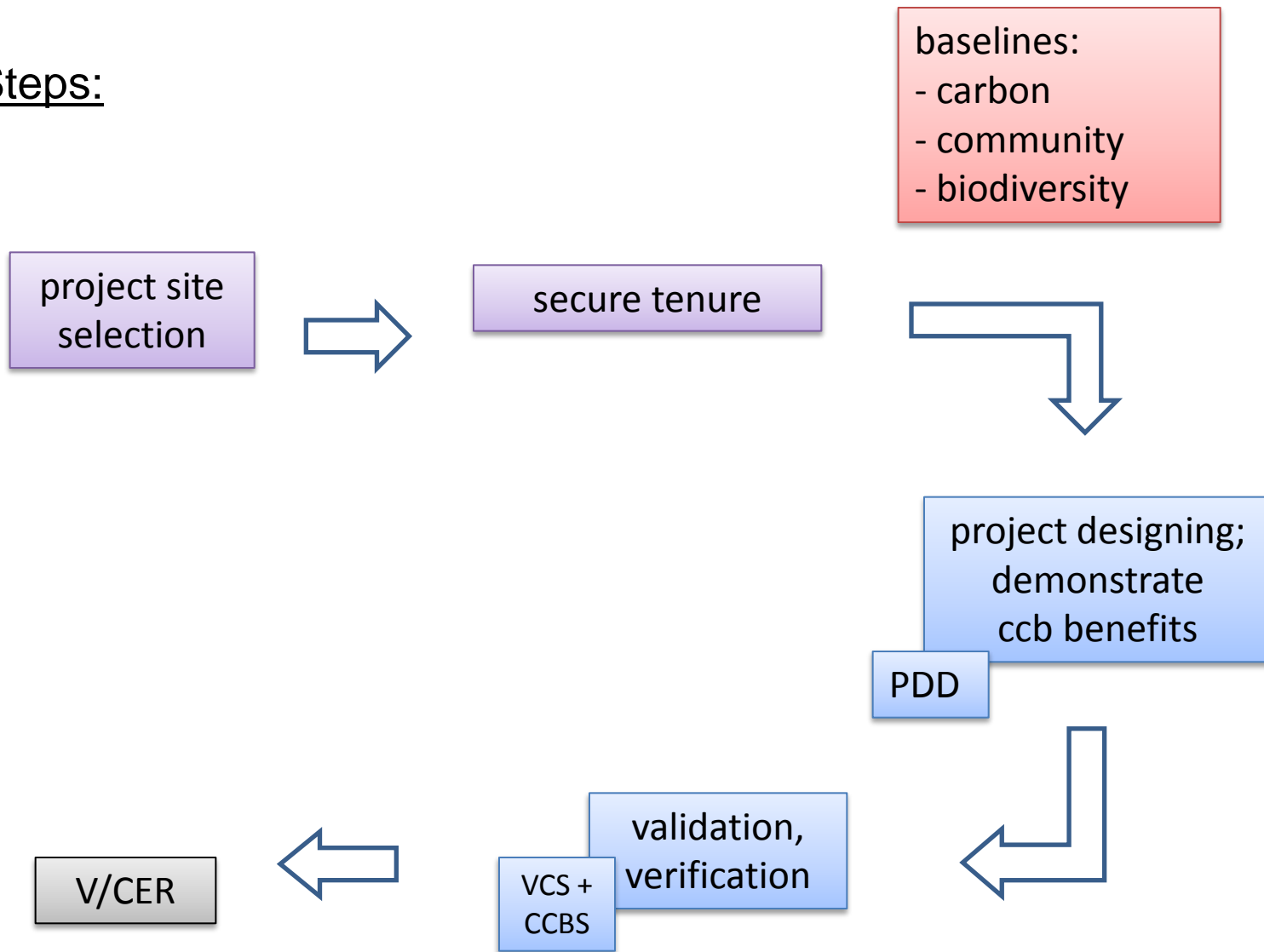


Peat in West Kalimantan

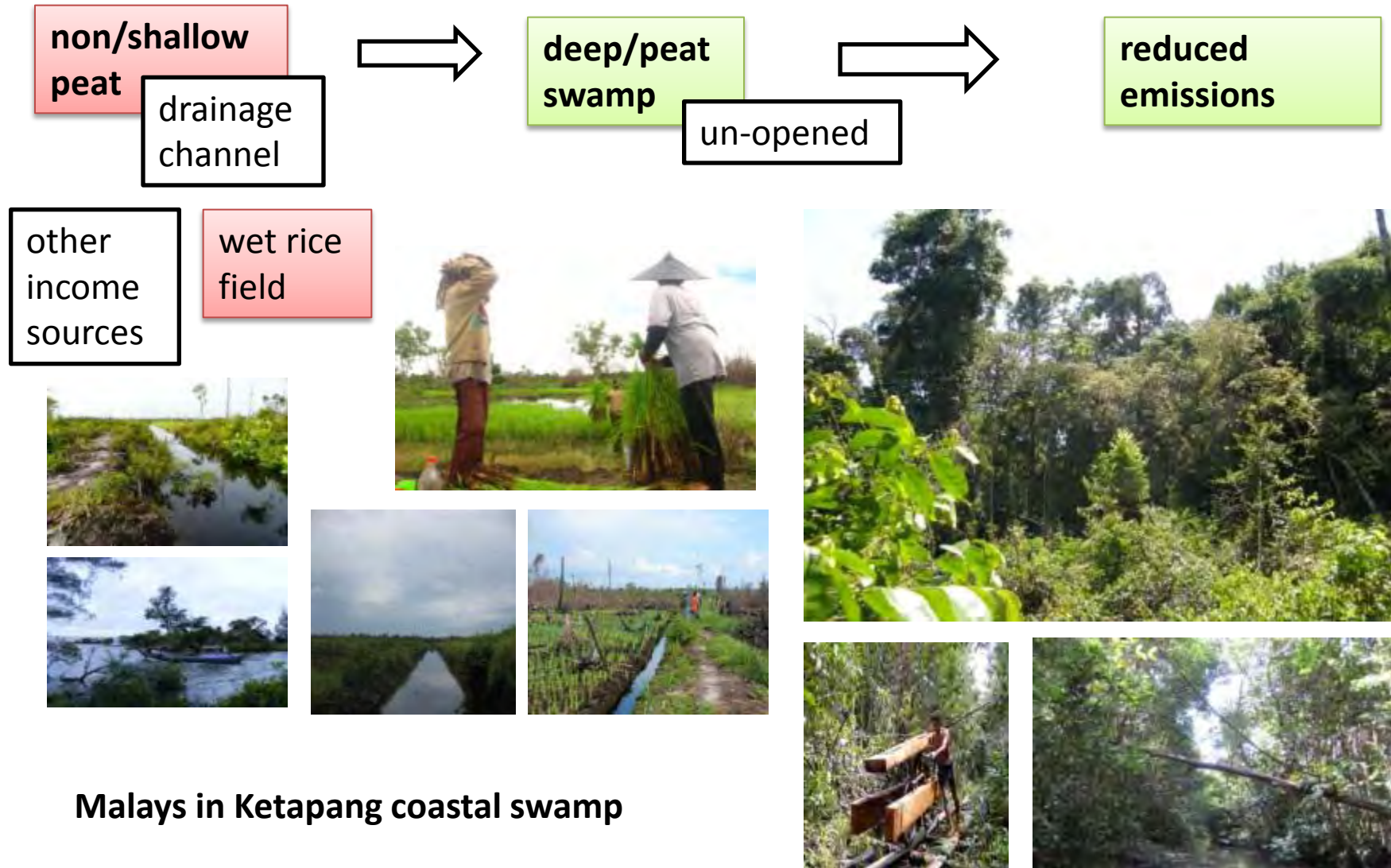
Project
location



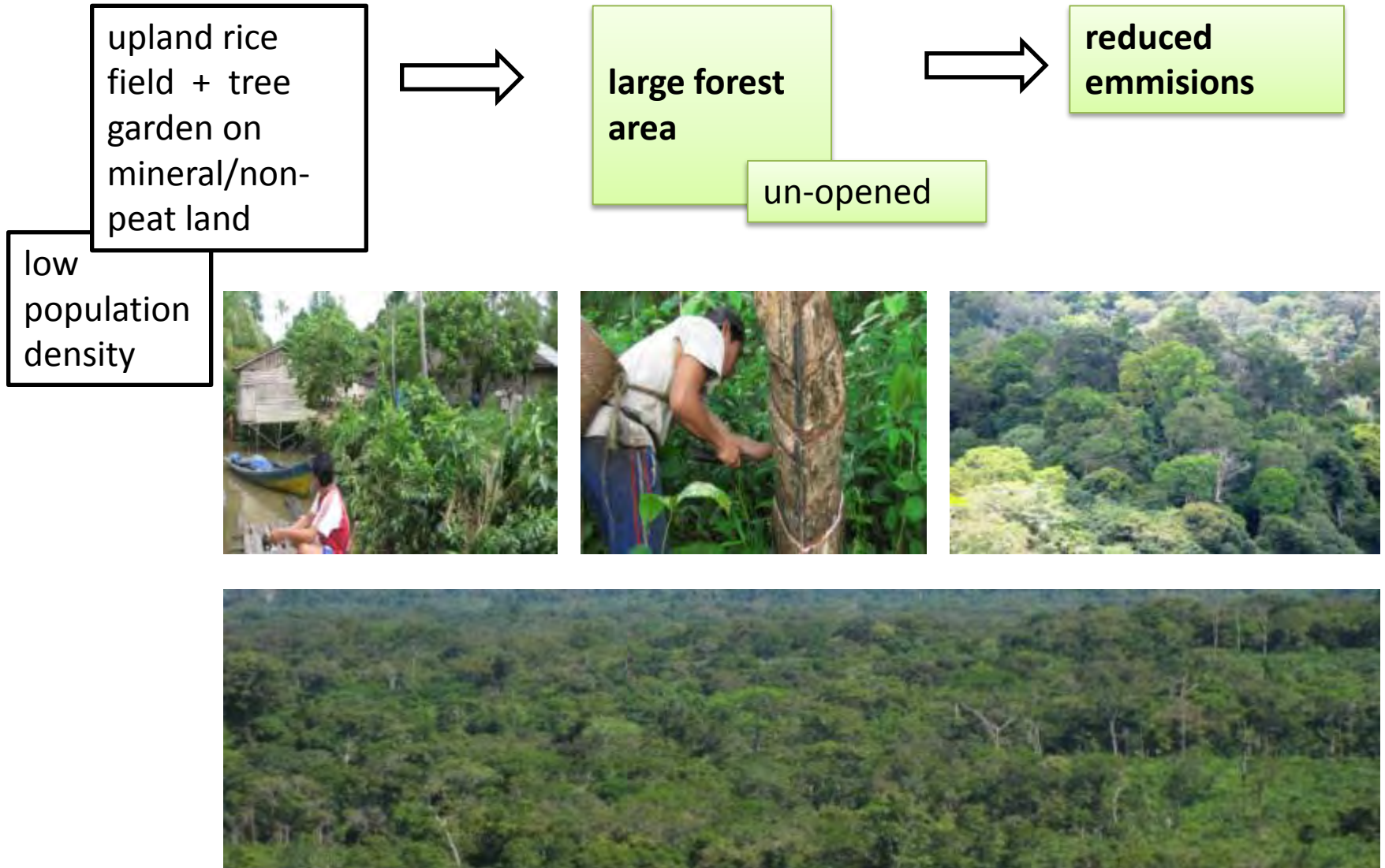
Steps:



Livelihood & emission reduction



Dayaks



Community responses

- No REDD!

- Land grabbing
- Resource extraction by outsider
- Stop for current forms of resources utilisation

- Yes!

- Environmental services
- Development projects
- but ...
 - Elite capture...?

Next Steps

- FPIC (free and prior informed consent)
- Equitable benefit sharing mechanism
- Co/management of peat & forest
 - combining indigenous/local and scientific knowledges