



# KALIMANTAN FORESTS AND CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP

## Overview

If the global community is to solve the challenge of climate change, we need to make the most of every available opportunity. Tackling deforestation and forest degradation is one of the most important opportunities we have. At the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations in Bali in December 2007, countries agreed to work toward including reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, or REDD+, in a post-2012 global climate change agreement. Countries were also encouraged to undertake demonstration activities to develop and trial practical approaches to REDD+.

Indonesia and Australia share a strong commitment to REDD+. We are working collaboratively to support the development of an effective approach to REDD+ under the UNFCCC. A key focus of the Indonesia - Australia Forest Carbon Partnership is taking early action to reduce emissions from forests through practical on-ground activities.

## Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership

The Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership is one of the most advanced large-scale REDD+ demonstration activities in Indonesia. Through our Partnership, Indonesia and Australia are aiming to support and inform international negotiations on REDD+ under the UNFCCC by showing how REDD+ can work in practice. This demonstration activity is being implemented in an area of forested and degraded tropical peatlands in Central Kalimantan.

The Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and demonstrate an equitable and effective approach to REDD+ by developing:

- Measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation;
- Approaches to forest carbon measurement, linked with Indonesia's national systems;
- Incentive based payments for forest-dependent communities in Central Kalimantan; and
- Institutional and governance arrangements for REDD+ activities.

## Site Information:

Indonesia contains around half of the world's tropical peatlands, with large tracts in Kalimantan. Activities under the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership are initially focusing on a peat dome covering 120,000 hectares of forested and degraded peatland in Central Kalimantan. Finding ways to manage peatlands sustainably is a key challenge for climate change mitigation in Indonesia, and this practical demonstration activity is making an important contribution to this work.

In the northern half of the site, intact peat swamp forest provides important environmental services, including maintaining and storing carbon in the forest and the underlying peat soil. The southern half of the project area is largely degraded peat forest, following large scale clearance of forests and drainage of peatlands through the construction of a network of canals in the 1990s to support a rice cultivation project, which was ultimately unsuccessful.



*Photo: Courtesy of Renee Stephens*



centives will initially be tied to performance indicators, such as a reduced incidence of fire, and later to verified reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Institutional and governance arrangements for REDD activities:**

As part of this demonstration activity, approaches to the management of practical REDD+ activities are being developed. A key objective is to integrate REDD+ into planning and governance at the province, district and community levels by building technical capacity and supporting the development of management institutions and legal frameworks. Relevant national, district and provincial authorities are closely involved in this process to ensure full compliance and the successful integration of activities. Consultation with key stakeholders, including forest-dependent communities, is central to this process.



*Photo: Courtesy of Martin Hardiono*