

# Addressing Climate Change & REDD+ Using IPs Traditional Knowledge and Practices

Experience from Indonesia  
Abdon Nababan



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Archipelago

# An Overview.....

- ❖ Indonesia is an archipelagic country of more than 17,000 islands.
- ❖ Mega-biodiversity – 47 major types of ecosystem.
- ❖ Total population: 219 millions (2005)
- ❖ Mega-cultural diversity – more than 1000 ethnic and sub-ethnic groups and languages
- ❖ No data to indicate the population of each ethnic groups – Based on BPS data (2000): only 14 major ethnic groups which has population more than 1 million: Java, Sunda, Melayu, Madura, Batak, Minangkabau, Betawi, Bugis, Banjar, Banten, Bali, Sasak, Makassar and Cirebon (Suryadinata, 2003).



# Indigenous Population.....



1<sup>st</sup> National Congress of Indonesia's indigenous peoples, 1999



# Indigenous Population.....

**AMAN's First Congress, 17 March 1999 :**

**“Indigenous communities are a group of people who have lived in their ancestral domain for generations, have sovereignty over the land and natural resources, govern their community by customary law and institution which sustain the continuity of their livelihood.”**

**Based on this definition, AMAN estimates total of Indigenous Peoples (masyarakat adat) population in Indonesia is 50 – 70 millions people, 23%-32% of total population**

**Presidential Decree No. 111/1999 and Social Ministry Decree**

**No.06/PEGHUK/2002 :**

**“Isolated indigenous community (Komunitas Adat Terpencil – KAT) is a local social (culture) group and spread-out as well as lack of or doesn't have access in networking and social, economic and politic public service as well.”**

**Based on this definition, total population of “Indigenous Peoples” in Indonesia according to Dirjen KAT is 1,1 millions people.**



# Problems

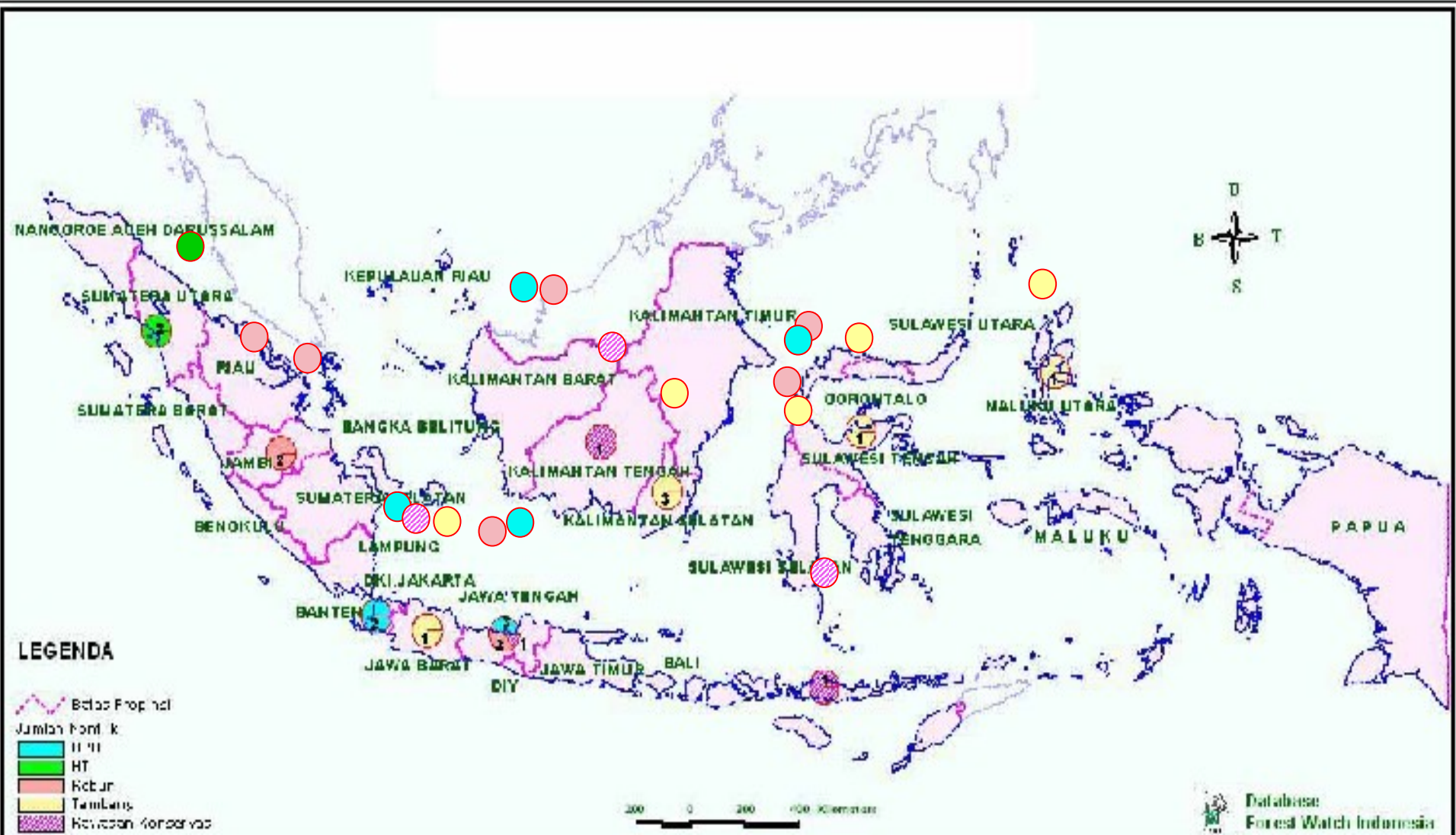
- ❖ In the early 1970s, diverse traditional system still dominated the natural resources management in all over Indonesia, especially in outer Java. Most forest were still closely intact, except for eastern part of North Sumatera which had been converted to large scale plantations since the Dutch Colonial time
- ❖ Drastic indigenous land conversion took place in early 1970s when the New Order Regime stipulated commercial logging scheme through forest concession system, followed by mining and plantation, and confided more with corporate rather than with indigenous peoples to manage the forest
- ❖ Forest is continuously depleting which consequently in turn weakening indigenous community's forest practices and cultures.



In the history of forest management in Indonesia, land tenure conflicts between the government and the company having concession permits versus indigenous communities keep repeating. Triggered by lack of recognition on land tenure rights and customary forest ownership. Indigenous territories and forests has been seized for exploitation activities which has contribute most to carbon emission.

Map of conflicts on forest

Data Base HuMa dan Forest Watch Indonesia



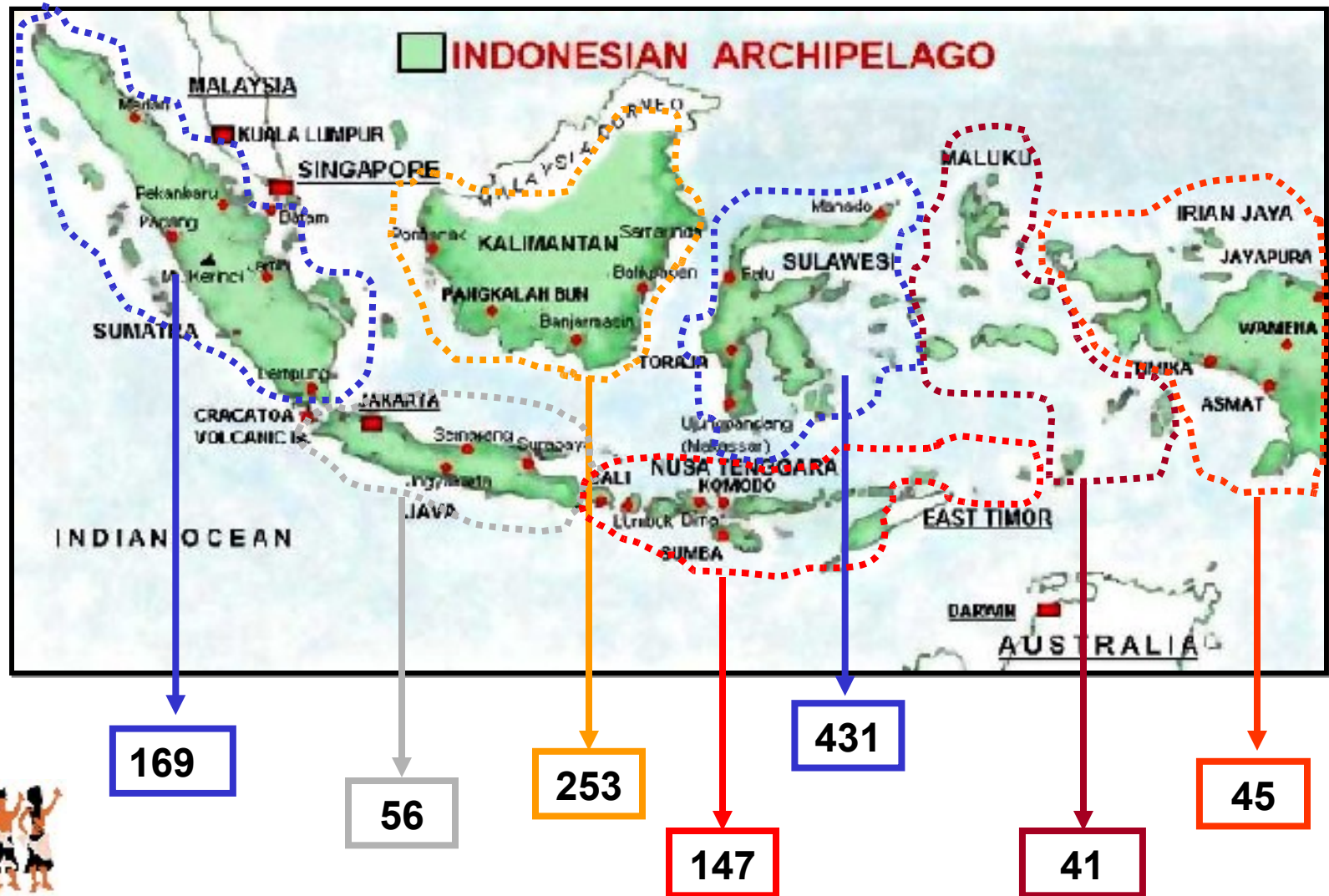
# Indigenous Solution: key elements

- IPs has the strongest interest and motivation of values to protect their forest and territories ---- preserve their sustainable livelihoods.
- IPs has traditional knowledge and still in practice to prevent and manage natural resources within their territories.
- IPs have customary laws in regulating these resource, which has to be revitalize and strengthen.
- IPs has their own institution/structure to make collective decision s and govern their self as community
- IPs maintain and practice collective/communal rights to forest land and their indigenous territory
- Low carbon economy/lifestyle

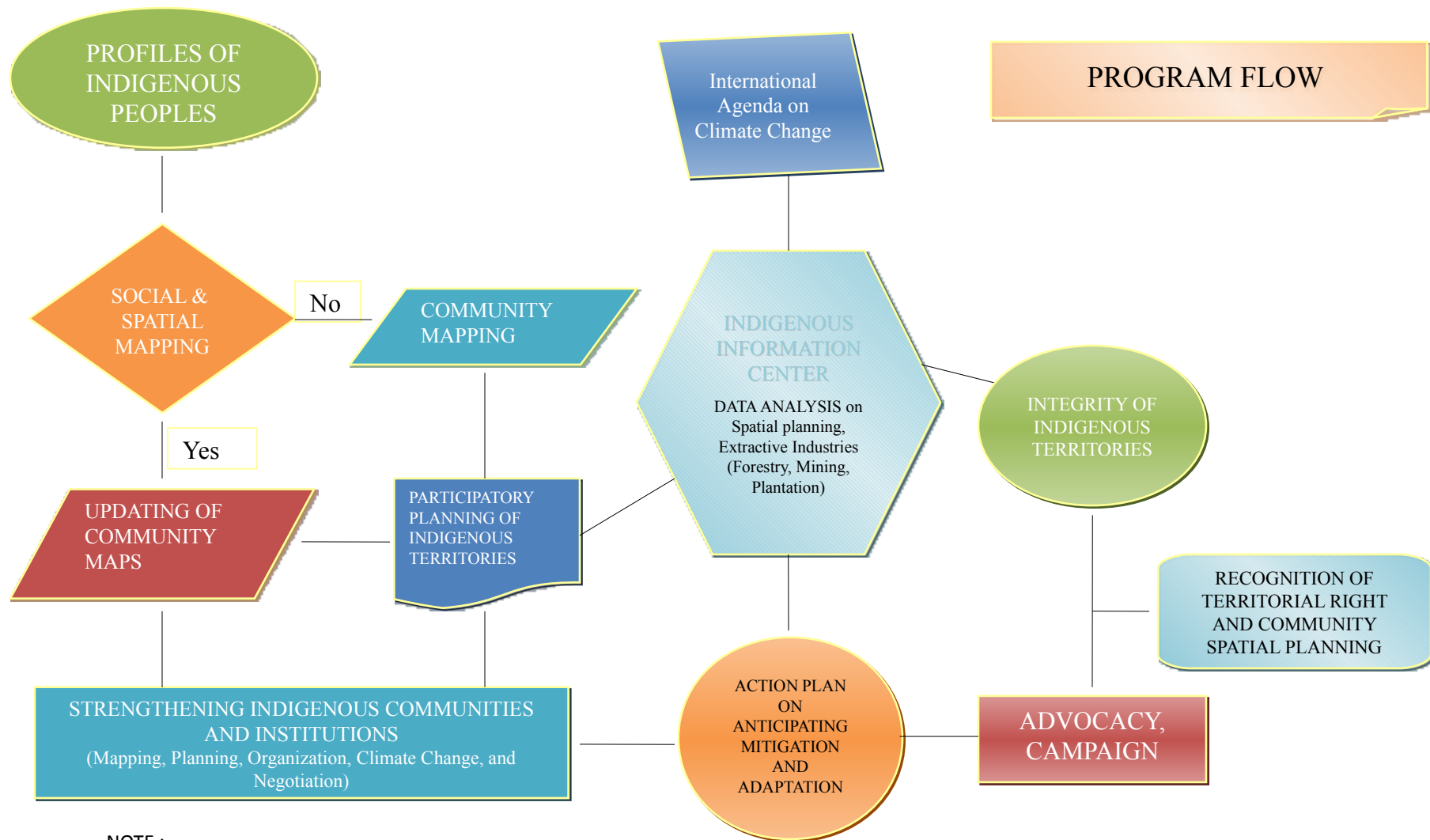




# The Number and Distribution of AMAN Community Member (1163, August 2009)







**NOTE :**

**PARTICIPATORY PLANNING OF INDIGENOUS TERRITORIES:**

- Spatial management plans
- Economic development plans
- Plans on the Anticipation towards Mitigation and Adaptation of Climate Change

**STRENGTHENING INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES AND INSTITUTIONS:**

- Trainings of Core Facilitators (technical and tenurial)
- Development of Service Nodes
- Trainings of Nodal Facilitators
- Territorial Mapping
- Profiles of Indigenous Communities

- Productions of participatory planning maps
- Trainings of Participatory Planning Facilitators
- Monitoring and Technical Assistance
- Trainings on Negotiation
- Trainings on Information Database
- Establishment of Indigenous Information Center

# PREPAREDNESS PROJECT

## 41 Sites , 120 communities

**SUMATERA UTARA**

1. MA KAMPONG SECANGGANG
2. MA KAMPONG TANJUNG GUSTA
3. MA POLLUNG
4. MA CIBRO
5. MA HUTA GODANG

**BENGKULU**

1. MA SEMENDE MARGA ULU NASAL
2. MA KAARUBI, ENGGANO

**JAMBI**

1. MA MARGA BERBAK
2. MARGA PELEPAT BATU KERBAU

**JAWA**

1. MA KASEPUHAN BANTEN KIDUL
2. MA DUKUH

**KALIMANTAN BARAT**

1. MA Laukrugun (Kapuas Hulu)
2. MA Sanjan (Sanggau)
3. MA Pendaun (Ketapang)

### KALIMANTAN TENGAH

1. Murung Raya
2. Barito utara
3. Barito Selatan
4. Barito Timur
5. Kapuas
6. Pulang Pisau
7. Kota Palangkaraya
8. Katingan
9. Kota waringin timur (sampil)
10. Seruyan
11. Kota waringin barat
12. Gunung Mas
13. Suka marak
14. Lomondau

### LOMBOK UTARA

- MA CEK BOCEK
- MA BAYAN

### SULAWESI UTARA

1. MINAHASA
2. KAKAS

### SULAWESI TENGAH

1. MA Tau Ta'a
2. MA Togian
3. MA Banggai
4. MA Kulawi
5. MA Tampo Bada
6. MA Parimom

### PAPUA

1. Sorong Raya

### MALUKU

1. NEGERI HARUKU

### SULAWESI SELATAN

1. Enrekang
2. Sando batu

### TANA LUWU

1. Rampi
2. Seko
3. Cerekang



# Opportunities for further legal and policy reform.....

❖ The political condition tend to be more democratic. This is an opportunity that can be optimizing in the next few years to build and strengthen the indigenous peoples organizations in various levels and aspects.

❖ The decentralization policy and local autonomy open the opportunity for indigenous peoples to advocate their rights through the formal political processes in district and provincial level.



# Opportunities for further legal and policy reform.....

❖ Official Collaboration between IPOs and Government: AMAN-National Commission on HR (to implement Law No. 39/1999) and AMAN-Ministry of Environment (to implement Law No. 32/2009)

➤ Assist the government to identify who are Indigenous Peoples in Indonesia. This is related to critical note delivered by Government of Indonesia when signing the adoption of UNDRIP.

➤ Ancestral Domain Registration Agency (BRWA) - Launched in AMAN 11<sup>th</sup> Anniversary March 17, 2010 in Medan



# Opportunities for further legal and policy reform.....

## ❖ PROLEGNAS 2010-2014:

- To Revise National Forestry Law (UU No. 41/1999)
- Draft Law on Recognition and Protection of IPs (right)



# Opportunities for IPs to be more effective participation in climate mitigation policy making and implementation process

❖ AMAN is the first national independent organization in Indonesia, established by the First Congress of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (KMAN) in 1999.

❖ AMAN, with the strong support from the national and local NGOs and its network have accelerate the wide spread of the movement in almost part of the archipelago

❖ There are 1163 indigenous communities organized through 17 regional chapters and 33 local chapter of AMAN





# IPOs Challenges

- ❖ The capacity of the activists of the indigenous communities is very diverse, in terms of knowledge as well as skills to manage their organizations and international donor supported projects
- ❖ The capacity of the indigenous peoples organizations in different areas are varied, there are a lot of good organizational system that they already take place but there are also a lot of them that are still weak.
- ❖ Information and communication: too centralized, unaccessable, too costly for IPO



Terimakasih  
Thank you

