Biorights: Supporting Communities for Managing Carbon Stocks
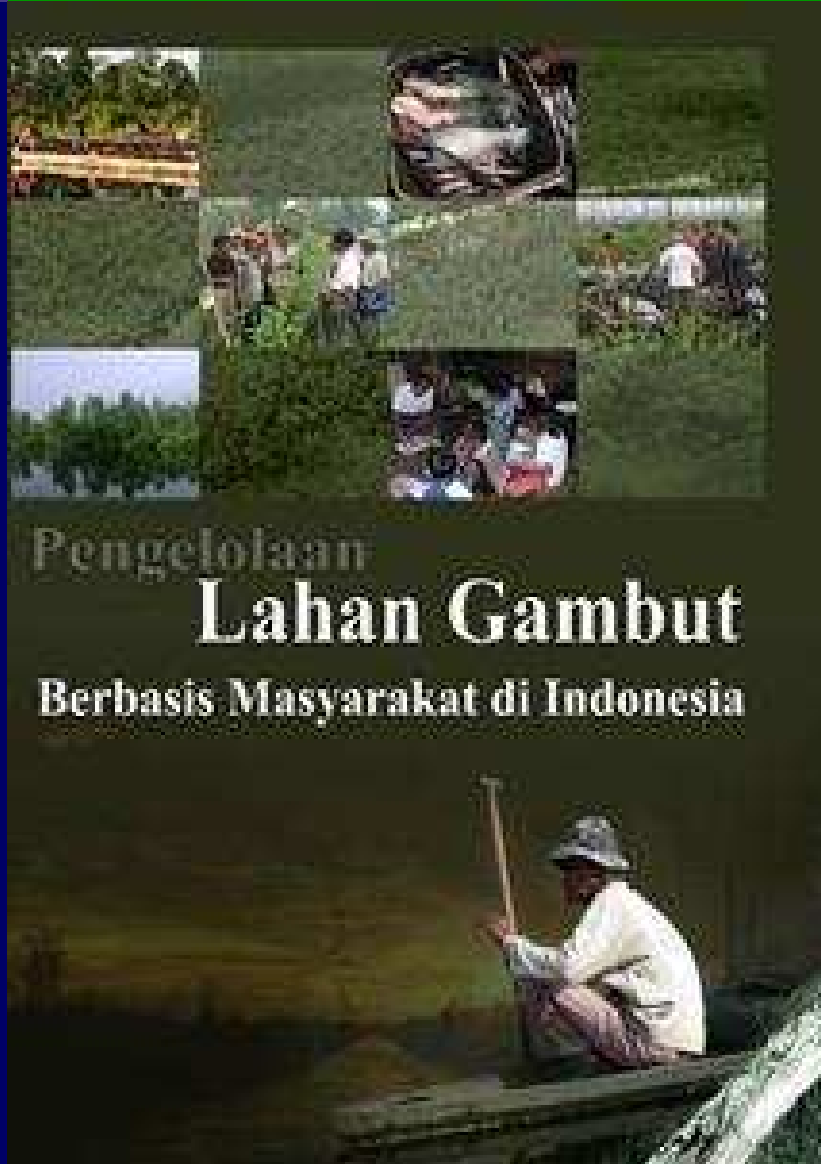
Side event CoP 13 UNFCCC

Incentive for Avoiding Emissions from Tropical Peatlands

Nusa Dua - Bali, 11 December 2007

Yus Rusila Noor noor@wetlands.or.id &
Pieter Van Eijk pieter.vaneijk@wetlands.org

Pengelolaan **Lahan Gambut** Berbasis Masyarakat di Indonesia

Peatlands

Remaining forest

Fishing hut

Agriculture

Burnt forest

Local Communities Living in Wetland Areas
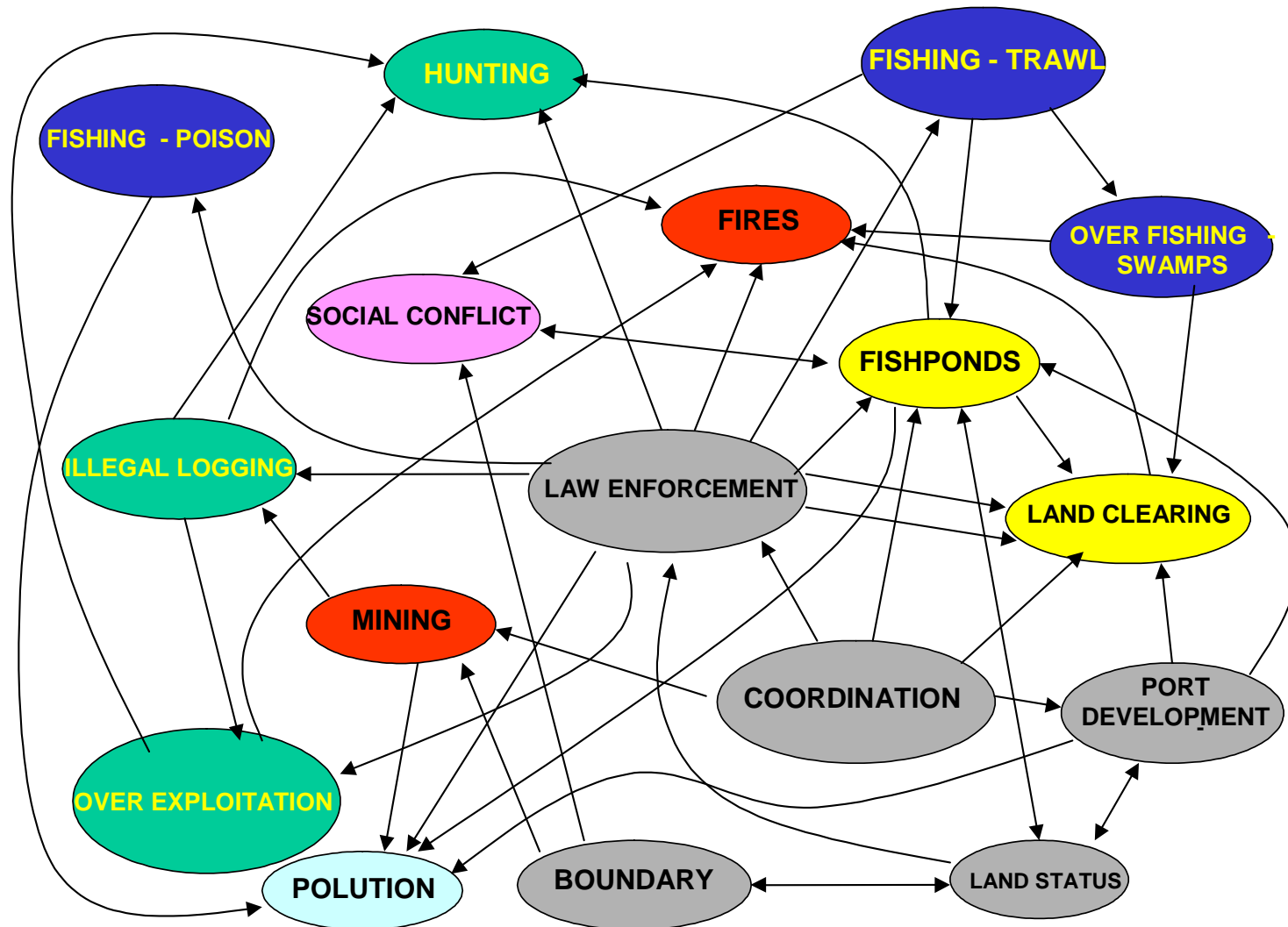
A closer look

Housing

Livelihoods

Peatland Management is not easy

an example of problems in peatland area of South Sumatra

SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS

- **Illegal logging**
- **Forest and peat fires**
- **Drainage**
- **Land use and land status**
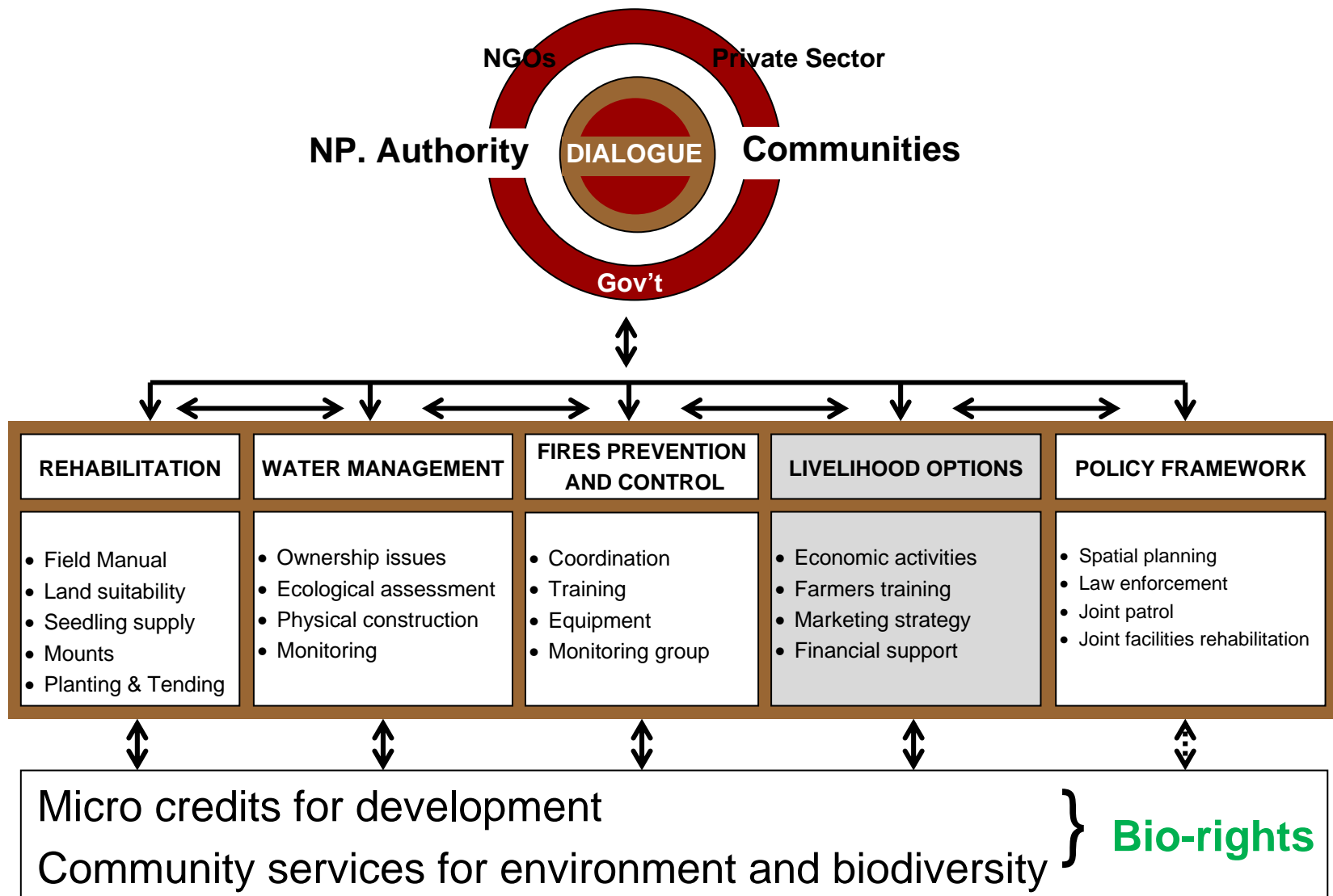
↑

Economic/social condition

of local communities

↓

Alternative livelihoods

↓

Carbon loss

Integrated & sustainable approach

NGOs   Private Sector

NP. Authority   DIALOGUE   Communities

Gov't

REHABILITATION	WATER MANAGEMENT	FIRES PREVENTION AND CONTROL	LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS	POLICY FRAMEWORK
• Field Manual • Land suitability • Seedling supply • Mounts • Planting & Tending	• Ownership issues • Ecological assessment • Physical construction • Monitoring	• Coordination • Training • Equipment • Monitoring group	• Economic activities • Farmers training • Marketing strategy • Financial support	• Spatial planning • Law enforcement • Joint patrol • Joint facilities rehabilitation

Micro credits for development

Community services for environment and biodiversity

} Bio-rights

What is Bio-rights ?

- **Local communities get micro-credits for economic development**
- **Paying interest in the form of active conservation and restoration of natural resources**
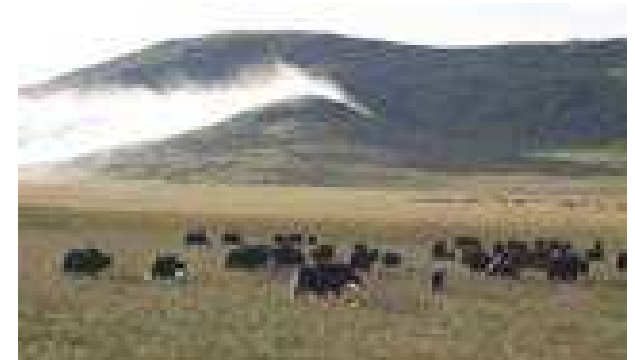- **Allocation of payment based on success of measures**

General Consideration

- Bio-rights should be complementary, building upon existing programmes and plans

- Explicit pro-poor approach, focus on gender equality

- Straightforward and easy to implement

- Flexible and tailored to the local situation

- A CONCEPT FOR ALL!!!

Criteria

- Target area should be of global biological importance

- Biodiversity has to be under threat

- Target communities should be interested in cooperation and able to participate on their own terms

Actors Involved

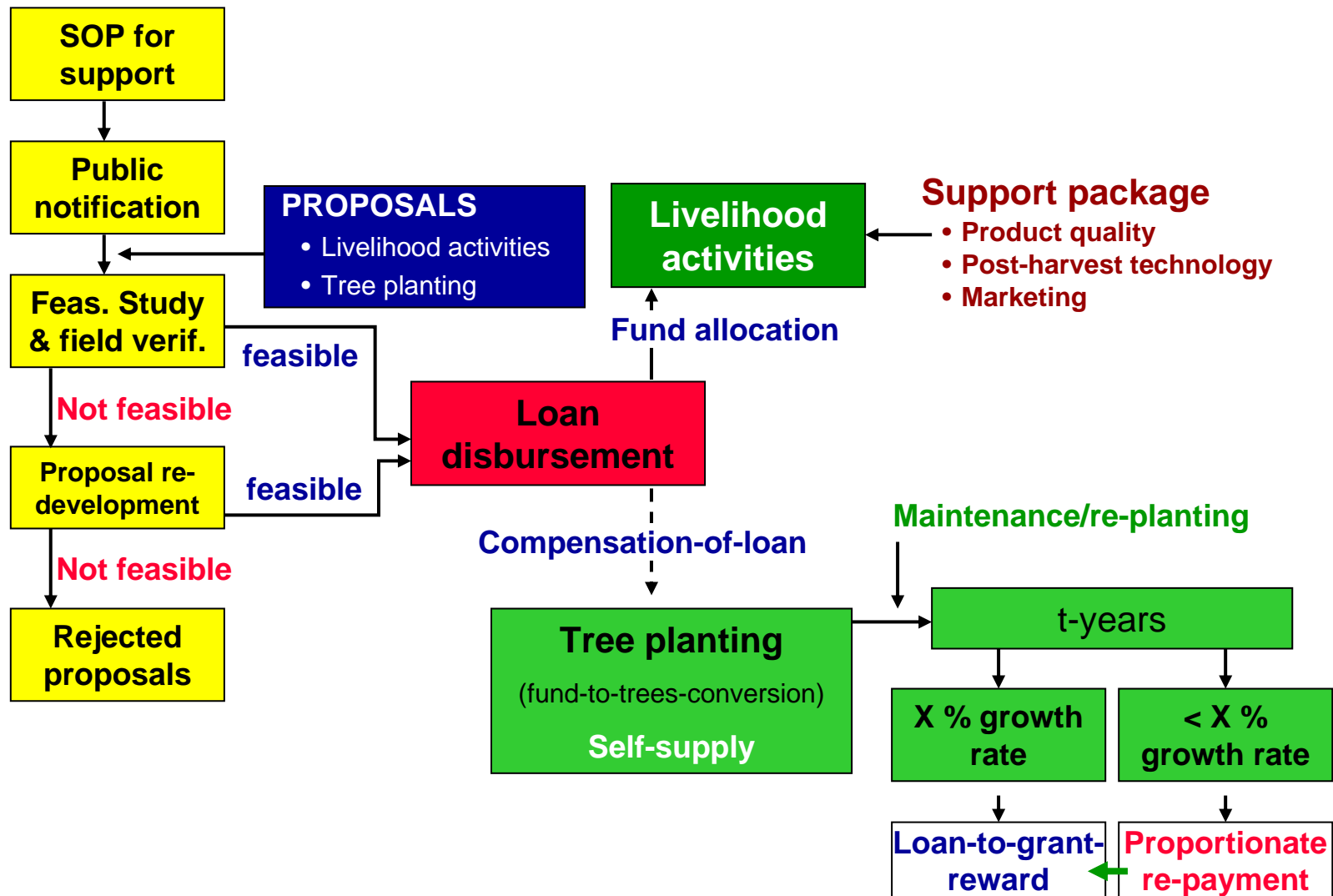| LOCAL COMMUNITIES	CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT NGOs	GOVERNMENT	CORPORATE SECTOR	FINANCIAL SECTOR
• Maintenance & Restoration of services provided by nature • Direct income from micro-credits	• Promising alternatives for combining nature conservation and poverty alleviation • Important tool to target global environment issues (e.g. climate change)	• Economic advantages • Poverty alleviation program	• Direct economic benefits: use of natural resources • Increased social stability & improve market for products • Contributing to "green" image • Reaching obligation (e.g. greenhouse gas emission reduction, etc.)	

Biorights Mechanism (an example)

```
┌──────────────┐
│ SOP for      │
│ support      │
└──────┬───────┘
       │
       ▼
┌──────────────┐      ┌─────────────────────────┐
│ Public       │◄─────│ PROPOSALS               │
│ notification │      │ • Livelihood activities │
└──────┬───────┘      │ • Tree planting         │
       │              └─────────────────────────┘
       ▼
┌──────────────┐  feasible
│ Feas. Study  │──────────────┐
│ & field verif.│             │
└──────┬───────┘              │
       │ Not feasible         ▼
       ▼                ┌──────────────────┐
┌──────────────┐        │ Loan             │
│ Proposal re- │feasible│ disbursement     │
│ development  │────────►                  │
└──────┬───────┘        └──────────────────┘
       │ Not feasible
       ▼
┌──────────────┐
│ Rejected     │
│ proposals    │
└──────────────┘
```

Support package
- Product quality
- Post-harvest technology
- Marketing

Livelihood activities

Fund allocation

Loan disbursement

Compensation-of-loan

Maintenance/re-planting

Tree planting
(fund-to-trees-conversion)
Self-supply

t-years

X % growth rate

< X % growth rate

Loan-to-grant-reward

Proportionate re-payment

Practical implementation

Build trust

Discussing the problem … find solution

Share the knowledge

Provide support

Practical implementation: dialogue !

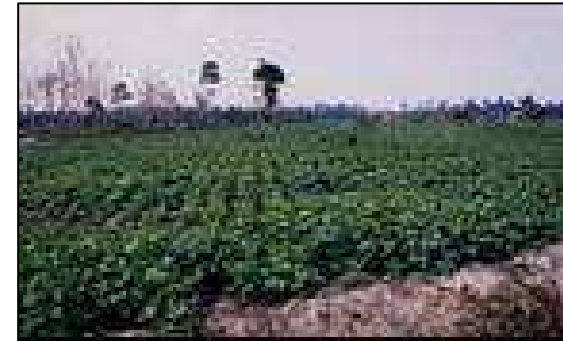# Practical implementation: take to public attention

Practical implementation: field activities

Direct Livelihood benefits:
adoption of alternative income generating livelihood strategies
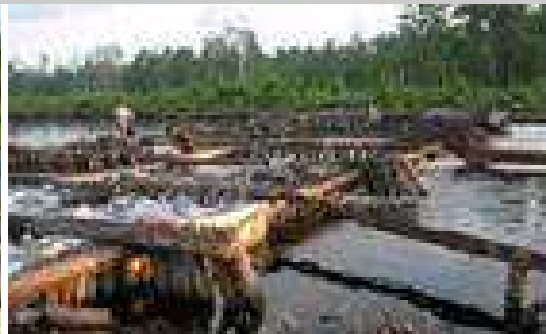
> 90,000 people : direct benefits

Practical implementation: field activities

Direct fire prevention benefits:
hydrological restoration of peatlands

> 150 blocked canals & ditches

Implementation by local communities
using local knowledge & wisdom

Practical implementation: field activities

Direct fire prevention benefits:
establishment of local fire
brigades, training and joint patrol

Develop common understanding that fire events will destroy livelihoods

Practical implementation: field activities

Direct ecosystem restoration benefits:

- replanting of indigenous tree species,
- stopping illegal logging,
- blocking of canals

>2 millions trees (peatlands and coastal vegetation)

Joint rehabilitation with Forest Concession Owner (HPH), fisher's groups, (local) governments and economic-support recipients

Lessons Learned

- **Type of livelihood activities**
  - Not all activities are economically viable → need larger financial support
- **External support & guidance**
  - Product quality
  - Marketing
- **Success story**
  - Needed for sustainable support and involvement
- **Different focus and interest among partners**
- **Support period**
  - → sustainability issues

Terima kasih – Thank you

```
ERROR: syntaxerror
OFFENDING COMMAND: --nostringval--

STACK:

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(D:20080901152753)
/ModDate
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/Keywords
(PDFCreator Version 0.8.0)
/Creator
(D:20080901152753)
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