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Perencanaan penggunaan lahan untuk
pembangunan rendah emisi

Luwes

Land-use planning for low-emission
development strategies



Dari Redaksi

Editor's notes

Sebagai upaya mendukung target penurunan emisi nasional, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) bersama konsorsium mitranya menggawangi sejumlah proyek yang bertujuan untuk membangun perencanaan tata guna lahan yang baik sebagai solusi penting dalam mewujudkan pembangunan yang rendah emisi.

Proyek pertama yaitu *"Participatory Monitoring by Civil Society of Land-use Planning for Low-emissions Development Strategies (ParCiMon)"*, dilaksanakan sejak Januari 2013 dan berlangsung hingga Desember 2017. Proyek ini didanai oleh Uni Eropa dan dilaksanakan oleh ICRAF bersama sejumlah mitra yakni Gugus Kerja Pembangunan Rendah Emisi di Papua (PLCD-TF), Yayasan Konservasi dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Papua (YKPM), Yayasan Lingkungan Hidup Irian Jaya (YALI Papua) dan Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Brawijaya. Papua menjadi fokus utama proyek ini yang dipusatkan di tiga kabupaten yakni Jayapura, Jayawijaya, dan Merauke. Melalui ParCiMon, kami berupaya membangun kapasitas teknis dan kelembagaan masyarakat sipil dalam proses perencanaan, pemantauan, dan evaluasi pembangunan rendah emisi berbasis lahan. Untuk mendukung kesiapan teknis, sebuah perangkat yaitu "Land-use Planning for low-emissions development strategies (LUWES)" telah kami kembangkan dan perkenalkan kepada para pemangku kepentingan kunci di tingkat daerah yang tergabung dalam Kelompok Kerja Inisiatif Pembangunan Rendah Emisi (Pokja IPRE).

Proyek kedua yaitu *"Locally Appropriate Mitigation Action in Indonesia (LAMA-I)"*. Proyek ini digiatkan di tiga kabupaten yang sama dengan lokasi kerja ParCiMon di Papua serta tiga kabupaten di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan yakni Musi Rawas,



To support the national emission reduction target, the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) in collaboration with various partners has initiated a number of projects to help promote better land-use planning as an important step towards low-emissions development.

The first is "Participatory Monitoring by civil society of land-use planning for low-emissions development strategies" (ParCiMon), which was established in January 2013 and will run until December 2017. It is funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by ICRAF in close collaboration with the Papua Low Carbon Development Task Force (PLCD-TF), Brawijaya University, Papua Conservation and People Empowerment Foundation (YKPM), and Papua Environmental Foundation (YALI). Papua province is the main focus of ParCiMon, targeting in three pilot districts, namely Jayapura, Jayawijaya and Merauke. Through ParCiMon, we are striving to build technical and organizational capacities amongst civil society groups in the planning, monitoring and evaluation process of low-emissions development in the land-based sector. To support the technical aspects, a methodological tool called "Land-use planning for low-emissions development strategies (LUWES)" has been developed and promoted to various local key stakeholders who are members of multi-stakeholder working groups for low-emission development initiative.

Banyuasin, dan Musi Banyuasin. Didanai oleh Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) dan dilaksanakan oleh konsorsium mitra World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) bersama dengan Deutsche Gesellschaft Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), serta Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in Southeast Asia and Pacific (CCROM), LAMA-I berupaya membangun kapasitas pemerintah daerah dalam mengembangkan strategi penurunan emisi dari sektor lahan yang menjamin pertumbuhan ekonomi sebagai bagian dari rencana aksi mitigasi nasional. Metodologi "*Land-use Planning for Multiple Environment Services* (LUMENS)" yang merupakan pengembangan dari LUWES menjadi perangkat utama yang diperkenalkan kepada kelompok pemerintah daerah yang menjadi target LAMA-I. LUMENS tidak hanya mencakup stok karbon tetapi juga menggandeng aspek jasa lingkungan lainnya yaitu kualitas Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS), keanekaragaman hayati, serta aspek penghidupan ekonomi lokal yang berkelanjutan.

News bulletin yang terbit setiap enam bulan ini memuat beragam cerita dan pembelajaran dari lapangan yang kami harapkan tidak hanya menjadi inspirasi bagi para pembaca publikasi ini, tetapi juga sebagai media refleksi kami yang dapat kami gunakan untuk menyiapkan amunisi yang lebih matang lagi bagi penyempurnaan program-program kami di masa datang demi terwujudnya pembangunan rendah emisi yang kita dambakan bersama.

Selamat membaca

Salam lestari

Additionally, the second project called "Locally Appropriate Mitigation Action in Indonesia" (LAMA-I), focuses on those three ParCiMon pilot districts in Papua as well as three other districts in South Sumatra province namely Musi Rawas, Banyuasin and Musi Banyuasin. Funded by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and implemented by ICRAF, Deutsche Gesellschaft Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and the Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in Southeast Asia and Pacific (CCROM), LAMA-I works to strengthen the capacities of local government at district level for reducing land-based emissions and greening the economy through low-emissions development policy that contributes to nationally-appropriate mitigation actions. The methodology used is the revised-version of LUWES called "Land-use planning for development with multiple environmental services" (LUMENS) covering extra elements: adaption to climate change, impacts on local climate, maintenance of watersheds and ecological buffers, and sustainable rural livelihoods.

The news bulletin published every six month features a number of stories from our working sites generated from a series of learning experiences. We expect that they will not only serve as the source of inspirations to the readers, but also serve as reflective media, so that we can garner more fruitful lessons that can be used to develop our future programs, for the benefit of the environment and all Earth's inhabitants.

Happy reading

Regards

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Sinergi kelompok kerja multipihak untuk pembangunan rendah emisi Papua

Multi-stakeholder working groups foster
low-emissions development in Papua





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Pada Februari 2014, program *Participatory Monitoring by Civil Society of Land-use Planning for Low-emissions Development Strategies* (ParCiMon) menggelar serangkaian kegiatan lokakarya latih selama dua minggu, sejak Senin (10/2) hingga Jumat (21/2). Proyek yang didanai oleh Uni Eropa dan dilaksanakan oleh konsorsium mitra antara World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) dengan Gugus Kerja Pembangunan Rendah Emisi Papua (PLCD-TF), Yayasan Konservasi dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Papua (YKPM), Yayasan Lingkungan Hidup Irian Jaya (YALI Papua), dan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Brawijaya ini digiatkan di tiga kabupaten di Provinsi Papua yakni Jayapura, Jayawijaya, dan Merauke.

Sebagai upaya untuk mendorong partisipasi aktif para pemangku kepentingan lokal, kelompok kerja multipihak telah dibentuk di tiga kabupaten tersebut yang diberi nama "Kelompok Kerja Inisiatif Pembangunan Rendah Emisi (Pokja IPRE)." Pokja IPRE secara garis besar terbagi menjadi

In February 2014, the European Union-funded *Participatory Monitoring by Civil Society of Land-use Planning for Low-emissions Development Strategies* (ParCiMon) project implemented by the World Agroforestry Centre in collaboration with the Papua Low Carbon Development Task Force (PLCD-TF), Brawijaya University, Papua Conservation and People Empowerment Foundation (YKPM), and Papua Environmental Foundation (YALI) organized a series of training activities for working groups in the three districts of Jayapura, Jayawijaya, and Merauke.

To ensure active participation amongst various key local stakeholders, working groups have been established in those three districts. The working groups serve two functions: 1) the planning groups are responsible for producing a set of strategic land-use plans for low-emission development; and 2) the monitoring and evaluation groups ensure that the planning and implementation processes are on the right track.



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dua kelompok berdasarkan fungsinya, yaitu 1) kelompok perencanaan yang berperan dalam menyusun strategi perencanaan penggunaan lahan dalam upaya pembangunan rendah emisi; 2) kelompok yang memantau dan mengevaluasi siklus perencanaan pembangunan rendah emisi di sektor berbasis lahan.

Perangkat yang dikembangkan ICRAF yakni “Land-use planning for low-emissions development strategies (LUWES)” telah diperkenalkan ke Pokja melalui serangkaian pelatihan. Dengan menggunakan perangkat tersebut, kelompok perencanaan memproyeksikan skenario pembangunan rendah emisi lalu menyusun strategi implementasinya. Sementara itu, kelompok pemantauan dan evaluasi membangun sistem dengan terlebih dahulu memetakan prinsip, kriteria, dan indikator yang mencakup penggunaan lahan, ekonomi hijau, dan jasa lingkungan (stok karbon, hidrologi, dan keanekaragamanhayati).

Untuk memastikan konteks lokal terintegrasi dalam sistem pemantauan dan evaluasi, Pokja yang difasilitasi ICRAF mengadakan *Focus Group Discussions* bersama masyarakat lokal di sejumlah desa percontohan. Kegiatan ini dilakukan untuk mengumpulkan beragam data, seperti informasi keanekaragamanhayati setempat, pola sebarannya, serta pemanfaatannya. Tidak hanya itu, kegiatan latih lapang juga diselenggarakan di tiap desa percontohan. Kelompok pemantauan dan evaluasi dilatih untuk menghitung stok karbon menggunakan metodologi sederhana serta memantau kualitas air. Ke depannya diharapkan Pokja dapat menularkan pengetahuan dan keahliannya kepada kelompok masyarakat lokal lainnya.



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The methodology that ICRAF developed for land-use planning for low-emissions development strategies (LUWES) has been introduced to members of the working groups. The planning groups have been learning to create scenarios of low-emissions development using land-based data from their districts and then producing a set of implementation strategies. Meanwhile, the monitoring and evaluation groups have built systems by first mapping the principles, criteria, and indicators for land-use planning, green economy, and environmental services (including carbon stocks, hydrology, and biodiversity).

To ensure the local context has been properly accommodated in the monitoring and evaluation system, the groups held focus-group discussions with the local communities in each test village to gather various data, such as information about local biodiversity, its distribution pattern, and the use of natural resources. The monitoring and evaluation working groups were also trained to estimate carbon stocks in trees using a simple methodology and to monitor the quality of water. In the long run, it is expected that the working groups will be able to transfer their skills and knowledge to local residents.

Menguatkan nilai kearifan lokal dalam rencana pembangunan rendah emisi

Reaffirming local knowledge towards low-emission development



Sejak ratusan tahun yang lalu, masyarakat adat Deponsero Utara (wilayah adat yang meliputi desa Wambena, Dormena, dan Yepase, serta desa lainnya di sekitar wilayah cagar alam Cyclop, Kabupaten Jayapura, Papua) telah mengenal sejumlah aturan adat yang berlaku turun-temurun untuk melindungi alamnya. Ada wilayah yang dilindungi dimana masyarakat lokal tidak diperkenankan untuk menebang pohon; ada pula wilayah yang diperuntukkan untuk zona pemanfaatan dan dikelola bersama-sama oleh masyarakat secara berkelanjutan.

Di wilayah dekat sungai misalnya, nenek moyang mereka sejak dahulu telah terbiasa memanam pohon serta melarang segala bentuk aktivitas penebangan. Mereka meyakini bahwa pohon berguna untuk menjaga kualitas air sekaligus mencegah erosi. Tidak hanya itu, mereka juga memiliki tempat keramat yang dilindungi. Hal unik lainnya yang menjadi bagian dari kearifan lokal masyarakat Deponsero Utara adalah keberadaan buah "saweng" di tepi sungai yang diyakini menjadi penanda akan terjadinya banjir bandang.

Namun ironisnya, perlahan nilai kearifan lokal terancam punah. Tokoh masyarakat adat desa Wambena, Yehuda Demetouw mengemukakan,

The people of North Deponsero, which is a customary area comprising Wambena, Dormena, and Yepase and other villages around the Cyclop Nature Reserve in Jayapura district in Papua, have rules for protecting nature that have been in place for hundreds of years. They categorize the area where they live into different zones for conservation, and supporting the people's needs. The chief of North Deponsero Customary Council, Amos Soumilena, said that the land-use system had been agreed upon many generations ago and implemented through a set of customary rules that applies to the present day. There are areas designated as 'protected', where local communities are not allowed to cut trees; and there are another areas where the resources are managed sustainably.

For example, near the river, their ancestors had planted trees and forbidden anyone from felling them. They believed that trees were important to protect the river and prevent erosion. In addition, they also identified sacred places that needed to be fully protected from any destructive human activities. Another unique feature of their local knowledge is they believed that the nature could give sign for an early disaster warning. For instance, the appearance of certain fruit near the river could tell them that the flash flood was about to occur.



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pembangunan jalan di sekitar desa Wambena telah merusak tempat keramat mereka. Tidak hanya itu, aktivitas penebangan pohon juga kerap dilakukan oleh sekelompok masyarakat di sekitar desa itu. Akibatnya, banjir menjadi bencana langganan di Wambena sejak beberapa tahun lalu.

Program Participatory Monitoring by Civil Society of Land-use Planning for Low-emissions Development Strategies (ParCiMon) berupaya untuk mengintegrasikan kearifan lokal ke dalam strategi pembangunan yang rendah emisi dari sektor lahan. Melalui ParCiMon, kearifan lokal dipadukan dengan ilmu pengetahuan melalui program pembangunan kapasitas teknis dan kelembagaan di tingkat daerah.

Kelompok masyarakat adat, pemerintah, dan pemangku kepentingan lokal lainnya yang tergabung dalam Pokja Inisiatif Pembangunan Rendah Emisi memperoleh pelatihan untuk mendata jasa lingkungan dengan menggunakan metodologi sederhana. Dengan berbekal kapasitas teknis yang matang, Pokja ini diharapkan mampu menyediakan kumpulan data ilmiah yang berfungsi untuk melengkapi sekaligus memperkuat nilai kearifan lokal tersebut.

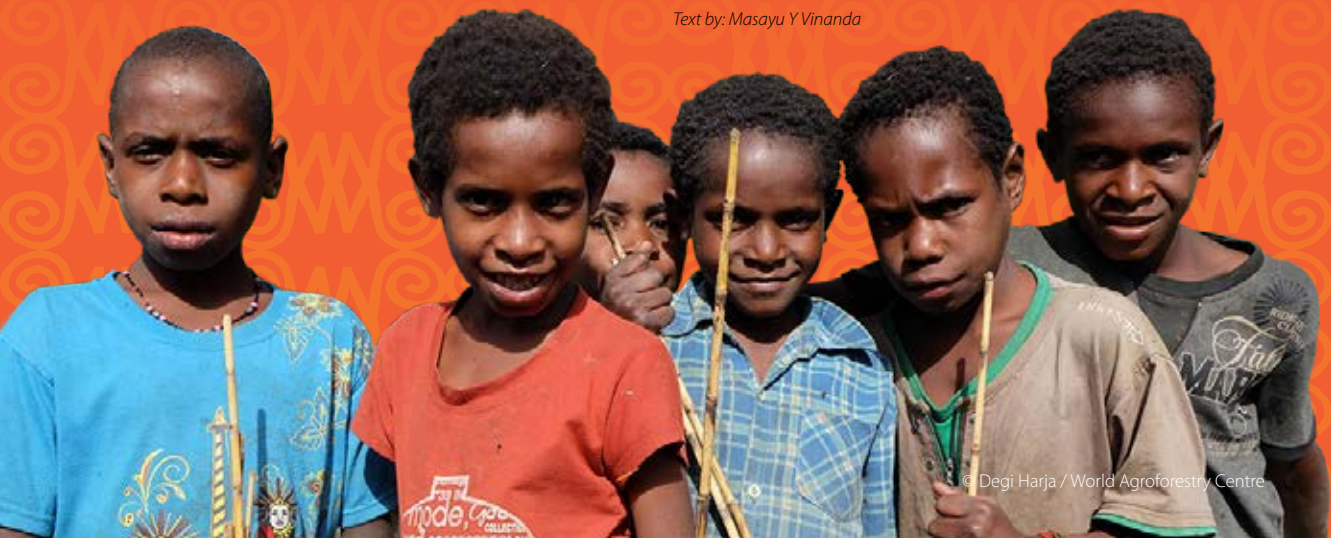
However, this local wisdom has started to be ignored. According to Yehuda Demetouw, a resident of Wambena village, road construction in Wambena

has damaged their sacred area and felling trees close to the river by a group of locals has led to frequent floods in their village in the last few years. He believed that there was an urgent need to reaffirm local customary rules amongst the villagers themselves as well as to have them acknowledged at district and provincial levels.

Participatory Monitoring by Civil Society of Land-use Planning for Low-emissions Development Strategies (ParCiMon) project promotes the integration of these kinds of local knowledge into development strategies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the land-use sector.

ParCiMon aims to integrate local knowledge with science and focuses on building the capacity of civil society, and government, to plan, monitor and evaluate such strategies. A lot of emphasis is placed on strengthening the technical and organizational capacities amongst group of local stakeholders so they can actively participate in the development of their region. With more advanced technical capacity now being built in the group, it is expected that they will be able to provide scientific data that can complement, and help articulate, the importance of local wisdom.

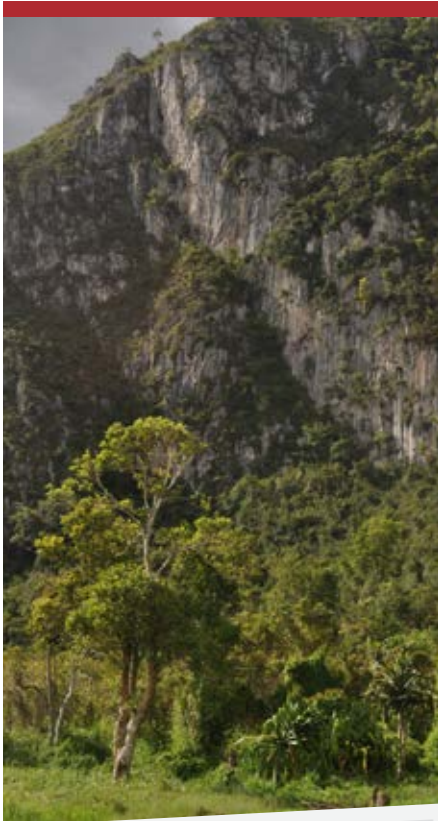
Text by: Masayu Y Vinanda



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Delegasi Uni Eropa kunjungi desa Wambena, Jayapura

EU delegation visits Wambena village, Jayapura



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Delegasi dari Uni Eropa mengunjungi desa Wambena, distrik Depapre, Jayapura, Selasa (11/2). Desa tersebut merupakan salah satu desa percontohan proyek *Participatory Monitoring by Civil Society of Land-use Planning for Low-emissions Development Strategies* (ParCiMon) yang didanai oleh Uni Eropa.

Pada kunjungan itu, delegasi Uni Eropa yang diwakili oleh Head of Cooperation, Franck Viault, dan Program Manager (Environment, Climate Change, FLEGT-VPA) Operations Section, Giovanni Serritella, berdiskusi dengan kelompok masyarakat setempat untuk memperoleh masukan guna pengembangan kegiatan ParCiMon di masa mendatang.

Masyarakat lokal terlihat sangat antusias dengan adanya kegiatan ParCiMon. Salah satu tokoh agama di desa Wambena, Yehuda Demetouw mengemukakan, ParCiMon adalah sebuah inisiatif yang baik untuk membantu masyarakat lokal dalam menjaga kelestarian sumber daya alam. Melalui serangkaian kegiatan

A delegation from the European Union (EU) visited Wambena village, Depapre, Jayapura, Papua on Tuesday (11/2). Wambena is one of the test villages of the EU-funded Participatory Monitoring by Civil Society of Land-use Planning for Low-emissions Development Strategies (ParCiMon) project in Jayapura.

During the visit, the delegation, represented by the Head of Cooperation, Franck Viault and the Program Manager (Environment, Climate Change, FLEGT-VPA) Operations Section, Giovanni Serritella, talked with local residents about the project.

The response from the local people was very positive. One of the residents of Wambena village, Yehuda Demetouw, said that ParCiMon was a good initiative that helped protect the local area's rich natural resources. It allowed residents to participate actively in managing their resources for future generations.

Through a series of capacity-building activities, representatives from local communities who are members of Jayapura working groups for low-emissions development are trained to measure carbon stocks using simple methods,



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peningkatan kapasitas, perwakilan dari masyarakat lokal yang juga dilibatkan dalam keanggotaan Kelompok Kerja Inisiatif Pembangunan Rendah Emisi, mendapat pelatihan mengukur stok karbon dengan menggunakan metodologi sederhana, mendata keanekaragaman hayati, serta memantau kualitas air di wilayah mereka.

Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Bappeda) kabupaten Jayapura, Hanna Hikoyabi, yang juga turut hadir pada kesempatan itu menyatakan, ParCiMon berperan penting dalam memperkuat nilai kearifan lokal melalui ilmu pengetahuan. Tidak hanya itu, ParCiMon juga berkontribusi dalam membangun kesadaran dan komitmen masyarakat lokal serta pemangku kepentingan daerah lainnya dalam menjaga dan mengelola sumber daya alam. Pada kesempatan itu, Hanna juga menyelipkan pesan kepada masyarakat desa Wambena untuk melestarikan komoditas khas di desa itu. Ia mencontohkan desa Dormena yang hingga kini terkenal dengan buah mangganya yang memiliki cita rasa yang khas. Wambena juga dapat melakukan hal serupa, yakni mengembangkan dan memasarkan

document their abundant biodiversity and monitor the hydrological conditions in their village. In the future, these trained villagers are expected to be able to transfer their knowledge to others in their village and elsewhere

The Head of Jayapura Regional Planning Development Agency, Hanna Hikoyabi, who took part in the discussion, pointed out that the communities of Wambena and Yepase had local wisdom that was inherited from their ancestors. They believed that nature had provided them with various resources to support their daily needs, therefore, they needed to give back by protecting it. Through ParCiMon, this unique local knowledge can be strengthened by combining it with science, so that the local communities and other key stakeholders would be more aware of the importance of protecting nature and managing it in a sustainable manner, she added.

Furthermore, she also said that ParCiMon played an important role in building awareness as well as strengthening commitments amongst various





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komoditas unik daerahnya sebagai salah satu sumber penting bagi pembangunan perekonomian di desa itu.

Salah satu delegasi Uni Eropa, Franck Viault mengaku terkesan dengan kekayaan alam Wambena. Sumber daya air yang berlimpah yang mampu membangkitkan tenaga listrik di seluruh desa, lahan yang luas terbentang, serta hutan yang masih terjaga dengan baik menambah deret panjang daftar kekayaan alam Wambena.

"Saya percaya bahwa masyarakat desa Wambena adalah aktor utama yang berperan penting dalam mengelola sumber daya alam desa ini secara berkelanjutan demi keberlangsungan kehidupan generasi mendatang. Oleh karena itu, membangun kapasitas masyarakat desa Wambena patut menjadi prioritas program ParCiMon sehingga masyarakat dapat memanfaatkan sekaligus pula menjaga sumber daya alam secara berkelanjutan, tentunya dengan bersinergi bersama pemerintah daerah," pungkasnya.

local key stakeholders to protecting nature and sustainably managing it. Furthermore, she also raised the need to protect and maintain the unique commodities in Wambena, such as Dormena village with its mangoes and other native fruits, so that they could provide economic benefits for the people in the village.

Wambena's rich natural resources have impressed Franck Viault. He said that even during his short visit to the village he had seen that Wambena was rich in water resources that could generate electricity and that there was plenty of land and forests that were still in the good condition, forming yet another priceless asset of Wambena.

'I believe that you should be the one to manage the abundant natural resources responsibly for future generations. Therefore, it is important to build the capacity of the people in Wambena, so you will be able to use and protect your resources sustainably in close partnership with the local administration', he said.

Text by: Masayu Y Vinanda

Libatkan masyarakat lokal dalam kegiatan pemantauan jasa lingkungan

Involving local communities in environmental services monitoring activities





Dalam rangka mendorong partisipasi aktif kelompok masyarakat sipil dalam melakukan proses pemantauan penggunaan lahan dalam program pembangunan rendah emisi di provinsi Papua, proyek *Participatory Monitoring by Civil Society of Land-use Planning for Low-emissions Development Strategies* (ParCiMon) menyelenggarakan kegiatan latihan lapang di dua desa percontohan yakni desa Wambena di kabupaten Jayapura dan desa Mulima di kabupaten Jayawijaya.

Perwakilan dari kelompok masyarakat lokal yang juga merupakan anggota dari Kelompok Kerja Inisiatif Pembangunan Rendah Emisi mendapat pelatihan untuk mendata jasa lingkungan di tiap-tiap desa percontohan dengan menggunakan cara-cara yang sederhana.

Salah satu kegiatan pemantauan jasa lingkungan adalah pengukuran stok karbon pohon. Kegiatan latihan lapang dilakukan setelah sebelumnya para anggota Pokja mendapat pembekalan materi di kelas tentang fungsi pohon dalam menyimpan karbon serta cara sederhana melakukan pengukuran stok karbon pohon.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) yang difasilitasi para anggota Pokja dilakukan sebagai langkah awal untuk memperoleh informasi dari penduduk

To ensure participation by civil society groups in monitoring land-use plans for low-emissions development in Papua province, Participatory Monitoring by Civil Society of Land-use Planning for Low-emissions Development Strategies (ParCiMon) project organized field training in two test villages: Wambena in Jayapura district and Mulima in Jayawijaya district.

Representatives from local communities who were members of working groups related to low-emissions development were trained to document environmental services in each test village using simple methods.

One of the activities was measuring carbon stock in a plot. The field training was conducted after a number of sessions in a classroom. They were taught the importance of trees in storing carbon and the simplest way to measure it.

A focussed-group discussion with the villagers facilitated by the trained participants (members of the working group) was conducted to identify land cover types in the village. Then, a 100 m x 20 m-plot was set in each land cover type. However, during the training they only had a chance to set up a plot in the primary forest. They noted the information needed to measure carbon stock, namely, the size of the trees

desa tentang tipe-tipe tutupan lahan di wilayah desa tersebut. Berbekal informasi itu, para peserta latihan lapang membuat plot berukuran 100m x 200 m di tiap tutupan lahan. Namun, pada saat kegiatan latihan lapang tersebut, para peserta hanya dapat membuat satu plot di wilayah hutan primer.

Panjang diameter pohon serta nama lokal tiap-tiap pohon adalah sejumlah data dasar yang dikumpulkan untuk memperoleh informasi stok karbon di plot tersebut. Kumpulan data inilah yang nanti dimasukkan ke dalam "spreadsheet" yang nantinya akan mengkalkulasikan berapa stok karbon di tutupan lahan tersebut dengan menggunakan persamaan "allometry."

Dengan mengetahui stok karbon dalam plot-plot tersebut, para peserta pelatihan akan mampu mengukur jumlah stok karbon dalam tipe tutupan lahan tertentu. Informasi tentang beragam tipe tutupan lahan yang telah dikumpulkan dari hasil diskusi dengan masyarakat lokal ini lalu digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis tanaman dan keragaman fauna yang ada di wilayah mereka. Kegiatan ini memberikan kesempatan kepada masyarakat untuk mengenali kondisi lingkungan tempat tinggal mereka, keanekaragamannya, serta mengidentifikasi perubahan yang terjadi selama lima tahun terakhir. Selain mengukur stok karbon, Pokja juga mendapatkan pelatihan pemantauan kualitas dan debit air.

Kumpulan data jasa lingkungan ini lalu digunakan sebagai acuan dalam menyusun prinsip, kriteria, dan indikator dalam pembangunan sistem pemantauan dan evaluasi perencanaan tata guna lahan yang saat ini tengah dikembangkan Pokja.

through measuring the diameter of trees (only trees that have diameter more than 5 cm-width that were measured) and identified the local name of each tree.

The data gathered was then entered into a spreadsheet that calculated how much carbon was stored in that particular land-cover using the "allometry" equation. Besides measuring the size of the trees and identifying the local name of the trees, another carbon pool of necromass, understorey, litter, and soil samples were also collected. The plots had to be representative of the entire land cover types. Therefore, by discovering the amount of carbon stock in any given plot, the trainees could establish how much carbon was stored in the land cover types.

The information of land cover types captured during the discussion was used to identify the plant and animal diversity they extracted from or they planted in. This activity allows them to recognise the current condition of plant and animal diversity and discover how it has changed over the last five years. Other information related to biodiversity's threat and conservation efforts was gathered during the discussion.

Besides measuring carbon stocks, the working groups were also trained to undertake hydrologic monitoring by identifying the quantity and quality of the water as well as to measure the indicator of quality and quantity, for example turbidity, debit and rainfall. .

This set of data on environmental services will be used to design principles, criteria, and indicators to build a monitoring system for the land-use plans that are currently being developed by the working groups in Papua Province.

Text by: Masayu Y Vinanda



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Lokakarya sosialisasi LAMA-I digelar di dua kabupaten di Sumatera Selatan

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LAMA-I awareness workshop organized in two districts in South Sumatra

Sebagai upaya mensosialisasikan program aksi mitigasi lokal dari sektor berbasis lahan di Indonesia (*Locally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in Indonesia/ LAMA-I*), pada bulan Maret 2014, kegiatan lokakarya selama satu hari diselenggarakan di dua kabupaten di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan yakni kabupaten Musi Rawas (12/03) serta Banyuasin (17/03).

Pada kesempatan itu, sejumlah pemangku kepentingan kunci di kabupaten tersebut meliputi pemerintah daerah beserta Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah (SKPD) terkait, kelompok akademisi, lembaga swadaya masyarakat (LSM), dan perwakilan sektor swasta hadir untuk bersama-sama

In an effort to promote Locally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in Indonesia/LAMA-I project, in March 2014, a one-day workshop was organized in two districts in South Sumatra province: Musi Rawas (12/03) and Banyuasin (17/03). A group of key local stakeholders comprising local government and relevant working units, academics, NGOs, and a private sector gathered to build a common perspective on low-emission development. In addition to that, the workshop also aimed to identify working areas of climate-change mitigation in order to build effective collaboration amongst various stakeholders as well as to integrate the local government agenda with LAMA-I's project activities.

Implemented by ICRAF in collaboration with Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in Southeast Asia and Pacific, Bogor Agriculture University



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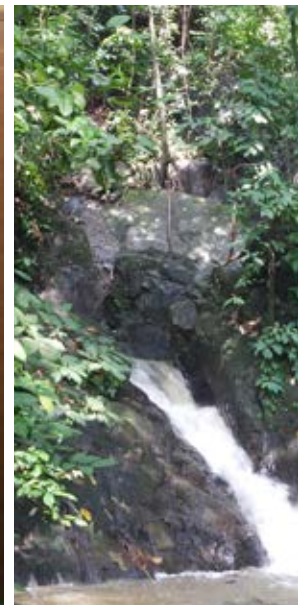


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menyamakan persepsi tentang pembangunan yang rendah emisi. Tidak hanya itu, kegiatan pelatihan tersebut juga bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi cakupan kerja aksi mitigasi perubahan iklim daerah sebagai upaya untuk membangun kolaborasi efektif berbagai pihak serta mensinergikan agenda pemerintah daerah dengan program LAMA-I.

Program LAMA-I yang diorganisir oleh World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) bersama mitra kerja Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) dan Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in Southeast Asia and Pacific, Bogor Agriculture University (CCROM - IPB) bertujuan membangun kapasitas pemerintah daerah dalam merencanakan pembangunan rendah emisi dan pembangunan ekonomi hijau sebagai bagian dari aksi mitigasi perubahan iklim dari sektor lahan. Didukung oleh Royal Danish Embassy (DANIDA) bersama Badan Perencanaan Nasional (BAPPENAS), LAMA-I difokuskan di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan (mencakup tiga kabupaten yaitu Musi Rawas, Banyuasin, dan Musi Banyuasin) serta Provinsi Papua (meliputi tiga kabupaten yakni Jayapura, Jayawijaya, dan Merauke).

Diluncurkan pada September 2013 oleh Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Sumatera Selatan yang diwakili oleh Pelaksana Tugas (Plt) Kepala Unit Pelaksana



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(CCROM - IPB), LAMA-I focuses on strengthening the capacity of key local government institutions to reduce land-based emissions and build green economy through low-emission development policy that contributes to nationally appropriate mitigation actions. Supported by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), LAMA-I works in South Sumatra province, targeting three districts: Musi Rawas, Banyuasin, Musi Banyuasin, and three districts in Papua Province, namely Jayapura, Jayawijaya and Merauke.



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Forestry Centre

Teknis Badan (UPTB) Penataan Ruang, Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (BAPPEDA) Pemprov Sumatera Selatan, Regina Ariyanti, ST, LAMA-I mendapat dukungan yang luar biasa dari pemerintah daerah. Bupati Kabupaten Musi Rawas misalnya, dalam sambutannya yang disampaikan oleh Asisten Ekonomi dan Pembangunan Pemerintah Kabupaten Musi Rawas, Saiful Anwar Ibna menyatakan, pemerintah kabupaten Musi Rawas menyambut baik hadirnya LAMA-I sebagai salah satu rangkaian kegiatan yang dapat membantu merealisasikan komitmen pemerintah daerah dalam mendukung target penurunan emisi nasional. Di kabupaten Musi Rawas sendiri, tahun 2011 lalu, telah dibentuk tim koordinasi pelaksanaan program REDD (*Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation*). Melalui program LAMA-I, Kelompok Kerja REDD tersebut mendapat pelatihan teknis untuk membangun strategi perencanaan penggunaan lahan yang baik sebagai bagian penting dari upaya mitigasi perubahan iklim di tingkat daerah.

Dalam sambutan Bupati juga dikemukakan bahwa di kabupaten Musi Rawas penelitian tentang potensi karbon telah dilakukan oleh Dinas Kehutanan bekerja sama dengan CER Indonesia. Diharapkan hasil riset ini dapat dijadikan panduan dalam upaya penurunan emisi dan peningkatan cadangan karbon di kabupaten tersebut.

Sebagai tindak lanjut dari lokakarya sosialisasi program LAMA-I, serangkaian kegiatan pembangunan kapasitas akan diselenggarakan meliputi pengenalan dan pelatihan pengoperasian perangkat LUMENS (*Land-use Planning for Multiple Environment Services*). Melalui perangkat tersebut, kelompok pemerintah daerah dapat menganalisa penggunaan lahan serta dampaknya terhadap emisi karbon dan jasa lingkungan lainnya seperti keanekaragaman hayati dan kualitas air.

Launched in september 2013 by the Government of South Sumatra represented by Acting Head of Technical Implementation Unit of Spatial Planning, South Sumatra Planning Development Agency, Regina Ariyanti, ST, LAMA-I has garnered remarkable support from the local government. Head of Musi Rawas District for instance, in his opening remark which was delivered by the Assistant of Economic and Development of Musi Rawas, Saiful Anwar Ibna said that the local government hailed LAMA-I as an important program to support the local government in fulfilling its commitment to contribute to national emission reduction target.

In 2011, a coordination team for REDD (*Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation*) has been established in Musi Rawas. Under LAMA-I interventions, this existing REDD working group will be trained to develop better land-use planning as an effort to support climate-change mitigation actions in the district.

In the remark, the Head of District also pointed out that a research on carbon potential has been already conducted by the Forestry Office in collaboration with CER Indonesia. The result is expected to serve as a baseline for reducing emissions and enhancing carbon stocks in the district.

As a follow up, the awareness workshop will be completed further with a series of capacity building activities comprising technical trainings on methodological tool called "LUMENS (*Land-use Planning for Multiple Environment Services*)" and workshop activities to improve organizational capacity amongst local government agencies. Using this tool, land-uses and its impacts to carbon emissions and other environmental services such as biodiversities and watershed functions could be better analyzed.

Text by: Masayu Y Vinanda



ParCiMon is designed to support Papua in achieving its low-emission development goal and contributing significantly to Indonesia's overall low-emission development as an integral part of climate-change strategies. It focuses on building the capacity of key civil society groups in Papua to participate and monitor the planning cycle of low-emission development from land-based sector

***ParCiMon** didesain guna mendukung Papua mencapai pembangunan rendah emisi sebagai wujud kontribusi Papua dalam mensukseskan strategi mitigasi perubahan iklim nasional melalui program pembangunan kapasitas masyarakat sipil pada proses perencanaan, pemantauan, dan evaluasi pembangunan rendah emisi berbasis lahan*

LAMA-I aims to strengthen the capacity of key local governments to develop integrated low-emission development plans as part of Indonesia's nationally appropriate mitigation actions

***LAMA-I** berupaya membangun kapasitas pemerintah daerah dalam merencanakan pembangunan rendah emisi yang terintegrasi sebagai bagian penting dari aksi mitigasi perubahan iklim nasional*

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