

ABSTRAK

Tingginya tingkat deforestasi di negara-negara dunia, termasuk Indonesia telah menjadi salah satu pemicu dari terjadinya krisis perubahan iklim. Setelah munculnya komitmen dunia internasional dalam menangani deforestasi dan degradasi hutan melalui mekanisme *Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation* atau REDD+, Indonesia sebagai negara pihak UNFCCC berkewajiban untuk turut serta dalam berkontribusi terhadap penanganan deforestasi dan degradasi hutan melalui mekanisme REDD+. Untuk mendukung perwujudan kewajiban tersebut, Indonesia memperoleh dukungan dan bantuan pendanaan dari lembaga multilateral dan mitra bilateral dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan REDD+. Di bawah dukungan tersebut, pemerintah Indonesia menunjuk Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah sebagai provinsi percontohan REDD+ Indonesia pada Desember 2010. Namun, disamping pelaksanaan proyek percontohan REDD+ di Kalimantan Tengah, penerbitan kebijakan moratorium yang juga menjadi bagian dari komitmen Indonesia dalam penanganan deforestasi dan degradasi hutan melalui mekanisme REDD+ di bawah dukungan dan bantuan pendanaan dari lembaga multilateral dan mitra bilateral diketahui belum dapat berkontribusi dalam menurunkan emisi gas rumah kaca sebagai dampak dari kebijakan ekonomi yang korup pada masa pemerintahan Presiden Soeharto. Oleh sebab itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana upaya Indonesia mematuhi prinsip REDD+ *Safeguards* dalam pelaksanaan komitmennya terhadap penanganan deforestasi dan degradasi hutan melalui mekanisme REDD+. Dengan menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif dan kerangka pemikiran Teori Kepatuhan oleh Ronald B. Mitchell, penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepatuhan Indonesia terhadap REDD+ *Safeguards* termasuk ke dalam tingkat *treaty-induced compliance*, karena Indonesia telah berupaya untuk melaksanakan tindakan yang sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip REDD+ *Safeguards* yang ditandai dengan diadopsinya prinsip REDD+ *Safeguards* ke dalam hukum nasional dan subnasional, adanya perubahan perilaku Indonesia yang muncul setelah diadopsinya prinsip REDD+ *Safeguards*, dan adanya perbaikan kualitas lingkungan sebagai dampak dari diadopsinya prinsip REDD+ *Safeguards*.

Kata kunci: Deforestasi dan Degradasi Hutan, UNFCCC, REDD+, REDD+ *Safeguards*, Kepatuhan, Indonesia, Kalimantan Tengah, Provinsi Percontohan, Kebijakan Moratorium.

ABSTRACT

The high rate of deforestation in world countries, including Indonesia, has become one of the triggers for the climate change crisis. After the emergence of international commitments to dealing with deforestation and forest degradation through the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation or REDD+ mechanism, Indonesia as a state party to the UNFCCC is obliged to participate in contributing to handling deforestation and forest degradation through the REDD+ mechanism. To support the realization of these obligations, Indonesia has received financial support and assistance from multilateral institutions and bilateral partners in the implementation of REDD+ activities. Under this support, the Indonesian government appointed Central Kalimantan Province as Indonesia's REDD+ pilot province in December 2010. However, apart from implementing the REDD+ pilot project in Central Kalimantan, the issuance of a moratorium policy is also part of Indonesia's commitment to addressing deforestation and forest degradation through the REDD+ mechanism under the support and funding assistance from multilateral institutions and bilateral partners it is known that they have not been able to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions as a result of corrupt economic policies during the reign of President Soeharto. Therefore, this study aims to find out how Indonesia's efforts comply with the principles of REDD+ Safeguards in implementing its commitment to tackling deforestation and forest degradation through the REDD+ mechanism. Using descriptive research methods and the framework of Compliance Theory by Ronald B. Mitchell, the research shows that Indonesia's compliance with REDD+ Safeguards is included in the level of treaty-induced compliance because Indonesia has endeavored to carry out actions by the principles of REDD+ Safeguards marked with the adoption of the principles of REDD+ Safeguards into national and sub-national laws, there have been changes in Indonesian behavior that emerged after the adoption of the principles of REDD+ Safeguards, and there have been improvements in environmental quality as a result of the adoption of the principles of REDD+ Safeguards.

Keywords: Deforestation and Forest Degradation, UNFCCC, REDD+, REDD+ Safeguards, Compliance, Indonesia, Central Kalimantan, Pilot Province, Moratorium Policy.