Climate Village Program Plus (CVP Plus) as a New Approach in Indonesia to Reduce Disaster Vulnerabilities and Provide Ecosystem Services from the Forest: Case Study in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia

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Sharing F-DRR approaches and techniques with developing countries: Experiences, realities and opportunities of private sectors
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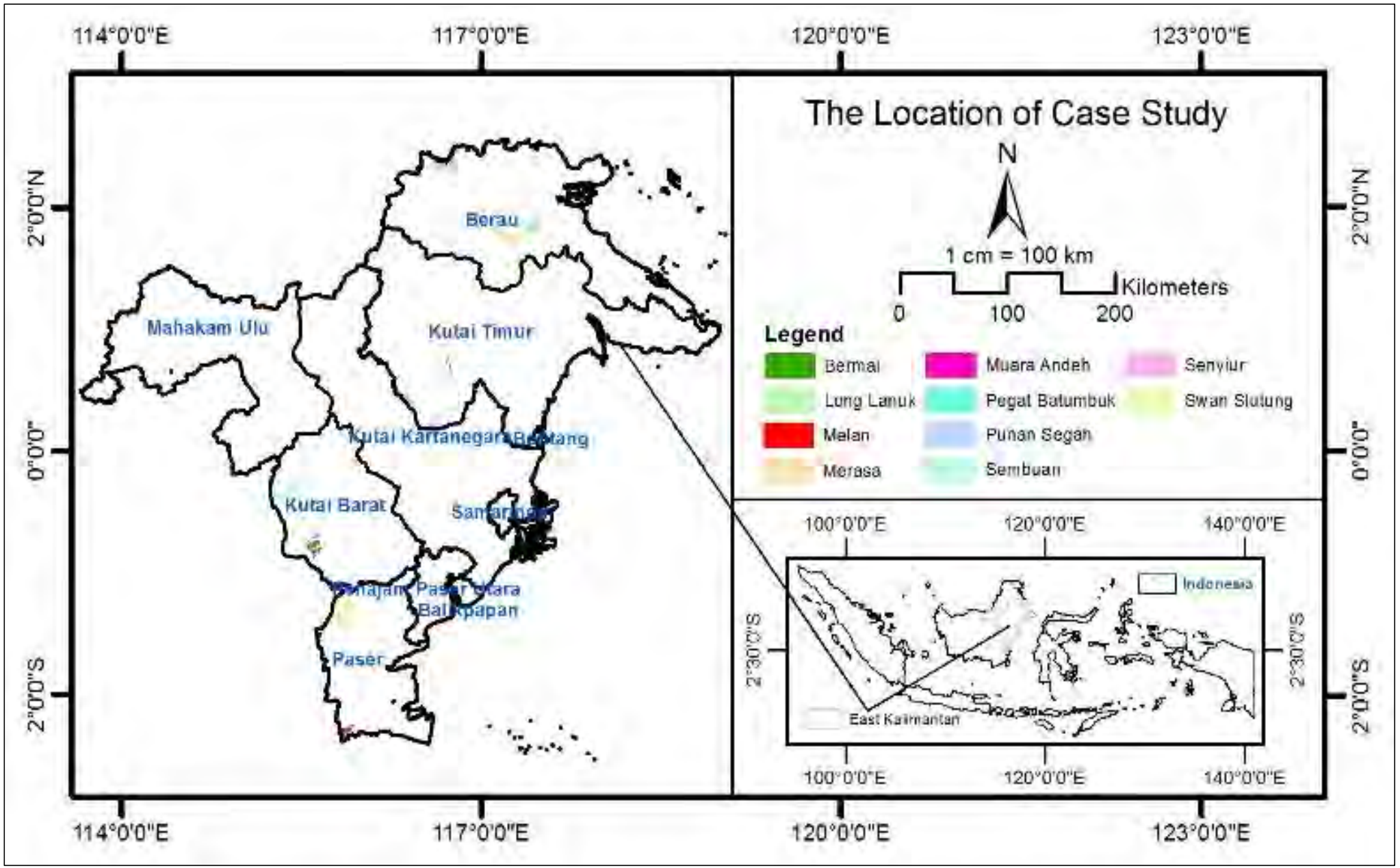
Introduction

The Climate Village Program (CVP) is one of the national flagship programs of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia to support emission reduction and climate resilience

The CVP applies community-based development according to these three principles: community-based, local resource-based, and sustainable.

The villages targeted by the CVP plus under the FCPF program differ slightly from the villages targeted by the CVP implemented by the MoEF. The CPV plus takes into account criteria for carbon stock, the level of threat from forest destruction, the existence of Adat/Custom communities, existing support.

The CVP plus was launched in East Kalimantan with multilateral support from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Carbon Fund (FCPF-CF) that funded by World Bank. East Kalimantan has an area of 12.7 million ha, of which 6.5 million ha (54%) is forested and has been selected as a site for pilot project FCPF-CF since 2015



Map of East Kalimantan Province

Source: Catur Budi Wiati, I Wayan S. Dharmawan, Niken Sakuntaladewi et al., 2022)

CVP Plus as Part of REDD+ Program

- ✓ The CVP plus or the Low-Emission CVP is one of the programs initiated by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which aims to integrate the CVP with the Carbon Fund (CF) scheme, particularly in villages with remaining forests.

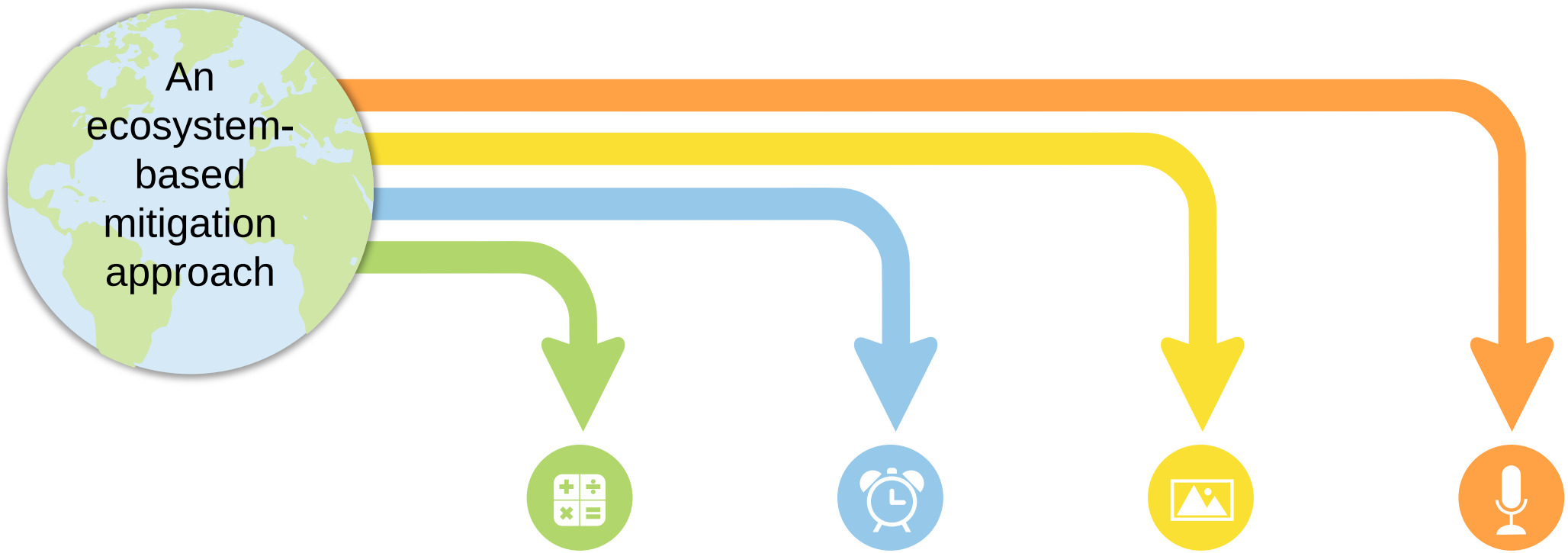
- ✓ The FCPF implementation is a follow-up to land-based REDD+ payment preparation in Indonesia that takes the form of a result- based payment.

- ✓ This program rewards people in certain locations who have implemented climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in a sustainable manner

- ✓ REDD+ is instrumental in engaging local communities and Adat/Custom community in the low emission program

- ✓ East Kalimantan Provincial Government has identified approximately 150 CVP plus villages with remaining forest based on four criteria: carbon stock, levels of threat, the existence of Adat/Custom local communities, and existing support

Natural Disaster Mitigation



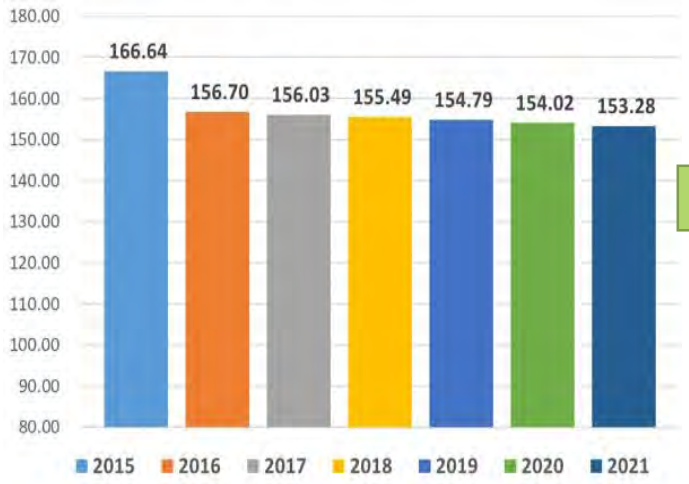
Indonesia has a very good natural ecosystem capital to be utilized

Ecosystems can function as natural buffers, natural barriers, natural infrastructure, green and blue infra-structures, bioshields, and protective greenbelt

Cost efficiency and long-term ecosystem sustainability can be taken into consideration for adapting ecosystem-based mitigation

Strategy: conservation, preservation and protection of ecosystem that can contribute to natural disaster mitigation as well as address the impact of climate change

Role of Forests in CVP Plus in Reducing Disaster Risks



East Kalimantan has Disaster Risk Index “High” (60%) and “Moderate” (40%) during 2015 - 2021

Source: Indonesia Disaster Risk Index, 2021

CVP Plus and Remaining Forests: conservation, preservation and protection of remaining forests that can contribute to reduce disaster risks

Role of remaining forests in reducing disaster risks:

Reducing run off/erosion; Increasing interception in stand canopy; Increasing water infiltration by rooting system

Provide ecosystem services:

Water conservation, biodiversity, carbon sequestration

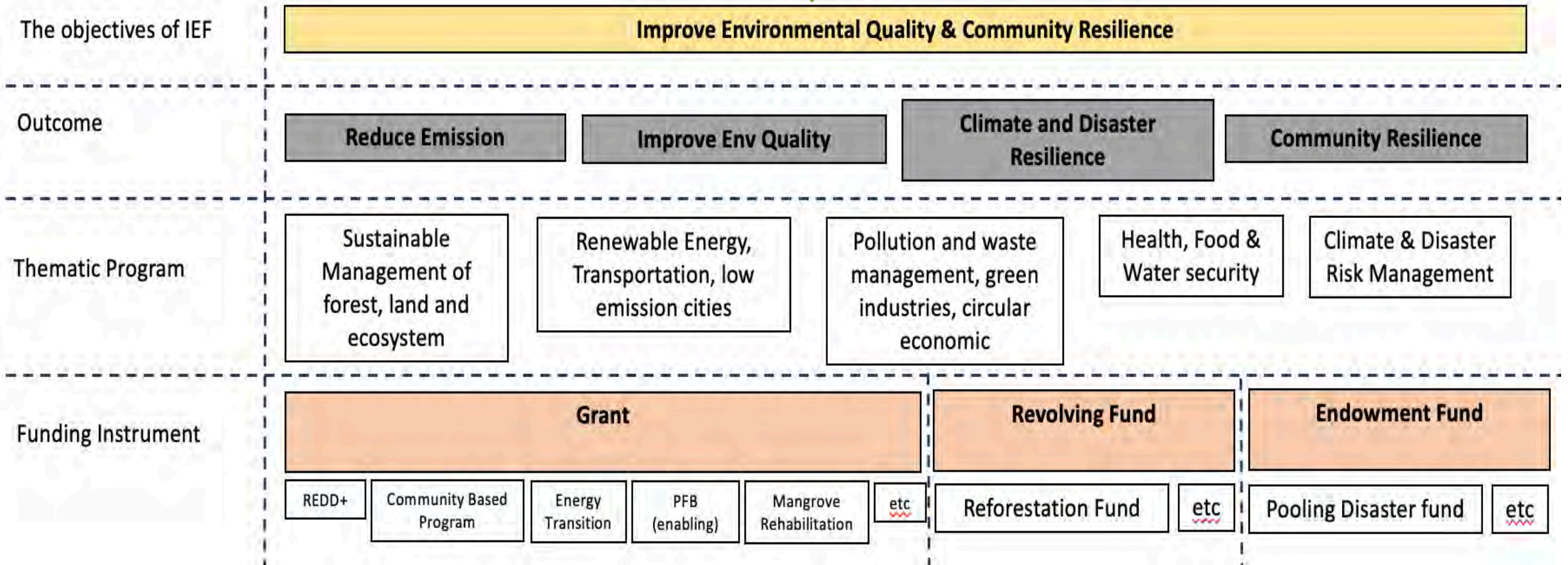
City/Regency	Forest Type	Number of Villages	Forest Cover Area (ha)	Carbon Stock (Mt)
Balikpapan City	Mangrove forest	2	8450	0.002
Paser Regency	Highland natural forest, mangrove forest	19	358,806	0.054
Penajam Paser Utara Regency	Lowland natural forest, mangrove forest	3	23,546	0.003
Kutai Kartanegara Regency	Highland natural forest, peat swamp forest, mangrove forest	24	707,901	0.148
Kutai Timur Regency	Highland natural forest, peat swamp forest	19	826,967	0.154
Kutai Barat Regency	Lowland natural forest, highland natural forest, peat swamp forest	22	390,153	0.058
Berau Regency	Highland natural forest, lowland natural forest, mangrove forest	38	1,237,928	0.243
Mahakam Ulu Regency	Highland natural forest, lowland natural forest	23	1,495,791	0.338
Total		150	5,049,541	1.001

Source: Catur Budi Wiati, I Wayan S. Dharmawan, Niken Sakuntaladewi et al., 2022

Support and Opportunities from Private Sectors

Support and funding opportunities from private sectors can be pooled in Indonesia Environmental Fund/BPDLH (Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup)

Inline with national and sub-national program in Indonesia



Conclusion

The forest ecosystem-based natural disaster mitigation approach is the right choice at this time due to cost efficiency and long-term ecosystem sustainability

The success of mitigation efforts to natural disaster risks in the future is highly dependent on good cooperation from all parties (multistakeholders including private sectors and multidisciplines)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION