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NORWAY SUPPORT AS GLOBAL RESPOND IN INDONESIA PEATLANDS RESTORATION1

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Abstract

Indonesia become the 4th largest of peatland size in the world (14.905.574 hectare) after Russia, Canada and United States of America. The peatland itself contains the huge number of carbon dioxide. If it is not maintain careful, it will lead production of carbon dioxide (CO2) much bigger. Therefore, it will become another caused of global warming. Related with this matter, a wise handling is mandatory to create the benefit of peatland for prosperity purposing. According the size of peatland in Indonesia, It is also experiencing many of problem which related the cause of global waning. One of problem is forest fires. Some of them occur in peatland. When it occur handling for firefighting will be very difficult. In the other hand, the peatland itself become one of the answer of global problem, such as food security, energy and climate change, of course if conducting with right implementation of sciences and technology. So that, it is also become the global concern, where this is not only become Indonesia responsibility in terms of maintaining and managing peatland, it also become the global respond.

One of country who concern about peatland in Indonesia is Norway. Norway become the biggest donor country in Indonesia related with managing and restoration peatland, through a grant, which distributed to Indonesia Board of Peatland Restoration (BRG) since 2016. This country has agreed to help Indonesia with USS 4 Million, that used for maximize the role of BRG through 4 action plan, which are: 1. Mapping and planing. 2. Developing a damping infrastructure. 3. Involving the local community based on empowerment local economic and lastly, 4. Research. Furthermore, in order to analyze these issue, researcher will implement theory of international fund and international cooperation, where the theory of international fund will focus on how the mechanism of Norway grant to Indonesia, and the theory of international cooperation will mainly focus on the analyses of Indonesia and Norway cooperation in order to reduce the global problem in this case is peatland restoration. After that, the methodology of this research is descriptive analysis which will present and explain how cooperation between Norway and Indonesia through BRG implement 4 action plan and based on grant that came from Norway.

Another important think is the technique of this study, is field research where researcher will conducting the observation of peatland in Indonesia and performing in-depth interview in order to get the valid data. Finally, in this research found that Norway become the main actor and partner of Indonesia in restore the peatland, and maximize the land as one

of economic sector that will lead a prosperity for Indonesia citizen, and globally will become a solution of global problem. However, even Norway has a huge deal in restore the peatland in Indonesia, the substantial or core problem of peatland restoration still lack of serious concern from Indonesia government, such as mapping of hydrology peatland zonation, cultivation, and stabilization of protected forest.

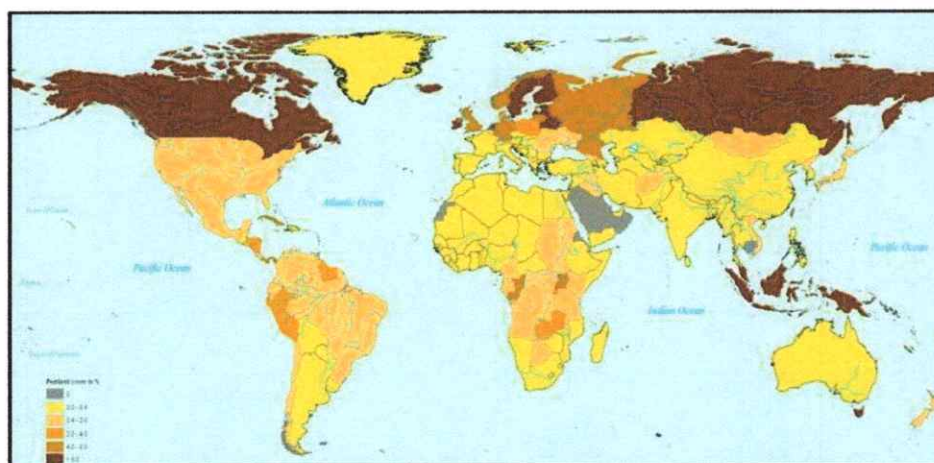
Keywords: Norway, Donor – Grant, Peatland, Indonesia

A. Background

Technically, peat soil made from the composition of the imperfect decomposition of vegetation of trees flooded by water, causing anaerobic conditions. (Anaerobic is a technical word that literally means "without air" (where "air" usually means oxygen)). Furthermore, the organic material continues to accumulate in a very long time, forming a layer with a thickness exceeding 50cm (Ali Fahmi. Jurnal Bumi). Geographically, the location of this land is spread much in the area - saturated areas such as wetlands, basins and coastal areas.

Based on the characteristics of the beginning of peat land, it is classified as wetlands. Globally, the wetlands on earth to reach 3% of the total land available. Although in the figures, the amount of land is relatively small, but the carbon stocks held twice from reserves owned by forest on earth. The spread of peatlands can be found in almost all countries. The biggest country where have the largest peatland is Russia, followed by Canada, USA and Indonesia.

Figure 1 The Spread of Peatland in the World



Source: International Wetland available in <https://jurnalbumi.com/lahan-gambut/>

As the 4th largest country which own peatlands in the world, Indonesia has an important role in maintaining peatlands, in order to stay in control and beneficial for Indonesian domestic environment, in particular and for the world in general. It is becoming the main concern, because in the recent time, environmental issues had become a global issue, where climate change caused earth temperature become warmer. In the other hand, the existence of the forest become thinning. Indonesia as a country that has an extensive tropism forest, have a huge duty in maintaining the forest, and one of them is peatland

Related with peatland itself, there are approximately 21 million hectare or 10.8% of the land area in Indonesia, with underground carbon storage of approximately 37 gigatonnes (Gt) (Wahyunto. 2007). The spread of peatland mostly in the four major islands, Sumatera 35%, 32% Kalimantan, Papua, 30%, and a small portion in Sulawesi, and Seram Halmanera 3%. (Radjagukguk, 1992; 1995).

As the function, peatlands have strategic role such as hydrological, fastening (sequester) carbon and biodiversity are vital for environmental and animal life (Bellamy, 1995). Indonesia also with the growing of population and increasing economic activity, led to a lot of people conducting conversion of peatland for economic activities such as land clearing for cultivation and production of palm oil and pulp. In addition, for the fulfillment of the public board, peatlands are also converted to the needs of building materials and furnishings.

Furthermore, it is also because of the Indonesian government's program in the search for alternative energy by utilizing the oil and palm oil, as one alternative and renewable energy sources for need of markets. In terms of that matter, the Government certainly understood, the risks that caused if the exploitation occurred peatlands operates in big scale. Relating with this, the Minister of Agriculture has been issued Ministerial Regulation no. 14/2009 on Peatland Utilization of Biofuel Guidelines for Oil Palm Cultivation review.

However, the fact that conversion on the peatlands in Indonesia, most of them are not obey for the regulation that government had made. Some of the land conversion activity which raises many negative effects of existence peatlands. Some of these causes of which are of drainage which were not well controlled, resulting in subsidence due to peat has characteristics which if peatlands has been damaged once and experienced drought the prolonged, then the character of colloidal peat would become damaged. So that the peat will unable hold a water. Furthermore, because it is experienced dryness, then causing an inability to absorb water and nutrient. (Chotimah., 2002). So that, it is lead the land which have a fertile condition become dry easily and changed such as charcoal, and where during the dry season, this is a potential land fires.

Furthermore, fires in peatland is also far more dangerous than the fire that occurred on dry land (soil minerals) as if a layer of peat burned it will cause effects of the fires were old and causing smoke to disrupt people's lives in the country and abroad. (Limin. 2003) Some studies claim that a thick layer of skin depth peatlands

burned averaged 22.03 cm (between variation from 0 to 42.3 cm), but at some point - a certain point layers affected by fire may reach a depth of 100cm. Therefore, prevention of fire in the form of blackouts will be very difficult and takes a very long time. Some experience in putting out peat since 1997 has proven that to extinguish 1m² peatland 200-400 liters water, this was influenced by the density of the peat fiber.

In addition to drain the water content in the peat soil, the drainage canalization may also provide access for illegal loggers for conducting forest destruction. It is also will absorb most of the water content in the peat land into the channels created by the local community. Because of this circumstances, it is caused many of problem, such as degradation of environment quality, prolonged drought, and even cause flooding during the rainy season.

Related to the exploitation of peatland post drought, will also have difficulty in restoring the function of the land. It proved one of them in the province of Central Kalimantan, (Jentha. 2003) in which to grow some plants in the field requires the provision of ash each time planting in large quantities. Some commodities such plants among maize (*Zea mays*) 16.09 tonnes / ha, celery (*Apium graveolen*) 117.29 tons / ha, amaranth (*Amaranthus sp*) 93.72 tonnes / ha, mustard (*Brassica juncea*) 18.17 ton / ha and water spinach (*Ipomoea batatas*) 43.18 tonnes / ha. As has been mention before, this is because of the nutrient content is on peatlands have been reduced, after the drought that swept the land. In addition to drought, some others due tothe subsidence of the peat land, causing the tree roots become dangling. Where this condition can lead to collapse of the trees with ease and harm vegetation and people living around.

Several attempts by the Indonesian government related to problems arising from the conversion of peat land, one of which with a deepening and a new channel to accelerate the expenditure of water. However, such efforts would lead to more impact, especially agricultural land around it, where the land became dry and sour, so it is not productive and ultimately into the sleeping area, and flammable. (BBP2SLP, 2008).

Moreover, increasing emissions of greenhouse gases (GG) emissions due to drainage, especially with the oxidation activity - reduction of the organic matter of peat. As a product of the oxidation process reducing the emissions of CO and CH occurrence which is one of the important problems in global climate change (Agus. 2008). Then, according to (Hooijer. 2006), estimated the emissions associated with the conversion of the use and management of peatlands almost reach 50% of national emissions Indonesia.

Furthermore, damage to the ecosystem of peat have a major impact on the local environment (in situ) and the surroundings (ex situ). The incidence of flooding in downstream watershed is one of the effects of the destruction of peatland ecosystems. Deforestation and use of peatlands for agriculture systems that require drainage deep (> 30 cm) and burning or fires caused GHG emissions to be very high.

The increased GG emissions due to the high reserves of carbon stored in peat and ease of carbon emitted, so that when the activities of canalization and drainage in every land conversion, resulting in the release of greenhouse gas emissions, starting from logging to increase emissions due to increased penetration of sunlight directly to the peat, which can stimulate microbial decomposers decompose peat. The increase in GG emissions is one of the major causes of temperature getting warmer and also lead climate change. So that, GG emissions is not only a problem of Indonesia, but has become a global problem.

Based on the above conditions, the peat is a fragile ecosystem, and classified as marginal and fragile lands, where in each production on peatlands will be very susceptible to damage. So that in any production activities, required careful planning for the creation of sustainable development. This plan includes the use of technology in accordance with the type of peat and plants suitable for cultivation in peatlands. (Widjaja Adhi. 1992). Furthermore, the use of peatland also should be implemented judiciously and based on the characteristics of the land.

Presidential Decree No. 32 of 1990 and Law No. 21 of 1992 on Spatial Planning Region peaty establish areas peaty with a thickness of 3 meter or more, which is located in the upper reaches of the river and marsh, designated as a protected area, which serves as the fastening of water and flood control, as well as protecting unique ecosystems in the region (BBP2SLP. 2008). So that efficient and prudent step is to prevent as much as possible the conversion of peat land in order not to increase the concentration of greenhouse gas emissions in the Earth's atmosphere.

Then, as has been mention earlier, that GG emissions is simply - the eye is not a problem to be faced by Indonesia alone, but rather work together with countries in the world, so that the efforts of Indonesia as already mentioned above, are considered needs to be improved. One of the efforts undertaken by the Indonesian government to establish cooperation with friendly country. One of the countries that have been cooperating with Indonesia in order to restore the peatland is Norway. The cooperation between Indonesia and Norway reached through bilateral channels and through the grant mechanism which from of Norway.

METHODOLOGY

In this research, the qualitative research is adopting (Catherine, 1994) that will drawing conclusions based on the case that departs from the general, and has a wide area to the things that are special and specific. Further type of research is descriptive analysis of the which will present and explain how cooperation between Norway and Indonesia through the Peatland Restoration Board (PRB) implement four-phase action plan and based on grants that came from Norway. Another important think is the technique of this study, is a research field where will researcher conducting the observation of peatland in Indonesia and performing in-depth interviews in order to get the valid data.

THEORY

International cooperation (Koesnadi. 1983) occurred because the national understanding that supported the desire for international conditions need each other, that cooperation is based on mutual interests among countries, but it is not identical interests. On the basis of the above opinion, with regard to international cooperation in the field of economics, of course, is inseparable from the role of the combined factors of international economic cooperation and international political economy. Where in the international cooperation that is so complex, a foreign policy of a country cannot be separated from consideration of his country's economy. International cooperation itself is divided into four forms, among others: 1. Global Partnership. 2. Regional Cooperation. 3. Functional Cooperation. 4. Cooperation Ideological.

Cooperation in the context of international relations is divided into bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Related to the cooperation between Indonesia and Norway classified as bilateral cooperation, and both countries have encouraged the formation of interest together so that this cooperation. One reason for Indonesia in cooperation with the Norwegian course in order to reduce GG emissions from the peat. While the main goal of Norway decided in cooperation with Indonesia is certainly a big step Norway as a leading country in the world in favor of the state of the world to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in this case Indonesia. It also proves the existence of Norway as a country that is very fast in respond global issues, especially in this case the problem of climate change.

EXPLANATION

As a country that is active in international arena, especially in supporting the preservation of the environment, then Indonesia, especially in dealing with problems related to peatland incentive to cooperation - international cooperation with the friendly countries. Some countries that have been agreed with Indonesia in terms of handling of peatlands are Norway, USA, Japan, Germany, Britain and several other European countries. From this partnership, the total funds collected to Indonesia around US \$ 125 million or equivalent to Rp 1.6 trillion. (Parliza Lawrence, 2016). The funds are distributed from several countries, and donor countries in cooperation mostly came from Norway, which is through a grant of US \$ 50 million. (Dukungan Norwegia. 2016)

Cooperation between Indonesia and Norway in particular relating to the handling of the problem of climate change is, in fact has been going on since 2010. Through cooperation reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as outlined in the Letter of Intent between the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, signed by Erik Solheim Minister of the Environment and International Development of Norway and RM Marty M. Natalegawa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia. In this partnership, the two countries have agreed to continue to work together in order to reduce the

effects of climate change, especially greenhouse effect, one of which is sourced from the effects of peat fires. In the LoI also arranged 3 phase in the implementation of this agreement, including the Preparatory Phase I, Phase II and Phase III Transformation Implementation (LoI Norway - Indonesia. 2010). Further in this cooperation, Indonesia and Norway were in the transition phase between the first and second phase (Ari Dwipayana. Focus. 2016).

One of the efforts undertaken by Indonesia to accelerate the implementation of this cooperation by the Joint Commission on Bilateral pertemaun Coperation (JCBC) between the Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi and Foreign Minister Borge Brende at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jakarta May 30, 2016. (RI-Norway Perkuat. 2016).

PHASE LETTER OF INTENT

Phase I Preparation

1. Completing a national REDD+ strategy that is also addressing all key drivers of forest and peatland emissions.
2. Establish a special agency reporting directly to the President to coordinate the efforts
3. Developing a strategy for and establishing the initial framework of an independent institutions for a national monitoring
4. Designing and establishing as early as possible a funding instrument in collaboration with relevant donors and managed by international reputable financial institutions.
5. Selecting a province-wide REDD+ pilot. The province must have large intact tracts of rainforest and face planned deforestation and forest degradation projects of a scale that will have significant impact on national emissions levels if implemented.

Phase II Transformation

The second phase will be initiated in January 2011, with a shared aspiration complete it by the end of 2013. In this phase, Indonesian efforts and Norwegian support will focus on:

- a. National level capacity building, policy development and implementation as well as legal reform and law enforcement
- b. One or more full scale province level REDD+ pilots

The aim of this phase is to make Indonesia ready for the contribution-for-verified emission reduction phase while also initiating large scale mitigation actions as follows:

1. The parties aspire to have the funding instrument designed in the preparation fully operational no later than January 1st 2011
2. By December 2013, a country with wide Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system conforming to IPCC Tier 2 or better, run by independent

international verification and capable of assessing the uncertainty range of its estimates will be in place.

3. Identify, develop and implement appropriate Indonesia-wide policy instrument and enforcement capabilities.
4. The first province-wide pilot will be implemented from January 2011 onwards
5. A second province-wide pilot, subject to the same criteria as the first pilot province, could be chosen by late 2011 and implemented by early 2012.

Phase III Contributions-For-Verified Emission Reduction

The shared aspiration of the parties is to initiative the third phase from 2014, based upon 2013 emission reductions. In this phase, a national contributions-for-verified emissions reductions mechanism will be implemented, including:

- a. Indonesia receives annual contributions for independently verified national emissions reduction relative to a UNFCCC reference level
- b. Norway (and potentially other partners having joined the partnership)

IMPLEMENTATION LETTER OF INTENT

As mentioned previously, that Indonesia and Norway when now is at a transitional phase between phases 1 to phase 2. Therefore, with respect to them, it will set out the progress of implementation of each - each phase of which has been agreed by both countries.

Phase 1. Preparation

1. Completing a national REDD+ strategy that is also addressing all key drivers of forest and peatland emissions.

In the first phase implementation of pillar 1, this LoI mandates the government to create a national strategy document in terms of reduction of GG emissions produced by peatlands. In practice, the government has established a national strategy and coordinated in each Ministry / agencies and handed over to be continued under the coordination of REDD+. The task force consists of 10 working groups and is responsible for a certain field according to the mandate given REDD+ institutions and responsible directly to the President, then still held by Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. (Dwi. 2016)

2. Establish a special agency reporting directly to the President to coordinate the efforts

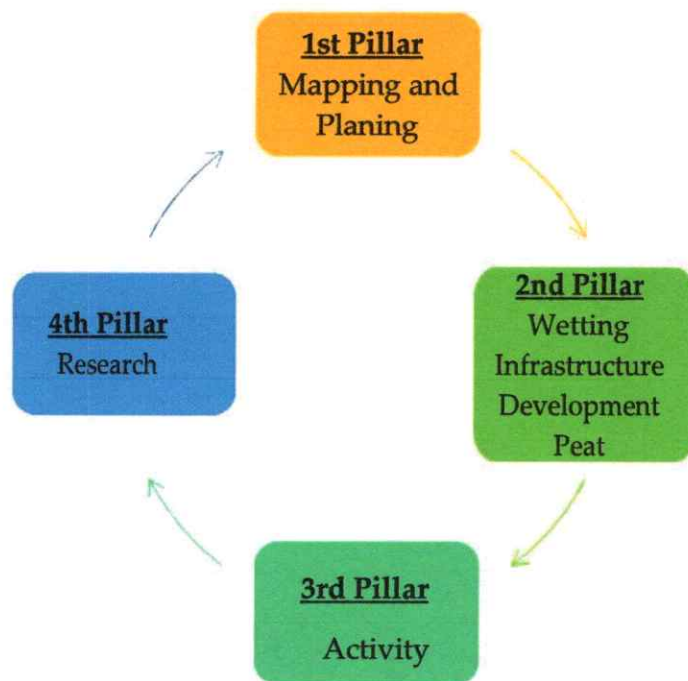
In the establishment of a special agency that is responsible to the President, of continuity with the first pillar in phase 1 LoI. In the first phase of the specialized institutions built still a task force. In this case, the task force has been formed is the Management Body Decrease Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Peatland Forest Degradation (REDD + BP). Duties and functions replaced by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (KLHK). But over time and change of leadership in Indonesia, the post-election Ir. H. Joko Widodo (Jokowi) becomes president of the 7th, the agency was disbanded by President Jokowi. Not only that, see the importance of this

institution, and tied to an agreement set out in the Letter of Intent, the President Jokowi form Peatland Restoration Board (PRB). Established by Presidential Decree No 1/2016 in January 2016. (Mukhlison. Mengolah Dana. Gatra. 2017)

Another important point, that the body was created and tasked with coordinating and facilitating the restoration of peatlands in Indonesia. Furthermore, in accordance with Article 2 Presidential Decree No. 1/2016, BRG has the task of coordinating and facilitating the restoration of peatland in the province of Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra Province, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan Province, South Kalimantan and Papua province. (Perpres, 2016) and has the function of a. the coordination and strengthening of policy implementation peat restoration; b. planning, control and cooperation to provide restoration of peat; c. mapping hydrological unity of peat; d. zoning functions and functions of protected cultivation; e. wetting infrastructure construction (rewetting) peat and all the accessories; f. rearrangement of burning peat areas management; g. socialization and education peat restoration; h. implementation of supervision in the construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure in the concession; and i. implementation of other functions given by the President.

Furthermore, the PRB program has four pillars in the execution of works, among them:

Figure 2
4 Pillars of Peatland Restoration Board (PRB)



Involving Community Participation

Source: Made by writer from GATRA. Edition 9 – 15 February 2017

Based on the four pillars, each pillar will need one another with the aim to reduce GG emissions. Of all - the four pillars requires funding support, and in this case the necessary funding comes mostly from donor countries - countries that cooperate with Indonesia through REDD+ mechanism.

Related to the funding, the Agency has received total budget in November 2016 amounted to Rp 100 billion. But in fact, the absorption of these bodies is very low, only about USD 30 billion. Because of that, there is a very high silva. This is certainly a lesson for the future government, especially in terms of funding, because if disbursement of funds held in the end of the year, then certainly the budget absorption will be very minimum. This is evidenced by PRB budget absorption. One cause of the slowness is due to funding problems in the administration of the Ministry of Administrative and Finance Ministry, so that the inclusion of the revised budget around July.

3. Developing a strategy for and establishing the initial framework of an independent institutions for a national monitoring

Associated with the establishment of a national institute and framework for independent, then in this case the government to maximize the function and duties of some of the task force and led to the formation of PRB.\

4. Designing and establishing early as possible as a funding instrument in collaboration with relevant donors and managed by a reputable international financial institutions.

In all these four pillars, the LoI government mandates to carry out cooperation with institutions that govern the funds into Indonesia in terms of restoration of peat. In this case, the institution is maximized by PRB. The agency is in addition to focusing on the restoration of peat also coordinates and directs NGO grantees in order to create a program that is consistent with the restoration of peat. (Mukhlison. Mengolah Dana. Gatra. 2017). The coordination of the funds obtained from third from many countries, including the US, British, Germany, EU, Japan and South Korea.

5. Selecting a province-wide REDD + pilot. The province must have large intact tracts of rainforest and face planned deforestation and forest degradation projects of a scale that will have a significant impact on levels if implemented a national emissions.

In this fifth pillar, there are some provinces that have choosed to be a pilot project in the implementation of LoI. Among these are Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Jambi, Riau, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Papua and West Papua. After going through the stages of selection and assessment of the success of REDD+, then elected Central Kalimantan province, Kapuas as a pilot project this LoI. (Dwi. 2016)

Phase 2.

a. National level capacity building, policy development and implementation as well as legal reform and law enforcement

Related to capacity building and creation and implementation of related regulations reducing greenhouse effect and environmental protection, the government has made the rules from year to year, starting with Act No. 37 of 2014 on Soil and Water Conservation. Then the Government Regulation No. 71 of 2014 on the Protection and Management of Peatlands Ecosystem. Presidential Decree No. 16 of 2015 of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The addition and change of regulations related to the preservation and conservation of forests, of course adapted to the need for the current regulations.

In addition, in the enforcement of discipline and sanctions to the party which not responsible for the preservation of forests and peat lands, then in the era of President Jokowi government has approved Government Regulation (PP) 57/2016 regarding changes to Regulation 71/2014 on the Protection and Ecosystem management of Peat. This regulation provides severe penalties of which related to administrative sanctions for corporations that destroy peatlands that led to the revocation of the environment. (Mukhlison. Mengolah Dana. Gatra. 2017)

Moreover, the government also has a moratorium on some of the activities on peatlands. Among the few rules of Presidential Instruction No. 10 of 2011 regarding the delay new permits clearing primary forests and peatlands. (Wella. Presiden. 2011). PP No. 71 Year 2014 on Protection and Ecosystem Management of Peat, which regulate the prohibition and use of peatlands. (Bambang. Academisi. 2017). Government Regulation No. 57 Year 2016 regarding Amendment to Government Regulation No. 71 of 2014 on the Protection and Management of Peatlands Ecosystem.

b. One or more full scale province level REDD+ pilots

Of course in addition to the choose of Kapuas District, Central Kalimantan Province as a pilot project in the application of the LoI, phase one, then phase two there are some provinces are also the focus of attention of the government and also through the PRB. In this case according to article 2 of Presidential Decree No. 1 Year 2016 on the PRB has the task of coordinating and facilitating the restoration of peatland in the province of Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra Province, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan Province, South Kalimantan and Papua province. In this peat restoration zoning is not in accordance with the target implementation of the LoI. Where in the LoI target of this phase 2 between 2011 and 2014. But the fact PRG was formed in 2016 as well as chapters - chapters contained in this president decree.

After that, in phase 2 there are some pillars that focus on the establishment of an independent institution that has MRV system. But in practice, the establishment of this institute is still stagnant because since the signing of the Letter of Intent in 2010, this establishment is still not apparent institute founded. Until now, there has been no document that clearly and expressly states that the MRV system has been established in terms of restoration of peat. The plan of the establishment of MRV carried out since 2011, but the document - document to support the establishment of this institute is still unfinished. (Surat Niat, Green Peace, 2012).

Based on the implementation of the above explanation, it looks that Indonesia as a country that has been working with Norway through the LoI, has carried out several mandates. Particularly phase 1 and phase 2. But some of it is also a separate issue that when seen in the rules of punctuality has been determined, seen a lot of mandates that can not be accomplished in accordance with a predetermined time. This is an important concern for the government of Indonesia and Norway because there are very many pillars which have not been implemented to the fullest.

In accordance with the statement of Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi in 2016, the position of this LoI is at a transition from phase 1 to 2. On the other hand, if, based on the target of implementation pillars, phase 1 and 2 should be completed in 2014 . Thus, in 2016 and 2017 should have been the implementation of all pillars and phase of this LoI is complete and PRB emission reduction can be felt by all parties.

In this LoI maximize actually become the duties and functions of the PRB. It has a vital role in reducing GG emissions. However, as mentioned earlier by the author, PRB been formed in 2016. Thus, the new agency would still be focused on the improvement of the organization, so that the target of the program owned still cannot be achieved. In the first of year PRB, still focusing on the activities that are empowering the community. As for things like mapping substantial peat hydrological unity, strengthening of zoning protection function, and cultivation, is still not visible progress. While on the other hand, funding from the state donor countries are numerous.

CONCLUSION

Effort in reducing the rate of GG emissions is the work of many countries in the world. Because GG emissions is a global problem, so that joint efforts in finding a solution be the most appropriate response. Indonesia as the biggest country four in possession of peatlands, would have a great responsibility in maintaining peatlands are not misused enable the people of Indonesia. Given the potential CO₂ peat has a very large and will be very difficult to control when experiencing catastrophic fires, when the water content in the peat land drainage is dry caused not considering aspects of environmental impact. Furthermore, to preserve the environment specifically peatlands, Indonesia formed a partnership with the state - the state of the world. One of the very productive cooperation is with Norway through REDD + framework and set forth in the Letter of Intent has been signed by each representative government.

In practice, the implementation of the LoI cannot run optimally, especially the phase 2 and 3, while the execution time, in 2016 has become a yearend of the execution of this LOI. Therefore, consistency and hard work into a solution involving all parties is important that the target of a letter of intent to run according to the agreement that has been determined.

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