

Sacred rocks, Molo - see page 5.



(Photo: OAT)

DTE

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We are grateful for contributions from our guest writers and Indonesia's Civil Society Forum on Climate Justice.

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Climate change impacts: voices from the villages

While crucial climate talks proceed at international level, how are the lives of local communities being affected by climate change? In November, Indonesia's Civil Society Forum for Climate Justice held two Climate Hearings in Jakarta to try and present some answers to this question. The following is adapted from DTE's translation of a new CSF report 'From Krui to Timor - how farmers and fishing communities are facing climate change'.

Many farmers in Indonesia are finding it difficult to choose the best planting season because their predictions about the rainy season are often incorrect. It is not only difficult to tell when the rainy season will start - the rainy season seems to have become shorter, too.

The effects of climate change differ depending on the location. Rainfall, for instance, has changed in a different way in the parts of the country which lie north of the equator than it has to the south.

For farmers these changes are not just a question of timing - they also mean increased uncertainty when deciding which crops and varieties to plant. Additionally, changing patterns in the timing, duration and total rainfall of the rainy season affect the spread of pests and weeds and increase the risk of floods. The vulnerability and coping capacity of farmers differs widely depending on whether their fields are rain-fed or irrigated and whether they are located near the higher or lower reaches of rivers or close to an irrigation channel. Rice farmers have different problems and adaptation strategies to farmers who mainly plant maize.

Fishing communities are facing similar challenges. Erratic climate patterns make it difficult for them to determine when to fish and they often face unfavourable conditions. In the morning, they set off with an easterly wind but by noon strong westerly

winds force them to return.

Fishermen using small boats and engines of less than 5 horsepower very much depend on seasonal wind patterns, as opposed to those using larger boats which can better handle strong winds and high waves.

Climate change is also having an impact on health, although this is not often discussed. The incidence of diseases such as dengue fever, malaria and diarrhoea has increased over the last 40 years (WHO, 2007). To date no comprehensive research has been carried out in Indonesia on the impact of climate change on the incidence of these diseases. However, recent studies show a connection between the occurrence of the weather phenomenon El Niño and an increase in the number of cases of malaria, as well as a link between rainfall and a higher incidence of dengue fever. These conclusions are based on data collected over a short period of time - and therefore often interpreted as due to climate variation (as opposed to longer term climate change).

The Indonesian government has yet to pay real attention to this critical situation. Although some measures have been taken to improve people's preparedness for climate change, they are often not particularly useful for those whose livelihoods depend on fishing and farming. The government's strategy to prepare its citizens for climate change is very

limited in scope and not easily put into practice.

To address this issue, and to the present the diversity of problems affecting farmers and fishing communities, the Civil Society Forum for Climate Justice (CSF) organised a dialogue between policy makers and local people who are already suffering climate change impacts. Two Climate Hearings were held in Jakarta in November 2009.

During the hearings, representatives of farming and fishing communities provided evidence of the effect climate change is already having on their everyday lives. They reported on the risks they face and the measures they have

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undertaken to address these risks without any government support.

Government institutions involved in public programmes for adaptation to climate change were invited to the hearings - including BMKG (the Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics), the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Department of Health, members of the House of Representatives (DPR), and the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas). The National Council on Climate Change (DNPI) was also invited.

Indonesia, climate change and maldevelopment

Indonesia is an archipelago of 17,000 islands with a wealth of natural resources spread over an area the size of western Europe. In 2006, the population stood at 220 million people - 65% of which live on Java.

For the last 40 years the country has been a testing ground for a model of economic growth based on the export of raw materials and semi-finished goods, financed by debt, and operated by an authoritarian and corrupt regime.

Now, the country is harvesting the bitter fruit of this development model, signalled by declining standards of living, safety and productivity required to meet daily needs, plus a decline in people's capacity to safeguard nature and the services it provides.

Climate change has introduced a new paradigm in debates about the environment. This isn't a new problem but the accumulated impact of an unsustainable development model in Indonesia and internationally. A model where production and consumption are geared to the sole goal of making profit. This, plus exploitative natural resource management sowed the seeds of



Mangrove rehabilitation, Brebes, Central Java

(photo: Devi Ratnaningayu)

the problem we know today as global warming and climate change.

Fundamentally, the problem of climate change is bound up with the unjust way that natural resources and development have been controlled, where the imbalance between the industrialised countries of the north and the global South is the key issue.

The case of Molo is example of exploitative development which has left natural resources - and the local community depending on them - more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change than they would otherwise have been. In Molo, in Timor, Nusa Tenggara Timur province, marble mining, inappropriate reforestation, nature reserve zoning and the commercial exploitation of water resources have weakened the natural resource base (see page 5).

Climate insecurity in flood prone areas

Perfect timing: how the planting season follows local flood predictions

(Kamsari and Rasin, farmers from Santing Village, Losarang subdistrict, Indramayu district - West Java province)

The village of Santing lies beside the Cipanas river between the Pantura coastal highway and the north western coast of Java. Because of the short distance from the coast, the groundwater in Santing has a high level of salinity and cannot be used for irrigation.

At the peak of the rainy season the river overflows and floods the fields. This usually happens between January and February and last for about 4-7 days.

If the floods arrive when the rice grains are starting to swell or when they are ready for harvesting, the standing water will have a damaging effect on the plants. This is also the case if the seedlings are still very young (below one month).

According to Pak Rasim, rice plants which have not yet reached the stage when the rice grains swell - known as *ngrapyak* - can resist floods for one week. "As long as the water does not cover the buds", he says. You just have to add some fertilizer afterwards to improve their growth.

This requires perfect timing when planting the rice so that by the time the floods arrive, the plants are tall enough to survive but have not yet reached the swelling or ripening stage close to harvest.

The plants must be older than one month and still in the growing stage. "If the rice plants are already 60 cm high and the



Woman salt farmer in Brebes, Central Java

(photo: Devi Ratnaningayu)

water level rises up to 40 cm, our plants are safe because they are tall and strong enough to resist the effects of the flood", explains Pak Rasim.

Because of these calculations, the farmers do not start sowing as soon as the first rains arrive. Instead, they wait until the third week of November or even the beginning of December.

By delaying the planting season they reduce the risk of losing their harvest to the floods. "The better we can predict when the peak of the rainy season will be, the better we can protect our crops from the floods", stresses Pak Rasim. The local farmers developed this strategy after floods repeatedly destroyed their crops during the mid 1990s.

However, it is not easy to estimate when the floods will arrive. If they had the choice, the farmers would prefer not to expose their crops to flooding at all.

Due to the delay in the first planting season, the second planting season also runs a little late. Usually it does not start before May. As a result, the farmers face a high risk of drought because the rainy season ends before the second harvest is completely ripe. Since 2000, more than half the rice plants have been lost because of this every year. But farmers say they will still continue planting a second crop of rice in future. If the river dries up and the rains stop too early, there will be nothing they can do but accept it.

Deceived by the "phoney rain"

(Dominggus Tse, maize farmer in Nusa village, district of Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS), Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) province)

Predictions about when it will rain based on the month and indicators in nature are not reliable any more. The rainy season which used to last from October to March now no longer arrives at all. This is the experience of Dominggus Tse and his family.

The farmers of Nusa village usually plant their maize at the very beginning of the rainy season. If the rains fail to continue and the soil dries up, the maize plants will grow stunted or even die.

On the other hand, if the maize is planted too late into the rainy season, the soil is too wet and the maize plants may also grow stunted. The maize crop will then be smaller than usual.

The maize farmers of NTT have come to call this phenomenon "the phoney rain". It rains a couple of times at the end of October and the farmers immediately plant their maize. But then it does not rain again for another 2-4 weeks. Because of this phoney rain the maize plants do not grow properly. Those who still have seeds, plant again once the rains finally set in regularly.

CSF & H.E.L.P.

The Indonesian Civil Society Forum for Climate Justice (CSF) is a forum of 30 non-governmental organisations; its objective is to place climate justice at the centre of natural resource management and development.

CSF believes that the response to climate change must be based on the "HELP" principles, where H= human security, E= ecological debt, L= land rights, and P= patterns of production and consumption. The main requisite of HELP is public participation at all levels of decision making, especially by those groups particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Website: <http://csoforum.net/>. See also See also DTE 82:5, <http://dte.gn.apc.org/82bcl.htm>



Coastal floodwater in Penjaringan, N. Jakarta
(Photo: Devi Ratnaningayu)

This erratic pattern at the beginning of the rainy season also causes other problems for their maize crop, including diseases such as brown leaf spot and stalk rot. It often means losing the whole harvest.

Another effect of the erratic seasons is the appearance of many more pests such as locust, rodents and different kinds of caterpillars. There are so called "army worms" and another species of caterpillar of unknown name in the area. In the past, these pests were very rare. "If they did appear, it was only in small numbers", explains Pak Dominggus.

The farmers in Nusa village mainly depend on the rain to grow their subsistence crops. They use the few wells they have solely for drinking water.

As a response to the changing seasons and the loss of their harvests most farmers now use intercropping. At the moment this seems to be working rather well. They have also built a small water reservoir to collect rain water so that they can use it to plant vegetables after planting the maize. They have to choose the kind of

vegetables they want to plant very carefully, taking into account the amount of water available.

"... if we do not calculate very carefully when the real rainy season comes we risk losing our family's food supply", says Pak Dominggus.

The role of women in agriculture and adaptation

Women are worst hit

(Margaretha Heo, Nusa Tenggara Timur province)

Women shoulder the heaviest tasks of paddy agriculture in the province of Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). In the area covered by the CSF study, about 95-100 per cent of the work of transplanting the seedlings and harvesting is done by women. The work is considered simple and not needing a lot of strength. Other tasks such as applying fertilisers and pesticides and measuring the dosage are considered to require more in-depth knowledge and are done by men.

However, the tasks of transplanting the seedlings and harvesting carried out by women require them being able to work under the heat of the sun. This work usually lasts the whole day - from morning until the evening - for several days in a row until it is finished.

Climate change has already forced the farmers in the island of Timor to plant other crops intercropped with vegetables instead of rice in the second planting season. (These crops are generally called *palawija* and may include different kinds of beans, maize, cassava etc.) These crops require daily maintenance work: they must be watered every day (this is usually done by women) and fertiliser or pesticides are applied every 2-3 days (this is usually done by men).

Planting other crops instead of rice obviously increases the amount of hours women have to work in the fields every day. Taking care of these other crops takes a lot more time than they used to spend in the fields. Traditionally in NTT, planting *palawija* is considered to be the task of women.

This is why the *palawija* used to be planted on plots near the house so that the women could tend to them while at the same time dealing with their other household tasks. Meanwhile, the men were responsible for the staple food crops such as rice and maize. Now, the change of crops introduced due to uncertainty about the weather has led to a shift in the roles and workload of women and men.

Adapting by using new seeds

Planting in saline fields

(Wasmad, 55, Pandansari hamlet, Kaliwlingi village, Brebes district, Central Java)

According to local people, until the 1980s, the hamlet of Pandansari in Kaliwlingi-Brebes village, used to be a fertile and prosperous area. But everything changed in 1983. Due to a storm wave, the area was heavily affected by abrasion and intrusion of sea water so that their land was no longer fit for farming any more.

"Sea water came into our paddy fields", explains Pak Wasmad, leader of the local farming group

For 4-7 years, the farmers in Pandansari could not harvest anything. Moreover, between 1991 and 2009 they have lost 800 ha of their land to abrasion.

"Only the plants along the sides grew and the ones in the centre died. Even when plants grew, usually the grains did not swell properly; there were spots inside the husk and sometimes they even turned black", says Pak Wasmad.

Now the distance between the coastline and the houses is about 200-500 metres, meaning that during the season when the westerly winds blow, half the families of Pandansari are hit by tidal surges. The sand bank they had hoped would resist the impact of the waves and abrasion seems to change position depending on the direction of the currents.

In order to save their livelihoods, last year the farmers of Pandansari, supported by IPPHTI (farmers' association for integrated pest management - Ikatan Petani Pengendalian Hama Terpadu Indonesia), started to plant rice varieties which can resist the effects of sea water. They tested five varieties and three managed to grow. During the last four planting seasons rice yields have reached 40 per cent of the normal level. During the next planting season they plan to sow 2 rice varieties on 2 ha of land.

The farmers in Pandansari have also learned that they must not use too much pesticide or fertiliser. Now they use environmentally friendly compost for their fields and have started to make it themselves.

Apart from trying to plant varieties of rice resistant to saline water, the local farming and fishing communities are also replanting mangroves.

"With support from various sources, we have planted mangroves along 6 km of coastline", explains Pak Mashadi, one of the active members of IPPHTI. This area still needs another 150,000 mangrove seedlings for planting.

The local people hope that in the future the government will show more interest in their situation; they hope the road to their village can be improved. Their small village has become very isolated after the road was damaged. They also want to build a channel for the Ponggol River in order to increase the amount of sedimentation and gain some additional land to compensate for the land lost to abrasion.

Small scale fishing and changing seasons

Erratic seasons and wind patterns

(Edy Hamdan, fisherman in Krui, West Lampung, Sumatra)

Fishermen using small boats in the coastal districts of West Lampung, East Lampung, and Bandar Lampung have observed that the beginning of the seasons of westerly and easterly winds no longer follows a regular pattern any more. Some fishermen have also come to the conclusion that the westerly wind season lasts longer now. This is the season when the small boats have fewer opportunities to set off and the catch is smallest.

Most fisherfolk agree that these changes started in 2000. Others say it was in 2002/2003. Yet others say it was after the tsunami hit Aceh in December 2004.

In West Lampung, East Lampung, and Bandar Lampung the westerly winds usually last from December to February. But since 2006/2007 they have tended to start late. Full westerly winds do not blow until January. According to the fishermen, the easterly wind season is becoming shorter.

The difficulty of predicting the winds

"Even the old fishermen have given up now. They can no longer predict when the westerly and easterly wind seasons will start according to the position of the stars. Things used to follow a reliable pattern but now nothing is certain. For generations we have known when the westerly and easterly wind seasons would start based on the position of the Southern Cross. Now we think the weather will be good and suddenly stormy winds blow. If we make a mistake, we have to return early, meaning we have wasted our time and fuel."

Nurmal Halim, 52, tuna fisherman in Pesisir Selatan, West Lampung.

This reduces their changes to catch fish because they can only use their small boats on calm seas.

This change in the wind seasons does not affect the fishing communities in East Lampung so much. Their stretch of coast is protected and they can sail during any season. They just need to change their fishing tackle according to the season. Most fishermen in the area have rather large boats (1-3 GT) and use two or three different kinds of fishing tackle.

The Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has actually started issuing a map of fishing potential every three days (formerly every two weeks). This information is sent to the local fishery service and also published on the department's website.

However, the information is of little use to fishermen with small boats. The map



Small scale fishing boats in Kelurahan Penjaringan, Jakarta Utara

(Photo: Devi Ratnaningayu)

only shows the waters beyond 6 miles from the coastline and the small boats stay within a distance of 6 miles from the coast. Another limitation is that small-scale fishermen do not have GPS navigation devices, so they cannot interpret the position indicated as coordinates. The fishing maps only benefit the large-scale fishing boats equipped with the necessary navigation system.

External pressures on community resource management

Molo, East Nusa Tenggara

Across Indonesia, decades of debt-fuelled development, based on the exploitation and export of natural resources has sidelined local communities' efforts to live sustainably. The process has left the country's ecosystems weakened and less able to withstand the additional impacts of climate change.

Molo, the customary territory of the community living at the foot of Mount Mutis on the island the Timor, is one area where local people have resisted the commercial exploitation of natural resources because it conflicts with sustainable resource management by local people. Where commercial ventures have taken over resources, communities are left more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

The people of Molo make a living primarily from agriculture - wet and dryland rice and other crops, keeping livestock and harvesting forest products. Previously, they practised rotational agriculture, but this is only continued by part of the community today due to limitations on the amount of land available. Grassland around the forest area is used for grazing livestock. A special feature of Molo is the giant karst rock formations: some of the rocks measure 4 by 5 metres thick and are 5 metres high.

Nature as the body

For the Molo, nature is like the human body, all parts of which must be in good health in order to function well. The giant rocks which form the highest mountain in the western part of Timor are central to the people's welfare, since they house the source of water for the Molo area. The water is used by the local water company to provide piped water for South Central Timor district and has also attracted a bottled water company - Aqua Fresh. Since 1999, when the water pipes were installed, around 500 hectares of wet rice fields and other land around the foot of Mount Mutus dried up as water was no longer available for the irrigation system. Similarly the hydroelectric dam has stopped

working because the river dried up.

For the Molo people, water is like blood, bringing nourishment to the whole body. Without it, the person will become weak and die. If the water dries up, the local community can't grow food and without water there is no electricity.

Molo's forest is divided into areas kept as protection forest, which house sacred rocks, trees and sources of water, where no farming is permitted. Other areas are



Sign in planned reforestation area, Molo: it reads "destroying the forest is the same as killing our grandchildren"

(Photo: OAT)

reserved for grazing livestock, collecting firewood, rope and other forest products.

The official zoning of Mt Mutis as a nature reserve has changed the way forests are managed, and the old systems for controlling fires has broken down.

According to Molo belief, land (the flesh of the body) must be protected or there will be misfortune. An official programme to 'regreen' or plant casuarina trees in areas classified by the government as 'critical land' is one such misfortune which has been affecting the local community since the 1980s. People were told they would own the trees once they were mature, and that while they were growing they would be able to plant crops between the young trees.

The project was popular at first and around 300 hectares were planted. After five years the land around the trees could no longer be used for crops and around the same time the government message changed: people could no longer decide what to do with their land, as it had now become "state land". People became angry, feeling they had been tricked: their grazing land had been reduced, they could no longer grow crops under the trees, and the water-thirsty trees did not bind the soil well, leading to frequent landslides. The anger spilled over into conflict in 2004.

This regreening effort and its negative impact on local people serves as a reminder that reforestation, whether in the name of climate change mitigation or not - risks damaging impacts, conflict and, ultimately, failure, if local people's interests aren't fully considered and if their rights to manage their own land and resources aren't respected.

The Molo rocks and mountains - the bones of the body - have great significance for the Molo people: they are linked to the very existence of the Molo communities. There are eight clans each linked to one rock outcrop. One of the biggest of these, called Naususu is considered the source of life for all other Molo rocks, or the source of life for the Molo people. Naususu is the root, whereas the other outcrops surrounding it are the trunk and branches of the tree. The roots support the rest of the tree and if cut, will cause the tree to collapse.

In the era of global warming, some of the changes are explained by the Molo belief system: changes in the weather have been experienced since mining started on Naususu and other large rock systems in 1998. The prospect of earning 10 million Rupiah per cubic metre of marble has attracted mining companies: the mountains contain hundreds of thousands of cubic metres. The Indonesian daily *Kompas* reported on 18 December 2003, that marble reserves on Flores and Timor islands amounted to around 3.5 million m³.

Without the community's knowledge, all their sacred mountains were included in a mining licence issued by the district head and governor. The mining company - PT Teja Sekawan - ignored local people's protests. In the end, the Molo people staged an action to recapture the mountains. Four large rock formations were reclaimed, including Naisusu. However one - Fatu Nualmolo - had already been mined out in 2001, and the remaining broken rocks left lying around. Another - Naitapan - continues to be mined: it is being broken up and cut into giant cubes and then sold.

The Molo people have noticed the impacts of mining these rocks: there have been increasingly serious landslides on the land around Naitapan and the cattle have been suffering from a disease, which was previously unknown in the area. Naitapan is a monument to failure, serving as a warning for the future. Molo must be saved!

From Krui to Timor - the full report is available in Indonesian or English from CSF info@csoforum.net, csoforum@cbn.net.id or DTE dte@gn.apc.org. The authors are Devi Ratnaningayu & Raja Siregar and editor, Siti Maemunah. Giorgio Budi, Coordinator of the Civil Society Forum for Climate Justice (CSF) and Raja Siregar, Country Policy, Advocacy and Campaign Manager, Oxfam GB, wrote the introductory sections. ♦

climate justice

The demand for climate justice

Despite urgent calls for action from civil society, climate scientists and governments of some of the most vulnerable countries, the pace of progress towards a new international climate deal has been frustratingly slow. Copenhagen's climate summit in December is now set to achieve at most a 'political agreement' rather than a binding treaty to secure the deep emissions cuts that are required to avoid runaway climate change. Nevertheless, demands for climate justice continue to be made loud and clear.

In the final days leading up to the UNFCCC COP 15 in Copenhagen the USA, China and India all made announcements on their targets to reduce CO₂ emissions. The US government announced a provisional cut of 17% on 2005 levels by 2020 and 85% by 2050. This was followed by China, which committed to a 40-45% reduction in carbon intensity levels compared with 2005.¹ India then said it would reduce its carbon intensity by 20-25%, against 2005 levels by 2020, and do more if an equitable deal was reached at Copenhagen.²

Previously Japan had announced a target of a 20% cut against 1990 levels, dependent on an agreement in Copenhagen involving all major emitters.³ The EU target of 20-30% by 2020 was announced in December 2008.⁴

For the climate justice movement, the cuts proposed by the industrialised countries do not go far enough. Moreover, the fact that countries are proposing to meet a significant part of their cuts through offsetting emissions in developing countries through market mechanisms is considered deeply unjust. The same goes for the low level of funding offered for adaptation in poor countries and the fact that the richer nations want the distrusted World Bank to house these resources, rather than the UNFCCC.⁵

Indonesia's emissions reductions targets

In 2008, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) announced that Indonesia would reduce carbon emissions from deforestation by 50% this year 75% by 2012 and 95% by 2025.⁶

In September this year, the newly re-elected president told a G20 meeting in Pittsburgh that Indonesia plans to cut emissions by 26% by 2020 against business as usual scenarios and that, with international support, cuts could be as high as 41%.

SBY also told G20 leaders that Indonesia was "looking into the distinct possibility to commit a billion tons of CO₂ reduction by 2050 from BAU [Business as Usual]" and that Indonesia would change the status of its forests "from that of a net



Campaign T-shirt at UNFCCC talks, Bangkok 2009 (DTE)

emitter sector to a net sink sector by 2030".⁷

Indonesian organisations reacted to the most recent statement by calling on the government to spell out how it would reach these targets. Joko Arief of Greenpeace Indonesia pointed out that the government was failing to deal with the fires currently burning in the country, while Teguh Surya of WALHI said SBY should be careful when calling for international support "because it could lead to shifting responsibility for deeper cuts in emissions from developed countries to developing countries", adding that SBY had made many commitments to targets that had not been reached.

On November 21, hundreds of Greenpeace supporters marched in Jakarta in support of the 41% emissions cut. They unfurled a banner saying "Stop talking, start acting: save the forests for our future".⁸

Indonesia is the third biggest greenhouse gas emitter by country.⁹ Most of the country's emissions are caused by the destruction of peatlands and forests for plantation crops such as oil palm and pulpwood aimed at supplying lucrative export markets and consumers in rich countries.

A letter addressed to President SBY from a broad group of environmental and human rights CSOs in Indonesia warned that Indonesia's emissions reductions must not

become a way for richer countries to offset their own emissions. The letter said:

"...For a long time, we have witnessed how Indonesia has been a supplier of raw materials for industry and of fossil fuels for industrialised nations which squander energy. Business as usual practices have resulted in the critical condition of Indonesia's forests, caused primarily by the conversion of natural forests into oil palm and paper pulp plantations, as well as mining and gas projects. This exploitation has been carried out without the consent or the prior knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities. Such practices have often removed communities from their land and impoverished them..."¹⁰

The letter listed a number of legal and policy measures that need addressing if Indonesia is serious about reducing its emissions. These include the need to:

- ♦ withdraw Agriculture Ministerial Regulation No 14/Permentan/PL.110/2/2009, Regarding Guidance on the Use of Peatland for Oil Palm Cultivation, because the conversion of peatland is the biggest source of carbon emissions in Indonesia.
- ♦ cancel Forestry Ministry policies related to converting natural forest and peatlands for large-scale industrial use
- ♦ review Forestry Ministry policies that create opportunities for offsetting, through market-based schemes, including
 - P 68/Menhut-II/2008 on the Implementation of Demonstration Activities to Reduce Carbon Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation,
 - Forestry Ministerial Regulation No.30/Menhut-II/2009 Regarding Implementation Procedures for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation,
 - Forestry Ministerial Regulation No.36/Menhut-II/2009 Regarding Licensing Procedures for Carbon sequestration and/or Carbon Storage Projects in Production and Protected Forests,
 since these provide significant offset opportunities for industrialised countries.
- ♦ ensure that Law No.26, 2007 on Spatial

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Planning produces a National Spatial Plan in 2009 that includes guarantees of reduced environmental vulnerability to climate change, protection of people's rights and the repair of damage to the environment.

- ♦ issue a Presidential decree to protect and rehabilitate peatland ecosystems.
- ♦ implement the recommendations of the United Nations Committee to Eliminate Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/IDN/CO/3, 15 August 2007).
- ♦ start preparing draft laws on the rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- ♦ start a transparent and participative process to review policies in the large-scale forestry, plantation, agricultural, mining and energy sectors, which contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, and which increase the vulnerability of the environment and of the population to the impacts of climate change.
- ♦ confirm the protection of women as set out in the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), not only because women are considered a vulnerable group but also because women have an important role to play in mitigation and adaptation efforts.
- ♦ review the policy to build coal power plants. Indonesia must reduce its role as global supplier of industrial raw materials and fossil fuels by reforming its pattern of energy production and consumption. As a matter of urgency, it should consider developing decentralised, renewable energy.

Indonesia's Civil Society Forum for Climate Justice (CSF) also wrote to President SBY and the National Climate Change Council (DNPI), to protest against the lack of transparency in the way the Council drafts its policies, strategy, programmes and activities related to tackling climate change. A November letter pointed out the low priority given to climate change and the environment in the president's programme for the first 100 days of his new term in office and urged him and the Council to push for a deal based on the HELP principles (see page 3), rather than carbon trading. The letter called for the Clause 3(c) of Presidential regulation No 46, 2008 (which established the DNPI) to be deleted. This states that one of the tasks of the DNPI is to "draft policies to regulate mechanisms and management of carbon trading".¹¹

In August this year the National Climate Change Council (DNPI) had issued a draft report spelling out current emissions and how business as usual scenarios could be cut in future (see box next page). However, the DNPI and Indonesia's forestry ministry have been careful to point out that these are

Greenpeace stages Kampar Peninsula direct action

In October, Greenpeace opened its "Climate Defenders Camp" in the Kampar Peninsula, in Riau, Sumatra, to highlight the destruction of its peatland forests for paper. The action prompted a police operation which attempted to close down the camp, involving arrests of Greenpeace activists and the deportation of 13 foreign protesters and two independent journalists.

Greenpeace points out that the Kampar Peninsula is one of the largest carbon stores in the world with peat up to 15 metres deep, holding over 2 gigatonnes of greenhouse gases. It is also an area targeted for a REDD scheme by pulp and paper company Asia Pacific Resources International Holding Limited (APRIL)

Indonesia's Forest Minister, Zulkifli Hasan, has now ordered APRIL to halt its forest clearing activities on Kampar, pending a review of their permits.

"Greenpeace expects the Forest Minister to do a comprehensive review of all the existing permits and concessions for pulp and paper companies in the Kampar Peninsula. The main players in the destruction of these precious peatlands are the pulp and paper giants - Asia Pulp & Paper (APP) and its main rival, Asia Pacific Resources International Holding Limited (APRIL). Combined they control 73% of Indonesia's total pulp capacity and own two of the world's largest pulp mills," said Bustar Maitar, Greenpeace Southeast Asia Forest campaigner.

(See <http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/id>) ♦

not being presented as the country's official targets at international negotiations.¹²

Notes:

1. Carbon intensity means cutting the amount of CO₂ emitted per unit of economic growth. This means that China's emissions will continue to grow, but at a reduced rate.
2. *New York Times*, Asia Pacific 3/Dec/09 via http://www.nytimes.com/2009/12/04/world/asia/04india.html?_r=1&em, [accessed 4/Dec/09]
3. *Guardian* 7/Sep/09 at <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/sep/07/japan-greenhouse-gas-cuts>
4. See DTE 80-81, <http://dte.gn.apc.org/80acl.htm>
5. For further background on these issues see DTE 80-81, <http://dte.gn.apc.org/80acl.htm>
6. See *The Jakarta Globe* 27/Sep/09 <http://thejakartaglobe.com/home/spell-out-indonesias-carbon-cutting-plan-sby-told/332150>
7. Intervention by H.E.Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of the Republic of Indonesia (On Climate Change at the G20 Leaders Summit, 25 September 2009,

Short film on Kampar

A 14-minute film called Eyes on the Kampar Peninsula is one of a set of four films by Life Mosaic prepared for Copenhagen. To view these go to <http://www.lifemosaic.net/filmsforcopenhagen.php> ♦

New Report on Kampar & community rights

The UK-based Forest Peoples' Programme and Riau-based Scale-Up have produced an update on private sector proposals to develop plantation, conservation and REDD schemes on the Kampar Peninsula. The report highlights how the rights and views of communities have not been given priority in these plans. The groups recommend rights-based approaches and dialogue between affected rights holders and other parties to avoid conflict and promote sustainable forest and climate schemes. Surveys by Scale Up indicate that 33,000 people depend on the Kampar Peninsula's forests for their livelihoods. (See http://www.forestpeoples.org/documents/forest_issues/bases/forest_issues.shtml, REDD - Monitor and at <http://bit.ly/3QDCKj> for more background.) ♦



- Pittsburgh). Available on <http://redd-indonesia.org/publikasi/detail/read/indonesia-presidents-speech-on-climate-change-at-2009-g-20-meeting-1/> [accessed 4/Dec/09]
8. <http://www.greenpeace.org/seasia/id/en/release/callsby-climateaction>
 9. See DTE 74:2007 <http://dte.gn.apc.org/74acl.htm> for background. The per capita ranking from the consumption and flaring of fossil fuels 1980-2006 is 22nd - see <http://spreadsheets.google.com/ccc?key=phNtm3LmDZEP4Ou7jpeRQbA>
 10. Open letter from Indonesian Civil Society Organisations, 19th October 2009 [DTE translation]
 11. See <http://www.legalitas.org/database/puu/2008/erpres46-2008.pdf> Peraturan Presiden 46/2008 Clause 3(c) The letter from CSF is dated 16/Nov/09 and can be downloaded in Indonesia from CSF's website via <http://csoforum.net/media-release.html>
 12. See *The Jakarta Globe* 10/Sep/09 ♦

DNPI announces potential CO₂ emissions reduction figures

In August, Indonesia's National Climate Change Council (DNPI) announced the results of a draft study which includes a series of projections for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions and compares these with 'business as usual' scenarios.

The analysis of emissions sources and the potential for reducing emissions in six sectors drew on the opinions of more than 150 government, private sector and non-governmental experts, divided into sectoral working groups, according to a DNPI press release.¹

The draft study - which is due to be finalised by the end of this year - estimates the country's annual CO₂e² emissions in 2005 at 2.3 Gigatonnes (1Gt = 1 billion tonnes). It says this will increase by 2% per year, reaching 2.8 Gt by 2020 and 3.6 Gt by 2030 if changes aren't made in order to reduce emissions.

However, the DNPI base figure of 2.3 Gt is likely to be an underestimate. Annual emissions from forestry and land use change alone were estimated at 2.6 Gt CO₂e, by a World Bank and DFID study in 2007, based on figures from 2000. The total estimate for Indonesia was 3 Gt.³

The DNPI draft says Indonesia's projected emissions can be reduced to 2.3 Gt by 2030 (or, in other words, retained at the estimated 2005 levels), by implementing more than 150 measures for reducing emissions in the main GHG-emitting sectors. More than 80% of these are in the forestry, peat and agriculture sectors.⁴

Sector by sector the draft report's finding include the following:

Forests: This sector (not including peatland and peat forests) contributed 850 MtCO₂e, or 38% of Indonesia's total emissions, caused by deforestation (562 MtCO₂e) forest degradation (211 MtCO₂e) and forest fires (77 MtCO₂e).

If the current rate of 0.8 million hectares/year and 1 million ha/yr continues for deforestation and forest degradation, it will remain at 850 MtCO₂e until 2030.

The sector can reduce emissions by 1,100 MtCO₂e, by reducing deforestation and preventing further forest degradation (saving 850 MtCO₂e) while reforestation and afforestation can contribute a further 250 MtCO₂e in emissions reductions. The result is that forests change from an emissions source to a significant carbon sink.

Peat: 2005 emissions were 1.0 GtCO₂e, or 45% of Indonesia's total emissions, from oxidation through peatlands drying out and from oxidation through fires (0.77 Gt), plus through deforestation and degradation (0.25 Gt) of peatland forests. Emissions from peat

will increase by 20%, reaching 1.2 Gt by 2030, if land conversion (eg for oil palm plantations) continues and vulnerability to fires increases due to forest degradation and drought.

The potential for reduction in this sector is 700 MtCO₂e, including:

- ♦ prevention of logging and forest degradation covering 300,000 hectares, saving 250MtCO₂e otherwise lost through removal of above-ground biomass;
- ♦ restoration of 5 million hectares of non-commercial peatlands (re-flooding and replanting), producing reductions of 360MtCO₂e.

Further reductions can be made by improving irrigation and fires management on existing agricultural and pulpwood plantation land.

Agriculture: 2005 emissions levels from this sector (not including peatlands) were 139 MtCO₂e, with rice fields being the biggest contributor (51.4MtCO₂e) primarily through methane (CH₄). By 2030 these will reach an estimated 152 MtCO₂e, through increased livestock and large-scale agriculture.

Potential emissions reductions could reach 105 MtCO₂e, with the biggest potential being in improving water management and nutrients for rice-lands and restoring degraded agricultural land.

Electricity sector: Emissions from this sector are estimated at 110 MtCO₂e in 2005, more than 75% of which are caused by coal. These will increase up to seven-fold reaching 750 MtCO₂e by 2030, driven by increasing demand for electricity (electricity will reach 100% of villages by 2030, compared with 60% now), and increasing reliance on coal for power generation.

Opportunities for reducing emissions by 220 MtCO₂e include a greater role for clean, renewable energy sources (166 MtCO₂e) and the use of 'clean coal' technology (6.1MtCO₂e).

Transport: 2005 emissions from this sector were an estimated 70 MtCO₂e, and will reach 500 MtCO₂e by 2030, driven by increasing volumes of commercial and private vehicles (from 115 vehicles per 1,000 people, to 312 per 1000 in 2030).

Indirect emissions reductions have the potential to reach 100 MtCO₂e through two main mitigation measures: increasing the use of internal combustion engines in all classes of vehicles (75 MtCO₂e) and moving to electric and hybrid cars (15 MtCO₂e).

Buildings: Direct emissions from buildings are projected to double from 20 MtCO₂e in 2005 to 40 Mt in 2030, prompted by an increase in commercial and residential energy consumption. This can be reduced by 47 Mt by 2030, through measures including

alternative water heating (8.8 Mt), energy-efficient lighting (11.3 Mt) and more efficient electrical equipment (9.3 Mt).

Cement: With strong economic growth during the next 20 years, Indonesia's emissions from cement will increase more than threefold from 20 MtCO₂e to 70 MtCO₂e, caused mostly by the use of clinker in cement production. This can be reduced by 12Mt by substituting clinker with slag. Alternative energy (eg industrial or municipal waste can reduce emissions further by 3.4 Mt.

Danger signs

The figures in the DNPI draft report highlight the fact that the greater part of Indonesia's GHG emissions are from the destruction of forests and peatlands. This destruction is a tragic consequence of domestic policies, prompted and supported by demand from international markets and investors, and has been the subject of civil society campaigns for many years, if only more recently framed in terms of climate justice.

Alarm bells will be set off by some of the emissions reduction efforts listed, which could well turn out to be counter-productive, as well as having the potential to marginalise and impoverish large numbers of indigenous and rural Indonesians. These include, reforestation and afforestation, reducing deforestation and forest degradation (REDD schemes) peatland restoration, 'clean coal'⁵ and restoring agricultural land. If efforts are made to implement plans in a top-down centralised manner, without recognising the rights of indigenous peoples to manage their land and to secure their free, prior and informed consent on any plans that may affect them, the lessons of past attempts to protect Indonesia's resources will not have been learned and there is unlikely to be progress on emissions reductions.

Notes:

1. Press Release 27/Aug/09
2. CO₂e = equivalent carbon dioxide emissions, a standard used to measure all greenhouse gases.
3. See DTE 74:1, <http://dte.gn.apc.org/74acl.htm>, and http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTINDONESIA/Resources/Environment/ClimateChange_Full_EN.pdf
4. Lembar Fakta - Kurva Biaya Pengurangan Emisi GRK (Gas Rumah Kaca) Indonesia, DNPO [no date] at <http://d.yimg.com/kq/groups/6058336/2097845044/name/27Aug2009+DNPI+Lembaran+Fakta+Cost+Curve.pdf>
5. Many CSOs see 'clean coal' as a myth, promoted by coal-reliant nations who want to avoid closing down their coal sectors - see note on CCS in DTE 80/81:15. ♦

Indonesia's climate promises and policy incoherence

By Chris Lang.¹

Indonesia's President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono likes to make promises. Particularly at international meetings. At last year's G-8 summit in Japan, Yudhoyono committed to reducing carbon emissions from deforestation by 50 per cent by the end of this year, 74 per cent by 2012 and 95 per cent by 2025.²

This year, at the G-20 summit in the USA, he said "I do believe that it is much better for all of us to have our own targets, timeline and action plan which we can constantly update and improve." Yudhoyono updated his targets on reducing deforestation, but he certainly did not improve them. In fact, he didn't mention any specific targets on reducing emissions from deforestation (presumably because this would have involved admitting that Indonesia had failed to meet the target Yudhoyono committed to last year in Japan). Instead, Yudhoyono promised that "We will change the status of our forests from that of a net emitter sector to a net sink sector by 2030."³ This is nothing more than a promise (to which no one can hold Yudhoyono accountable) that in 21 years' time (by which time it is extremely unlikely that Yudhoyono will still be President) the amount of carbon absorbed by Indonesia's forests will be more than the amount emitted.

In the 14 months between the two meetings an area of around two million hectares of Indonesia's forests has gone. At the UN climate negotiations in Poznan, Arief Wicaksono, Greenpeace Southeast Asia Political Advisor, said "Six months on from his Hokkaido commitment, we have seen little action to address Indonesia's rampant deforestation. We urge President Yudhoyono to implement an immediate moratorium on all forest conversion, including expansion of oil palm plantations, industrial logging, and other drivers of deforestation."⁴ Unfortunately, the Indonesian government seems to be doing the reverse.

In a recent study, Indonesia's National Climate Change Council states that Indonesia's carbon emissions could be reduced by more than 40 per cent over the next 20 years against 'Business as Usual' projections (see page 8). About 84 per cent of Indonesia's greenhouse gas emissions comes from deforestation and degradation of peatlands. The National Climate Change Council



estimates that cutting emissions by 40 per cent would cost about US\$32 billion.

Agus Purnomo, the executive secretary of the National Council on Climate Change, states that "over time, five years, seven years, perhaps 10 years, then we will have all the elements of REDD in place, then we can come up with high quality REDD projects for the carbon market to pay." Until the REDD mechanism is working, Indonesia will continue to deforest: "We are not hinting that that Indonesia needs to stop breathing, or need to stop cutting trees, no," Purnomo told Voice of America in September 2009.⁵

Earlier this year, the government quietly lifted a ban on using peatlands for oil palm plantations⁶ and allowed pulp companies to log native forests. Up to 2 million hectares of peatlands could be converted to oil palm plantations. Even if the land is not cleared by burning, draining peatlands (which is necessary to grow oil palm) releases vast amount of carbon dioxide because when the peat is exposed to air it oxidises and decomposes.⁷

Massive expansion

The government hopes for massive expansion of both the oil palm and pulp and paper industries, with plans for an additional 20 million hectares of oil palm plantations and 10 million hectares of new pulpwood plantations. Inevitably, this will involve conversion of forests to industrial tree plantations.

A recent report by the Environmental Investigation Agency and Telapak in Papua and West Papua Provinces describes how five million hectares of mainly forested land is under threat from oil palm and other biofuel plantations. "Companies are tricking Papuans into giving up their land for oil palm plantations based on empty promises about their future welfare," Hapsoro of Telapak said.⁸ "This is all happening with the backing of the government in the name of development." Jago Wadley of EIA adds that "this is policy incoherence of the highest order."

The government is also considering plans to allow mining companies to operate in protected areas. "We are now reviewing articles prohibiting mining activities in conservation forests," Daruri, the Director general for forest protection and natural conservation at the Forestry Ministry, said in November 2009.⁹

Meanwhile, illegal logging continues. Corruption in the forestry sector has not been addressed. A recent report by Human Rights Watch Asia¹⁰ estimates that the government loses US\$2 billion every year as a result of corruption, illegal logging and mismanagement. Joe Saunders of Human Rights Watch says, "Until the lack of oversight and conflicts of interest are taken seriously, pouring more money into the leaky system from carbon trading is likely to make the problem worse, not better."¹¹

The government has warned local authorities to beware of fake carbon brokers who offer promises of money from REDD. Forestry Ministry official Wandojo Siswanto told the *Jakarta Post* that "Regents and mayors in Kalimantan and Sumatra have been offered such promises. The brokers who claimed to be carbon developers launch intensive campaigns to convince regents to sign the MoUs. But at the moment not a single cent

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coastal communities

Marine resources for climate justice

The following is an abridged translation of an Indonesian-language article by M. Riza Damanik and Abdul Halim.¹

The World Oceans Conference and the Coral Triangle Initiative summit in Manado, North Sulawesi, 11-15 May 2009 failed to bring any significant improvement in the management of marine resources for benefit of the people - especially those living in coastal areas and small islands.

Civil society groups in the Manado Alliance had advised the Indonesian government to take a more strategic position on the impact of climate change in Indonesia's seas and coastal areas of Indonesia.

If we look back to the XVI and XVII centuries, there was better communication between fishing communities and a high level of traffic between Indonesia's islands, through a network of maritime communications supported by advances in shipping technology, expertise in navigation and a broad maritime spirit. Indonesia's fishing communities were known around the world.

There was no reference to this at the WOC-CTI meetings. Instead, Indonesia's diplomatic efforts were directed at designing ways to extract money from a variety of sources. No attention was paid to the importance of negotiating a marine climate change agenda which protects national interests and which protects, in particular, the constitutional rights of traditional fishing and coastal communities.

Roots of the problem

The deepening crisis in marine resources should have been the main consideration for Indonesia. A 2007 report by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO, 2007) stated that "the condition of fish resources in Indonesian waters covering the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, shows evidence of being fully-exploited and over-exploited." Meanwhile, the global demand for fish and fish products continues to increase.

Our now-limited fish resource shows that it is no longer possible to expand the catch substantially in Indonesian waters. Yet the national consumption rate continues to rise: from 21kg per person per year in 2002 to 30kg per person per year in 2009. The government needs to take heed of this and make advance efforts to minimise a predicted national fish crisis in 2015.

Another consideration is the poor management model used in conservation areas - both in terms of quality of management and also the quantity of cases where marine conservation areas conflict with the traditional way of life of coastal fishing communities. In Indonesia, regional marine conservation areas (KKLD) are prone to conflicts between communities and conservation management. The conflicts,

which have involved a number of foreign conservation organisations, are sparked by the withdrawal of traditional rights to access, catch fish and manage traditional areas.

Taking these considerations into account, the Manado Alliance advised the government to reconsider its involvement in the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI). In the position paper *Evicting fishermen, Drowning Climate Justice* the Manado Alliance spelled out that:

- ♦ this international forum threatened the constitutional rights of traditional fishing and coastal communities and threatened state sovereignty;
- ♦ the government's weak diplomacy had driven it into conservation free trade which threatens biodiversity and the safety of local people;
- ♦ this risks worsening the crisis in marine resources and national fisheries.

The Manado Alliance also warned that:

- ♦ in the past 15 years, ships from Thailand, Philippines, Taiwan, Korea, Panama, China, Vietnam, Malaysia, Cambodia and Burma have been fishing illegally in Indonesian waters;
- ♦ coastal reclamation in Padang (West

(continued next page)



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goes to local administrations."¹²

Many local administrations remain unaware of REDD. "Until now, there has been no institution dealing with the REDD at provincial and regency levels, making it difficult to disseminate the issue," Onrizal, a forestry expert from North Sumatra, told the *Jakarta Post*.¹³ Even worse, local people are completely in the dark. "We cannot decide whether we would accept or not because we have had no information at all," Jajang Kurniawan a farmer in West Java told film makers LifeMosaic.¹⁴ "The name of the programme is very foreign to us. What is this REDD? What kind of animal is it, we just don't know."

"Indonesia hasn't shown the ability to prevent deforestation," as Timothy H Brown, senior natural resources management

specialist at the World Bank in Jakarta, drily told the *Jakarta Globe* in December 2009.¹⁵ But claims that REDD will stop deforestation are nonsense as long as the government encourages the expansion of the industries that cause deforestation.

Notes:

1. Chris Lang runs the REDD-tracking website REDD-Monitor. See <http://www.redd-monitor.org>
2. <http://bit.ly/7MoEGU>, <http://bit.ly/6HI2ha>
3. <http://bit.ly/6FZOOO>
4. <http://bit.ly/7MoEGU>
5. <http://bit.ly/5KLspT>
6. <http://bit.ly/kmL0b>
7. <http://bit.ly/910WT4>
8. <http://www.eia-international.org/cgi/news/news.cgi?t=template&a=566&source>
9. <http://bit.ly/7qpw47>
10. <http://bit.ly/81VSP0>
11. <http://bit.ly/8kwaD9>

12. <http://bit.ly/5uko2u>

13. <http://bit.ly/8a1noK>

14. <http://bit.ly/8qKg5X>

15. <http://bit.ly/62onE8>♦



Sumatra) North Jakarta, Makassar (South Sulawesi) and Manado (North Sulawesi) has buried more than 5,000 hectares of mangroves, seagrass and coral reefs. More than 10 coastal reclamation projects are still being continued by the government - both at national as well as regional level.

- ♦ the expansion of the aquaculture industry (as well as coastal reclamation) has taken more and more land over the last 25 years. As a result, mangroves have declined from 4.25 million hectares in 1982 to less than 1.9 million hectares today. This decline is made worse by the involvement of international financial institutions, such as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank which have made loans for aquaculture. If averaged out, the contribution of overseas debt to finance the shrimp farms sector, has reached around Rp39.5 billion per year over the 1983-2013 period.
- ♦ the extractive industries have also driven the marine crisis, through sedimentation in estuaries and dumping toxic mining waste in the sea - and the communities suffer the impacts. In Kota Baru, South Kalimantan, for example, the livelihoods of 3,697 fisherfolk who collect shrimp and fish, are under threat from pollution from a cement works. Meanwhile, their operational costs have risen by 67% while the catch has fallen by 50%.

Climate Justice

A month before the WOC, the Marine and Fisheries Minister Freddy Numberi claimed that the ocean and shores of Indonesia could absorb 66.9 million tonnes of carbon per year (around 245.6 million tonnes of CO₂). However, various studies have concluded that oceans don't actually function as carbon sinks but as carbon sources. Moreover, the trading carbon system called for by the minister would mean even less government authority in the waters of the CTI area.

Poverty and fishing are closely related. Studies show that the pressures faced by small-scale and traditional fishing families and fisheries labourers are more intensive than those faced by other disadvantaged groups in rural areas and slum areas in urban centres, as a result of the impacts of climate change.

Their dependence on a sustainable marine ecosystem and a sustainable fishery become even more problematic with climate change. As their catch is reduced, their options for adaptation to climate change are further squeezed. This means that the government needs to give priority to three things: developing new sources of livelihood which aren't dependent on the fish catch, introducing a financing scheme which can be flexible according to the needs of fishing

families and intensifying the programme to diversify technology for fisherfolk.

The government also needs to suspend Ministerial Regulation No 5, 2008 on Capture Fishery Enterprises and Law No 27, 2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. These two pieces of legislation clearly show the government's insensitive response to the marine and fisheries crisis. Community-based management is needed as the basis from which to respond to climate change impacts, rather than clusters of fishery enterprises with business licences for coastal waters.

Efforts to improve the lives of traditional fishing and coastal communities and minimise the effects of climate change need to follow the four principles of justice in fisheries:

- ♦ The state must prioritise the principles of sustainable fisheries without debt, while still prioritising meeting domestic consumer demand;
- ♦ The state has the responsibility to protect and recognise local communities' traditional fishing grounds;
- ♦ The state must give and fully guarantee the

constitutional rights of fisherfolk as citizens as well as their special rights as traditional fisherfolk;

- ♦ The state must appreciate the whole range of activities of traditional fisherfolk, including the key part that women play.

Notes

I. M. Riza Damanik is the Secretary-General of the People's Coalition for Fisheries Justice (KIARA), Jakarta. Abdul Halim is KIARA's Programme Coordinator, Jakarta.

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M. Riza Damanik dan Muhammad Karim, *Perdebatan Belum Usai: Apakah Laut Penyerap atau Pelepas Karbon?* Jakarta: KIARA & COMMIT.♦



New Publication from CSF (Indonesian Civil Society Forum for Climate Justice).

Reading the tracks of climate change

A compilation of experiences from the field

This Indonesian-language book include chapters on REDD, fishing communities, organic farming and peatland communities. For more information on ordering a copy, contact info@csoforum.net, csoforum@cbn.net.id

In brief...

Hydro-dam for Papua

Papua's provincial administration has announced plans to develop a hydro power project with a maximum capacity of 2000MW to provide electricity and support infrastructure development.

The project will be financed by the provincial administration and a number of other investors, according to a November report by *International Water and Dam Construction*.

According to a separate local news source, *Tabloid Jubi*, Paniai district head has confirmed that work to construct a hydro-dam in Komauto will begin next year. Apart from electricity the dam will power cement works in Timika and support tourism development in Paniai. Timika is located near the giant US-UK operated Freeport-Rio Tinto copper and gold mine. (<http://www.waterpowermagazine.com/story.asp?sectioncode=130&storyCode=2054692>, *Jubi* 30/Nov/09. <http://tabloidjubi.com/>) ♦

Read our joint publication with AMAN - **Forests for the Future, Indigenous Forest Management in a Changing World** - online at dte.gn.apc.org/GNSCON.htm or order a hard copy from dte@gn.apc.org

Indigenous rights

The Indonesian government is likely to recognise communal rights and the role of indigenous people in environmental management and protection, said Indonesia's new Environment Minister Gusti Muhammad Hatta at a workshop on communal rights jointly organised by the Environment Ministry and the Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN) in December. Hatta said that recognising communal rights was crucial to ending frequent conflicts with mining and forestry companies. He said the workshop was expected to provide input for a review of related public policy.

AMAN is calling for a new law that acknowledges the rights of indigenous people and protects their traditional knowledge. (*Jakarta Post* 4/Dec/09) ♦

High Conservation Values and the RSPO

A new report on High Conservation Value (HCV) zoning in oil palm plantations was launched at the RSPO meeting in November. This shows how RSPO procedures plus legal processes in Indonesia are failing to protect peoples' lands and other areas of high conservation value. HCV areas include areas critical to maintain rare and endangered species, ecosystems and landscapes, secure essential environmental services and areas critical to local livelihoods and cultural identities.

The Report is by Forest Peoples Programme, Sawit Watch, HuMa and Wild Asia. (<http://www.forestpeoples.org/>) ♦

Panduan tentang Perubahan Iklim dan Masyarakat Adat

Oleh Tebtebba, Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education, 2008

Tebtebba's Guide on Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples - an Indonesian translation by DTE. Available from <http://dte.gn.apc.org/itebcc.pdf>

Privatising the coasts

'Selling the Seas' a film produced by The Ecologist Film Unit with the Indonesian NGO KIARA and the UK-based Forest Peoples Programme exposes the growing public opposition to the Indonesian government's plans to clear a further 700,000 hectares of coast, much of it mangrove, threatening the livelihoods of fisherfolk and other coastal peoples. KIARA is demanding that northern supermarkets and certifiers pay more attention to the harsh social and environmental costs of inappropriate, industrial shrimp and prawn production.

The film can be accessed via <http://www.forestpeoples.org/>. ♦



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