



Ministry of Forestry
Republic of Indonesia

The Nature
Conservancy 
Protecting nature. Preserving life.™



WORLD EDUCATION

Berau Forest Carbon Program Community Livelihoods December 13, 2009



Berau District



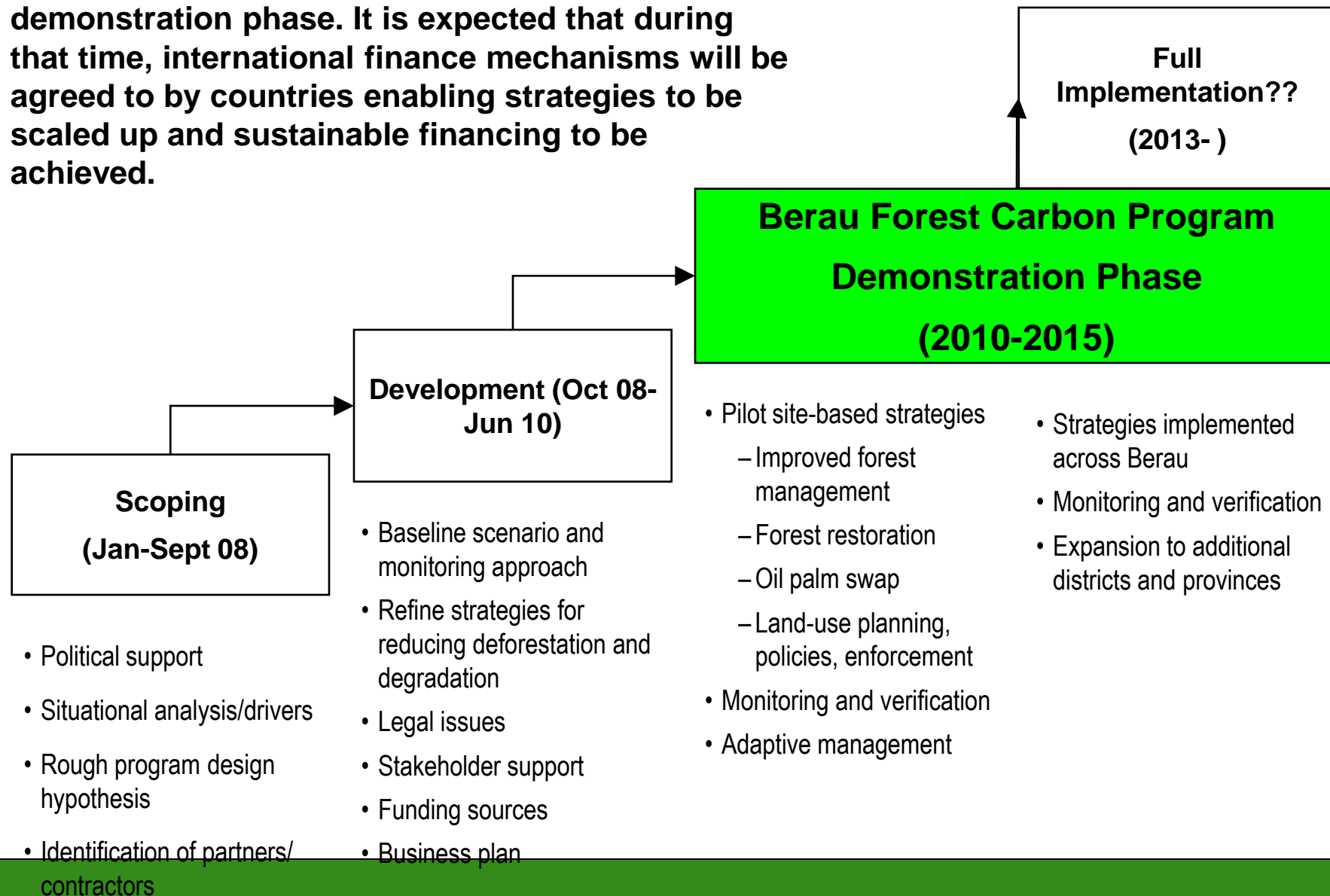
East Kalimantan Province



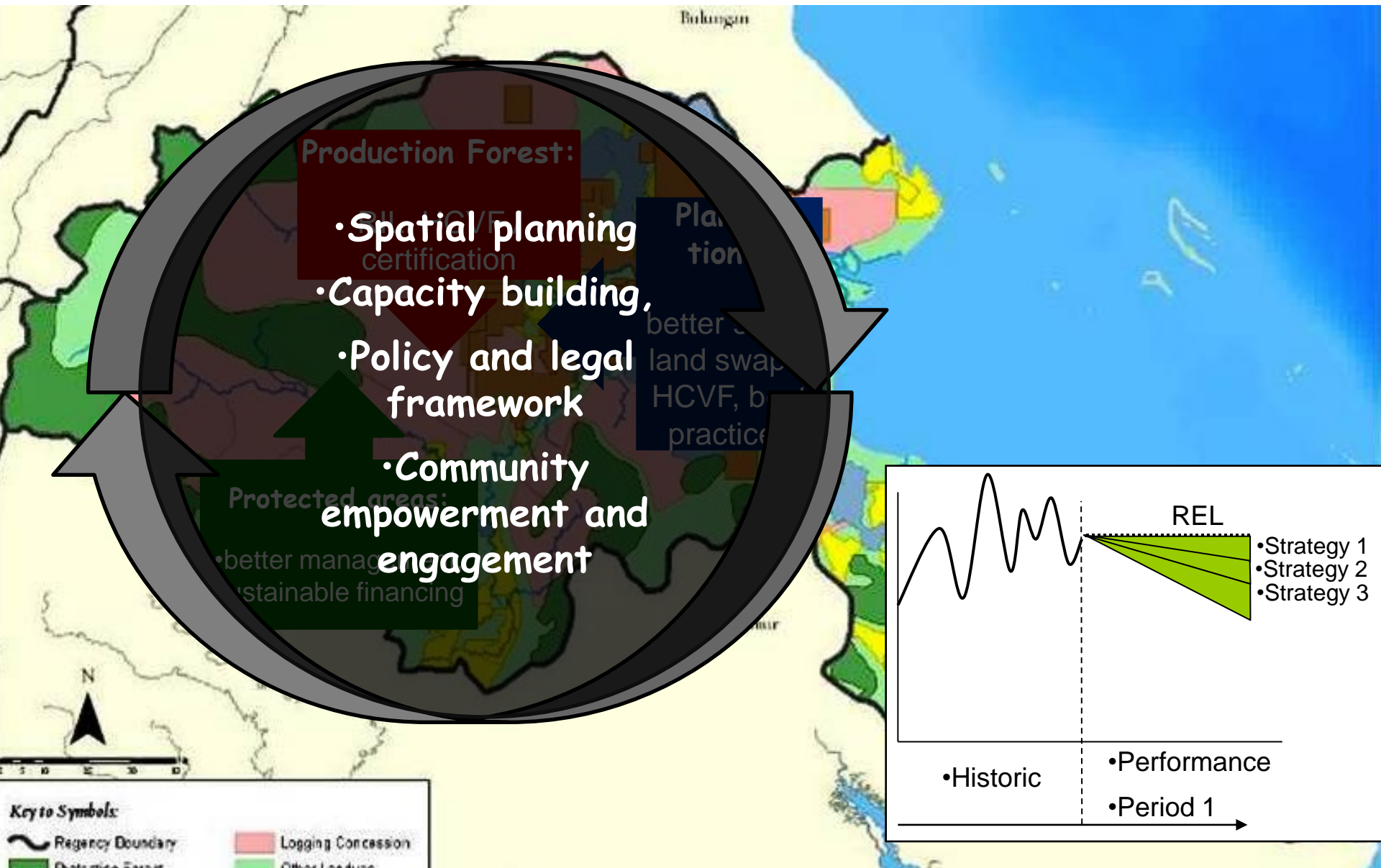
Australian Government
AusAID

Phases of the program

• Program will seek funding for a **5-year demonstration phase**. It is expected that during that time, international finance mechanisms will be agreed to by countries enabling strategies to be scaled up and sustainable financing to be achieved.



Overview of BFCP



Challenges for Communities in Indonesia

- 350+ ethnic groups in Indonesia
- 40-50 million people living in national forest area without recognized rights
- Decentralization process resulting in many unclear roles and responsibilities, including related to communities
- Highly mobile population



TNC Experiences in Berau

- Conflict resolution
- Community protected areas
- Collaborative management



PROTEST



AGREEMENT

NEGOTIATION

COMMUNITIES HELP PLAN AND MONITOR OPERATIONS OF TIMBER CONCESSIONS

Surveyed Villages of Berau:

UPPER KELAY

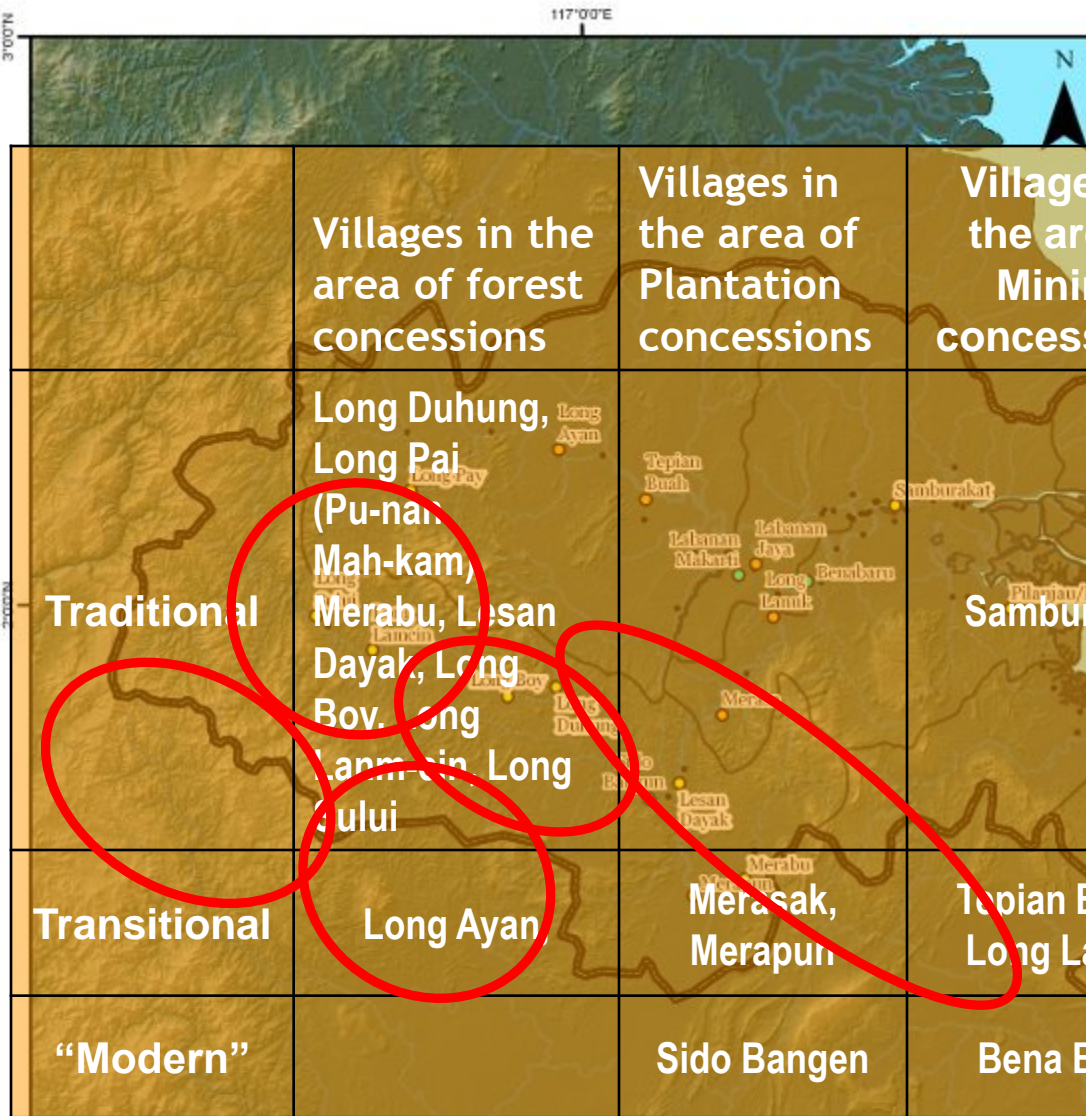
UPPER SEGAH

LOWER KELAY

LOWER SEGAH

COASTAL

- Fishing communities; mostly recognize importance of mangroves
- Heterogeneous-various ethnic groups from Sulawesi Island (Bone, Makassar, Toraja, Banjar, Bugis)
- Significant infrastructure development plans
- Expected immigrants will likely put more pressure on mangroves



Key to Symbols:

- Villages
- ~ Berau Boundary
- ~ Sub-District Boundary

Surveyed Villages

- Traditional Villages
- Transitional Villages
- Modern Villages



0 10 20 40 Km

117°0'0"E

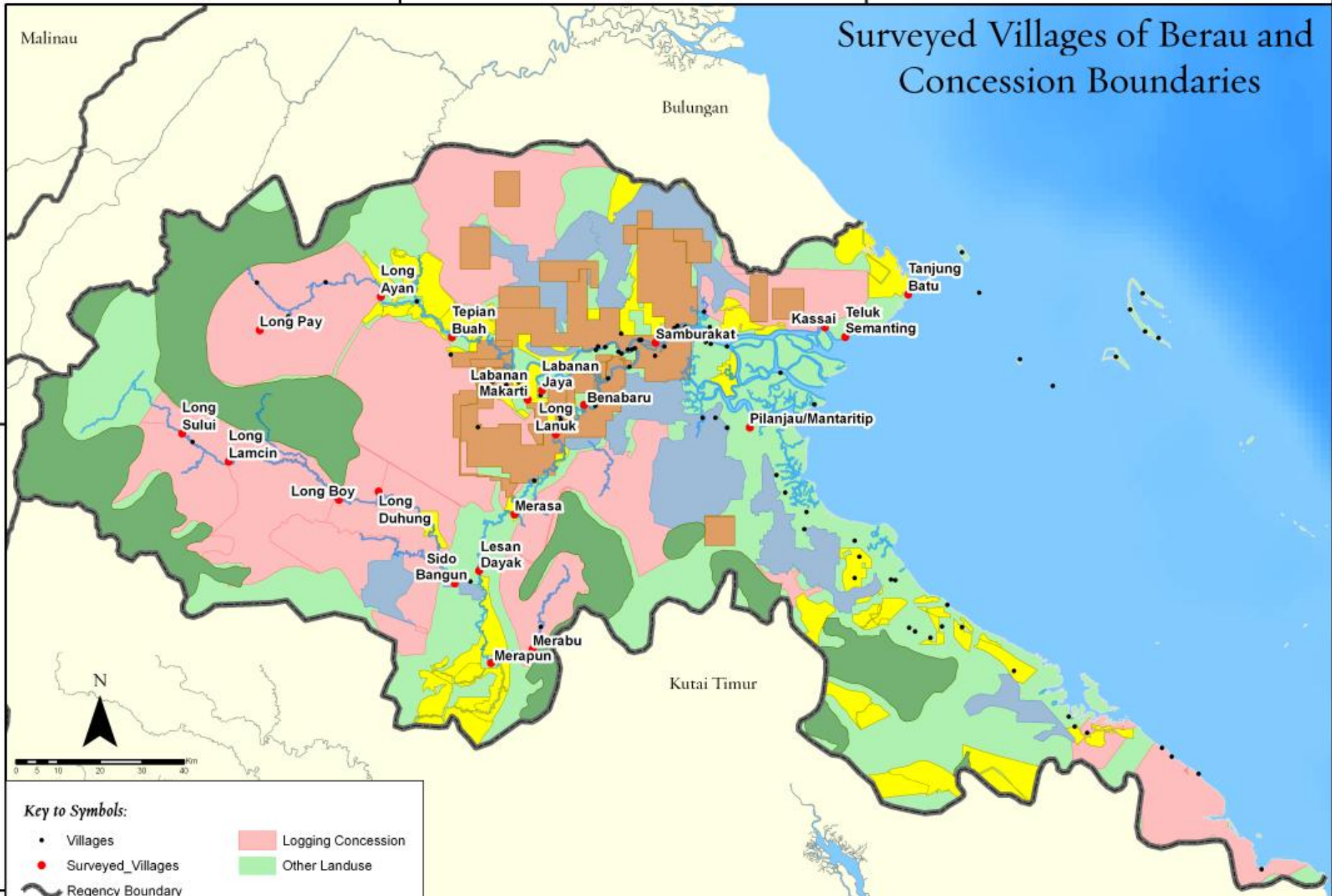
118°0'0"E

119°0'0"E

Malinau

Bulungan

Surveyed Villages of Berau and Concession Boundaries



Key to Symbols:

- Villages
- Surveyed Villages
- ~ Regency Boundary
- Protection Forest
- Mining Concession
- Logging Concession
- Other Landuse



2°0'0"N

2°0'0"N

1°0'0"N

1°0'0"N

Kutai Timur

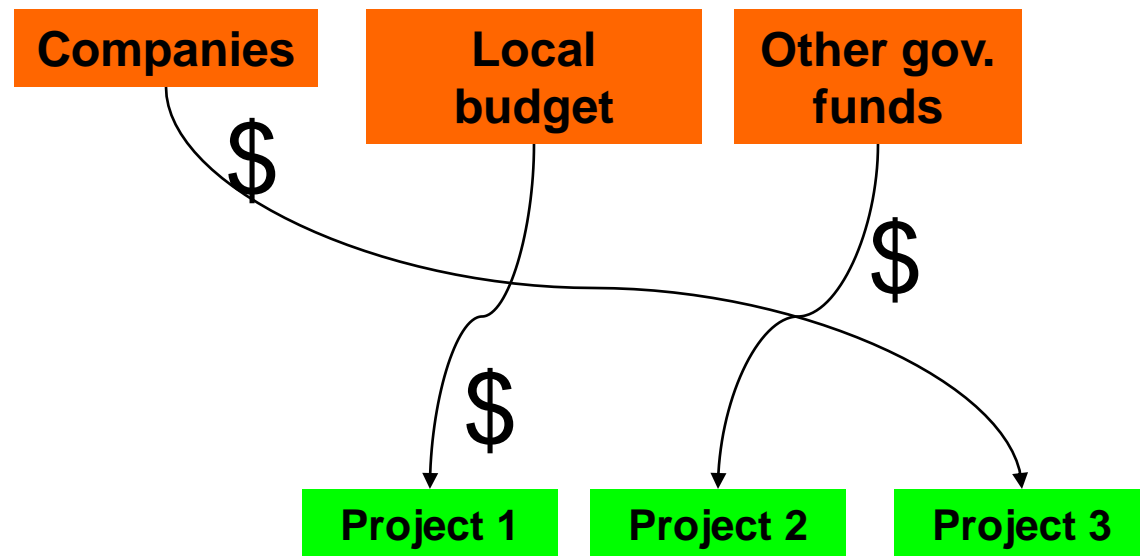
Community-company relations

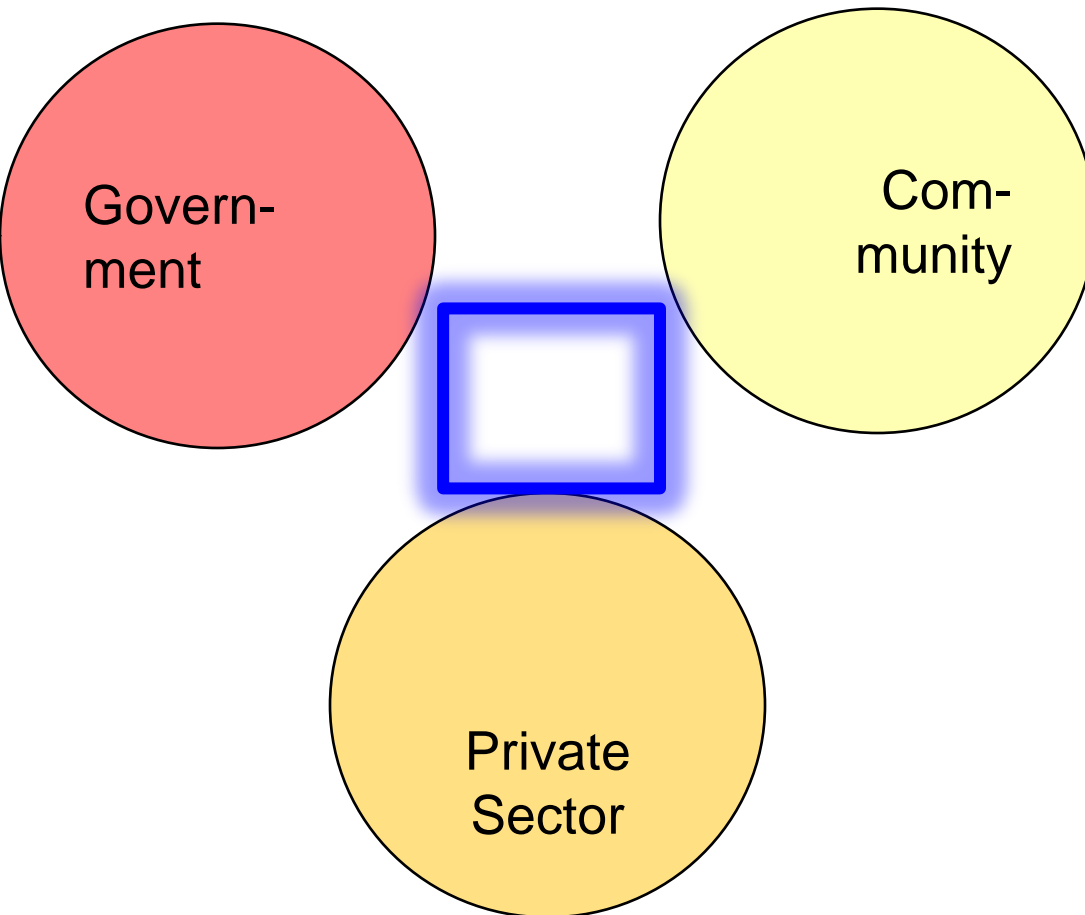


- Institutions at village level are weak
- Lack of rights makes relations with companies conflict-prone
- Unequal power results in low compensation
- Local people often outcompeted by outsiders

CURRENT SITUATION:

- 1) Weak village institutions;
- 2) Low funding from government and companies
- 3) Elite capture within villages
- 4) Investments not strategic





GOVERNANCE

VILLAGES

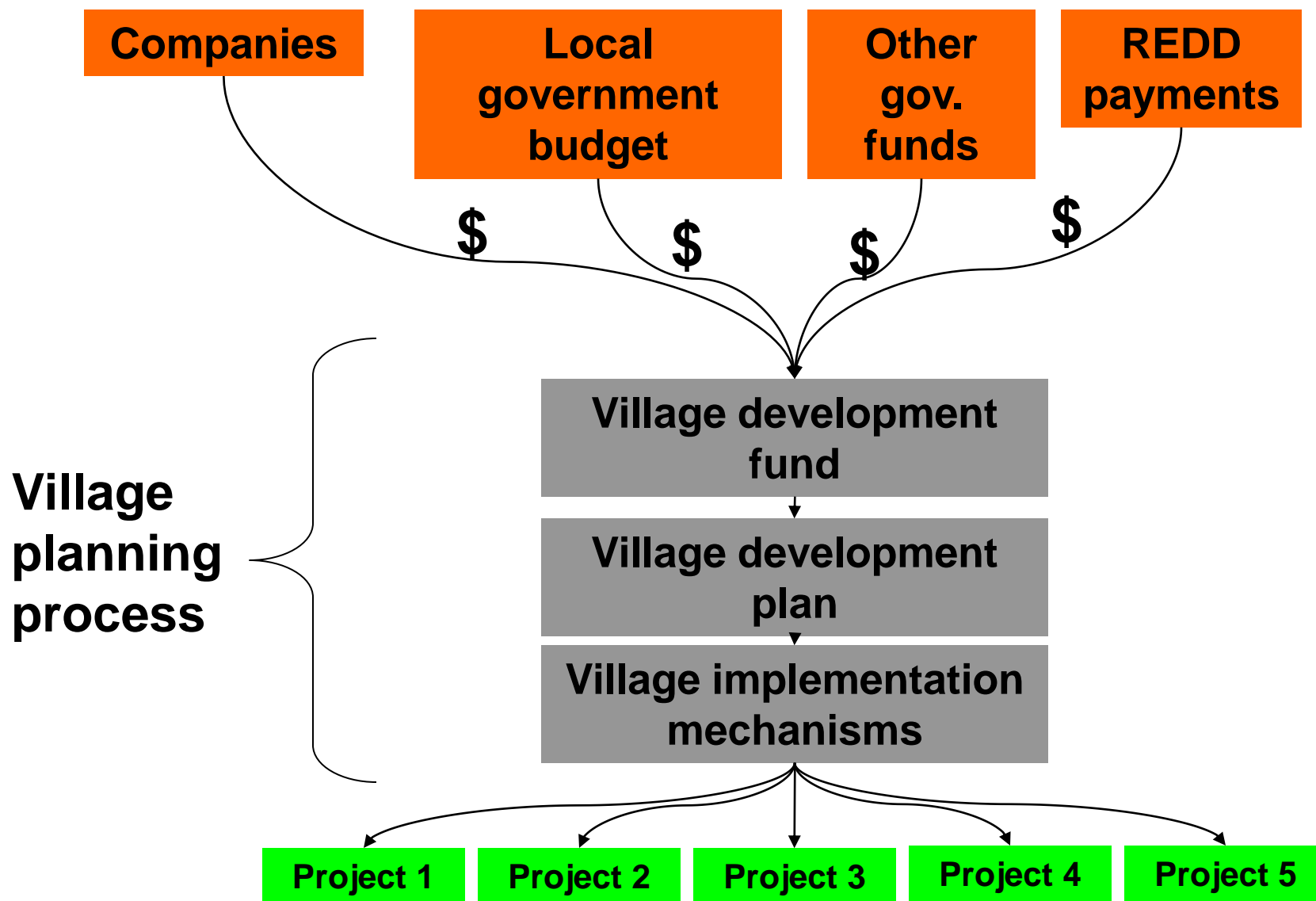
PRIVATE

GOVERNMENT

- ACCESS RIGHTS/
LAND TENURE
- AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION
- POLICY
- SPATIAL PLAN

- Strong village institutions, decision-making processes, and plans
- Increased flow of funding to villages from multiple sources
- Funds used for implementing high-leverage projects
- Transparency and community monitoring of financial management

Desired outcome



OVERALL LESSONS

- Need to present “no regrets” strategies to communities—they should not bear risk of uncertainties of REDD policy
- Many mechanisms exist but need to be operationalized
- Bundling of carbon rights can help avoid problems
- Need to be realistic about what can be achieved in a short time



Thank you

