

PROJECT TITLE	: FAIR, EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE EMISSION REDUCTION FROM LAND USE IN INDONESIA (FESERLUI): SUPPORTING TREE-BASED LIVELIHOODS, TRANSPARENT CARBON ACCOUNTING AND NEGOTIATION SUPPORT FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES, NGO'S AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
PROJECT CONTACT	: SUYANTO
TIMEFRAME	: 2009
FUNDING	: THE DAVID & LUCILE PACKARD FOUNDATION
AMOUNT	: US \$ 250.000
LOCATION	: JAVA, SUMATRA, KALIMANTAN, SULAWESI, AND PAPUA
PARTNERS	: WARSI, AS MAIN NGO PARTNER IN SUMATRA; LOCAL NGOs TO BE DETERMINED BASED ON THE CHOICE OF PILOT AREAS - LOCAL STAKEHOLDER FACILITATION

Indonesia is now known as the country with the highest greenhouse gas emissions from land use and land cover change, with the third highest overall emissions and per capita emissions in between the level of North America and Europe. A 2-year window of enhanced learning was agreed in the Bali Roadmap of December 2007, hopefully leading to international agreements on a comprehensive post-Kyoto regime of emission reductions. Indonesia is a prime target for the international efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD), although a substantial part of the emissions from peatlands will require a broader interpretation of the term 'forest' than is used in the current internationally accepted definition. The high current and recent level of emissions and large diversity of islands, situations and stakeholders provide a specific challenge.

Emissions in Indonesia are at least partly due to overlapping regulations and weak law enforcement, requiring a strengthening of feedback systems between the centre and the regions through government and civil society. A focus on areas with high emission baselines may be 'efficient', but stakeholders who are committed to long-term forest protection may not perceive this as 'fair'. Fair, efficient and sustainable emission reduction in Indonesia will require support for tree-based livelihoods that minimize tradeoffs between rural livelihoods and preservation of carbon (C) stocks. Institutionally, this will require transparent carbon accounting and negotiation support for local communities, NGO's and government agencies.

The project has three specific goals:

1. To support the learning process for local stakeholders in a minimum of 5 representative landscapes of Indonesia in recognizing the value chain involved in market-based incentives for maintaining and increasing terrestrial C stocks, using the "fairness versus efficiency" contrast,
2. To support the systematic analysis of the local forest landscape realities and develop innovative solutions in institutional combination of A/R-CDM and REDD mechanisms in support of landscape-scale livelihood enhancement in selected parts of Indonesia,
3. To support the emergence of checks and balances between national and local stakeholders through transparent C accounting and monitoring that links a network of 'ground-truthing' data to satellite-based observation methods.

As **outcomes** we foresee :

- A network of Indonesian 'learning landscapes' with local stakeholders that are better prepared for active participation in national-level negotiations on REDD and similar mechanisms of C accounting,
- Results on the way stakeholders learn to appreciate the need to balance efficiency as well as fairness in REDD implementation mechanisms that enable design of more effective communication materials,
- Improved versions of the generic appraisal tools for landscape level change in C stocks and the ways financial and other incentives can be constructed.