

# Greening Village Development

*Program for Environmental Mainstreaming  
at Rural - Indonesia*



# Background

Government of Indonesia (GOI) sees “greening” the country developmental path as the next milestone toward Sustainable development

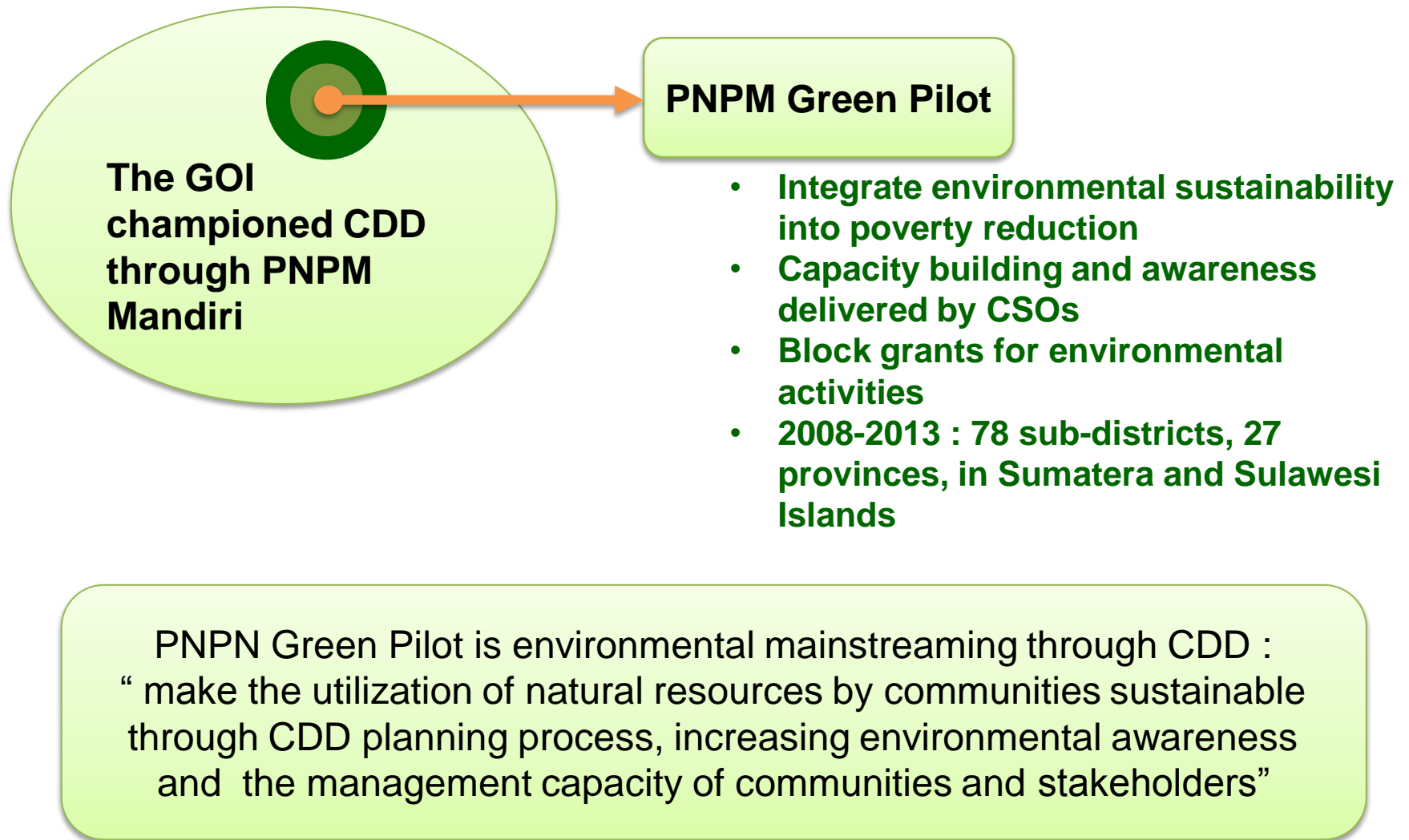


Depends in large measure on integrating environmental concerns into development policies



**Environmental mainstreaming** is *the informed inclusion of relevant environmental concerns into decision of institutions that drive national, sub-national and sectoral development policies, rules, plans and actions.*

# Experience of PNPM Green Pilot



# Greening Village Development

- The experience from PNPM Green can potentially be upscaled as a way for greening development that will link the environment to poverty reduction efforts.
- Environmental mainstreaming through CDD will provide approaches and mechanism for more grass-root oriented environmental management that involves community participation.

**Greening village development** is a program on environmental mainstreaming from policy to practices that focuses on villages and local communities to develop sustainable natural resources for livelihood and pro-poor environmental management



# Rationale

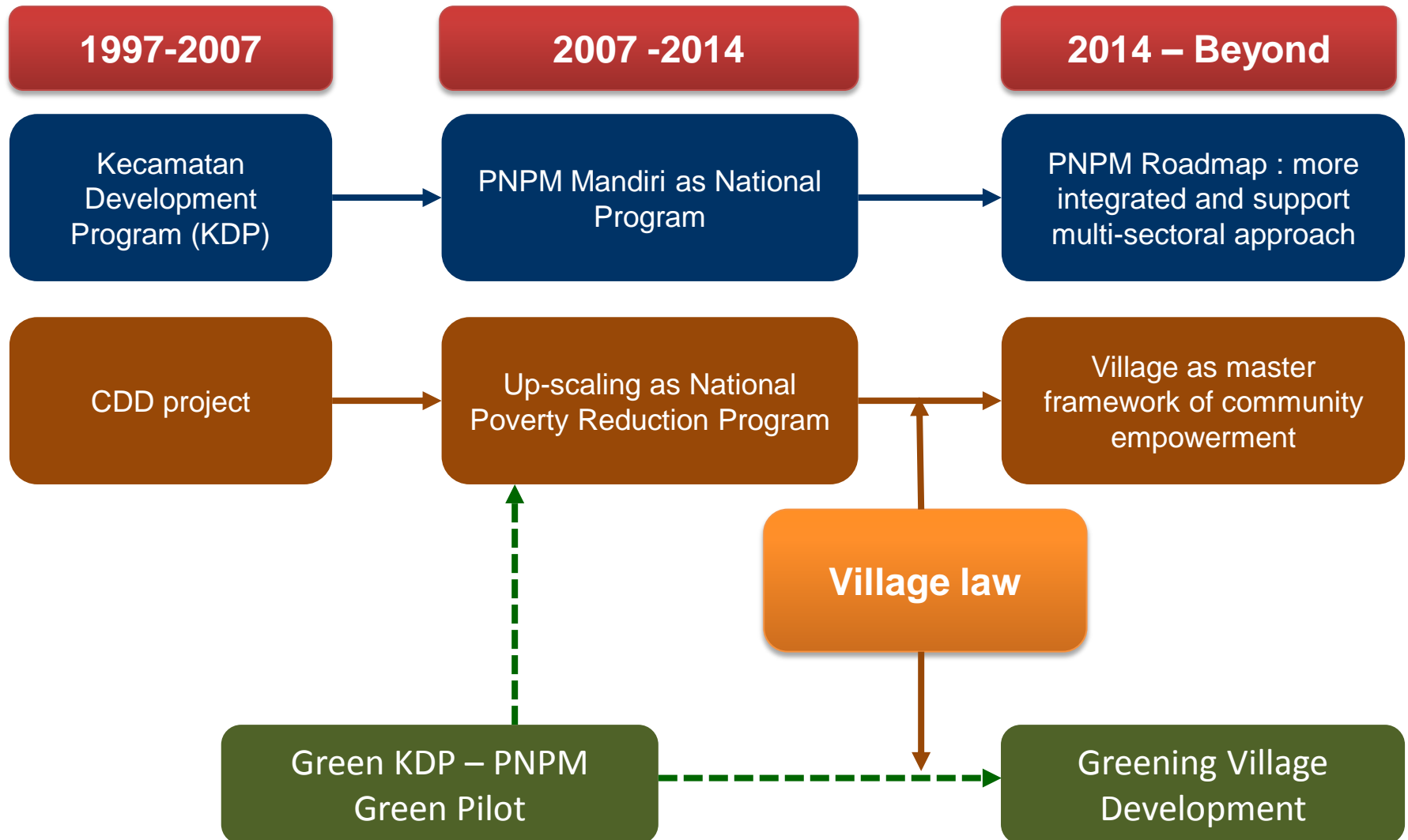
## Macro political situation 2014

- ❑ General election 2014
- ❑ The passage of the Village Law (Undang-Undang Desa)
- ❑ Implementation of the new RPJM 2015-2020 : the importance of environmental sustainability
- ❑ growing initiatives from donors, stakeholders and sectoral development on environmental issues such as REDD+ and other conservation projects

### Uncertainty in transition period but also momentum for environmental mainstreaming

1. Support New GOI administration 2014-2019 on environmental mainstreaming from policy to practice
2. Support the implementation of Village Law on sustainable natural resources and environmental management at local
3. Grabbing opportunities to engage many initiatives from donors, NGOs, private sectors and sectoral government program on environmental conservation at local
4. Prepare readiness activities of village and local community to promote better village environmental governance

# PNPM and Environmental Mainstreaming



# Village Law

*Pembangunan Desa bertujuan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat Desa dan kualitas hidup manusia serta penanggulangan kemiskinan melalui pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar, pembangunan sarana dan prasarana Desa, pengembangan potensi ekonomi lokal, serta **pemanfaatan sumber daya alam dan lingkungan secara berkelanjutan** (Pasal 78 UU No 6/2014 Tentang Desa)*

## **Village become master framework for :**

- local development – community empowerment
- sustainable natural resources management and environment

### Opportunities

CDD as approach for  
and community  
participation

Growing concern on  
environmental issues

Support village  
readiness

### Challenges

Implication village law –  
budget allocation for  
village for environment

PNPM in transition :  
uncertainty for future

No block-grant, more  
facilitation



Deforestation rate : 610,375.92  
ha/year (Min forestry, 2013)  
Top 3 in the world

Expansion of palm oil :  
4 Mha (2000) – 13,5 Mha (2013)  
(Min agriculture, 2013)

Expansion of mining :  
Number of concession mineral-  
steels 4,471 ; non mineral 2,525 ;  
coal mining 3,922  
(ditjen minerba, 2014)

Natural disasters : flood, drought,  
land slide, forest fires, pollution etc

Acceleration of infrastructure  
development (MP3EI) –  
interconnectivities, urbanization,  
loss of agricultural land, impact for  
livelihood etc

**Passage Village Law :**  
**“Good or Bad for Environment and  
Livelihood?”**

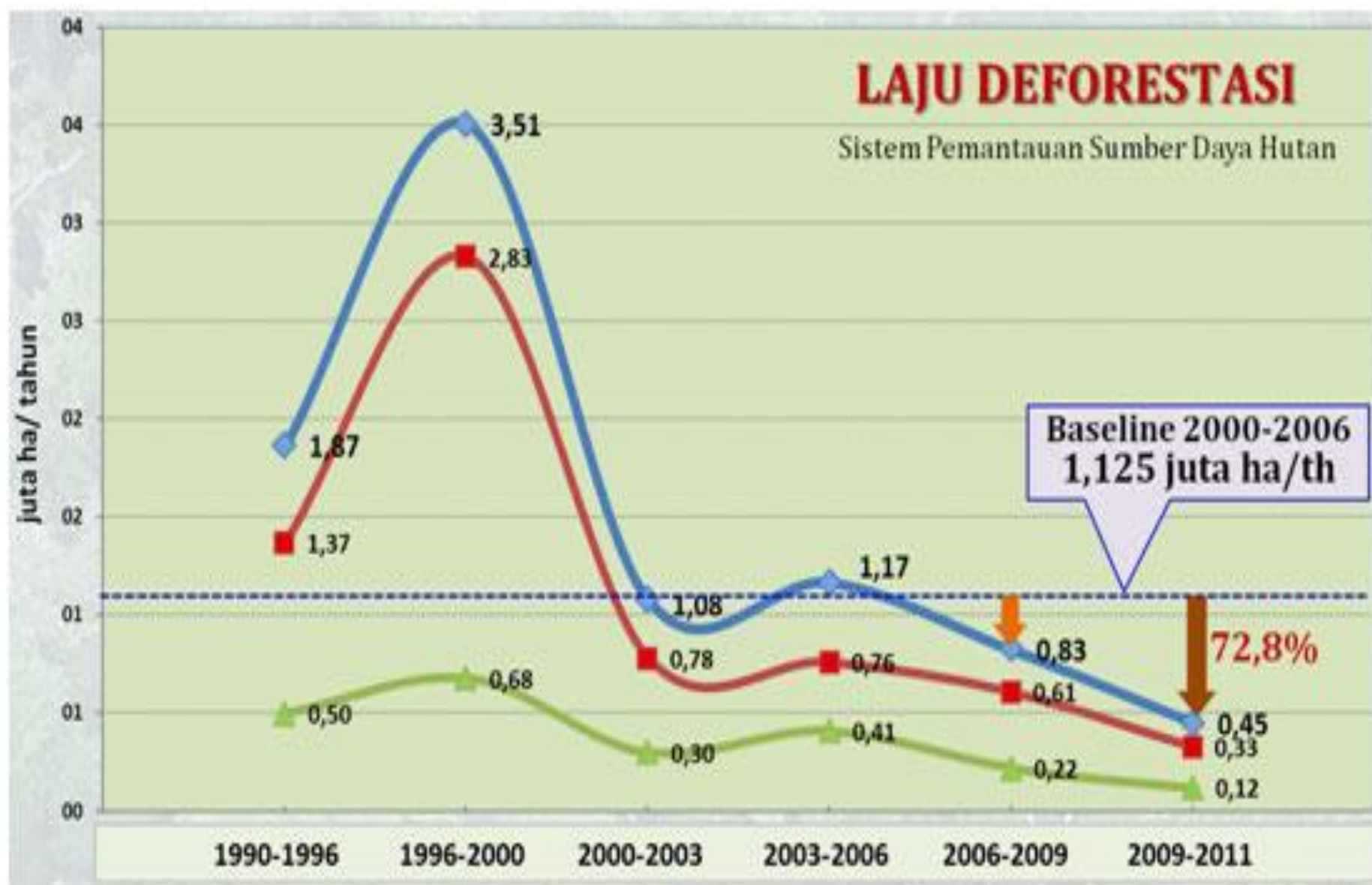


**Momentum for change**  
**“village as entry point for greening”**

- **Influencing village policies**
- **Strengthening village institution and governance**
- **Community participation and practices**







Sumber: Direktorat Jenderal Planologi Kehutanan, Kementerian Kehutanan, 2013

# Oil Palm Plantation in Indonesia



**4 Million ha (2000) – 13,5 Million ha (2013)**

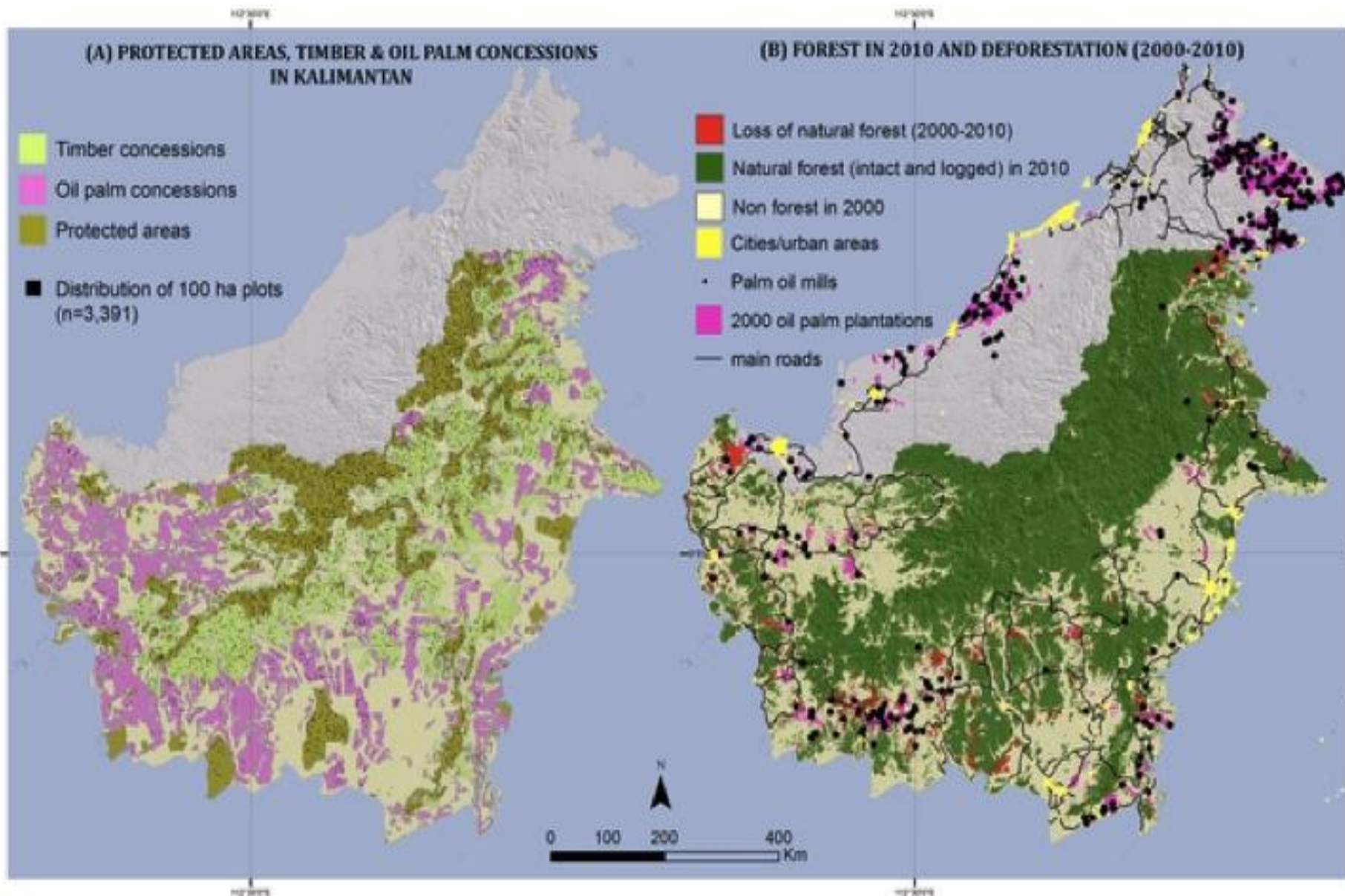


**(A) PROTECTED AREAS, TIMBER & OIL PALM CONCESSIONS  
IN KALIMANTAN**

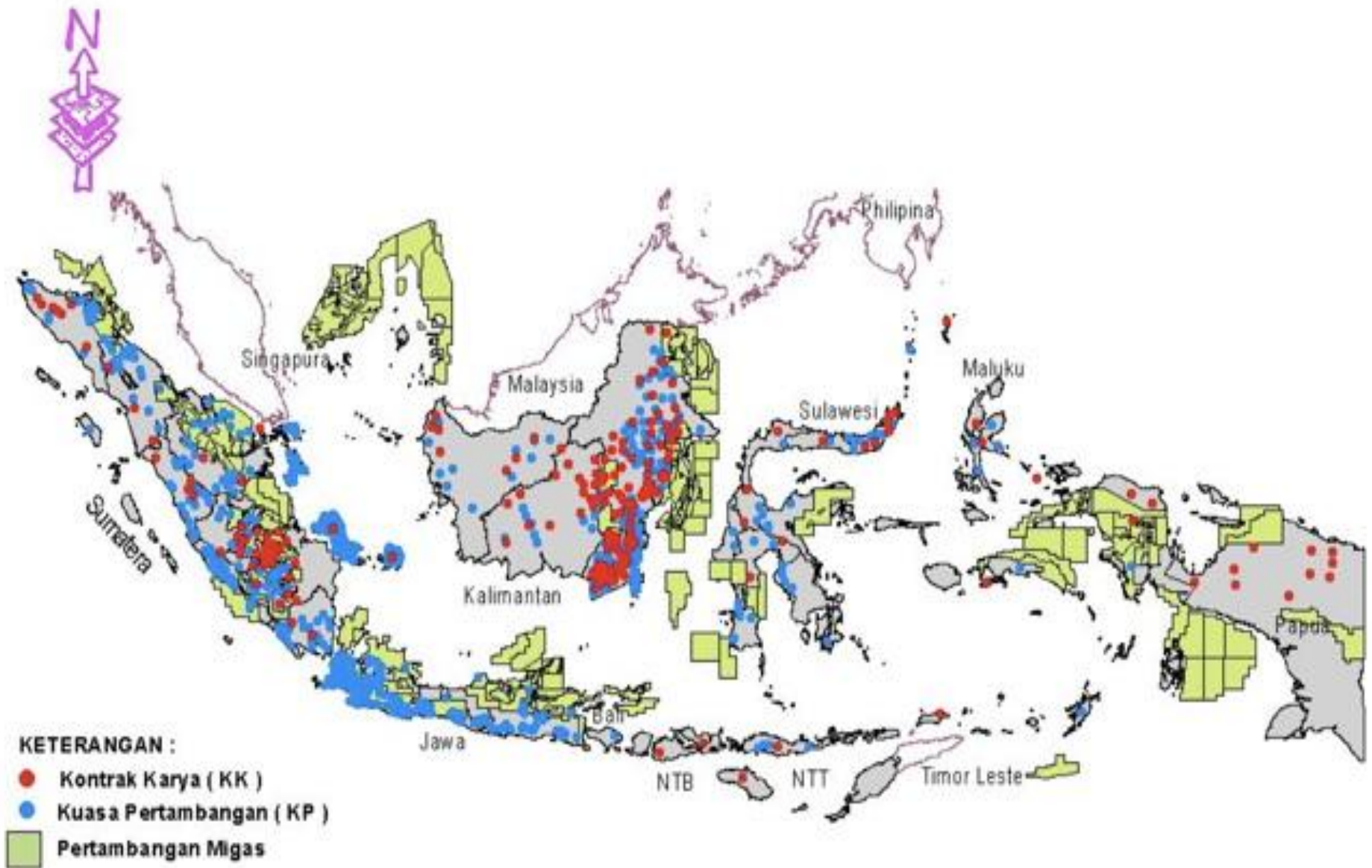
- Timber concessions
- Oil palm concessions
- Protected areas
- Distribution of 100 ha plots  
(n=3,391)

**(B) FOREST IN 2010 AND DEFORESTATION (2000-2010)**

- Loss of natural forest (2000-2010)
- Natural forest (intact and logged) in 2010
- Non forest in 2000
- Cities/urban areas
- Palm oil mills
- 2000 oil palm plantations
- main roads



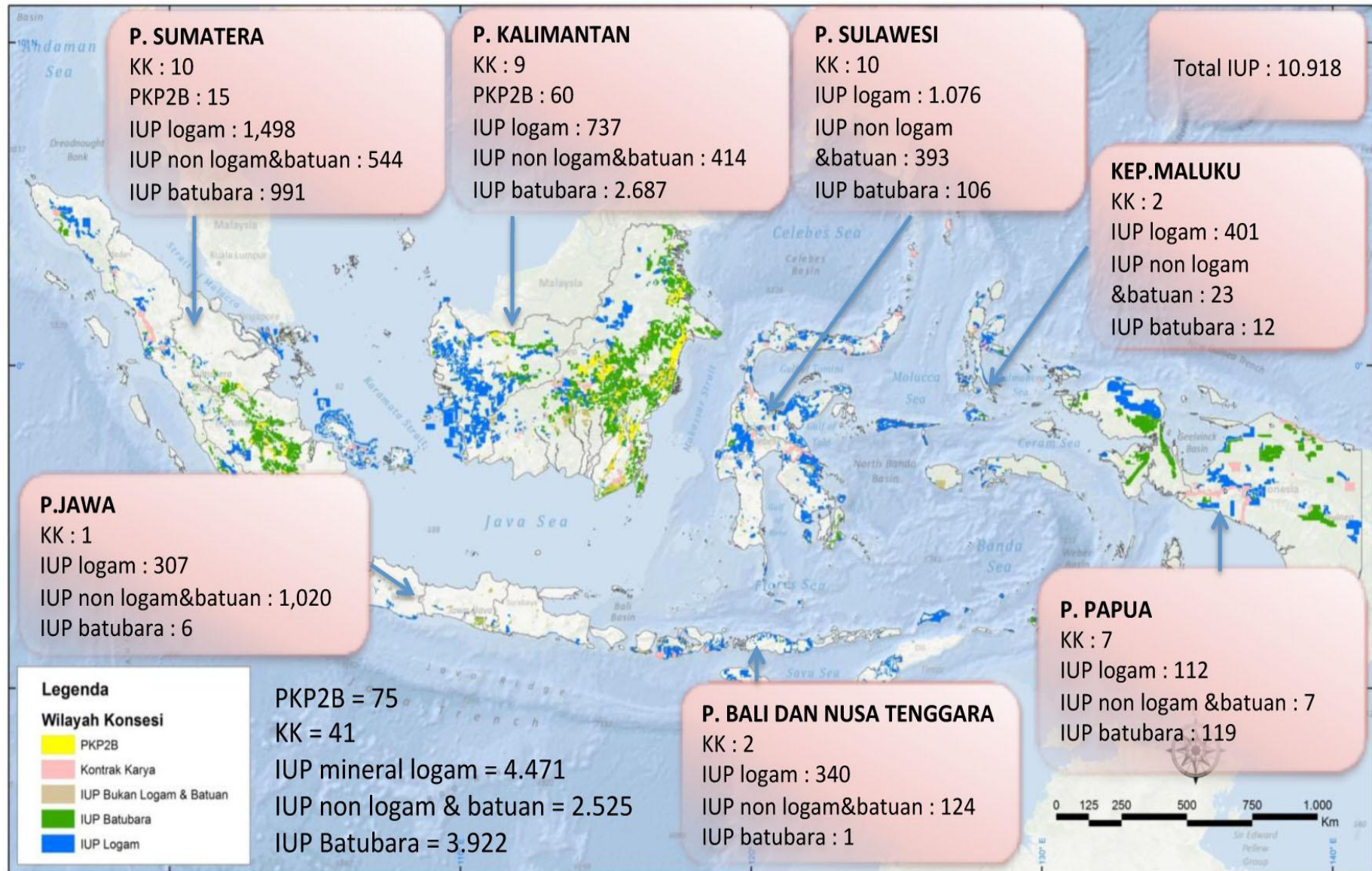
# PETA PERTAMBANGAN DI INDONESIA





# SEBARAN PERIZINAN PERTAMBANGAN DI INDONESIA

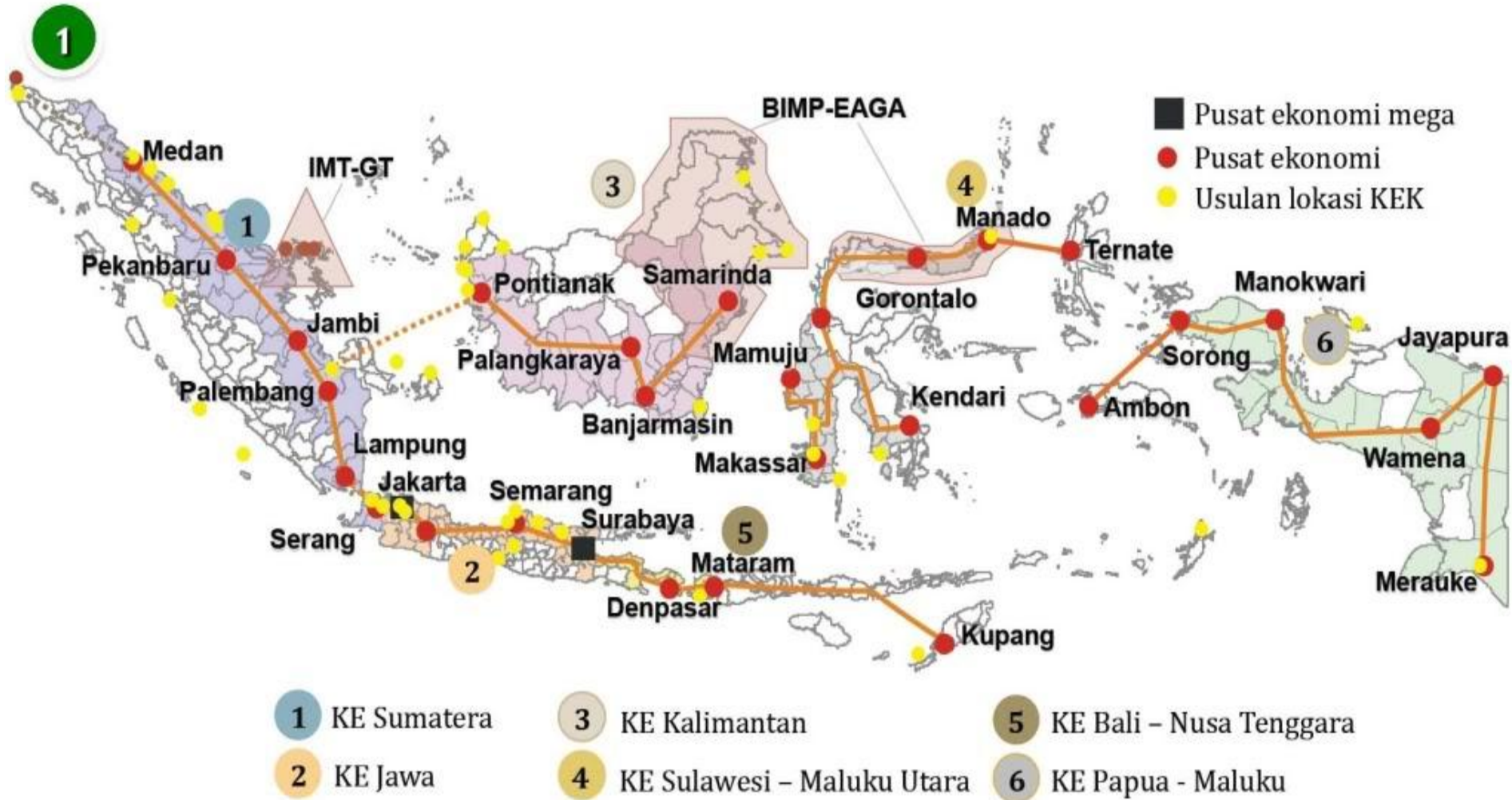
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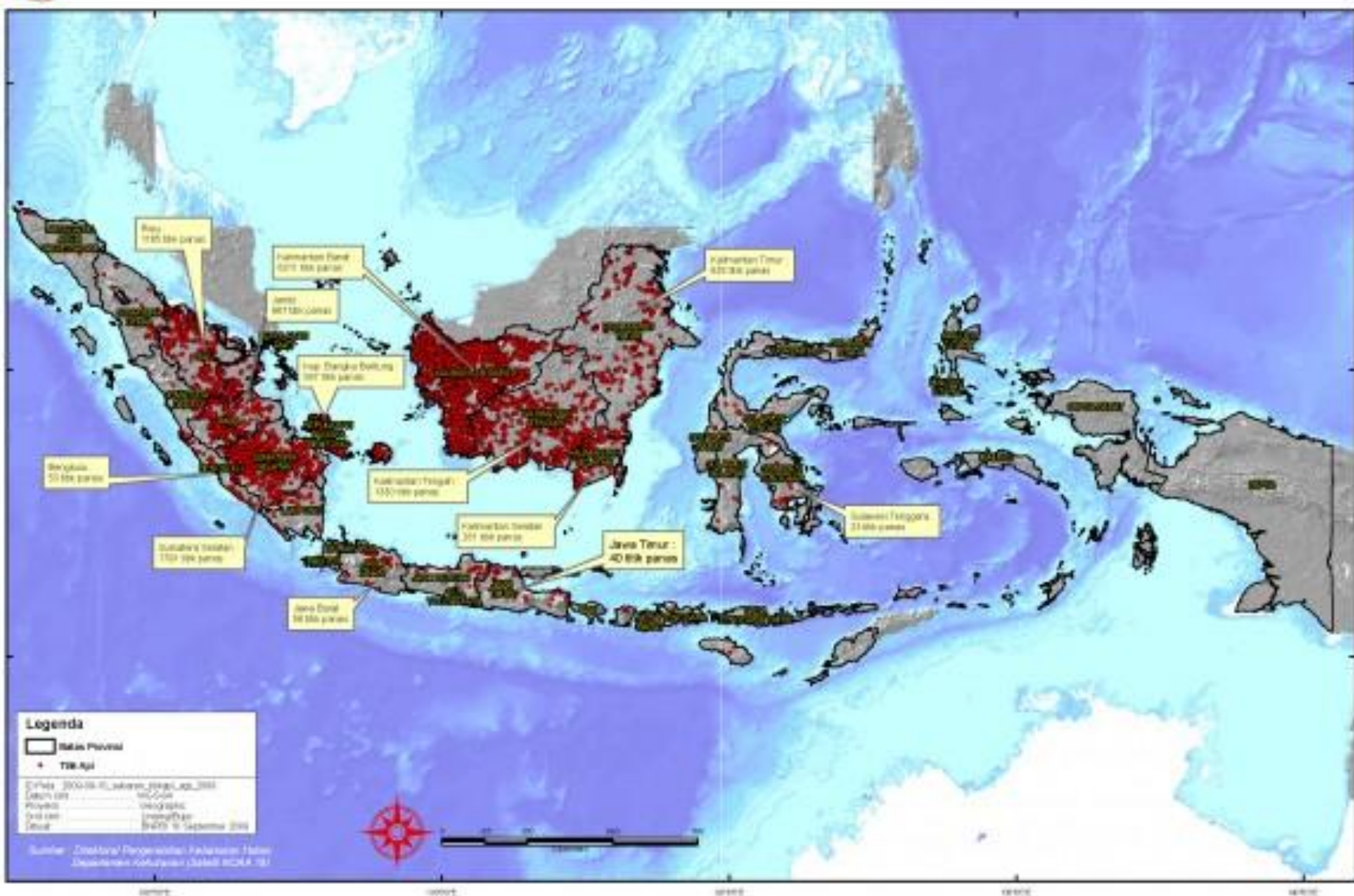
Sumber Data : Ditjen Minerba, 2014



# MP3EI : acceleration of infrastructure development



## Pengembangan 6 Koridor Ekonomi Indonesia



# Greening Village Development



## Objective

“ Empower villages and local communities to develop sustainable natural resources and pro-poor environmental management and promoting good environmental governance in villages”

This essentially aims to prepare **villages and community readiness** to implement Village Law from the environmental aspects, and promoting **village as the entry point for the environmental mainstreaming** at the local level.



# Scope of the Program

## Policies

- immediately to influence the village regulation as derivative of Village Law such as Rancangan Peraturan Pemerintah (RPP),
- closely engage the policy process to ensure that environmental aspect is incorporated in the RPP,
- continue with environmental mainstreaming into policies related with village at national and sub-national

## Governance

- preparing the readiness of the village to establish good environmental governance
- improve the capacity of village government and communities to mainstream green issues into RPJM Desa, RKP (annual work plan) and other related village rules and plans.
- safeguarding of the environment in village development processes, ensure the allocation of the village budget pro-environment

## Practices

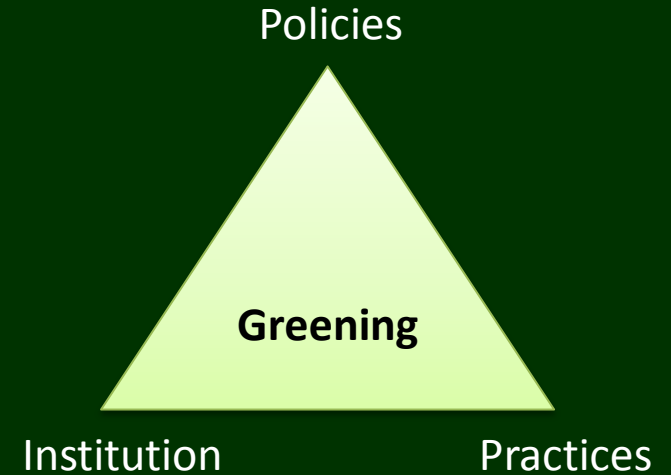
- Capacity building for communities on natural resources management
- CDD approach on environmental activities link to village budget and others
- Support village champions and best practices

# Approach

**Policies and Stakeholder  
Engagement – Influencing  
Village Law and regulation**

**Capacities and Institutional  
Building – supporting village  
readiness**

**CDD approach : community  
organizing, networking and  
resources mobilization**





# Program Components



## 1. Greening Village Policies

Technical and financial support for immediate engagement to the policy process of village regulation.



## 2. Greening Village Governance

Technical and financial support for ensuring the village readiness on implementing village law – environment aspect

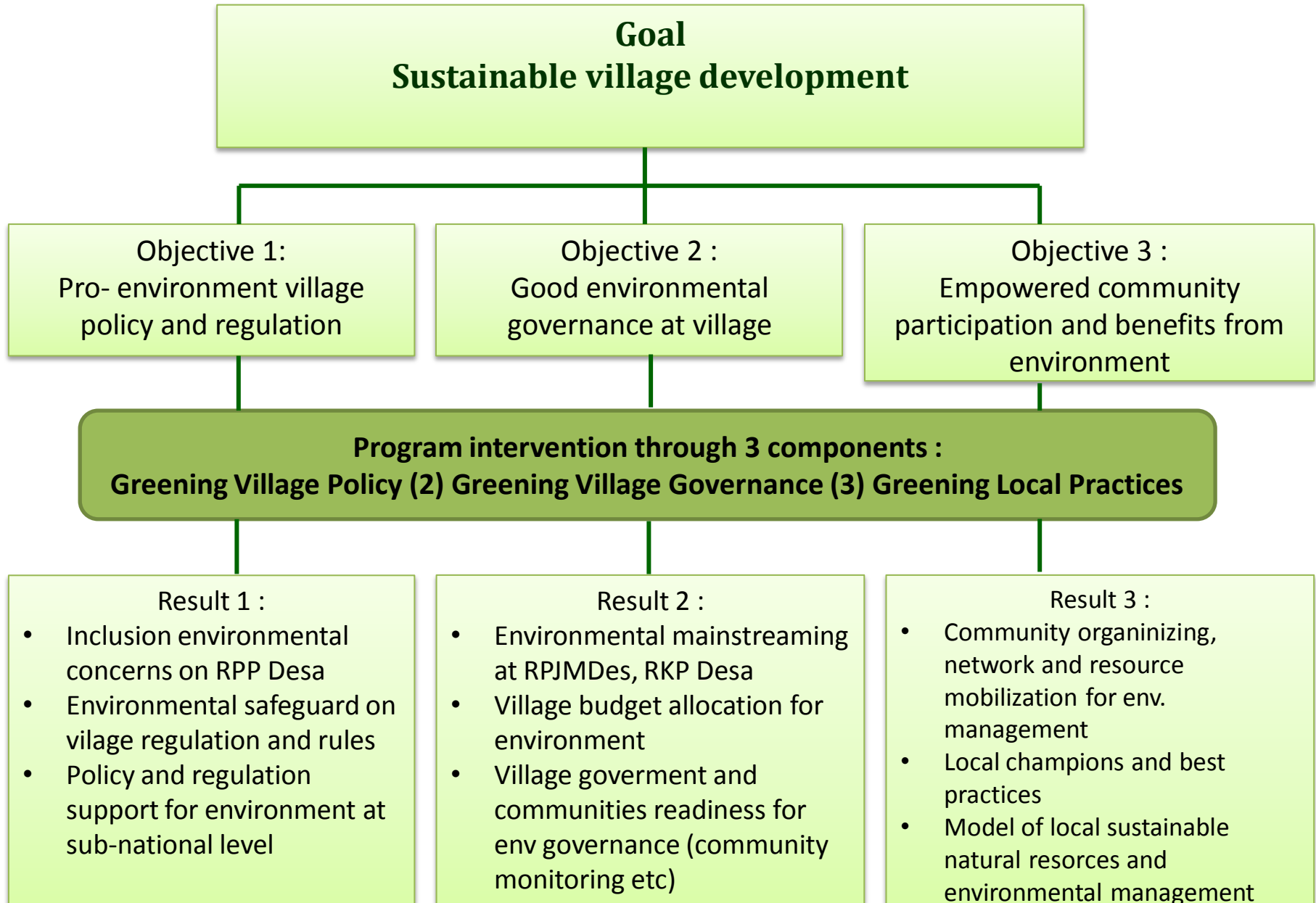


## 3. Greening Local Practices

Small grant for local NGO, CBO or individual village champions to develop activities related with sustainable natural resources and environmental management



# Project Pipeline Logical Framework



# Anticipated Results

- **inclusion of environmental concerns** on RPP Desa, environmental safeguard on village regulation and sub-national policy support for greening village development,
- **environmental mainstreaming on village** plans, village budget allocation for environment and village readiness for environmental management, community monitoring etc,
- **increased capacity of community** on organizing, networking and resource mobilization, local champion and best practices and model of sustainable natural resources and pro-poor environmental management at local

# Location and Criterias

## **Proposed locations :**

- Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, (REDD+, conservation areas)
- Sumatera Barat (desa Nagari),
- Jawa Barat (catching areas related with flood in Jakarta),
- Sulawesi Utara, Sulawesi Tenggara (PNPM Green areas)
- Nusa Tenggara Barat (availability of social forestry groups)
- Open for environmental degraded areas in other provinces.

## **The criteria of location :**

- (i) environmental vulnerable areas which environmental is major issues
- (ii) environmental strategic areas such as REDD+ target areas, village near by national park or conservation areas, catching areas or important area for watershed etc,
- (iii) Considering the social capital such as the availability of local organization, embeddedness of environmental values on customary or culture of communities.

# Option for Institutional Arrangement

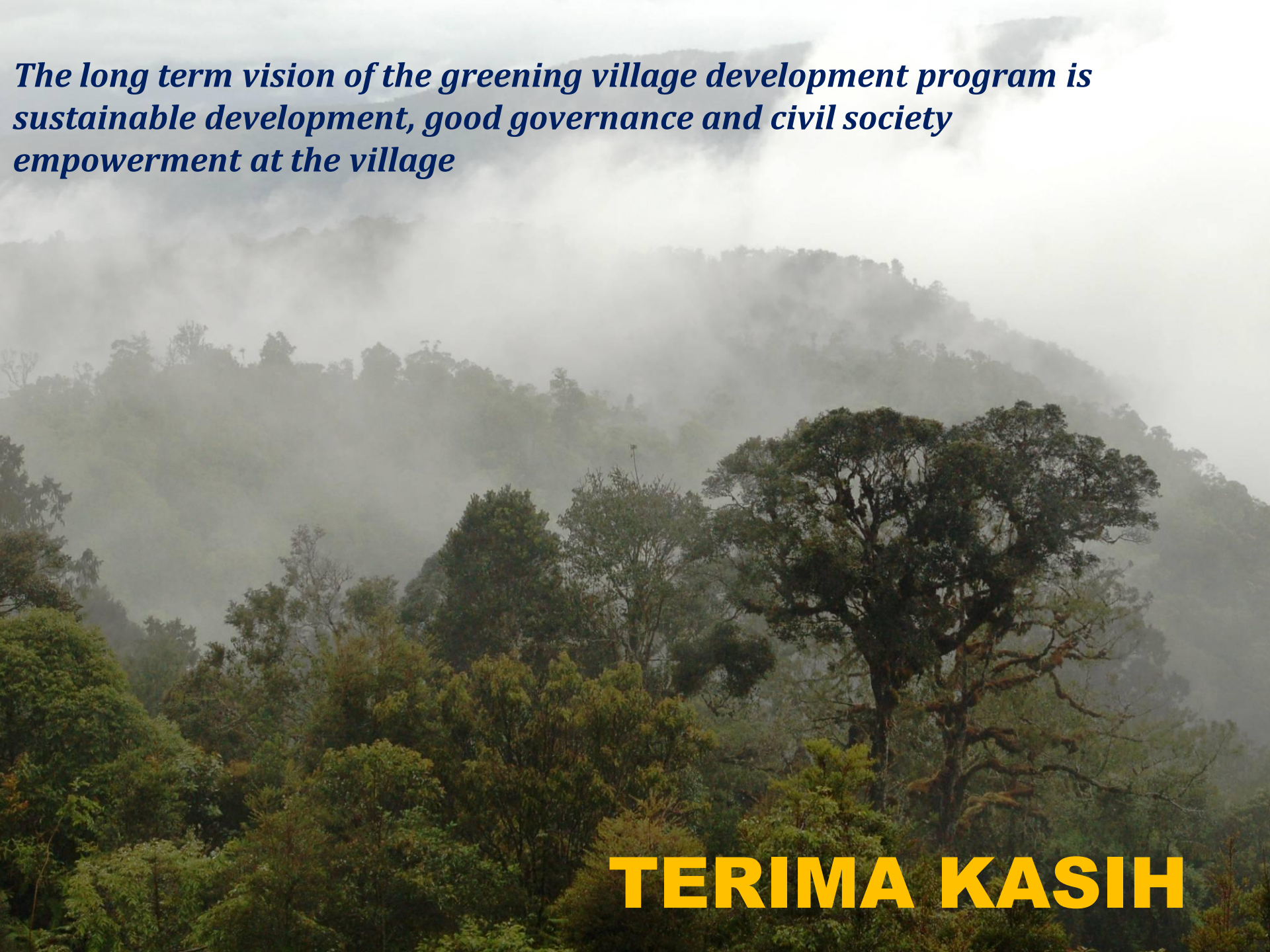
Government lead execution : Kementrian Dalam Negeri/PMD (PNPM Green) or recipient executed (PNPM Peduli) - CSO driven ?



## Consideration :

- Related with Village Law and regulation – policy process engagement
- Environment is cross-sectoral issues, inclusiveness for stakeholders involvement
- Importance of CSO roles – mission for local CSO/CBO empowerment
- Investing for longterm environmental mainstreaming, not local small project





*The long term vision of the greening village development program is sustainable development, good governance and civil society empowerment at the village*

**TERIMA KASIH**