

REDD+ Indonesia: from Long history to a Great opportunity

Dr. Ir. Ruandha Agung Sugardiman, M.Sc.

Director General of Climate Change
Ministry of Environment and Forestry
of The Republic of Indonesia

International Seminar on “Overview the REDD-plus history and explore the opportunity”
Tokyo – Japan, 6 February 2019

HISTORY OF REDD+ INDONESIA 2005 - 2017

MILESTONES OF REDD+ AND INDONESIA'S FOREST



2017

Ministerial decree 70/2017: REDD+ Implementation
Ministerial Decree 71/2017: National Registry System on CC (SN-PR)
Ministerial Decree 72/2017: MRV System
Ministerial Decree 73/2017: GHG Inventory Indonesia Report on REDD+ Performance

2016

Law 16/2016: Paris Agreement Ratification

2015

Paris Agreement (Article 5 of Paris Agreement: REDD+ as Result Based Payment)

Submitting NDC: Emission Reduction 26% unconditionally and 41% with international supports (conditionally)

Precedential Decree 16/2015: REDD+ under Ministry Environment and Forestry

2013

REDD+ Agency established

2011

2011 Presidential Decree 61/2011, National Action Plan
Reducing Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) in which 88% was REDD+ related action.

2010

UNFCCC Conference of parties (COP) in Cancun: Introduction of REDD+ basic guidelines.
The signing of Letter of Intent (LOI) with Norwegian Government.
The establishment of REDD+ Task Force through Kepres 19/2010

2009

2009 Government of Indonesia committed to reduce emission 26 - 41 % in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

2007

IFCA (Indonesia Climate Alliance)
UNFCCC Conference of Parties / COP 13 at Bali
REDD+ → REDD+

2005

The formulation of RED (Reduction Emission from Deforestation) on UNFCCC COP 11, Montreal

REDD+

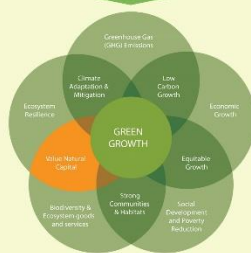
REDD+ set as an instrument and strategy to achieve sustainable and equitable development goal. Reducing emission must in line with green development goal to preserve biodiversity and ecosystem services as well as to improve community welfare

REDD+ PHASE

PHASE I 2010-2013	PHASE II 2014-2016	PHASE III 2017-2020
PREPARATION/ READINESS	TRANSFORMATION	CONTRIBUTION ON VERIFIED EMISSION REDUCTION
Goal : REDD+ National Agency established	Goal: Indonesia ready both ins to onal and opera onal to contribute in Reducing Emission Verifica on Phase.	Goal: Implementing national mechanism in contribution to reduction emission



TOWARDS GREEN DEVELOPMENT



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Bilateral / multilateral / CSOs / NGOs cooperation and other development partners through various Demonstration Activities (2005-present)
- Indonesia - Australia (IAFCP - KFCP)
- UN REDD+ Program (2010 - 2012)
- FCPF Readiness Preparation Program (2009 - present)
- Indonesia - Norway Partnership on REDD+ (2010 - present)
- FIP (2012 - present)
- FCPF Carbon Fund (2014 - present)
- FCPF BioCarbon Fund ISFL (2016 - present)

REDD+ GOALS

"Low emissions and climate resilient development"

International negotiation, develop strong concept in national level, focus on site level with stakeholders engagement in implementation



Multi-sector Approach, REDD+ initiated by multi parties which require interdisciplinary approach

Multi-engagement significant to bring REDD+ in each level of actors

Data Integration and Information Governance required to implement REDD+ efficiently.



20%

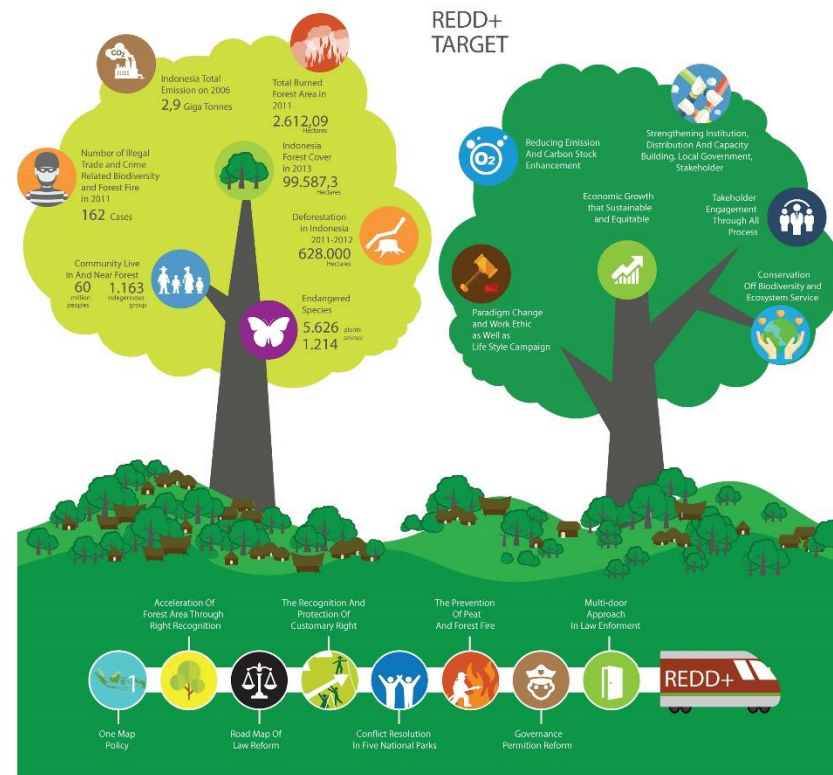


13%



Deforestation and forest degradation represent up to 20% of global anthropogenic CO2 emissions, more than the entire global transport sector (which accounts for 13%)

REDD+ TARGET



HISTORY OF REDD+ INDONESIA 2005-2017



REDD+
READINESS
STRATEGY
2009-2012

Methodology:

- SNI 7724 : 2011 and SNI 7725 : 2011 on Forest Carbon Counting SN on Demonstration Activities (DA)
- SNI on Non Carbon Benefit (Biodiversity : SNI 8014 : 2014 and SNI 8015 : 2014)
- SKKNI on Forest Carbon Inventory
- Development of REDD+'s Performance Area



2010

UNFCCC Conference of parties (COP) in Cancun: Introduction of REDD+ basic guidelines.

The signing of Letter of Intent (LOI) with Norwegian Government.

The establishment of REDD+ Task Force through Keppres 19/2010

2009

2009 Government of Indonesia committed to reduce emission 26 – 41 % in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

2007

IFCA
(Indonesia Climate Alliance)

UNFCCC Confrence of Parties / COP 13 at Bali

RED → REDD+

2005

The formulation of RED (Reduction Emission from Deforestation) on UNFCCC COP 11, Montreal



2017

Ministerial decree 70/2017 : REDD+ Implementation

Ministerial Decree 71/2017 : National Registry System on CC (SRN PPI)

Ministerial Decree 72/2017 : MRV System

Ministerial Decree 73/2017 : GHG Inventory

Indonesia Report on REDD+ Performance

2016

Law 16/2016 : Paris Agreement Ratification

2015

Paris Agreement (Article 5 of Paris Agreement : REDD+ as Result Based Payment)

Submitting NDC : Emission Reduction 26% unconditionally and 41 % with international supports (conditionally)

Precedential Decree 16/2015 ; REDD+ under Ministry Environment and Forestry

2013

REDD+ Agency established

2011

2011 Presidential Decree 61/2011, National Action Plan

Reducing Emission of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) in which 88% was REDD+ related action.

REDD+ TARGETS

- REDD+ is not just about carbon and forest.
- REDD+ is tools for achieving sustainable development goals that are equitable.
- Emission reduction should be in line with green development objectives that can enhance the welfare of communities and maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- International negotiations build a strong concept at the center, but implementation is focused at the site level, involving the community.



OBJECTIVES:

Sustainable welfare while strengthening emission reduction commitments and increasing carbon stocks, and conserving and measuring the biodiversity and services of forest and peatland ecosystems.



History of Indonesian REDD+ : supports in the step-wise stages of REDD+ in Indonesia

Phase I : Readiness

development of National Strategy/ Action Plan,
policy and tools, capacity building

(UN-REDD, FCPF readiness preparation fund,
governments, bilateral cooperation funds, etc.)

Phase II : Implementation

Implementation of National Strategy/ Action Plan, local actions, policies,
tools, capacity buildings, institutional strengthening, development and
transfer of technology, result-based demonstration activities, scaling up,
transformational investment program (piloting),

(UN-REDD, FCPF readiness fund, FIP, governments, bilateral cooperation
funds, supported pilot/DA/projects, etc.)

Phase III : Performance-based payment

Result-based payment leading to emission reductions (fully measured/
monitored, reported and verified)

(FCPF Carbon Fund/Bio CF, governments, bilateral cooperation, etc.)

National approach -
sub national implementation

REDD+ in Paris Agreement:



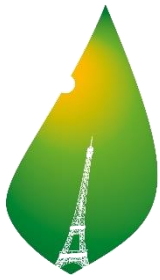
PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

Article 5

1. Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d), of the Convention, including forests.
2. Parties are encouraged to take action **to implement and support**, including **through results-based payments**, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: **policy approaches and positive incentives** for activities relating to **reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries**; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.

Point of Agreement:

Forests and REDD+ - acknowledgement on forest roles, REDD+; including through **Result-Based Payments** (RBP), Joint Mitigation and Adaptation (JMA).



Implications of Paris Agreement for REDD+?

- ❖ Highlight and support what have been and/or being developed for REDD+, strong signal of political support for REDD+, and endorsement for the REDD+ Framework (**Article 5**) – give stronger support towards full implementation of REDD+ with result-based payment
- ❖ Paris Agreement provided a broader context; by providing more opportunity for REDD+ to contribute and strengthen the efforts in mitigation within the NDC process (**Article 4**)
- ❖ Indicate and highlight the need of reporting and provide some principles for accounting for emission reductions of emissions and removals to ensure transparency (**Article 4 and Article 13**)
 - (eventhough ‘transparency’ is actually not new for REDD+ in its history of negotiation)
- ❖ REDD+ (as an positive incentive mechanism/RBP) vs. market – non market approach (**Article 6**)
- ❖ Highlight on finance (**Article 9**)

Progress of preparation on REDD+ instruments in Indonesia

Coordination and institution (national entity) :
DGCC – MoEF

The national strategy is in place



A web-based SIS is available and operationalized

SIS REDD+

REDD+ National Strategy

FREL/ FRL

National FREL is submitted, TA finalized; Sub-national FREL establishment on going

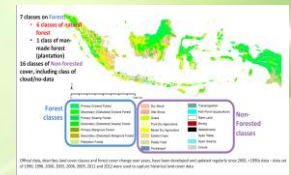


REDD+

MRV for REDD+ & Registry System

NFMS is managed by DG Planning – MoEF

NFMS

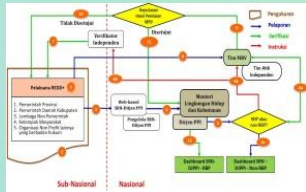


FINANCING (Policy Instrument)

Legal basis for REDD+ financing is available

Legal basis for REDD+ funding in Indonesia

Law No. 32/2001 on Environmental Management & Protection	Ministerial Decree No. 10/2007 on Environmental Management
Law Regulation No. 46/2007 on Environmental Management	Ministerial Decree No. 10/2007 on Environmental Management
Presidential Decree No. 77/2008 on Management of Environment Fund	Ministerial Decree No. 10/2007 on Environmental Management
Ministerial Decree No. 70/2007 on REDD+	Regulation on REDD+ by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (No. 10/2007)



REDD+ Indonesia & Result-Based Payment (Art. 5 of PA) : a dream coming true

UNFCCC :

COP decisions: [9/CP.19](#), [12/CP.17](#), [13/CP.19](#), [14/CP.19](#)

Technical
Assessment
of FREL/FRL

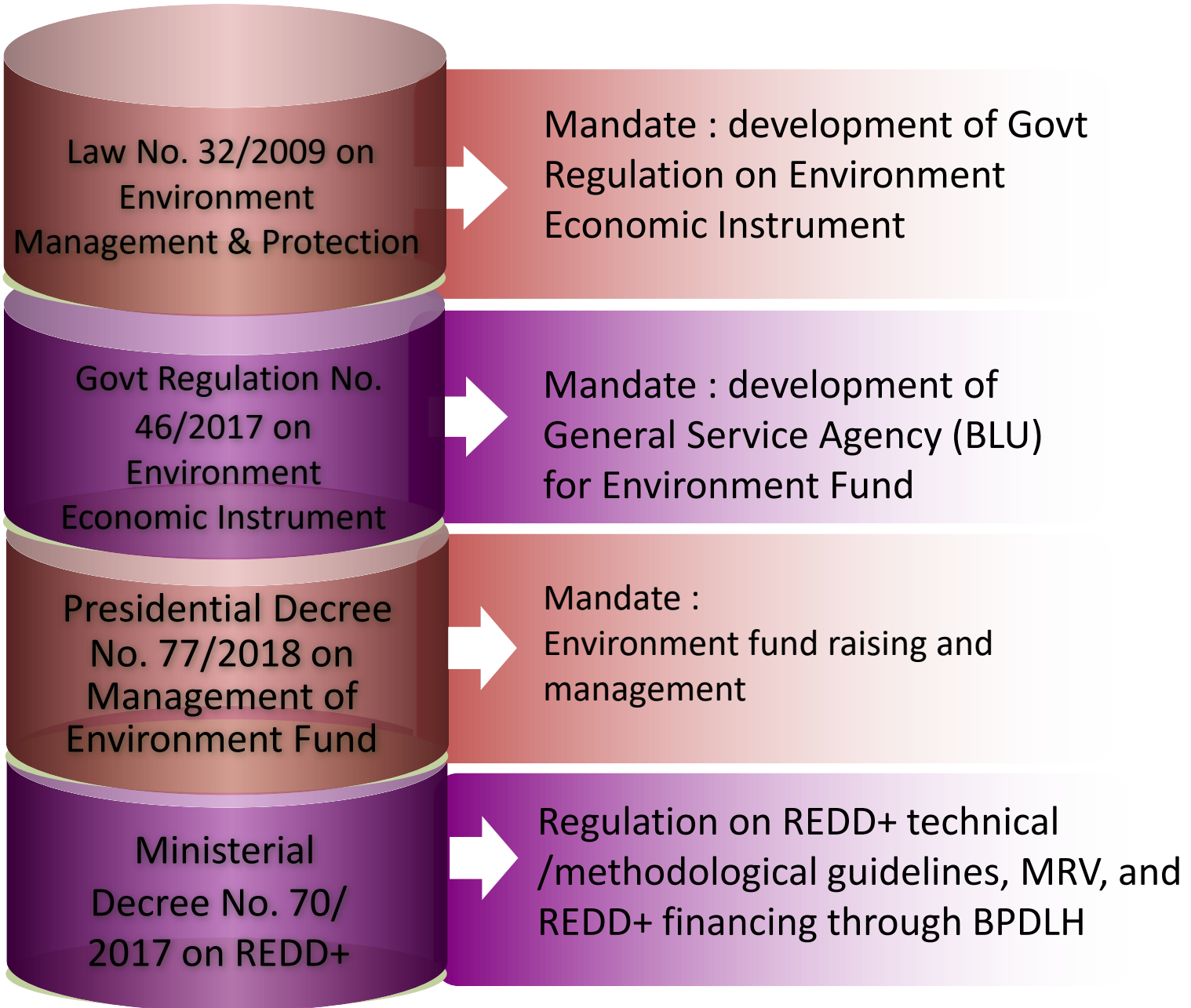
actual results
compared to the
assessed FREL are
submitted in a
**Technical
Annex to the
BuR**

Results – technical analysis by LULUCF experts
-- check whether data and information provided in the
technical annex is **transparent, consistent, complete
and accurate; consistent** with the assessed FREL and
guidelines for technical annexes with REDD+ results; and
that results are accurate, to the extent possible

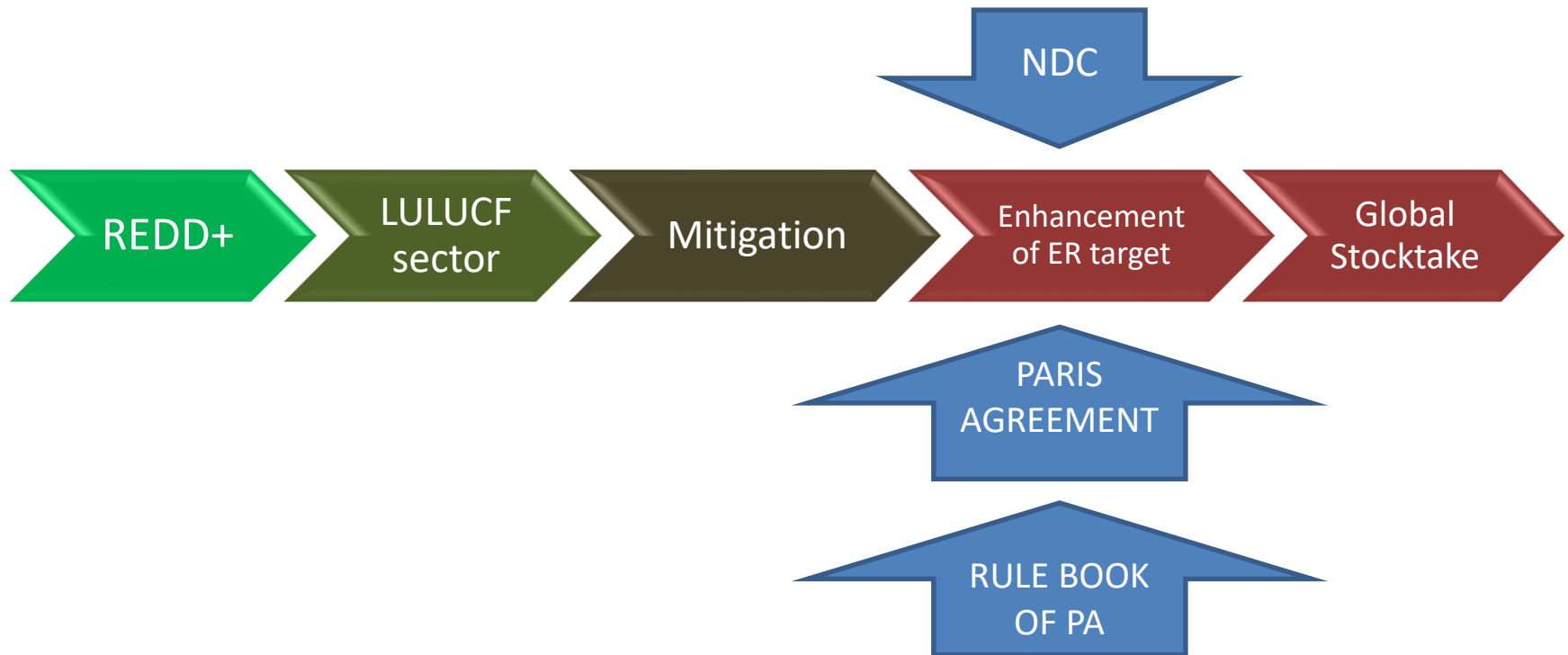
**REDD+ financing
entities (incl. GCF)**

- the provision of **adequate and predictable support** for **all phases** of REDD+ implementation
- results-based finance may come from a **variety of sources**, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources”.

Legal basis for REDD+ funding in Indonesia



Role of REDD+ in near future (Indonesia's views)



- There is **OPPORTUNITY** for REDD+ to contribute in achieving the global target of emission reduction
- How REDD+ is going to be used in increasing the global level of ambition?

NDC-FORESTRY

No	Sector	GHG Emission Level 2010*	GHG Emission Level 2030 (MTon CO ₂ e)			GHG Emission Reduction (MTon CO ₂ e)				Annual Average Growth BAU (2010-2030)	Average Growth 2000-2012*
		MTon CO ₂ e	BaU	CM1	CM2	CM1	CM2	CM1	CM2		
1	Energy*	453.2	1,669	1,355	1,271	314	398	11%	14%	6.7%	4.50%
2	Waste	88	296	285	270	11	26	0.38%	1%	6.3%	4.00%
3	IPPU	36	69.6	66.85	66.35	2.75	3.25	0.10%	0.11%	3.4%	0.10%
4	Agriculture	110.5	119.66	110.39	115.86	9	4	0.32%	0.13%	0.4%	1.30%
5	Forestry**	647	714	217	64	497	650	17.2%	23%	0.5%	2.70%
TOTAL		1,334	2,869	2,034	1,787	834	1,081	29%	38%	3.9%	3.20%

* Including fugitive

**Including peat fire

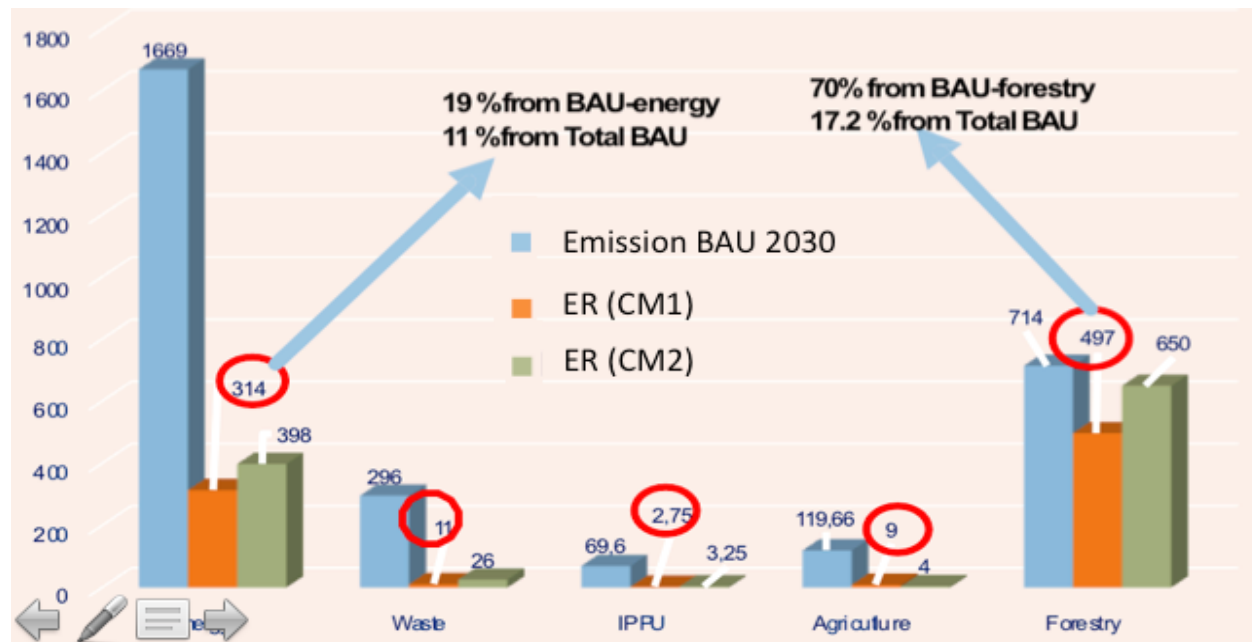
Notes: CM1 = Counter Measure (unconditional mitigation scenario)

CM2 = Counter Measure (conditional mitigation scenario)

MAIN AREAS OF ACTIONS

1. Reducing deforestation*,
2. Enhanced implementation of sustainable management principles in both natural production forests (reduce degradation)* and plantation production forests,
3. Rehabilitation of degraded lands of 12 million ha by 2030 or 800.000 ha per year with 90 % survival rates,
4. Peatlands restoration of 2 (two) million ha by 2030 with 90 % success.

NOTE : *under REDD+ (refer to submitted FREL)



Recent Regulation on REDD+ Indonesia: Ministerial Decree on Guidance for REDD+ Implementation (P.70/2017)

Chapter I

- **General Provisions**

Chapter II

- **Location**

Chapter III

- **Approach**

Chapter IV

- **REDD+ Instruments**

Chapter V

- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Chapter VI

- **Transitional Provisions**

Chapter VII

- **Closing**

Along the way of REDD+ history and the future opportunity, there are a number of ongoing policy reforms and enhancement of law enforcement related to REDD+ in Indonesia (enabling condition, policy intervention), for example :

- Continuity of One Map Policy,
- FLEGT License,
- Moratorium of new permits in peatlands,
- Amendment and new regulations in peatlands management including peatland restoration,
- Social Forestry (12.7 million ha target) for communities live in and around forests
- Land reallocation/land tenure reform (9.2 million ha target).
- Legal recognition to the right of “*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*” (internationally known as IPs).
- Transformation in forest and land fire management from focusing on suppression to prevention.



Dr. Ir. Ruandha Agung Sugardiman, M.Sc.

International Seminar on “Overview the REDD-plus history and explore the opportunity”
Tokyo – Japan, 6 February 2019