
Analysis of Motive and Effectiveness of Norway Foreign Aid Through Redd+ Scheme on Peat Forest Restoration In Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia's 22.5 million hectares of peat forest, which is capable of storing 30% of the world's carbon dioxide, has attracted Norway to provide international assistance in implementing the REDD+ scheme. This research was conducted using qualitative research methods to analyze Norway's international aid based on the concept of international aid and the effectiveness of international aid in the failure of peat forest restoration in Indonesia. Four Norwegian aid funding mechanisms through NICFI failed to reduce carbon emissions by 41%, following the provisions of the Letter of Intent (LoI) on REDD+ agreed upon by Indonesia and Norway in 2009. The reason is that Norway's national interests are mixed with international aid provided, so that is Self-Interest following the dimensions of international assistance. This also makes the effectiveness of international assistance insignificant even though it is following the five principles of the Paris Declaration on Aids Effectiveness. Keywords: REDD+, International Aid Concept, International Aid Effectiveness Concept, Funding Mechanism, Self-Interest, and Carbon Emissions

Keywords: REDD+; Foreign Aid; Effectiveness of Foreign Aid; Mechanism for Providing Funds; Self-Interest; Carbon Emissions

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1. Introduction

As a member of the UN and *Paris Agreement*, Indonesia agrees with the idea promoted by REDD+ by participating in reducing gas emissions, deforestation, and degradation. Presence *The Indonesian Forest Climate Alliance* (IFCA) is proof of Indonesia's commitment to coordinating and consulting regarding the REDD+ program in the framework of forest management according to the REDD+ scheme itself. IFCA produced a framework for reducing gas emissions, deforestation, and degradation which was prepared for the *Conference of The Parties* (COP) 13th in Bali regarding climate change in 2007. From this conference, there were 2 decisions adopted, one of which was the COP-13 decision whose mission was to disseminate the meaning of REDD+, measurement, reporting and verification, community rights customs, funding options, and institutional rules governing REDD+ activities as national-level work projects (Maryani et al., 2012).

This commitment is driven by the condition of 22.5 million hectares of peat forests throughout Indonesia (katadata.co.id, 2019), and makes Indonesia one of the largest oxygen contributors in the world at large. Ironically, forest exploitation in Indonesia has degraded peat forests. The Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia at least records forest damage that occurs in Indonesia, there are 1.1 million hectares or around 2% of forests are damaged every year.

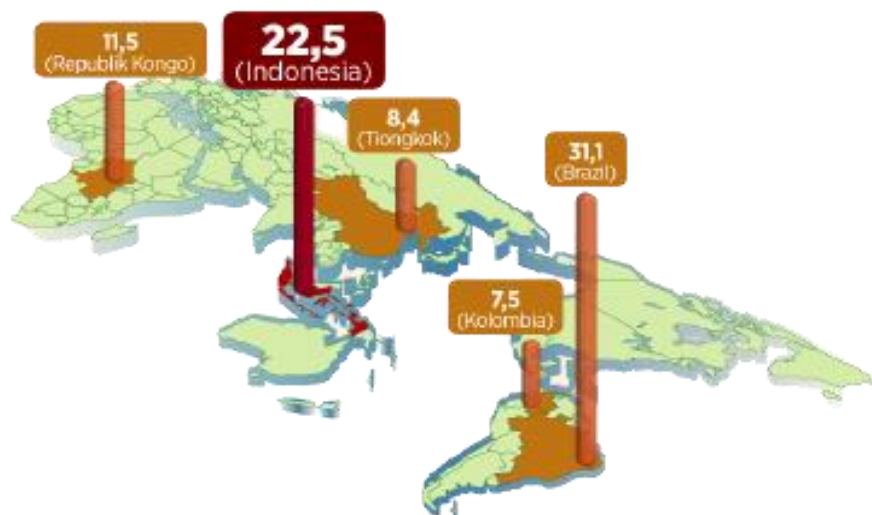


Figure 1. 1 of the 5 Big Peatland Owning Countries

In another study written by Siti Aminah, it was stated that deforestation in Indonesia was worse than in the Old Order era, which during the Old Order era deforestation reached a value of 0.8-1 million hectares per year. Meanwhile, after the New Order, the rate of deforestation in Indonesia reached 1.6-2.5 million hectares per year (Aminah, 2016), caused by overlapping permits for forest management in Indonesia, forest conversion, and forest fires (Kusnandar, 2019). This is a serious threat to the sustainability of peat forests in Indonesia because the exploitation of peat forests itself can result in the release of enormous carbon dioxide and has the potential to exacerbate today's global warming. It is common sense that in 2018 Indonesia experienced quite high forest destruction in the world, which places Indonesia in 2 countries, such as Brazil and the Republic of the Congo.

Forest destruction in Indonesia attracted the attention of Norway's concern in controlling the issue of global warming and making the *Midnight Sun* this allocates its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 0.93% which is accommodated by *Official Development Assistance* (ODA) to be given to developing countries in support of UN development projects (Franciska, 2016). The REDD+ scheme, which is one of the United Nations' development projects, is used as a tool to allocate Norwegian aid to developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. Norway's international assistance to Indonesia was agreed through an MoU between the two countries, in which there was Indonesia's commitment to reduce gas emissions by 41% by 2020 (Aiman & Supriyadi, 2014).

Apart from Norway, Germany also has a role in reducing carbon emissions in Indonesia by providing international assistance to Indonesia in the framework of implementing the REDD+ scheme. The funds provided for the implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia amounted to 7.7 million euros or the equivalent of RP 116 billion, to focus on reducing carbon emissions and also converting biodiversity (Islamy, 2017). Likewise, Australia also provided international assistance of USD 45 million for the implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia through Indonesia-Australia *Forest Carbon Partnership* (IAFCP) (Rekha et al., 2021). However, among donor countries that assist with the implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia, Norway is the largest donor country providing aid funds of USD 1 billion, through Norway's *International Climate and Forest Initiative* (NICFI) (Aiman & Supriyadi, 2014).

Formed *Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative* (NICFI), whose task is to oversee developing countries when implementing a REDD+ program funded by Norway, is the first step in helping developing countries, including Indonesia. The assistance provided by Norway to Indonesia is grant assistance which the grant is divided into 3 stages, namely the preparation stage, the transformation/transition stage, and the full implementation stage. This assistance is also managed by *United Nations Development Programme* (UNDP) (Aiman & Supriyadi, 2014). Meanwhile, NICFI manages assistance provided to Indonesia based on 4 mechanisms namely, through Bilateral Cooperation Relations, Multilateral Mechanisms, Assistance Schemes to Civil Society, and Development Assistance managed by the Norwegian embassy (NORAD, 2011). In its distribution, Norway provides assistance based on 2 components, namely based on the achievement of the institutional and legislative nature of the

REDD+ program itself and based on the achievement of emission reductions achieved by Indonesia through the REDD+ scheme. Ironically, cooperation between Norway and Indonesia regarding REDD+ must stop in 2020 due to the lack of progress on Norway's commitment to pay *Result Based Payment* (RBP) against Indonesia, for achieving reduced carbon emissions of 11.2 million tons in 2016-2017. (ppid.menlhk.go.id, 2020).

2. Method

The method to be used in this study is a qualitative research method used to investigate, find and explain a research object descriptively (Saryono, 2013). Then the author will try to describe every problem that occurs in the course of Norwegian-Indonesian international assistance descriptively. With this decomposition, the data in this study will be in the form of sentences. The type of research used is case study research. Case study research is a type of analysis that investigates a phenomenon in depth and detail, besides the same article, case studies according to Winston M. Tellis, are said to be analytical methods that refer to the actions or behavior of individuals or institutions compared to the nature of individuals or the agency. To avoid bias in research results (K. Ridwan, 2021). This type of research is Case Study, used to investigate the process of international assistance provided by Norway to Indonesia which is expected to produce good recommendations and conclusions in this research. So that there is no expansion of the discussion, the author will provide limitations in the study. Cooperation that is closely related to international assistance will not be discussed too much in this research, the focus of this research is on the mechanism of international assistance only. However, the discussion on cooperation will serve as an introduction for the author to describe international aid mechanisms which will be analyzed using the concepts described in theoretical studies through the taxonomic analysis method.

This research will also use the Literature Study data collection technique in which the author will later take data from previous research and collect journals, articles, or writings to become data from the research conducted by the author this time. This research will also use the taxonomic data analysis method, in other words, the author will focus the author's attention on international assistance to categorize Norwegian international assistance and look at the effectiveness of this international assistance.

3. Findings and Discussion

Two principles have been fulfilled by Norway and Indonesia as donor and recipient countries. Which of the two principles are, *Policy Ownership* and also local *Alignment*. *Policy Ownership* This alone is drawn in Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management as a policy of the recipient country or Indonesia. Meanwhile, as a donor country, Norway also has domestic policies related to environmental management, namely the existence of a budget for environment-based development in national *Budget* Norway from year to year since 2007 in compliance with the principle *Local Alignment* (Rosana, 2018).

According to the concept of the effectiveness of international aid, the provision of aid funds can be considered effective when following the five principles offered by Paris *Declaration on Aid Effectiveness* in 2005 (Mahottama, 2011). Sometimes, however, the interests of the recipient country or donor country become an obstacle to this coveted effectiveness. It is the same with the mechanism for providing funds that has been carried out by Norway to Indonesia, where the interests of the two countries make effectiveness it is not easy to achieve. As proof, the author will try to explain the five principles that must be followed reached in the effectiveness of international aid.

3.1. Policy Ownership

Policy Ownership is a principle that requires developing countries or receiving countries to have domestic policies and development strategies to support international assistance. Indonesia, a developing country with very complex environmental conditions, has the desire to fix forests and reduce the emissions they produce by 26% by 2020, and if they get international assistance, Indonesia is committed to reducing emissions by 41% (Aiman & Supriyadi, 2014). In 2009 Indonesia also promulgated the Law on Environmental Protection and Management which is loaded in Law No. 32 of 2009 (Risपालman, 2018). Then there is a Minister of Forestry regulation regarding REDD+ in Permen no. 39 of 2009 concerning REDD+ Procedures which includes procedures for implementing REDD+, including requirements that must be met, verification and certification, as well as the rights and obligations of REDD+ actors. The newest one is Candy No. 70 of 2017 concerning Procedures for implementing REDD+, the *Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests, and*

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 Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks. The following is a table of Indonesia's policies that can support international assistance from Norway.

Table 1. Regulations in Indonesia that can support Norway's international assistance.

No	Rules	Information
1.	RI Law No. 6 of 1994	Validation <i>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>
2.	Law Number 17 of 2004	Validation <i>Kyoto Protocol to The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change</i>
3.	P.68/Menhut-II/2008	Implementation of Reduction Demonstration Activities Carbon Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
4.	P.30/Menhut-II/2009	Emission Reduction Procedures From Deforestation and Forest Degradation (Redd)
5.	RI Law No. 16 of 2016	Validation <i>Paris Agreement to The Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>
6.	PP No. 75 of 2016	Peat Ecosystem Protection and Management
7.	P.71/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/12/2017	Implementation of the National Registry System for Climate Change Control

Source: ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id. Regulations and Policies Related to Climate Change, accessed in August 2022

This then becomes the basis for Indonesia to support international assistance to implement REDD+. Apart from that, these policies are also a driving force for developing countries that focus on environmental issues, such as Norway, which is committed to helping Indonesia reduce its emissions by 41%. When viewed from one principle the effectiveness of international assistance according to the *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*, the mechanism for providing Norway's international aid funds to Indonesia is by the first principle, namely *Policy Ownership*. However, Indonesia's inconsistency in responding to environmental issues is very clear. Before the expiration of operation REDD+ with Norway, in 2020 Indonesia passed the Mineral and Coal Law which then became inversely proportional to the implementation of the REDD+ scheme to reduce carbon emissions.

3.2. Local Alignment

Norway has many domestic policies to serve as a basis for providing its international assistance to developing countries. One of them is the policy on sustainable development which is contained in the National Budget since 2007 (Rosana, 2018). Following are Norway's domestic policies that can encourage international aid to Indonesia:

Table 2. Norway's domestic policy on the Environment

No	Year	Reign Time	Norwegian Domestic Policy Related to environmental issues	Policy Basis
1.	1990	Gro Harlem Brundtland	Create a National Council for Environment-based Sustainable Development.	White Paper No. 46 of 1989 on the follow-up to the Brundtland Report in Norwegian
2.	2001	Jens Stoltenberg	Created an OG21 task force to develop environmentally friendly technologies through the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy in 2001	APPENDIX A, ABOUT OG21
3.	2005	Jens Stoltenberg	Trading of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by the Government and domestic industry in Norway in the form of CO2 Tax rates.	Green House Gas Emission Trading Law No. 66 of 2005
4.	2007	Jens Stoltenberg	Making a budget for tackling climate change	Norway's 2007 National Budget

Source: Audun Ruud, *Sustainable Development Discourse in Norway, L'Europe, 2009, pages 143-155*

In addition to dealing with issues of climate *change* Norway also enacted the Climate Change Law in 2017, where this regulation later became a supporting regulation related to Norway's commitment to becoming a carbon-free country by 2050 (Ministry of Climate and Environment, 2017). So that in the principle of the effectiveness of international assistance, Norway has reached the second principle, namely local *Alignment* or donor countries assisting developing countries with their domestic policies and domestic development strategies.

The above achievements are evidenced by the conformity between the Norwegian and Indonesian policies contained in Law No. 32 of 2009 contained in article 68 concerning the development of environment-based sustainability and also the regulation of the Indonesian Minister of Forestry regarding REDD+ as Indonesia's national development strategy. In addition, there is also Law No. 16 of 2016 concerning the Paris Agreement on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id), which, when viewed in the context of Norway's international assistance to Indonesia, this regulation can then be used as an achievement of the principle local *Alignment*. Where Norway and Indonesia are ratifying the countries' *Paris Agreement* so that Norway can provide international assistance to Indonesia on the similarity of the two countries in implementing the *Paris Agreement* to deal with environmental issues.

3.3. Harmonization

Harmonization is a principle that is part of the Paris *Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*, in which one donor country is required to coordinate with recipient countries so that there is no overlap and burden on the recipient country's government. During the process of giving Norway aid funds to Indonesia, if it refers to the principle of Harmonization in the concept of the effectiveness of international assistance other words, Indonesia and Norway are required to coordinate so that there are no policies that overlap with the international aid itself. The implementation of this coordination is found in the meeting between the Indonesian government and the Norwegian Government in an Independent Review conducted by the Norwegian Government to see the implementation letter of *Intent* Cooperation REDD+ in Indonesia in 2011,2013,2018. From this meeting, Norway evaluates permits for oil palm plantations, monitoring systems, reporting, and verification (MRV). In addition, Norway also wants a related policy *One Map Policy* as well as programs for afforestation social (LTS International, 2018).

Table 3. Norway's Independent Review of Indonesia Regarding the Implementation of REDD+

No	Year	Evaluation
1.	2011	Oil palm plantation license
2.	2013	Monitoring, reporting, and verification systems
3.	2018	Communication between BRG and related government in the restoration of peat forest

Source: LTS International. 2018. Third independent review of the Indonesia-Norway cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from REDD+

Implicitly, this evaluation means that there are overlapping policies in Indonesia, which becomes an obstacle for Indonesia, which wants to reduce its emissions by 41% with assistance from Norway. The overlap of these policies can be seen in 2020 Indonesia passed the Mineral and Coal Law. Matter here it is which then becomes a contradiction of Indonesia's commitment to reducing carbon emissions by 41%. Apart from that, the weakening of Law No. 32 of 2009 is also stated in the Job Creation Law No. 11 of 2020 Article 21 and Article 22. This is evidence regarding overlapping policies in Indonesia with international assistance from Norway.

3.4. Managing For Result

Next is the principle *Managing For Results*, where recipient countries and donor countries do not only pay attention to the flow of channeling funds, but the two countries must develop methods, tools, and mechanisms as well. The development is intended so that the aid is truly useful for the subject of the aid itself. The presence of NICFI from Norway and Indonesia's REDD+ Task Force is a fact that Norway and Indonesia are in the process of distributing their aid funds based on the principle *Managing For Result*. NICFI and the REDD+ Task Force are actors who play a role in channeling aid funds and developing methods for forest restoration in Indonesia, even though NICFI is collaborating with the NORAD agency (Norway Agency for Development) (Lady, 2018). One of the new methods for forest restoration is to empower communities around the forest to preserve the forest and manage forest resources (Wicaksono & Yurista, 2013).

New methods have also emerged from Indonesian Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that have participated in working with NORAD. For example, WALHI promotes the recognition and protection of community-based natural resource management. Furthermore, KKI Warsi also focuses on mapping local communities and implementing social forestry schemes and also contributes to the REDD+ Strategy in the pilot province, Sumatra (LTS International, 2018). In addition to new methods for executing the REDD+ strategy in Indonesia. Norway also has a new method for giving aid funds to Indonesia, namely by using the method work *Program on REDD+ Finance for Result-Based Activities* which focuses on the full results-based implementation of the REDD+ program. This payment method was a COP-18 decision in Doha in 2013 (ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id).

3.5. Mutual Accountability

As a program aimed at reducing carbon emissions from forest degradation and deforestation, of course, there needs to be a report on the achievements that have been achieved in implementing the REDD+ scheme itself. The diplomatic note given by Indonesia to Norway is a report on Indonesia's achievements during the international assistance process in carrying out the REDD+ scheme. But ironically, the diplomatic note in 2020 became a report and demands from Indonesia against Norway. The reason is that the diplomatic note reported on

reducing carbon emissions in Indonesia in 2016-2017, but Norway did not pay incentives according to the LoI signed in 2010.

This means that with the achievements that Indonesia has achieved in reducing carbon emissions in 2016-2017, Indonesia should receive aid from Norway. However, in the process, Norway did not pay aid funds to Indonesia for Indonesia's achievements in 2016-2017 (kemlu.go.id). Matter here it is which later became the end of the cooperation between Norway and Indonesia regarding REDD+. Not without reason, Norway did not pay incentives for achieving carbon reduction in Indonesia in 2016-2017 of 11.2 million tons of CO₂ due to differences in calculations between Norway and Indonesia regarding reducing carbon emissions. Indonesia thinks that it has reduced carbon from deforestation and degradation of primary forests and peat, while Norway considers that peat forests are not part of the calculation agenda. The cause of not counting peat forests for this achievement is Greenpeace's finding which illustrates that there is an intentional element regarding the burning of peatlands for the benefit of oil palm plantations (redd-monitor.org, 2019).

When viewed from the principle *Mutual Accountability* which requires donor countries as well as recipient countries to be accountable for aid funds in a transparent manner, all elements of Norway's international aid funds to Indonesia are already based on the principle *Mutual Accountability* itself. But the facts that occur make this principle difficult to say achieved. When viewed again using the five principles offered by Paris *Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*, Norway's international assistance to Indonesia can be said to be effective because it fulfills the five principles it offers. However, the obstacles that existed during the process of providing the aid then became a weakening of the effectiveness of international assistance from Norway and Indonesia. The five principles *Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*, just principles *Local Alignment* only the weakness is not visible, while the other four principles are similar *Policy Ownership*, *Harmonization*, *Managing for Result*, and *Mutual Accountability* very visible weakening of its achievements.

Like the overlapping policies in Indonesia that are becoming weakness for principles *Policy Ownership*, where Indonesia's policies to manage the environment and reduce carbon emissions have transformed into a country that wants to produce carbon emissions on a large scale with the existence of the Mineral and Coal Law in 2020 and also burning forests for

development purposes. Apart from that their evaluation related to oil palm plantation permits in Indonesia is also a weakening of the achievement of principles *Harmonization*, which is the estate coconut Palm oil is also a major factor in deforestation in Indonesia (Ahdiat, 2019). Further on in principle *Managing for Result* Weakness can be seen from the many new methods for implementing REDD+ in Indonesia, which do not stop the rate of deforestation that is occurring. Even though there is always a decline every year, the rate of deforestation in Indonesia is caused by the same cause, namely overlapping environmental policies with economic and development policies (Ahdiat, 2019). To prove the decline in the rate of deforestation in Indonesia every year, the author prepares a graph related to "the rate of deforestation in Indonesia" which can be seen in the following graph:

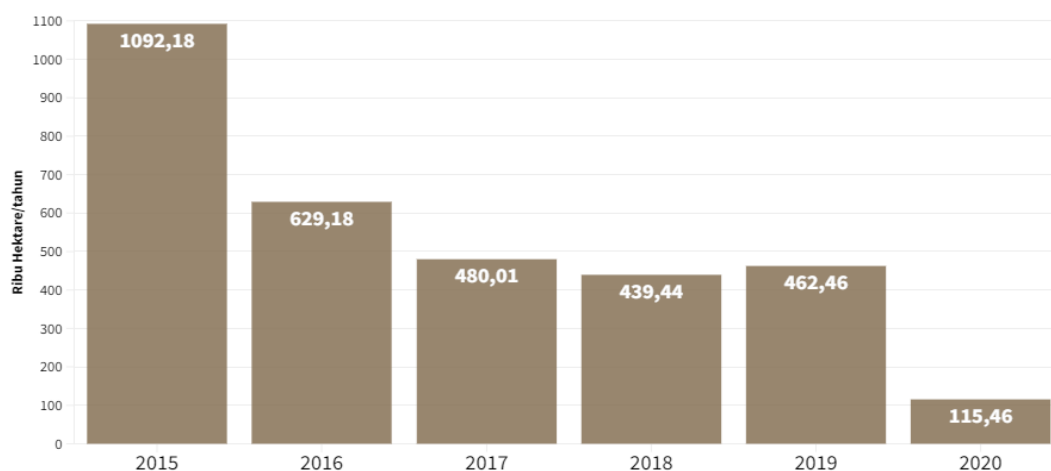


Figure 2. Deforestation Rate in Indonesia for the 2015-2020 period

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, "Indonesian Deforestation Figures inside and outside forest areas 2015-2020, bps.go.id, accessed in August 2022

Finally, the weakening is also found in the achievement of the principles of *Mutual Accountability*. Where the diplomatic note given by Indonesia also ended the cooperation between Indonesia and Norway due to non-payment of incentives for Indonesia's success in reducing carbon emissions by 11.2 tons of CO₂. But not without reason, Norway does not pay these incentives due to Norway's disagreement with Indonesia's MRV system when calculating carbon emissions. In the end, this ended the cooperation between Indonesia and Norway.

To make it easier for readers to understand this analysis, the following is a table that the author has prepared regarding the achievements and the weakening of the achievements of the five principles offered by the Paris *Declaration on Aid Effectiveness*:

Table 4. Achievement and weakening of the five principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness

No	Principle	Achievement	Weakening
1.	<i>Policy Ownership</i>	Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment and also the regulation of the Minister of Forestry regarding REDD+.	Overlapping Policies in Indonesia
2.	<i>Local Alignment</i>	policy about development sustainability contained in the Norwegian National Budget from 2007 and Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.	-
3.	<i>Harmonization</i>	Independent Review conducted by the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment to see the implementation Letter of Intent Cooperation REDD+ in Indonesia in 2011,2013,2018 to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.	There is an evaluation of the Review Independent carried out by Norway against Indonesia
4.	<i>Managing For Result</i>	NICFI and the REDD+ Task Force are actors playing a role in channeling aid funds and developing methods for forest restoration in Indonesia, even though NICFI is collaborating with the NORAD agency (Norway Agency for Development).	The rate of deforestation in Indonesia does not stop.
5.	<i>Mutual Accountability</i>	Indonesia's diplomatic note was given to Norway regarding the implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia.	There is no payment progress for Indonesia's achievement by Norway as well ending cooperation Norway-Indonesia regarding REDD+

Therefore, in this paper, the author argues that the effectiveness of international assistance from Norway-Indonesia has not been effective enough even though it complies with the five principles Paris *Declaration on Aid Effectiveness* because there are still obstacles that are an anomaly from the commitment of the two countries to reduce gas emissions. Furthermore, this assumption is supported by the fact that Development in Indonesia is the main cause of deforestation and forest degradation. So that the resulting emissions are getting bigger because the forest does not function as an absorber of carbon dioxide as it should. One of the developments that has an impact on forests in Indonesia is the opening of oil palm land in Papua by a South Korean company. The clearing of oil palm land is carried out by burning forests, so this becomes a source of increasing carbon emissions in Indonesia (bbc.com, 2020).

In addition, the ineffectiveness of international assistance also affects the rate of deforestation in Indonesia, where deforestation in Indonesia is still quite high due to developments in Indonesia and forest conversion. Then this also affects the level of carbon emissions released into the air and also stops cooperation-Indonesia to reduce carbon emissions. As a country with such a large forest area, Indonesia should be able to optimize international assistance for REDD+, so Indonesia's ratification of REDD+ and the also Paris *Agreement* is not just a formality. Likewise with Norway, which should be able to show its power and consistency in tackling environmental issues.

4. Conclusion

Departing from the research conducted by the author, there are conclusions about Norway's international assistance to Indonesia in the context of implementing REDD+ for peat restoration in Indonesia. Researcher consider that Norway's international aid that was channeled to Indonesia used motives *Self-Interest*, not effective enough to implement REDD+. This matter pushed by the authors' findings, which of the five principles of the effectiveness of international aid adheres to the Paris *Declaration on Aid Effectiveness* which was fully achieved, actually made the aid ineffective due to the constraints and egocentricity of the two countries. REDD+ exists as a program to reduce carbon emissions in the world. Together with the Paris Agreement which is a major milestone in efforts to reduce carbon emissions to the global climate *change*. As a country registered in Annex 1 of the Kyoto Protocol, Norway is responsible for and provides a lot of assistance to developing countries specifically Indonesia to reduce carbon emissions. Ironically Norway is concerned with national *interest* only and cannot properly control the reduction of carbon emissions in Indonesia. This is evidenced by the non-payment of incentives to Indonesia for the achievements of 2016-2017. It is a fact that Norway does not have a high commitment to assist Indonesia in reducing gas emissions. On the other hand, the inconsistency of the Indonesian government in making policies is also one of the drivers for the effectiveness of this assistance not being achieved, amidst its aspirations to reduce world carbon emissions, the Indonesian government justifies any means, including exploiting forests for industrial purposes. This also shows the inconsistency of the Indonesian government through the REDD+ scheme to restore peat forests, because of the area of peat

forests that are widespread throughout Indonesia, the Indonesian government can only complete restoration of 2 million hectares.

In addition, the large aid funds provided to Indonesia through many mechanisms, both bilaterally and multilaterally, are not effective enough to reduce the number of carbon emissions that are swelling due to forest degradation and deforestation. Because Indonesia and Norway in letters of *Intent* regarding REDD+ promised to reduce carbon emissions by 41%, but until the 2015-2020 period carbon emissions reduced from the results of this international assistance were only around 26-30% which only fulfilled Indonesia's absolute commitment if it did not receive international assistance. So that there are so many mechanisms for providing aid funds that also do not guarantee success in reducing carbon emissions in Indonesia which are released into the air. This means that the interests of Norway and Indonesia which are not side by side then become a boomerang for the implementation of REDD+ cooperation in Indonesia. Supposedly with this great international cooperation and assistance, Norway and Indonesia can jointly reduce carbon emissions in the world. So that it can be an example for the world to prevent happening *climate change* which is getting worse.

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