



World Agroforestry Centre
TRANSFORMING LIVES AND LANDSCAPES

Highlights

Introduction

Important issues address in Meso-scale Discussion

Questions that need to be addressed

Meso Debate: Linking Macro Debate with Micro Debate to Develop REDD



Introduction

Currently, we are swamped with information on climate change, particularly on the drivers and steps and measures on climate change mitigation and adaptation. Information that we obtained and discussion that we heard and followed are at various levels. At global level the discussion are on different responsibilities of developed and developing countries, while at micro-level in a coffee shop close to a forest area climate change mitigation scheme is often get translated into money or 'forest = money'. There is a gap on knowledge and understanding and different interests at different level. Due to limited time, we need to learn and understand these differences

rapidly, to enable us actively engaged in the discussion and contribute effectively in developing national and regional strategy on climate change. Conducting a meso-level discussion is one approach to learn quickly.

This brief describes the process in developing the agenda for regional strategy on climate change. The brief focuses on discussion on regional responsibilities and steps need to be taken in agriculture and forestry sectors to support national commitment to reduce emission by 26%. Although issues on REDD incentives and carbon markets are important, we do include it in this brief.

Key Points

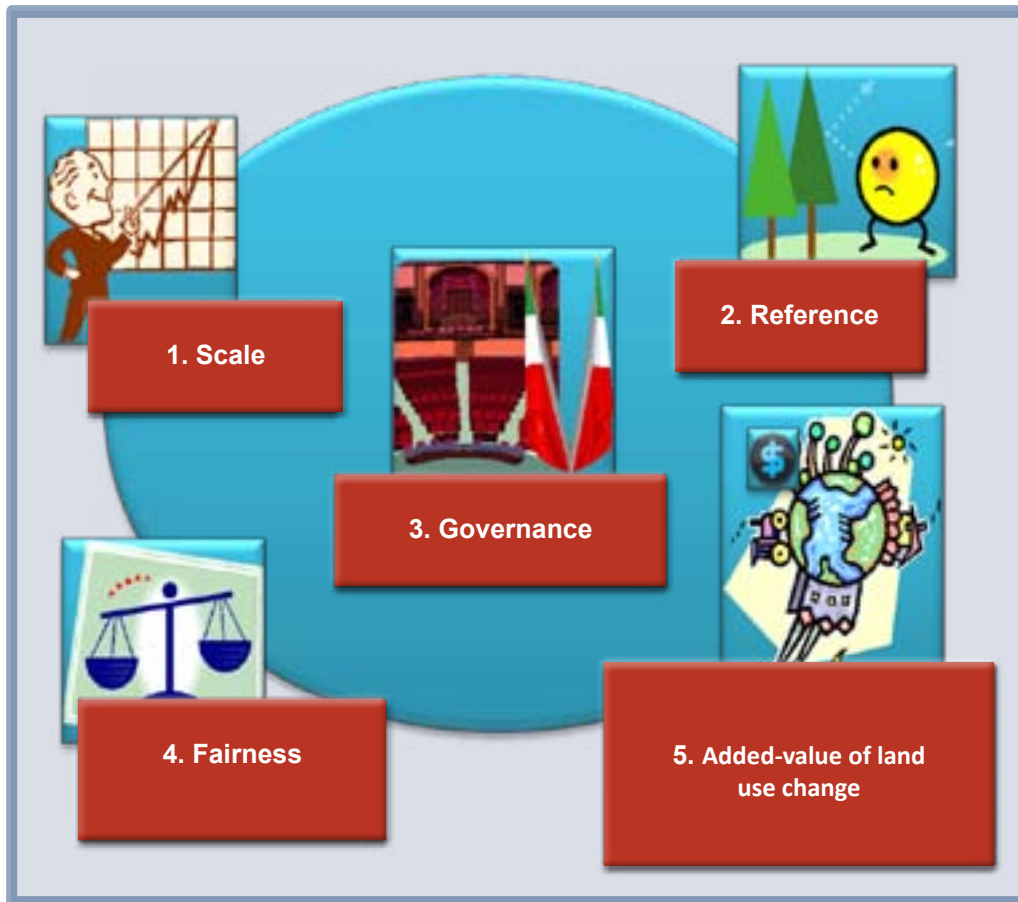
- Information on REDD issues is being updated very quickly and dynamically. There is knowledge gap between various stakeholder at different levels affecting stakeholders ability to contribute towards discussion on climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in the region.
- Separating information that are relevant at global (macro) level and local (micro) level and directly involved at meso-level discussion allows us to clearly link the dynamics of REDD issues at macro and micro levels.
- There is a need to learn rapidly five main inter-connected REDD issues at meso-scale: Scale, Reference, Governance, Fairness, Added-value of land use change.
- In fulfilling Fairness aspect of REDD, stakeholders can be differentiated into 2 main groups: (1) stakeholders that own rights to land and its natural resources (rights-holder) and (2) stakeholders without rights to land and its natural resources but have vested interests towards the area (other stakeholders).
- In general, each stakeholders group has one main important pressing issue that they bring up to the discussion table. Thus, to manage the dynamics of knowledge and interest of stakeholders, policy planners must be able to accommodate all 5 main issues wisely in the regional planning (such as KLHS (environmental strategic threshold), RTRW (regional land-use planning) at provincial and regency level and RJPM (mid-term development planning).



Important issues Addressed in Meso-scale Discussion

There are 5 important inter-connected issues relevant for REDD discussion:

1. **Scale**, pertains to area and distribution of land cover that needs to be maintained as it is essential in sequestering and storing carbon stocks (has high value).
2. **Reference**, carbon stocks and carbon emission value resulting from a certain land cover/land use type, for example rubber multi-strata systems, protected forest.
3. **Governance**, national government role is very vital in preparing and revising policies that can address climate change problem. Climate change problem is very often enhanced by policies, such as lack of tenure security. Such negative policies should be modified and be a starting point for developing the framework for regional climate change agenda.
4. **Fairness**, without fairness a system cannot work. If this issue is ignored, it may lead to strong conflict that may be very costly to end. Issue on fairness is very important and popular these days. We need to have a better understanding on what composed 'fairness' and how to get it.
5. **Added-value of land use change**. The 'added-value' is not only related to financial added-value but also tangible added-value and intangible added-value



Box 1. Identifying stakeholder of each issue in meso-scale discussion

Scale

Community who own and manage the natural resources mainly discusses scale issue.

Reference

This issue dominantly covered and discusses by scientist and conservation institutes

Governance

The government dominantly discusses this issue, very often due to global pressure. However, this issue also need support from community and private sectors.

Fairness

This issue is led by NGO and local community who has been treated or is about to be treated unfairly by favoured groups or groups that are potentially to be favoured.

Added-value of land use change

The issue discussed related to economic values of natural resources including its product. It is dominantly led by people involved in carbon markets, the emitter countries and private companies who mostly intend to continue emitting carbon at business as usual level (consumers) and countries that still have large area of foerst (producers)

Questions that need to be addressed.

Scale

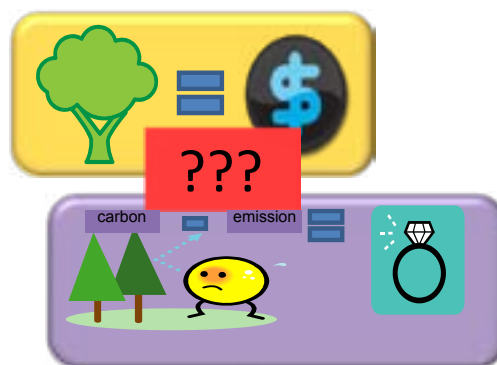
- Since when does this land sequestered or emitted carbon?
- Until when will the current systems of this land will be maintained?
- What type of commodities and ecosystems services are produced and provided by the land?

Reference

- How much carbon was sequestered and stored in this land use systems?
- How much carbon was emitted from this land use systems?
- How was the condition of the land in 1990? How is the condition now? What is the projected condition of the land in 10 years time?

Governance

- What can be done to reduce Indonesian carbon emission by 26 – 41%?
- What are the roles of government, private companies, NGO, community in reaching the target emission reduction?
- What kind of partnership can be build between various stakeholders to meet the emission reduction target? Who should be coordinating the partnership?



Fairness

- Who belongs in the rightholders group? And who belongs in other stakeholders group?
- What is the degree of involvement of each group?
- How can we properly manage tenure security and carbon right?
- How can we ensure we carry out 'Free and Prior Informed Consent'?
- Who benefits and who loses?

Added-value of land use change

- How much is the value of existing natural resources?
- What added-value can be gained and what could potentially be lost?
- What are the tangible and intangible added-values?
- Can the current land systems sustain food security?

BOX 2. Issues to consider by policy makers in the region



The five issues in REDD are inter-connected and cannot be tackled on its own. Each stakeholders will not put forward all five issues and will only concern with one or two issues of their interest.

However, all five issues need to be addressed and considered simultaneously with the participation of all stakeholders. Good coordination and synergy between stakeholders are important in developing regional strategy for low-carbon emission development such as RJPM, RTRW and KLHS.

Untuk keterangan lebih lanjut, silahkan menghubungi:

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