



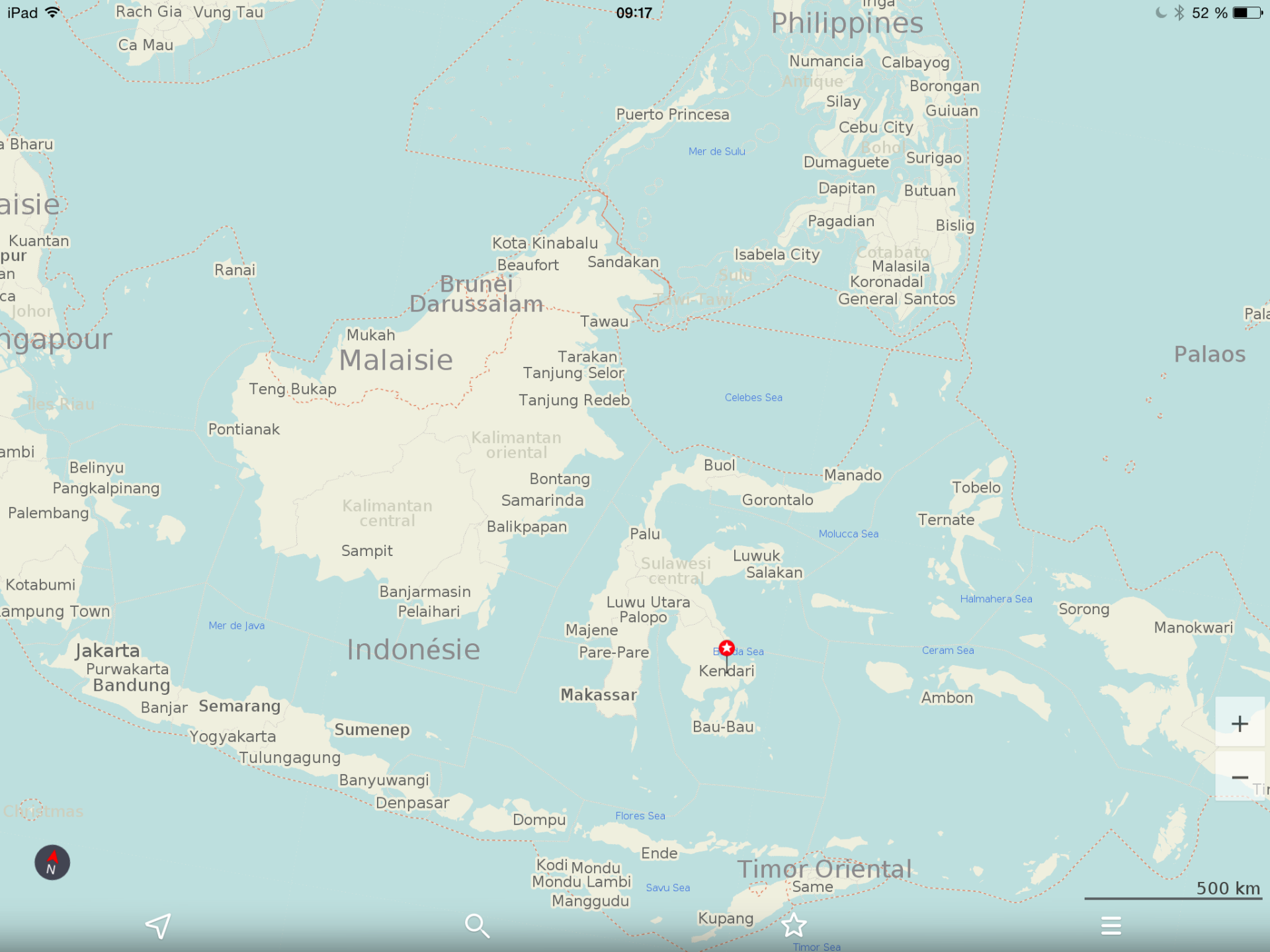
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LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE  
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

# Carbon as a co-benefice of landscape management: Experience from Indonesia

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# Philippines

## Brunei Darussalam

## Malaisie

## Indonésie

## Timor Oriental

## Palaos

## Malaisie

## Singapour

## Jakarta

## Christmas

Numancia Calbayog

Antique Silay Borongan

Cebu City Guiuan

Dumaguete Surigao

Dapitan Butuan

Pagadian Bislig

Isabela City

Cotabato

Malasila

Koronadal

General Santos

Kota Kinabalu

Beaufort Sandakan

Tawau

Tarakan

Tanjung Selor

Tanjung Redeb

Ranai

Mukah

Teng Bukap

Pontianak

Kalimantan oriental

Bontang

Samarinda

Balikpapan

Sampit

Banjarmasin

Pelaihari

Buol

Manado

Gorontalo

Tobelo

Ternate

Palu

Sulawesi central

Luwuk

Salakan

Luwu Utara

Palopo

Majene

Pare-Pare

Makassar

Banda Sea

Kendari

Bau-Bau

Halmahera Sea

Ceram Sea

Ambon

Sorong

Manokwari

Dompu

Flores Sea

Kodi Mondu

Mondulambi

Manggudu

Ende

Savu Sea

Kupang

Same

Timor Sea

500 km



## A case in Indonesia

- Gularaya / South Sulawesi
- A territory of 120 000 ha
- Exposed to illegal logging and forest degradation
- Many actors
- A new State institution coordinates the management;
  - Its name: “forest management unit” or (KPH).
  - Its mandate: development and production of environmental services
- Other institutions rule also the area



# How these territories (KPH) look like?

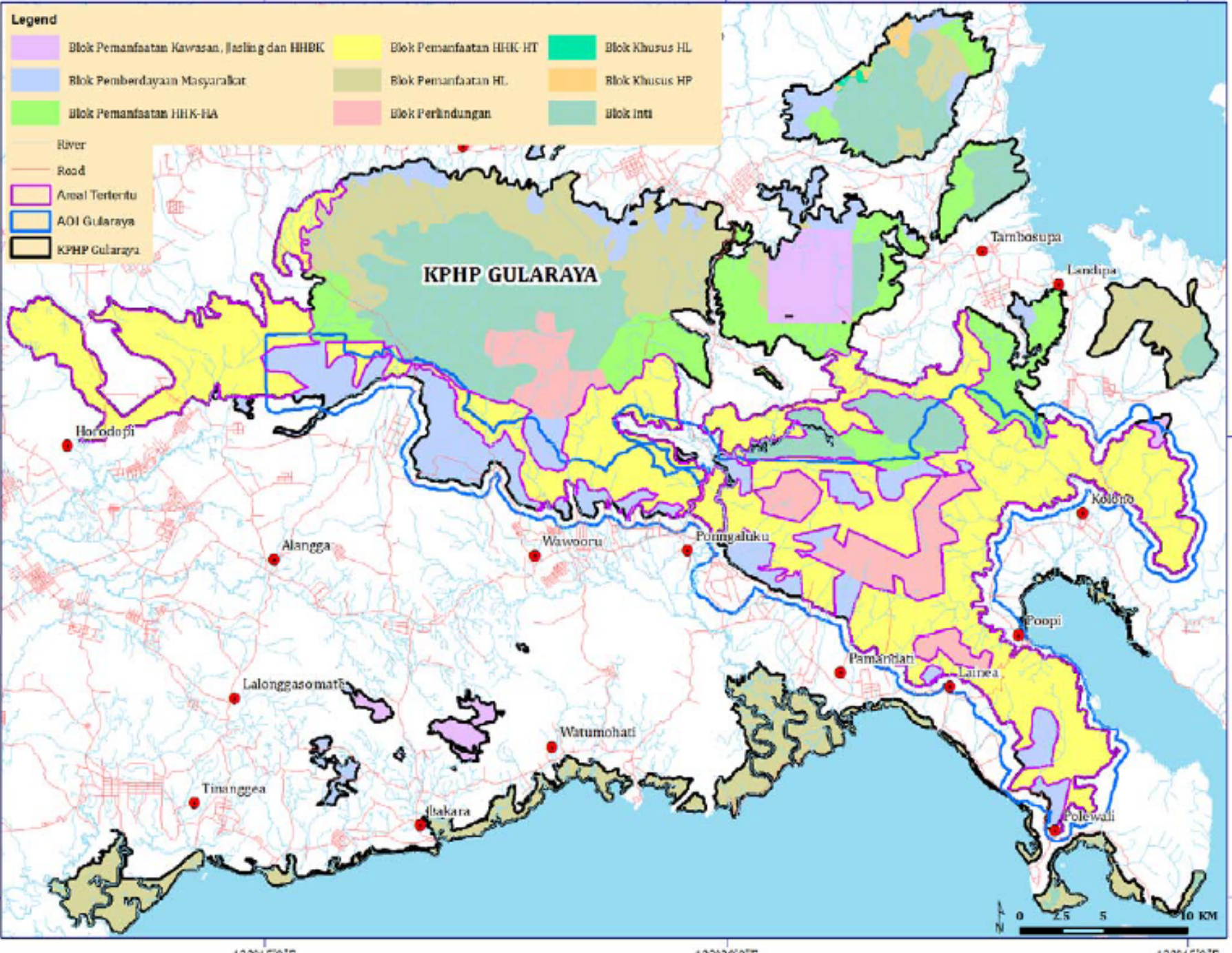
- They are different from place to place
  - Size,
  - Population in and around
  - Resources
- They are multifunctional forest area
- Managed with local actors
- With different kind of ecosystems
- Different kind of land use
- They are managed by professional foresters (certified)
- Managed according to a management plan built with local actors.



122°15'0"E

122°30'0"E

122°45'0"E



4°15'0"S

4°15'0"S

4°30'0"S

4°30'0"S

122°15'0"E

122°30'0"E

122°45'0"E



# What is the forest management plan?

- A land management plan
- A tool for managing the land with local actors and business sectors according to rules
- A process (actors' objectives, analysis of resources and local context, existing rules, identification of main economic engines for local development, synthesis, zoning, planning actions, financing...)
- **A legal instrument**, built with local actors and made to be implemented (subsidiarity)
- This process will lead to a simplification of laws on medium term.
- Central government provides a framework, support the process by producing guidelines and finances but local actors decide what they need.

## KPH Gularaya main economic engines

- 4 500 Ha of plantations already managed by a cooperative, which allocates plots to individuals,
- Another 5 000 ha, which will be allocated to communities
- 10 000 ha of teak to be allocated to a plantation company
- 10 000 ha of bamboos
- Some small logging activities
- Agroforestry
- An hot spring
- Other economic activities: mining small and medium





# What is KPH?

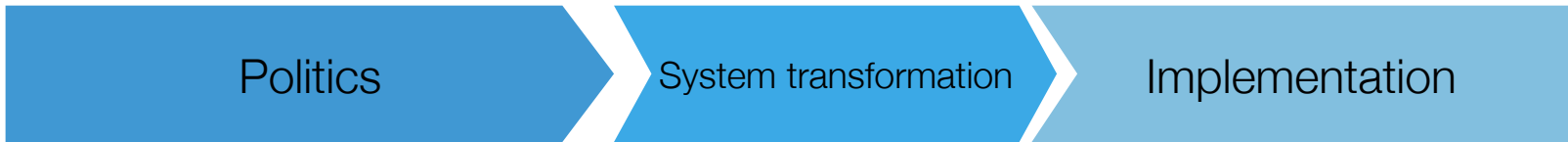
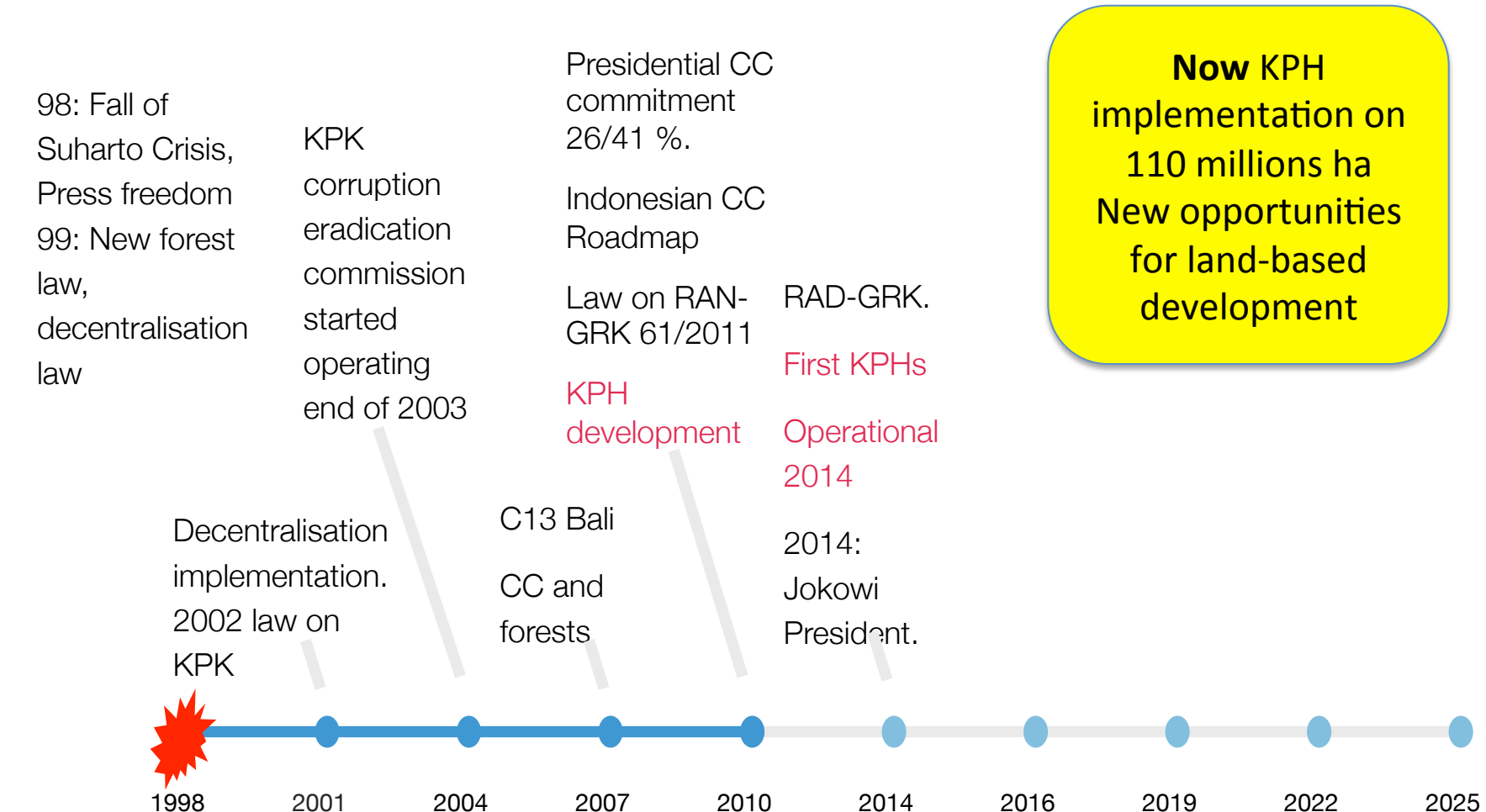
- It is just implementation of land management
- It is not “rocket science”,
- But needs professional and skills to change “habits” and BAU
- Skills are at the moment of short supply
- The development of KPH involves many other reforms and actions:
  - Capacity building
  - Monitoring
  - Coaching
  - Financing
  - Advertising



# KPH will be the main action to move away from BAU

- A major forest policy: it will be 600 KPH on 110 millions ha of permanent forest, including:
  - 77 million ha of Natural forest
  - 30 million ha of non-forest
  - 3 million ha of forest plantation
- So far, 120 KPH has been designed on 17 million ha
  - 20 KPH are operational (4 million ha)
- The priority action for the REDD+ Strategy and NAMA (RAN-GRK)
- A central government commitment “No KPH, no money for the Ministry of forest” (Plan Ministry, 2014)

# Forest governance improvements: a long process



# KPH Institution Impacts on development

- A tool for local development
  - Implementable as rules are made with local actors
  - KPH could work directly with local entities, which drive deforestation to directly reduce their externalities (logging, mining...)
  - Creates security for local actors and investments (all sizes)
  - Will attract finance
  - Good tool to attract green funds
- Development is build through valuation of tangible commodities at local level (rubber, teak, bamboo )

# The management plan: a political instrument

- A means to co-design development with local actors at large scale,
- Central State forest administration has to reform in order to support KPH development, this is on going and is a major move from “BAU”
- State creates security and the conditions for private actors’ investments
- This contributes to rebuild State and the rule of law
- PES can be associated,
- REDD+ and provision of global goods (biodiversity and carbon) are co-benefice of KPH and local development, by construction
- Carbon could be a better indicator of performances for higher levels (Provincial and National)
- Professionalism and capacities on the ground are an issue and grants should be channelled at this level



**Thank you**

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