Decarbonization on small scale:
Lesson learnt with community through *Multistakeholder Processes*: A long way to Self Implementation of REDD+ at Air Lanang Social forest Program, Rejang Lebong, BENGKULU

Agus Susatya Ph.D

satya1812@yahoo.com

Dept of Forestry, University of Bengkulu

Regional Sumatra Coordinator

Indonesian Networks on Climate Change and Forestry (APIK Indonesia)

Approach to mitigate the impacts of climate change on human life still relies on the success of landuse to do sequestration atmospheric carbon and to reduce carbon emission. Decarbonization is a way to keep carbon in immobilized forms in using different methods according to different social, economic, and the advancement of technology of a country. Unlike developed countries, any attempt to introduce mitigation program on climate change, one has to include economic aspects on the program. Social foresty program at Air Lanang, Bengkulu was initially aimed to rehabilitate protection forest, which has been illegally converted into coffee plantation, through agroforestry with enrichment of existing condition with multipurposes trees . However, the result of the program was not as good as expected. Air Lanang Area was within Ulu Musi Watershed Area, and s a part of large social forestry program supported by JICA in early 2000. The last five years, we tried to help the Air Lanang community to refresh the program with different methods with limited funds. We used multi stakeholder partnership (MSP) approach including rich picture, stakeholder and scenario analysis, road map, to carry out the methods. The basic idea of MSP was to facilitate the community to aware human's welfare was defined by quality of environments, and to increase the participation of the program. We adopted REDD+ approach to encrich carbon reserve, to reduce carbon emission, to restore hydrology, and to increase the community's welfare. Through time, it was rather difficult to run the approach initially not only because of limited fund, but also it was hard ask cooffee growers to join the programs. We learnt from the interaction with community that using the REDD+ related terminologies would likely end up to the reluctance of the coffea growers to join to the programs. To

gain their trusts, we abandoned the terminologies, and used jargons, which was understood by the growers. In order to the program was succesful, we used posperity or economic approach first, then was followed by ecological approach. We with long discussion with coffee growers finally decided to enrich the area with nutmeg trees which have highly economic values and were able to sequestration carbon well. Because of positive responses from the farmers, then we carried out community capacity buildings through nutmeg nursery trainings. The positive results of these programs was shown by their abilities to establish nursery, and to produce nutmeg seedlings, and generate household incomes. From ecological aspects we succesful introduced so called Tree card, which contained the number of trees for each farmers. We are right know mapping of each trees with GPS. Both tree card and tree mapping will be further developed into Tree Information System (TIS). The heart of TIS was to make the data for land based or land use management measurable, acountable, and transparant for carbon accounting as well as for estimating environmental services. The program has been in an initial stage for a long way to perfect implementation of REDD+. We do not expect to be allways succcesful, but any failures were considered as steps to do a better approach.