

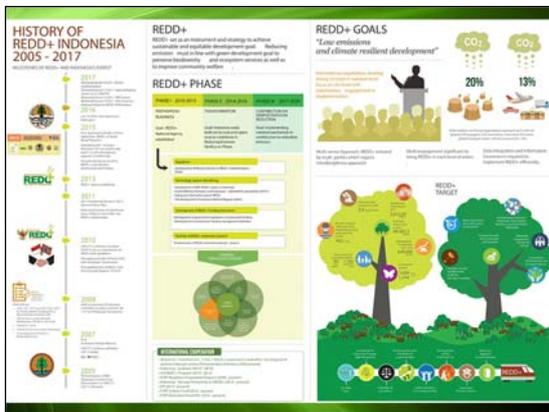
REDD+ Indonesia: From Long History to a Great Opportunity
Ruandha Agung Sugardiman (Director General of Climate Change,
Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia)

Keynote Speech

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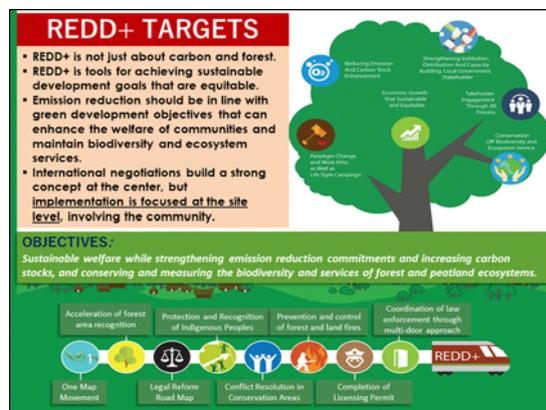
Thank you for inviting me to Japan; it is a pleasure for me to be here. My presentation's title is 'REDD+ Indonesia: from Long History to a Great Opportunity.' It is an overview of the past ten years of REDD+ and an exploration of opportunities.



This slide shows the milestones and history of REDD+ Indonesia.

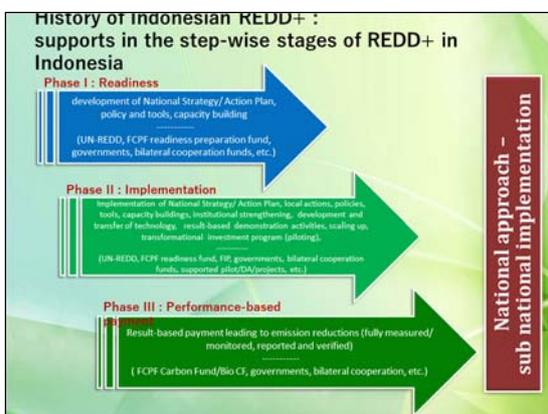
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History of REDD+ in Indonesia



You can see more about the history of REDD+ in Indonesia from this slide, from 2005 all the way to last year's conference in Katowice. Through this, we can see how far Indonesia is following the discussion, following the REDD+ decision in COP. There was long discussion and Indonesia is following every document in UNFCCC.

In this slide you can see the targets of REDD+. First, REDD+ is not just about carbon and forests, but is a tool 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 on the site level, involving the community. I like to imagine that REDD+ is like a locomotive, in that the power of REDD+ can bring benefits and improvements to Indonesia. For example, one map movement, acceleration of forest area recognition, legal reform road map, coordination of law enforcement through multi-door approach.



Looking at the different phases; we are currently in Phase III. In this phase, we have to check how far REDD+ can help the development of Indonesia, not only for the forests, but also for the community and the country. So REDD+ is a jurisdictional approach; a national approach, but at the same time having a

sub-national implementation.

REDD+ in Paris Agreement

REDD+ in Paris Agreement

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**)

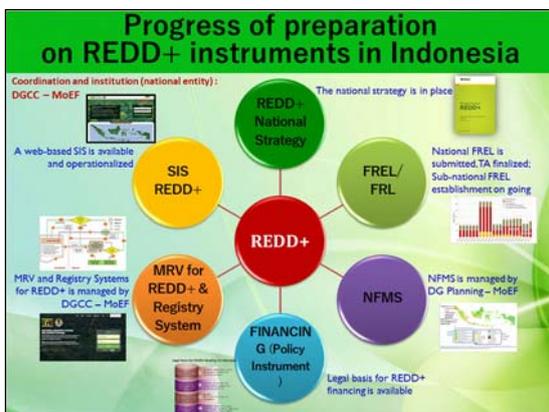
As stated in the Paris Agreement Article 5, parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases. The point of agreement is the acknowledgement of forest roles; including results-based payments (RBP) and Joint Mitigation and Adaptation (JMA).

What are the implications of the Paris Agreement for REDD+? First is the highlight and support for what has been and is being developed for REDD+, strong signal of political support for REDD+, and the endorsement of the REDD+ Framework, written in Article 5. Second is the providing of more opportunities for REDD+ to contribute and strengthen the efforts of mitigation within the nationally determined contributions¹ (NDCs) process, written in Article 4. Third is the indication and highlighting of the need for reporting, the provision of principles for accounting for emission reductions, and removals to ensure transparency, written in Articles 4 and 13. The discussion is still on-going for Article 6. REDD+ as a positive incentive mechanism, as a RBP. Finally, written in Article 9 are the implications; the highlight on finance.

¹ <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions/ndc-registry>

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Progress of Preparation



Next, I will tell you about the progress of Indonesia in preparing REDD+ instruments. All of these instruments are mandatory from the COP documents. First, we already have a national strategy in place. We have submitted our National Forest Reference Emission Level. We have already established and developed a National Forest Monitoring System². The legal basis for REDD+ financing is available. We also have a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System in place. Most importantly, a Safeguard Implementation System is available and operational in Indonesia. So these instruments are ready in Indonesia to get a results-based payment.

This is what we have prepared for COP24 in Katowice, last December. We submitted a second update report. In this report, we also included a Technical Annex to the BUR. From that we can calculate how far Indonesia could reduce emissions up until 2017.

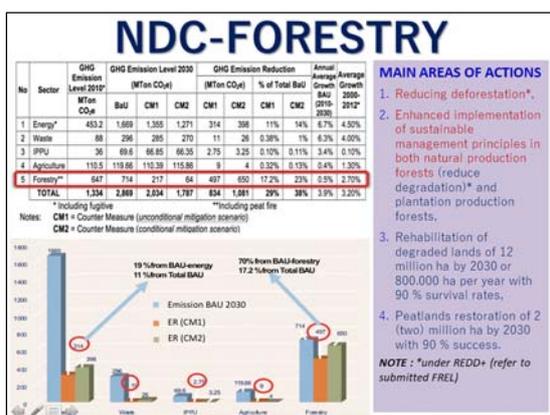


This is the legal basis system already in place in Indonesia. So we have four strong regulations: Law No. 32/2009, the development of environmental management and protection; Government Regulation No. 46/2017, on environment economic instruments; Presidential Decree No. 77/2018, on the management of

² <https://redd.unfccc.int/fact-sheets/national-forest-monitoring-system.html>

environmental funds; and Ministerial Decree No. 70/2017, on the implementation of REDD+.

This is the role of REDD+ in Indonesia's near future. We can see that REDD+ can bring all of these benefits to Indonesia.



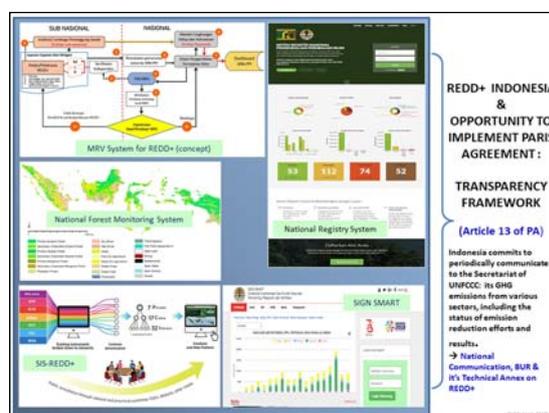
Here you can see Indonesia's NDCs. From the five sectors, we have to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 29%. The biggest portion is in Forestry. Out of the 29%, 17.2% is from Forestry. Following Forestry is Energy, Waste, Agriculture, and IPPU. So we can improve this by reducing deforestation, and enhance implementation of sustainable management principles in both natural production forests and plantation production forests.

By 2030, we will have a rehabilitation of degraded lands of about 12 million hectares. This is our target, which is followed by budget intervention. The budget has increased to 3.4 trillion rupiah from 1.0 trillion rupiah; so the rehabilitation project is quite big. The most important area of action is the restoration of peatlands. We have to restore about 2 million hectares of peatland. So these are our NDCs, and most of these activities are supported by REDD+ activities.

Recent Regulations on REDD+ Indonesia

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



Now I will talk about the recent regulations on REDD+ Indonesia. We have a Ministerial Decree

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from 2017, and you can download this from our website. There are seven chapters: General Provisions, Location, Approach, REDD+ Instruments, Monitoring and Evaluation, Transitional Provisions, and Closing.

This slide is about Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. We already have all of the requirements for the transparency framework. We have a MRV System, a National Forest Monitoring System, a Safeguard Information System³, a National Registry System, and a SIGN SMART system, which gives information on greenhouse gas activities. From that system, we can calculate the emission reduction from the forests and other sectors.

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.



MOVING
REDD+
INDONESIA
FORWARD

THANK YOU

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

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

Along the way of REDD+ history and future opportunities; there are a number of ongoing policy reforms and enhancements of the law enforcement related to REDD+ in Indonesia. For example: the continuity of the One Map Policy⁴; FLEGT⁵ licensing; moratorium of new permits in the opening of peatlands; amendments and new regulations in peatland management and peatland restoration; Social Forestry (12.7 million ha target) for communities to live in and around forests; land reallocation and land tenure reform; legal recognition of the right of '*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*'; and the transformation in forest and land fire management, from focusing on suppression, to prevention.

That is all that I want share with you today. Thank you very much.

³ https://redd.unfccc.int/uploads/2234_2_sis-nov30_283_29.pdf

⁴ <https://www.wri.org/tags/understanding-indonesias-onemap-initiative>

⁵ <http://www.euflegt.efi.int/flegt-licensed-timber>