

Meeting Notes

Governors' Climate and Forests Taskforce Database Workshop

Hotel Mercure Pontianak, West Kalimantan

9-11 June 2011

Meeting opening:

1. GCF National Coordinator
2. GCF Chair
3. West Kalimantan Region Secretary

Session I: Technical Meeting Agenda and discussion on Current Condition of strategies and dynamics associated with climate change and REDD+ programs.

1. How to synchronize SATGAS and other REDD+ bodies
2. How to synchronize Norway projects with National projects
3. What the government need to do to support special organization in province level
4. Building transparency in SATGAS prior to the Brazil visit

Central Kalimantan Update

1. Starting three years ago, Provincial Commission for climate change has been established with the focus on the implementation of REDD+ and encouraging public information.
2. GCF secretariat is needed on each province to enable knowledge transfer and may be supported by NGO.

Further discussion

1. SATGAS REDD+ will end on June 30th 2011 and its continuation will depends on the President decision.
2. What kind of commitments are Central Kalimantan would like to be involved in.
3. How to appreciate the Carbon credit mechanism on national level and how we can develop it on sub-national level
4. How should Central Kalimantan established its Satgas office and mitigation as well as Governor's regulation

Session II: Progress on each province

East Kalimantan

- East Kalimantan is on the level of basic preparation for low carbon growth implementation.
- Low-carbon growth in East Kalimantan acts as a guideline to reduce emissions with high economic growth. The development of low-carbon strategy is the result of detailed analysis and has been implemented throughout East Kalimantan districts.
- One of the major initiatives in low-carbon development strategy is to reduce Co2 emissions by 60% in 2030. Initiatives to reach green growth and emission reducing opportunities have been identified and the framework readiness is the next step for green growth in East Kalimantan. More challenges to face in the future and further analysis needed as well as political support.

Papua

- Papua Forests have been divided into Forestry Concession (HPH), how can the divided Forestry Concession be returned to local government.

- How to build cooperation between Papua and Aceh local governments in a special autonomy
- Currently there are green industry programs such as chocolates, palms, and people's plantation forests which Papua is encouraging for the year 2011-2015
- REDD National Strategies (Stranas) is important to be in the provincial level and a special expert appointed to handle it

Aceh:

- Spatial Plan drafting is still on the process
- PMU formation: preparation for the establishment of a permanent institution that will manage REDD programs
- Carbon Calculation: carbon stock assessment, deforestation assessment, leakage and risks assessments
- Society involvements
- Strengthening the role of community rangers in forest reservation
- Function optimization for conservation response unit
- Region Strategy Drafting for REDD+ will be conducted this year
- Concession evaluation
- Recognition process to customary rights
- PDD ULU MASEN (VCS)

Province Kalimantan Barat:

- In relation to REDD+ West Kalimantan has a strategy based on the Spatial Plan concept. There are 50-60% potential forests to be developed.
- Melawi and Sintang District will be involved in REDD development. With regard to the structure of the field implementation working group mechanism of REDD+ is on the final drafting stage because there still some SKPD that needs to be included in the West Kalimantan REDD+ structure and set forth in Decree of the Governor (SK Gub)
- There are efforts to self finance REDD+ programs. There are private sectors who conducted research in several Finantara II areas. REDD+ in West Kalimantan is very dependent on the spatial plan and the data needed can be obtained in the near future.
- Government concept of REDD have not been introduced to the local communities especially on areas appointed by the government to achieve maximum results such as what kind of REDD incentives needed to gain carbon credit, the kinds of commodities that will be built by the government.

Central Kalimantan

- Central Kalimantan local government have conducted meetings, workshops, seminars and research as well as trials on reducing gas emission and revitalization.

Important points on the meeting

- All progress that has been made by all provinces for REDD should be documented
- Fact sheets and information from all provinces should be researched
- Alignment from Districts to Province
- Overlapping licensing problems
- The need for coordination and communication support between members and the communication with centre secretariat.

- Operational issues in each province
- The need to synergized all REDD members
- How to build people's involvement on REDD issues

Session III: GCF Current and Future Benefits

GCF Current Benefits

Aceh:

1. Enable to enter the American REDD network market
2. An opportunity to strengthen the sub-national network
3. Knowledge on REDD projects and standard developments
4. Leading government initiatives
5. Supporting the national from local sub national
6. Strengthening community or stakeholders involvement
7. Helps G.A in realizing the ideals of sustainable forest through management and/or the welfare of the people.
8. Establish a fair system of carbon markets.
9. Formulate a good method of ARVs.
10. Build method of locally-based FPIC.

Central Kalimantan

1. As an initial foundation to implement development on the environment
2. Being an alternative cooperation development that is supporting as well as benefiting each GCF members
3. Increasing the capacity of GCF members through skill sharing.
4. Broadening the coordination network between province or states

East Kalimantan

1. Encouraging sub-national governments to initiate and contribute in addressing the issues of climate change
2. A means to share knowledge and experiences among members of the GCF to address the issues to climate change
3. A dialogue media with various institutions related to climate change
4. GCF as consolidation forums between governors with extensive forests in Indonesia
5. GCF as a forum for program collaboration, synergy, consolidation and coordination to anticipate global warming on each province

West Kalimantan

1. Understanding the scope of GCF programs GCF
2. Collecting materials related to GCF programs
3. Designing programs in accordance to the GCF programs
4. Coordinating with related parties in the implementations of GCF programs
5. Performing steps to implement the GCF programs
6. The availability of supporting fund for the continuation of GCF programs
7. As an exchange forum of information and strategies related to deforestation and degradation

8. Providing current information about the dynamics and national instruction on reaching agreements or commitment to reduce carbon emission on deforestation and degradation land by 26 %
9. As a tool to know and prepare the frame work and the commitment plan of carbon payment from emitted countries
10. Equalizing perceptions about REDD between provinces that are members to build concepts uniformity in preparing for REDD implementation plan in low carbon development plan.

Papua

1. Another market opportunity for REDD
2. Strategic alignment to national and international REDD organization scheme
3. Development of skill and information and provincial level
4. Building strategic legal framework for PLCD Taskforce licensing authority at provincial level

National Coordinator GCF Indonesia

1. Gaining knowledge from province and network of pioneers from government officer NGO Academies and businesses.
2. Staying update with province development very relevant to link with national REDD+ development with regard to my position as Kemitraan program coordinator of forest and climate governance as technical team in SATGAS REDD+

GCF FUTURE BENEFITS

3. Solution learning from sub-nationals to put words to action.
4. Network for transparency and forest climate governance issue.
5. Research mobilization (Linking provinces and other institutional resources)

Aceh

1. Harmonization with the national initiative in establishing a REDD mechanism.
2. Mutual benefit for society and government as a facility.
3. Collaboration in knowledge and implementation process.
4. Compliance to standards and mechanisms for generating credit.
5. Implementing and operating the scheme which should be realized immediately.
6. Technical standards and procedures that REDD project compliance with ARB-32
7. Assisting GCF members to build the REDD projects.
8. Together to achieve justice in the environmental services business schemes.
9. Help people of Aceh through the equitable REDD.
10. Knowledge transfer among members of GCF on REDD.
11. Building the input from the experience of more developed regions.
12. REDD projects more quickly on togetherness GCF members in building it.

Central Kalimantan

1. Creating a more sustainable environmental governance with prudent utilization
2. Providing added value to the community hence prosperous society
3. Being a forum that supports and bridge interests of developed and developing countries in the environment preservations by taking into account the economic value.
4. Technical Assistant should be given to members of the GCF.
To get expansion financing for regional development.
Capacity building GCF forests and climate-related issues

East Kalimantan

1. GCF to be more instrumental in network building between GCF members and donor nations or carbon market countries
2. GCF to be the source of information or knowledge about climate change adaptation and mitigation for the members and the wider community
3. GCF could open up opportunities for members to training programs related to capacity building related to the REDD program implementation
4. GCF became an institution accepted by all parties

West Kalimantan

1. Commitments from Governments (Districts to Region) to support GCF
2. Sustainable funding support to implement the commitments
3. Building donor support from the GCF
4. GCF should be more proactive in conducting public campaigns on REDD, to multi-party through advertisement so public are aware
5. Need to find the most appropriate terms and slogan to socialize the importance of REDD on the sustainable development
6. GCF need to design a communication strategy for the implementation of FPIC in local communities of REDD location
7. Assisting Communication and coordination with national stakeholders about forests deforestation and degradation
8. Become the centre of information and database in each province in the deforestation and degradation activities
9. Helping provinces by paying carbon according to its independent context
10. As province connective communication and campaign on the international participants.
11. The drive to negotiate with potential carbon buyer

Papua

1. With investors from US/California based for REDD projects in Papua
2. Updated on strategies for REDD programs at national and international level
3. Adoption of skills and information system and implementation at local level
4. Sharing of benefits to local communities in Papuan and governance of sustainability in development of visual resources for the likelihood of indigenous Papuans
5. Lesson learned for REDD projects planning and implementation

Session IV: Knowledge Database Analysis

Introduction to the needs for database and database format.

Presentation file

1. Why do we need the database?
2. Global REDD Overview
3. Element of the database – Part I
4. Element of the Database – Part II

Friday 10th June 2011

California REDD Offsets Working Group up Date

1. GCF main tasks where there are quick and slow movements, where it takes action and reality, progress funding for GCF countries, where Brazil is working hard for funding, database knowledge to understand progress, where the use of database is transparency so everyone know, how to establish and develop market.
2. Sources of funds including Norway and California is one the important option to the market
3. January 1, 2012 the program will begin legally, with possible delays 2-3 months
4. Current structure is 8 %, and 2% from international offsets
5. Rules for offsets should be increased
6. Currently international offsets targeted at community environment, health, people with low incomes, where firms reduce low-income communities will be included in this project.
7. Rules and regulations in legal texts. There should be a contract (legal term) where there is agreement between California, Papua, Aceh and so on
8. Of all the states Brazil is more advanced because there are stakeholders, they clearly know how much money is in and out in the community
9. MOU conducted in three countries to build Technical Group issues much like task 2. Working group will meet this year to help California and other States regarding the regulation of trade offsets
10. We must have political answers than businesses. Working Group will not make a decision, but the state will make a decision. Where the State will make that clear directives to states on what should be done
11. Public comment which will have a recommendation in accordance with GCF task 1, monitoring the MRC, and agreements that are connected. There will be a short document of about 50 pages. Where these are recommendations that will then go into the area.
12. California action that they make investments, we do these recommendations are based on the protocol in which to advance to the State.
13. Early 2013 offset will be traded on our markets.

Annual Meeting Preparation

1. To finalized the materials for the annual meeting
2. Preparing the involvement of media and stakeholders in the meeting
3. Ensuring the Central Kalimantan is prepared for the meeting

Database Update

1. Central Kalimantan has begun completing the database template
2. East Kalimantan has completed and finalized their database
3. Other GCF members will complete and finalize their database within the next two weeks

Moratorium discussion

When a forest land has a potential for logging then the surrounding area became forest area. There are small barriers when our laws are not implemented properly and the land is open by the community with permit given by Bupati on smaller scale. The follow up action is taken through warnings with the tighten autonomy that governor can release warning to Bupati. An overall averment is needed to implement the laws and regulations, meaning the executants and the licensor can be lawfully suit.

There is a dualism of regulation that is being implemented by the government when there should only be one concession rule. For example for a farm or yard there are several permits and license such as Amdal, HGU and likasi. With a large number of permits and license given by Districts and Governors such as farming, forest use leasing recommendation, and forest release. Peat land area has a special regulation from the Agricultural Minister regarding the use of peat land especially for the development of oil palm plantation.

In Papua there is almost zero deforestation rate, however seeing the current activities deforestation may increased rapidly. Not only incentives or compensation is needed for the good people, but also punishment for the bad. The Moratorium is the right moment and chance to encourage parties who have received their land use permits but have no progress.

In Berau the moratorium is seen to be too little to safe the forest because the forest with less critical conditional could also be included in the moratorium. For example in Central Kalimantan the area affected by the moratorium is peat land on the southern where rehabilitation is not working. The moratorium may be effective, but the effort for environmental protection will not be effective.

It can be seen that in many different areas there are controlled lands which has not been utilized effectively. The people's lands are dominated by parties who are destroying it. Permits are given to the community to make use of the land for livelihood. However it could be dangerous if the permit is being passed onto irresponsible parties.

The current Moratorium has no solid functions. Rules and regulations are needed from the government because currently licensing is given at different level. Taskforce full members decided to provide research or statements that are concerns of forest provinces to the President with carbon copy (cc) also send to the Forest or Environment Ministry.

GCFT Sepakati Turunkan Emisi 26 Persen

Minggu, 12 Juni 2011

Terkait

- [Indonesia-Jerman Kerja Sama Turunkan Emisi](#)
- [Kontribusi Hutan Penting bagi Kehidupan](#)
- [Perlu Solusi Atasi Kerusakan Hutan](#)

Pelaksanaan rapat teknis Governor's Climate and Forest Task Force (GCFT) Indonesia, 9 - 11 Juni 2011 di Kalbar, bersepakat menurunkan emisi karbon hingga 26 persen dari Business as Usual (BaU). Hasil rapat, juga menyiapkan beberapa komitmen lanjutan dari lima provinsi sebagai provinsi memiliki hutan di Indonesia.

"Rapat teknis juga menghasilkan secara bersama-sama akan memberikan masukan konstruktif yang diperlukan. Agar pelaksanaan Inpres Nomor 10 Tahun 2011 tentang moratorium hutan alam dan gambut dapat ditindaklanjuti dengan peraturan teknis yang mengikat dan mampu diimplementasikan," kata Koordinator GCFT Indonesia, Afi Mahaningtias, di Pontianak, kemarin.

Rapat teknis menurutnya, sebagai upaya mensinergikan persiapan dan rencana tindak lanjut Indonesia sebagai host pertemuan GCFT, September 2011 di, Palangkaraya (Kalteng).

Sementara, GCFT Advisor, Anthony Brunello menyatakan, dengan terbentuknya GCFT sejak 2008 lalu yang diprakarsai oleh Gubernur California, ketika itu dijabat Arnold Schwarzenegge ini, juga melibatkan langsung masyarakat setempat.

"Sehingga mereka tahu apa yang harus dilakukan untuk menjaga bumi. Tentunya dengan pelaksanaan yang transparan serta terbuka dari seluruh anggota GCFT," katanya.

Anthony Brunello menyatakan, sejak GCFT didirikan, khususnya di California, masyarakat di sana lebih cermat dan kritis menyikapi perubahan iklim yang terjadi.

"Khususnya yang diakibatkan dari emisi karbon," ujarnya.

<http://kalbar-online.com/news/metropolitan/gcft-sepakati-turunkan-emisi-26-persen>

6 Provinsi Antisipasi Perubahan Iklim

Oleh Odie Krisno

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PONTIANAK: Kalimantan Barat bersama 5 provinsi lainnya tengah menggali informasi dan melakukan pertemuan teknis di setiap sektor untuk menyempurnakan dan melengkapi database seluruh anggota Gugus Tugas Gubernur untuk Perubahan Iklim dan Kehutanan.

Ke-5 provinsi lainnya tersebut yakni Papua, Papua Barat, Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Kalimantan Timur dan Kalimantan Tengah.

Gugus Tugas Gubernur untuk Perubahan Iklim dan Kehutanan (Governor's Climate and Forest Taskforce/GCFT) ini merupakan mitra dari 16 pemerintah daerah (pemda) dari 5 negara yakni, Indonesia, Amerika Serikat, Brasil, Meksiko dan Nigeria. GCFT terbentuk sejak digagas pada pertemuan Puncak Perubahan Iklim Para Gubernur di Los Angeles, Amerika Serikat pada 2008.

"Program bersama 5 provinsi di Indonesia yang memiliki hutan terluas ini untuk mengatasi perubahan iklim, juga sangat tergantung hasil konsesus ini, serta peran GCFT," ujar Avi Mahaningtyas, Chief of Cluster, Environment and Economic Governance, kepada Bisnis, akhir pekan ini.

Avi menegaskan hasil dari data base GCFT 5 provinsi itu, diharapkan bisa menurunkan emisi karbon 26% pada 2020.

"Tidak hanya dapat menurunkan emisi 14% dari sektor hutan dan lahan, tetapi juga dari sektor energi bisa diturunkan sampai 6%," imbuhnya.

Menurut Avi, dari hasil pertemuan yang telah berlangsung di Pontianak pada 9-11 Juni, dan berlanjut September 2011 di Palangkaraya diharapkan dapat menyukseskan komitmen dan mendukung kebijakan pemerintah menurunkan emisi karbon hingga 26%. (api)

<http://www.bisnis.com/ekonomi/makro/26920-6-provinsi-antisipasi-perubahan-iklim>

Kalbar Tuan Rumah GCTF
Sabtu, 11 Juni 2011 21:57 WIBShare |

PONTIANAK, Tribunpontianak.co.id - Koordinator nasional gugusan tugas gubernur untuk perubahan iklim dan kehutanan atau Governors Climate and Forest Task Force (GCTF) Avi Mahaningtyas menyatakan, Indonesia menjadi penyumbang emisi terbesar ketiga di dunia. Penyebabnya, kebakaran hutan dan pola pengalihan lahan. Ini disampaikan Avi saat jumpa pers, di Hotel Mercure, Sabtu (11/6).

Untuk menekan tingginya emisi di Indonesia tersebut, GCTF selaku mitra pemerintah mengadakan pertemuan teknis di Kalbar. Kalbar merupakan satu di antara enam anggota GCTF Indonesia.

Terpilihnya Kalbar sebagai tempat pelaksanaan rapat teknis GCTF merupakan tindak lanjut dari hasil pertemuan teknis di Jakarta sebelumnya. Saat itu, Kalbar ditunjuk oleh seluruh anggota GCTF.

"Tujuan kita adalah mendorong pelaksanaan Inpres Nomor 10 Tahun 2011 Tentang Moratorium Hutan Alam dan Gambut dapat ditindaklanjuti dengan peraturan teknis yang mengikat dan mampu diimplementasikan oleh semua provinsi, khususnya 9 provinsi berhutan di antaranya di Kalbar," ujar Avi.

Project Coordinator Oedes GCTF, Yosef Lejo mengatakan, saat ini untuk di wilayah Kalbar sedang dalam proses pengumpulan data.

Menurutnya, jika pengumpulan data telah rampung, informasi tersebut akan dibawa ke Colorado, Amerika Serikat, sebagai bahan informasi secara internasional mengenai kondisi lingkungan dan hutan yang ada di Indonesia khususnya di Kalbar.

Ia berharap, pertemuan teknis di wilayah Kalbar bisa membangun upaya untuk menyiapkan beberapa komitmen lanjutan dari lima provinsi lainnya untuk sama-sama menindaklanjuti dan mensukseskan kebijakan pemerintah Indonesia untuk menurunkan emisi karbon sebesar 26 persen.

"Dibandingkan anggota GCTF lainnya di Indonesia, Kalbar masih ketinggalan. Target kita sampai 15 Juni ini semua data bisa rampung dan akan dikirim ke Colorado. Informasi ini bisa menjadi bahan pertimbangan Pemda untuk memberikan ruang hutan dan masyarakat di sekitar hutan agar tetap sejahtera," pungkasnya.

Penulis : Galih Priatmojo
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