

ABSTRAK

KERJA SAMA REDD+ INDONESIA DAN NORWEGIA DALAM IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN LINGKUNGAN INDONESIA TAHUN 2010-2020

Perubahan iklim akibat peningkatan emisi gas rumah kaca menjadikan sektor kehutanan sebagai fokus utama mitigasi global. Indonesia dan Norwegia menjalin kerja sama melalui skema REDD+ pada periode 2010-2020 untuk menekan deforestasi dan degradasi hutan melalui mekanisme insentif berbasis hasil. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis implementasi kebijakan lingkungan Indonesia dalam kerja sama tersebut dengan menggunakan teori kerja sama internasional Scott Barrett yang menekankan aspek aktor, tujuan, mekanisme, serta insentif dan kepatuhan. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan studi dokumen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi REDD+ mendorong pembentukan berbagai kebijakan pengendalian deforestasi, penguatan sistem MRV (*Measurement, Reporting, and Verification*), serta program restorasi gambut. Indonesia berhasil menunjukkan tren penurunan deforestasi dan memperoleh pembayaran berbasis hasil sebesar USD 56 juta pada tahun 2020. Namun, implementasi masih menghadapi tantangan berupa perubahan kelembagaan, kebakaran hutan dan lahan, serta distribusi manfaat yang belum merata kepada masyarakat lokal.

Penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa kerja sama REDD+ Indonesia–Norwegia merupakan bentuk kerja sama lingkungan internasional yang cukup berhasil dalam menekan emisi sektor kehutanan, meskipun keberhasilannya masih bersifat parsial. Efektivitas program didukung oleh tujuan yang jelas, mekanisme MRV, dan insentif finansial, tetapi masih memerlukan penguatan tata kelola, koordinasi kelembagaan, dan keadilan distribusi manfaat agar keberlanjutannya lebih terjamin.

Kata kunci: REDD+, Indonesia, Norwegia, kebijakan lingkungan, kerja sama internasional.

ABSTRACT

REDD+ COOPERATION BETWEEN INDONESIA AND NORWAY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDONESIA'S ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY 2010-2020

Climate change driven by increasing greenhouse gas emissions has made the forestry sector a key focus of global mitigation efforts. Indonesia and Norway established a REDD+ partnership during 2010–2020 to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through a results-based incentive mechanism. This study aims to analyze the implementation of Indonesia's environmental policies within the partnership by applying Scott Barrett's theory of international cooperation, which emphasizes actors, objectives, mechanisms, incentives, and compliance. The research employs a descriptive qualitative approach using document-based analysis. The findings indicate that REDD+ implementation encouraged the establishment of deforestation control policies, the strengthening of the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system, and peatland restoration programs. Indonesia demonstrated a declining trend in deforestation and received a results-based payment of USD 56 million in 2020. Nevertheless, the implementation faced challenges related to institutional changes, forest and peatland fires, and the unequal distribution of benefits to local communities. This study concludes that the Indonesia–Norway REDD+ partnership represents a relatively successful form of international environmental cooperation in reducing emissions from the forestry sector, although its achievements remain partial. The program's effectiveness is supported by clear objectives, the MRV mechanism, and financial incentives, yet stronger governance, institutional coordination, and equitable benefit-sharing are required to ensure its long-term sustainability.

Keywords: REDD+, Indonesia, Norway, environmental policy, international cooperation.