

Position Paper

Regional Executive WALHI Jambi, the National Executive WALHI , and PPJ (United Farmers of Jambi)

Rejection REDD Plus Program Australia-Indonesia in Jambi

Jambi province has a broad reach 5.2 million ha with a total population of approximately 3 million people are 4 areas that have the largest national park in Sumatran namely TNB, TNKS, TNBD and TNBT. 2.179 million ha of forests in Jambi experiencing deforestation reached 1.121 million ha in 2007 (Dishut Jambi), in 3 years (2007-2010) last deforestation in Jambi increasing reach 459,856.67 ha (Dephut, 2010). It is estimated that the remaining forest area in Jambi about 598,143.33 ha, deforestation rates are influenced by factors in the investment sector and the industrial exploitation of natural resources extractive for plantation sector, the forestry industry, mining, etc. as well as a result of illegal logging. Palm oil plantations in Jambi have permission to reach 1.3 million ha. Expansion of oil palm plantations in Jambi province from year to year has increased quite significant, from 365.304 ha In 2004 increased to 403.467 ha in 2005, from 422.888 ha in 2006 increased to 448.899 ha in 2007, and again increased to a 484.137 ha in the year 2008 (Statistics Plantation, 2008). This means, there has been the addition of palm oil plantation area of about 40,000 to 60,000 ha per year. In addition, the production forest area in the 5th district (Tebo, Tanjung Jabung barat, Tanjung Jabung timur, Muaro Jambi and Batang Hari) te; is converted into monocultures pulpwood plantations (Acacia and Eucalyptus) by PT. Wira Karya Sakti (Sinar Mas Group), in the year 2007 extensive forest plantaion PT. WKS reached 293,812 ha until 2010 APP Sinar Mas Group has received a recommendation the governor's plan 432,677 ha and take over vast reaches a total of 104,927 ha and 537,604 ha of expansion achieved.

Of the approximately 4.6 million ha area of peat swamp forests of Sumatra, covering approximately 431,000 ha or 7.4% was located in Jambi Province (Indonesian Wetlands Program, 2006), the largest peat land area in the region Berbak National Park (TNB) with an area 162,700 ha 81,000 ha of deforestation has reached 50%, a result of the behavior of illegal logging in the area, indicated the existence of the timber industry involvement in illegal logging activities in areas such TNB. The high conversion of TNB to the area around the plantation sector and large-scale oil palm plantation damage caused threat to the higher peat, consequently causing ecological disaster vulnerability such as drought and forest and land fires in the dry season, floods and landslides rainy season. Recorded, in 1997 a forest big fire reach 25,000 Ha of forest and land fire, and in 2003 nearly 30% of the flood submerged Jambi. Rows of multinational companies in the sector of large-scale plantations on peat areas, such as The Group, SimeDarby Group, Bakrie Group, Gudang Garam Group, Sinar Mas Group, etc.. Various problems that arise due to public increase of land annexation, partnerships, labor, environmental and human rights violations led to increasingly marginalize the rights of the people of the region. There are 26 villages with some 10,000 families who are victims of policies in the management of peat in the surrounding area that tends TNB pro-corporate enterprises, especially large-scale oil palm plantations and pulpwood.

Damage peat in the eastern region Jambi entering a critical phase, a result of the conversion of the overlapping area noticed how environmental carrying capacity. Euphoria causes of regional autonomy permits large-scale plantations growing palm oil and pulpwood in particular. Acceleration of the foundation revenue spur inter-

regional him to accumulate revenue each year. As a result, potential areas of peat that should be protected in the change of palm and pulpwood plantations. Mode used is the companies using the transmigration program as a legitimate tool to obtain permission plantations in peat potential. In addition, the result of central government policy through a Presidential Directive No.1 of 2007 on the accelerated development of oil palm plantations for bio-diesel needs a legal basis for doing massive expansion oil palm plantations in Jambi. Another mode that is used by permission of oil palm plantations are used as a tool to retrieve legalists natural wood in the permit area, a post that legalized illegal logging is the area in the wake permits oil palm plantations as the proposed permit. Ironically, a government policy in the management of peat tends to favor the interests of multinational companies, the oil palm plantation and forest plantation. Community governance of space resources due to the narrower the life of the control region by the multinational companies.

REDD project-related efforts in the initiation Plus the Australian government to Indonesian government took a program that is the framework of Indonesian Forest Carbon Partnership, which was agreed by the Australian Prime Minister Rudd and President Yudhoyono in June 2008. Where then Minister for Climate Change, Energy Efficiency and Water Australia, Senator Penny Wong and the Minister of Forestry of Indonesia, Zulkifli Hasan today announced the formation of Forest Carbon Partnership in Indonesia-Sumatra Australia worth A \$ 30 million (Sumatra, Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

WALHI Jambi, WALHI National Executive and PPJ project Assessing the denial of an effort to decrease emissions obligations from Australia and the efforts made will have no impact on reducing deforestation in Indonesia, WALHI Jambi, WALHI National Executive and PPJ to see that the project is part of the reply REDD Plus is an effort to downgrade a problem because:

- Regions as peat in Jambi has been dominated by large multinational companies engaged in oil palm and pulpwood plantations large scale, so that is left is land / forest farming communities which will be taken over by the government policy to serve as forest / land State.
- Social conflict due to the mastery of forest, land and public land until now increasingly escalation result of the rampant expansion of oil palm and pulpwood plantations in the area of public governance and there is no good faith of government and companies to resolve.
- REDD pilot project 'first major scale and funded by the Australian did not recognize the rights of local communities who depend on forests; program must be stopped because it would potentially conflict with the public bear that inhabit and depend their lives on the peat swamp areas, the Project does not guarantee the rights of communities in the region and around the area that will make people more marginalized.
- Offset emissions, including the REDD program, not recognized by the United Nations, but 2010 could be ratified after the CPRS by Australia; recognition of this offset, which is not valid according to Kyoto, could create a secret subsidy for the company. These potentials occur considering the number of major oil palm plantation companies large-scale and plantation operations in the region such project site.

- Australia REDD offset model violates Australia's international obligations and should be considered as a fraud: the scheme aims to reduce deforestation is not, in fact aims to create a source of cheap credit for the increase in emissions in Australia.

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