



REDD+ IN INDONESIA: PIONEERING WORK INTERRUPTED

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Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation



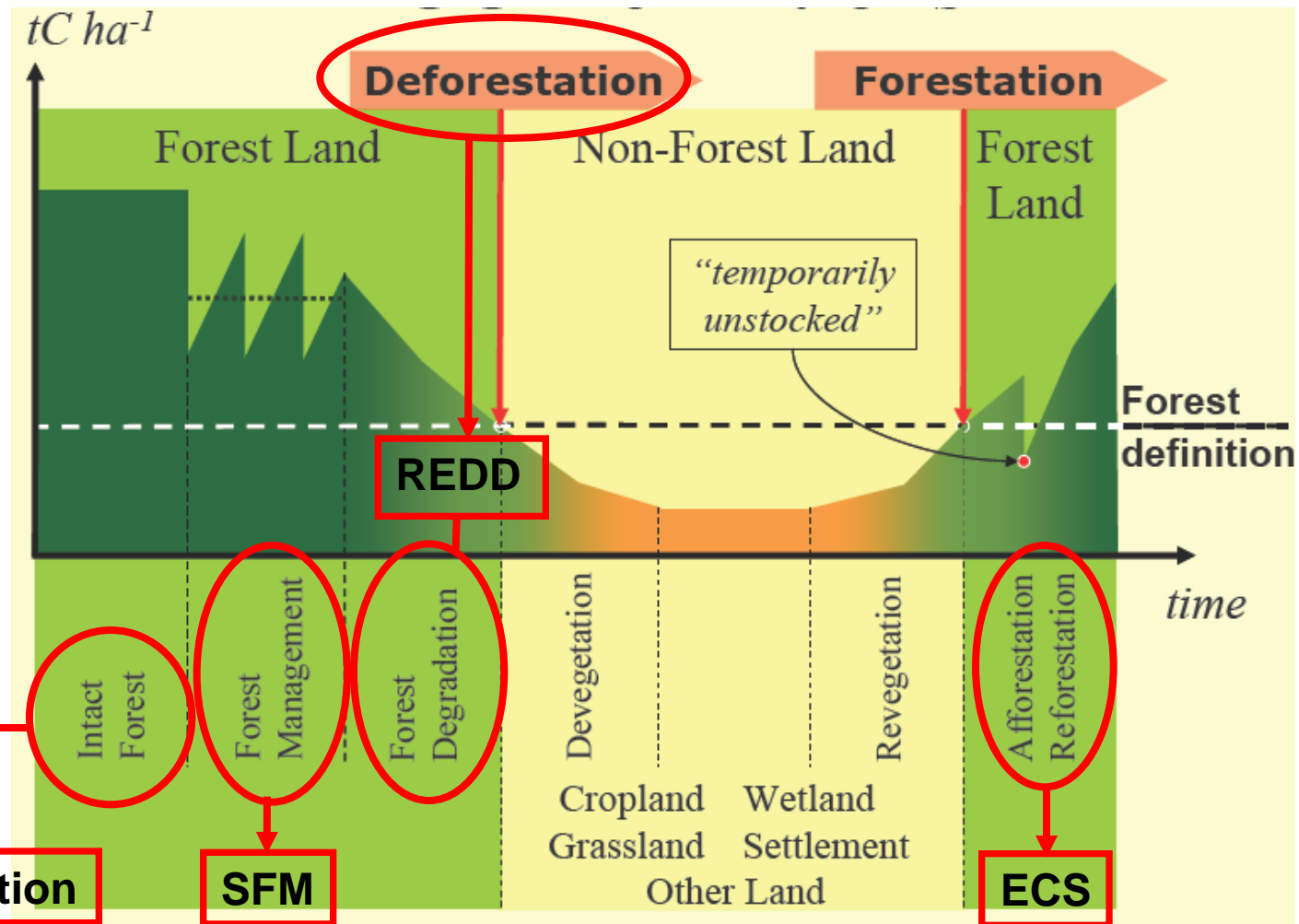
Aspects

- Reduction of deforestation
- Reduction of forest degradation

- Conservation Of Carbon Stock
- Sustainable Forest Management
- Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stock

In Developing Countries

REDD and REDD-plus



Source: Pedroni (2009)

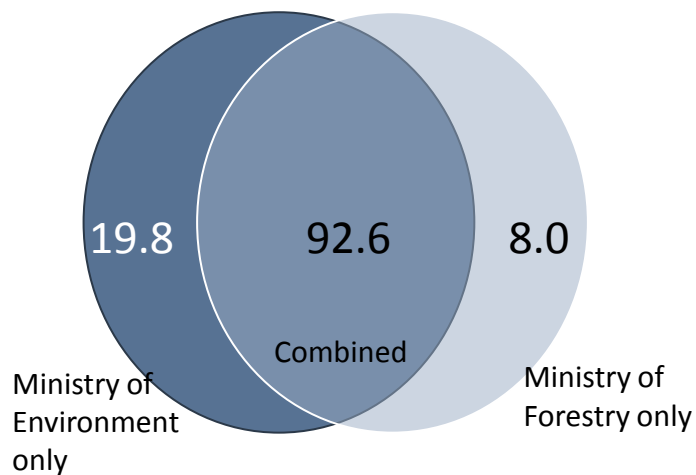
Which Forest?

Forest maps, 2009

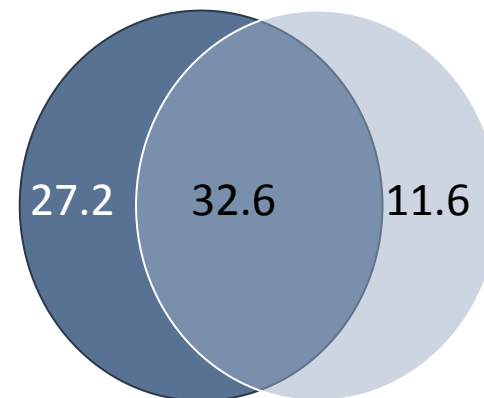
Forest in million hectares

Ministry of Environment Combined Ministry of Forestry

Primary and Secondary Forests

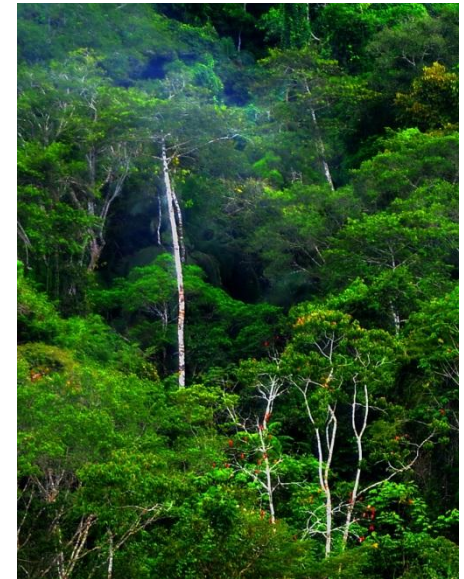
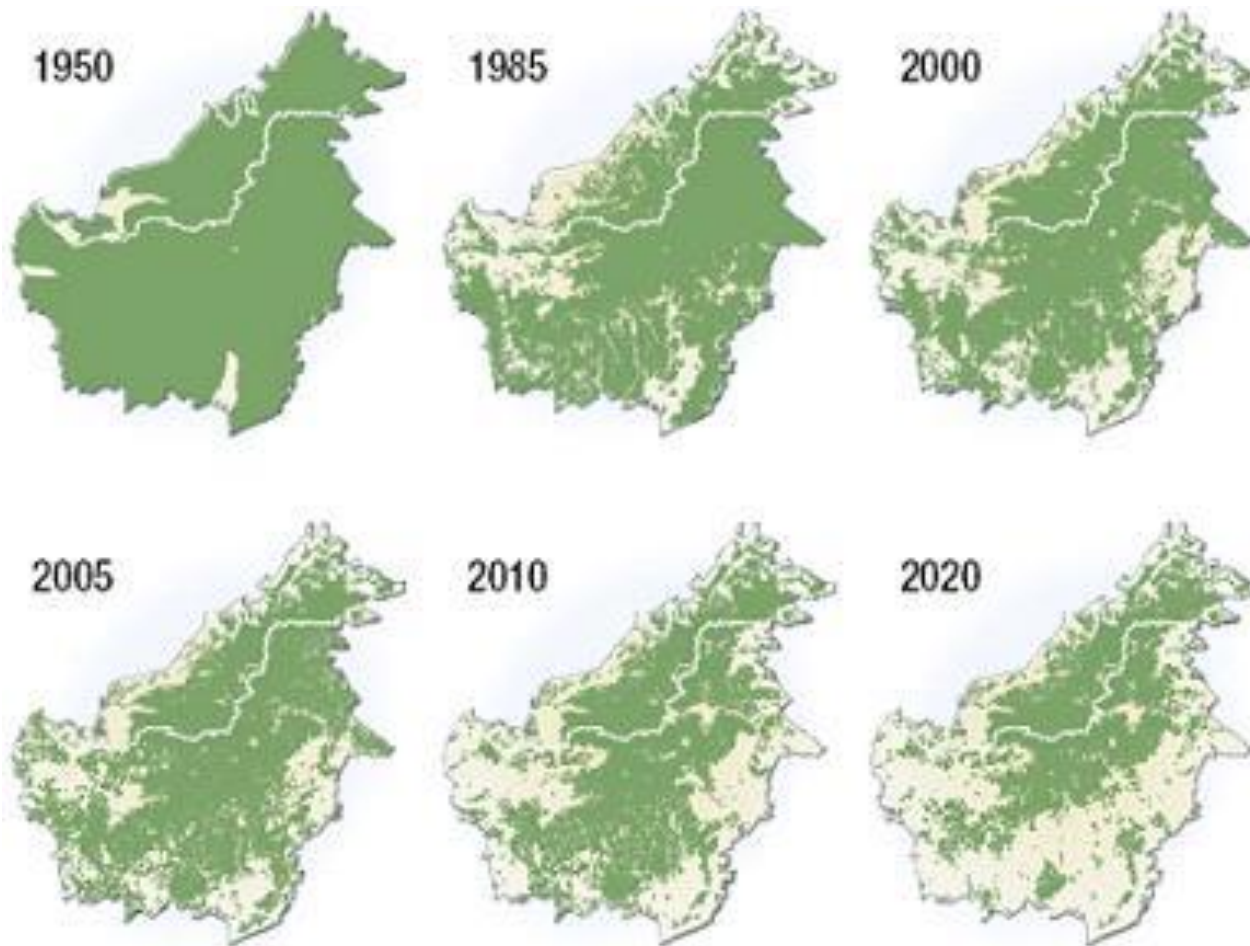


Primary Forest

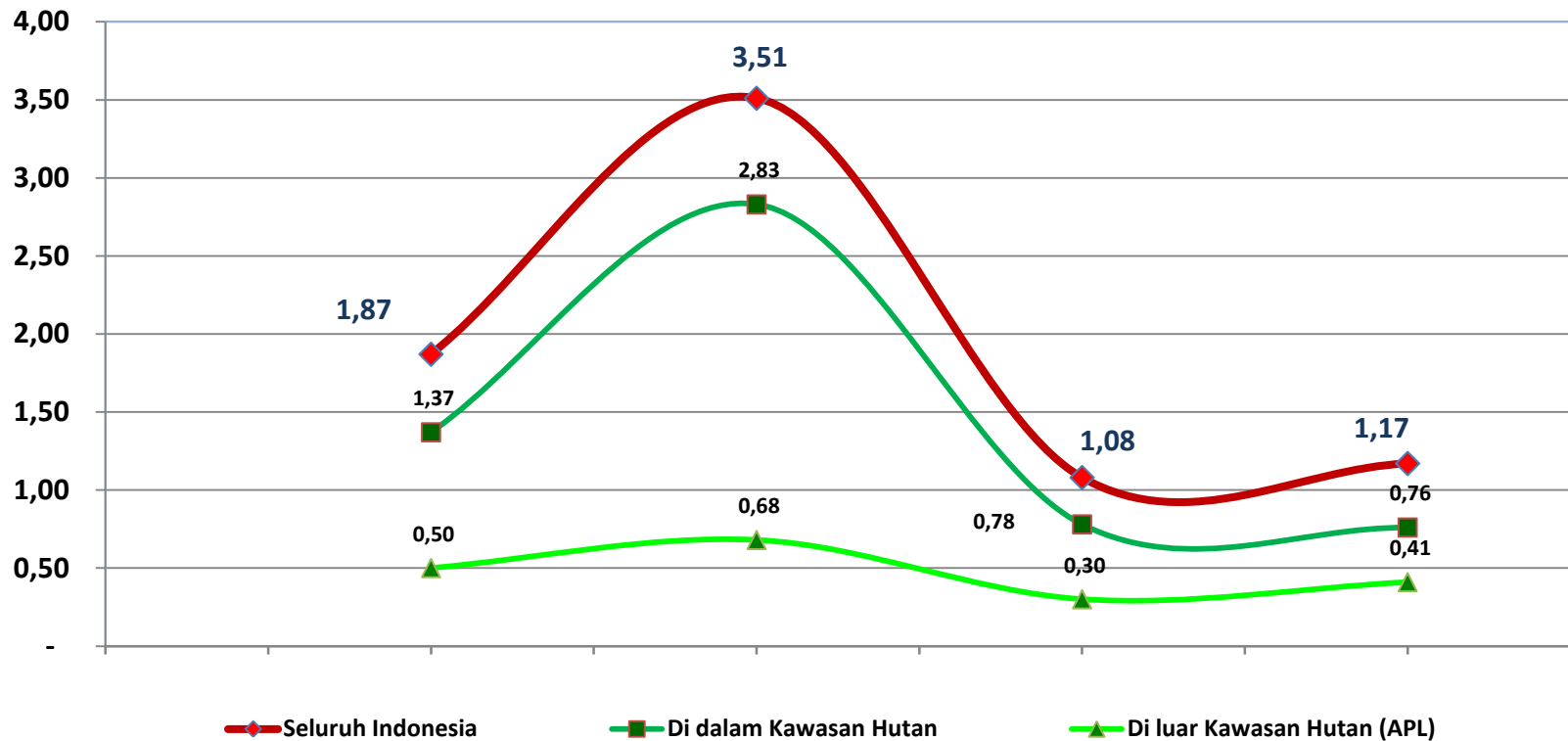


When ?

Disappearance of Indonesian Forests



LAJU DEFORESTASI



Deforestation Rate	1990-1996	1996-2000	2000-2003	2003-2006	Projection
Indonesia	1.87	3.51	1.08	1.17	1.125
Kawasan Hutan	1.37	2.83	0.78	0.76	0.770
Area Penggunaan Lain (APL)	0.50	0.68	0.30	0.41	0.355

Under whose control?

Forest Cover in Indonesia

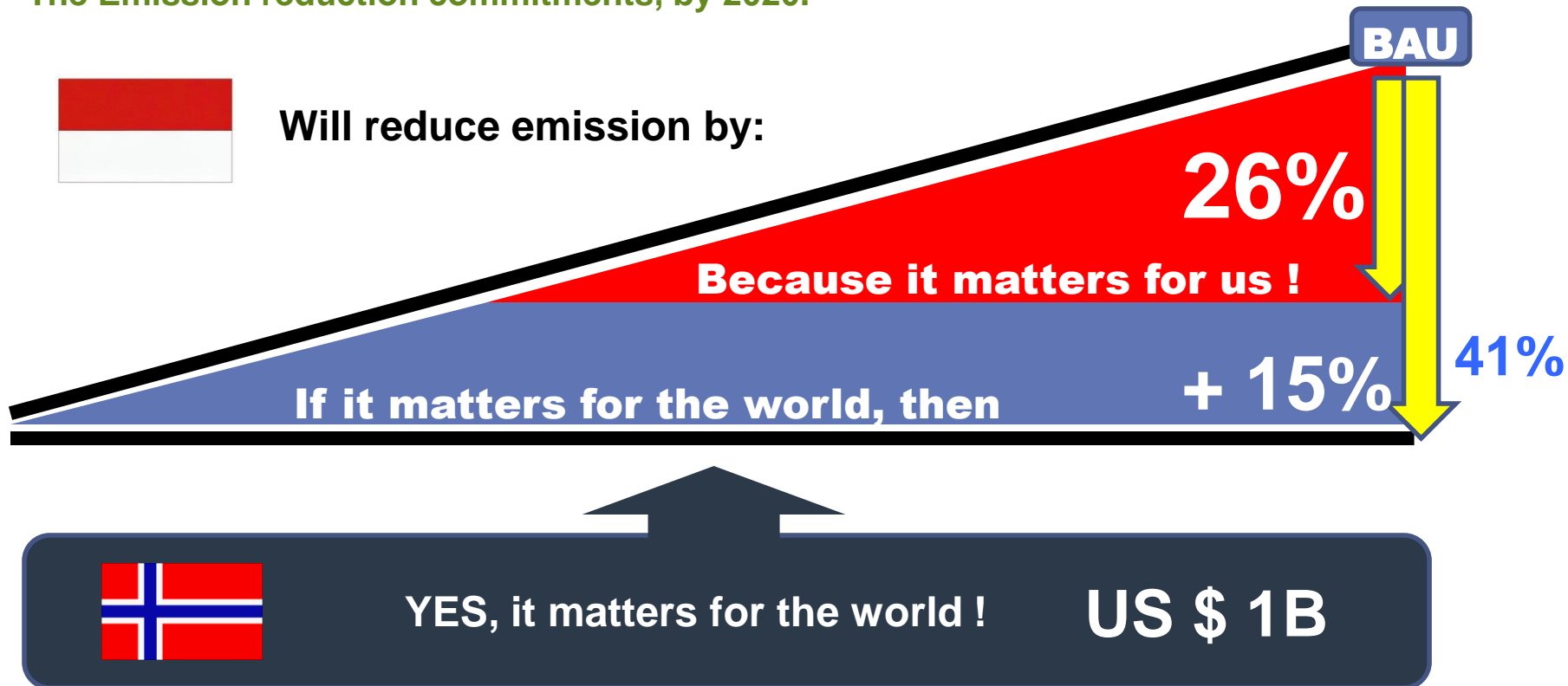


Projected Forest Cover after Concessions



The Emission Reduction Commitments

The Emission reduction commitments, by 2020.

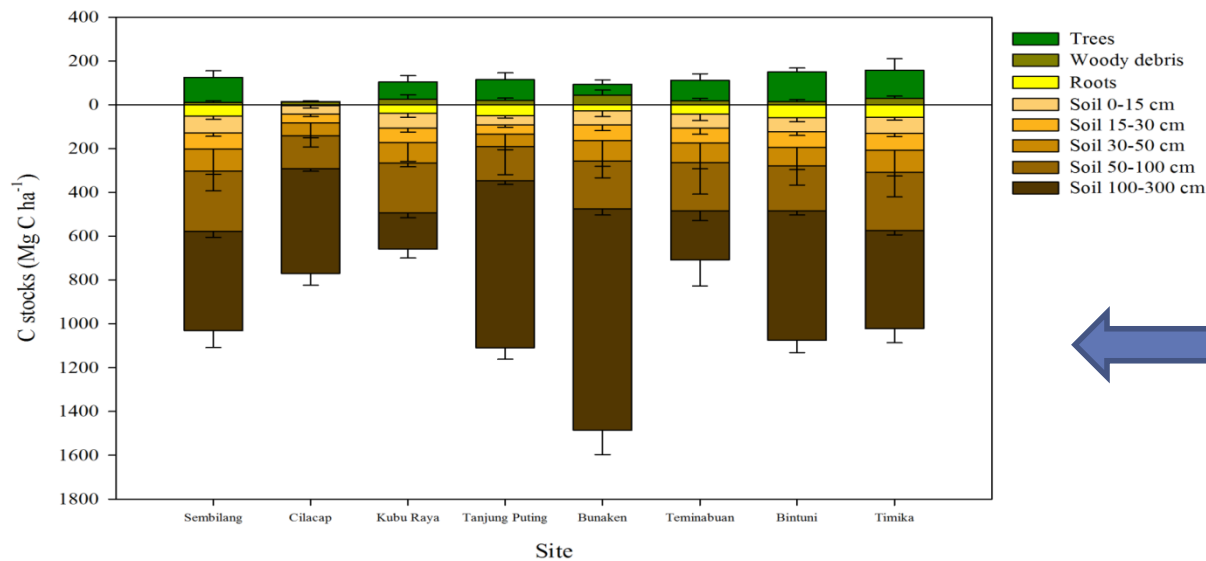
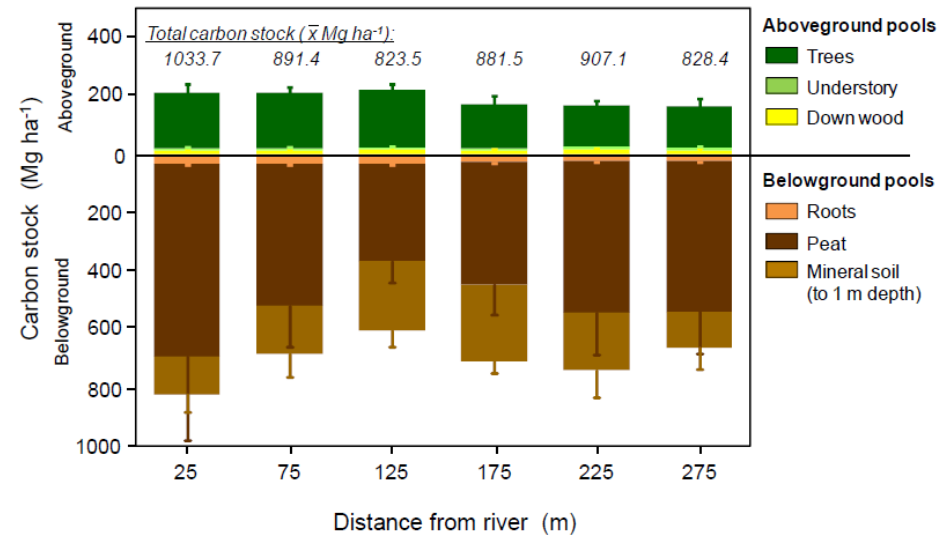


In May 2010, Indonesia signed a **Letter of Intent (LOI)** with Norway : an impactful political support to Indonesia's commitment to reduce emission by 41%, of which 83% will come from REDD+.

Basically with a **Payment for Result** approach

Landscape as the true GHG forest

Peatlands



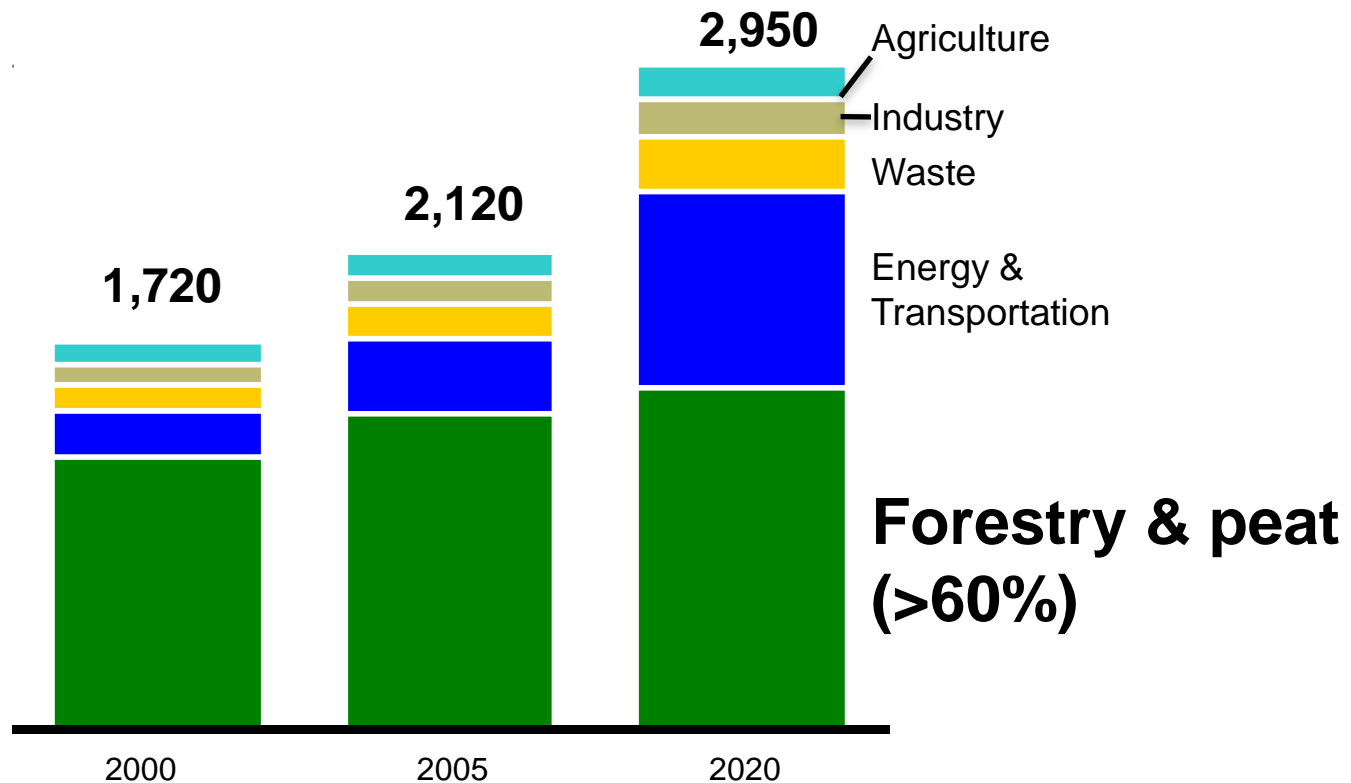
Mangroves

Keeping our forests standing and peatlands intact is important to address climate change



Projected Business-as-Usual Emissions

Million tons CO₂ emissions

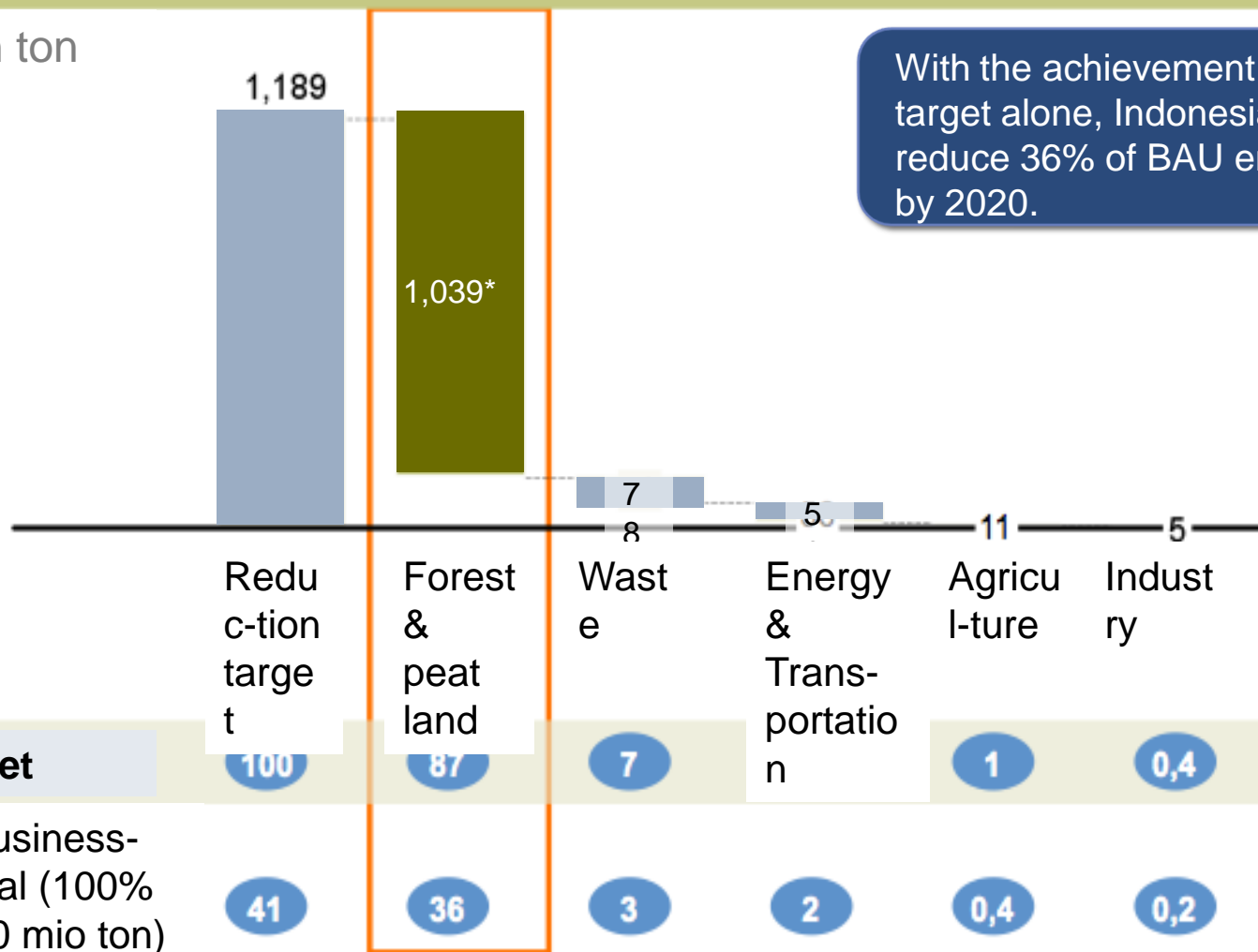


Criticality of the Landscape's Emission

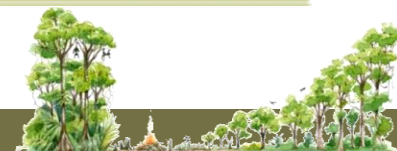
Emissions reduction target (41% scenario by 2020)

Million ton
CO₂e

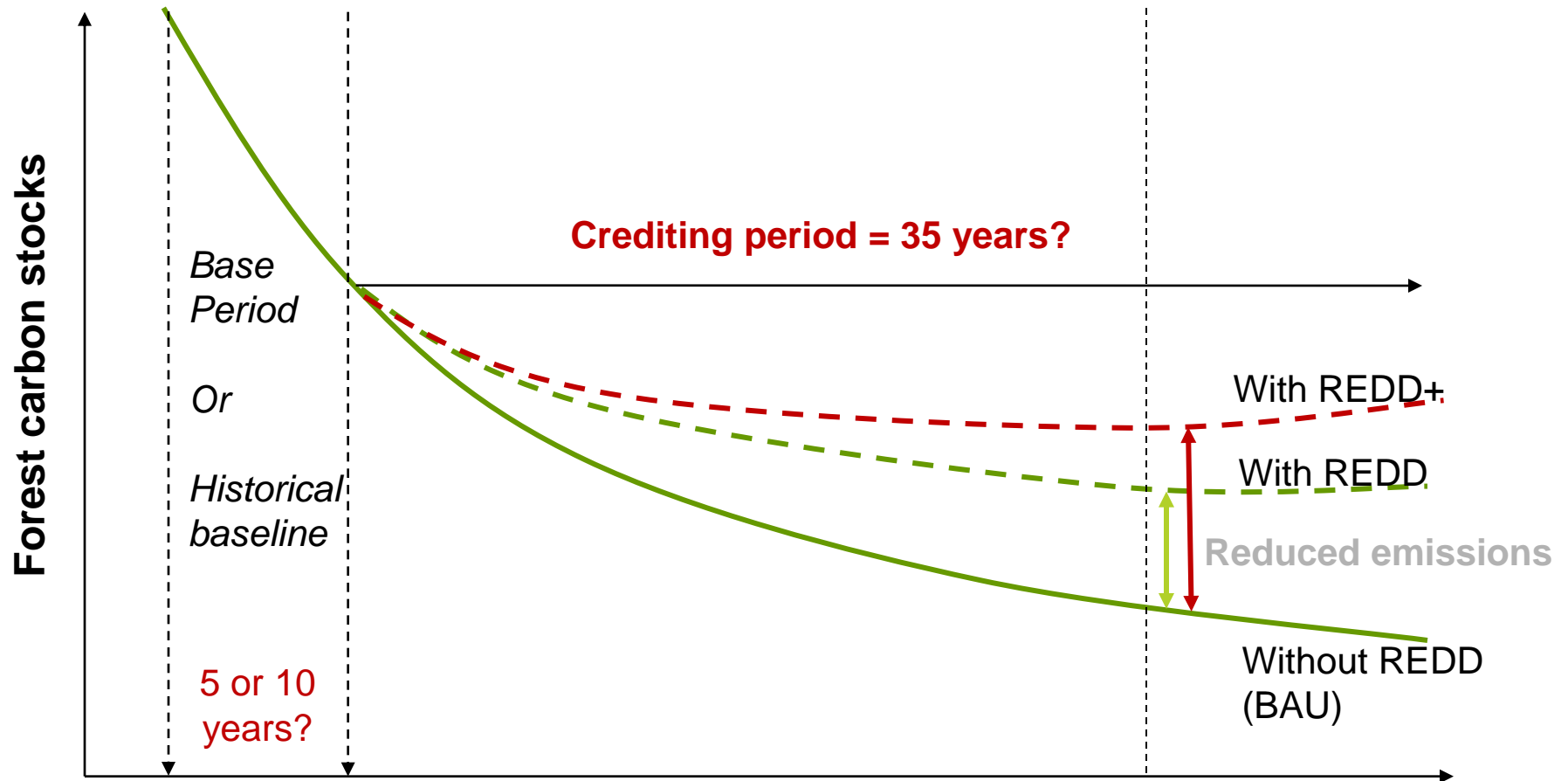
With the achievement of this target alone, Indonesia can reduce 36% of BAU emissions by 2020.



* 672 mio ton CO₂e or 23% BAU based on 26% reduction scenario by 2020 (total target 767 mio ton CO₂e)



Reference emission level

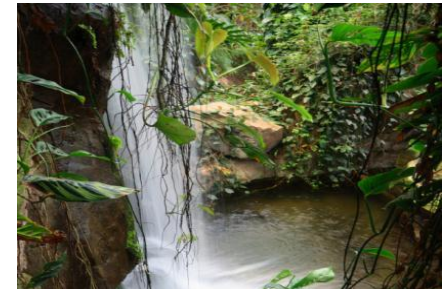


REDD+: Beyond Carbon, More Than forests

Livelihood of Communities



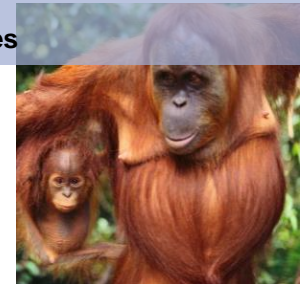
Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services



Indigenous people/customary people/adat community

Biodiversity

Ecosystem services

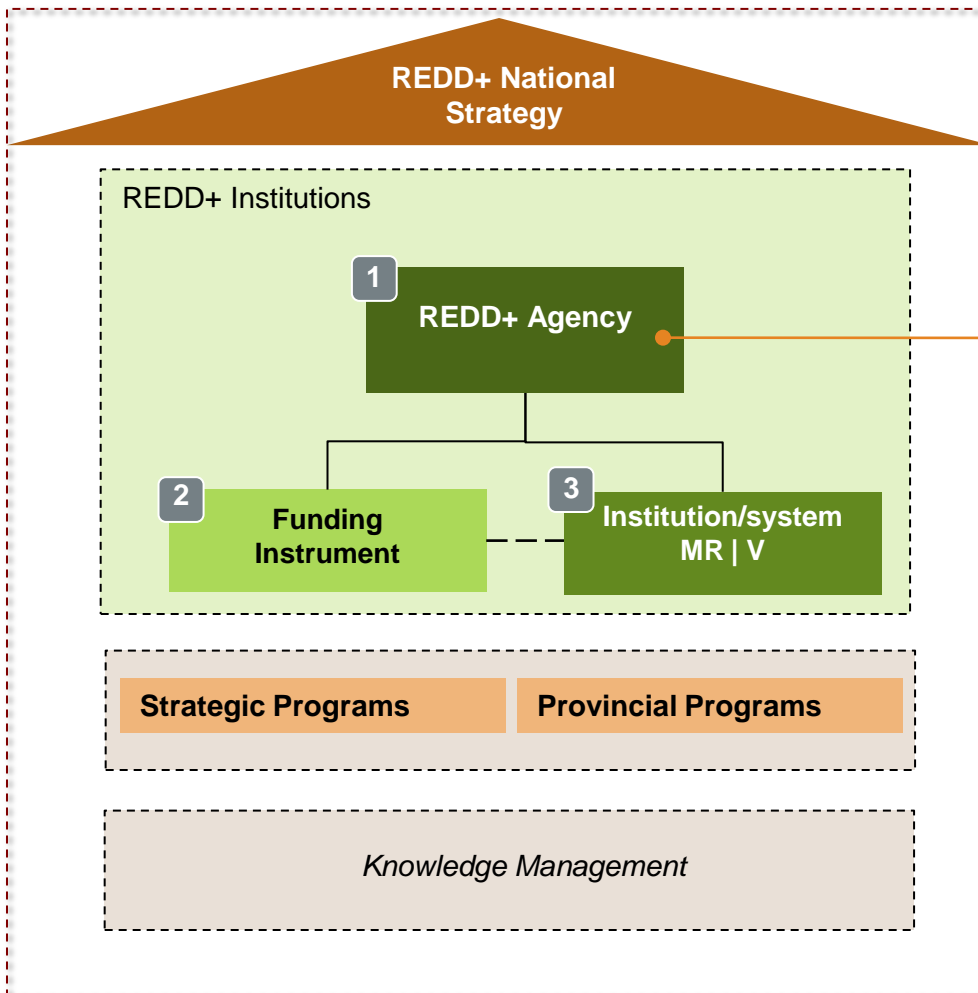


The REDD+ National Strategy



“Ideal” REDD+ Agency to manage REDD+?

Institutional setup of the REDD+ Agency



REDD+ Agency:

1. Ministerial-level head
2. Responsible directly to the President
3. Designated National Authority for REDD+

“ To assist the President in: Coordination, synchronization, planning, facilitation, management, monitoring, oversight, and control on REDD+ in Indonesia ”

PETA KOORDINASI

IMPLEMENTASI KEGIATAN BP REDD+

[illegible]

Indonesia REDD+ Journey



By end of 2016 Indonesia will be **Institutionally** and **Operationally** ready for Phase 3.

PHASE I (2010-2013)

READINESS

Objective : National Institution



PHASE II (2014-2016)

TRANSFORMATION

Objective : Indonesia is **institutionally** and **operationally** ready for the contributions for Verified Reduction Phase

PHASE III (2017-2020)

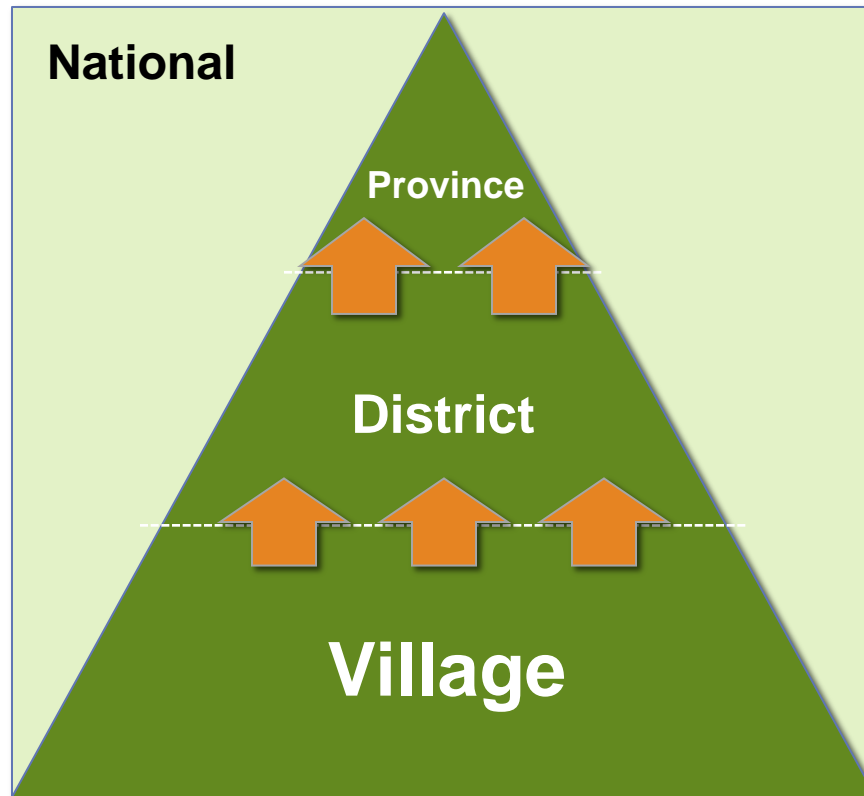
FULL IMPLEMENTATION (CONTRIBUTIONS FOR VERIFIED EMISSION REDUCTION)

Objective : National mechanism of contributions for VER is implemented.

Institutionally & Operationally Ready from the ground up



National readiness through bottom-up sub-national implementations.



A New Era Begun



1

Legal Reform on Forest & Peat land Governance: One Map, Moratorium, and License Review

One Map

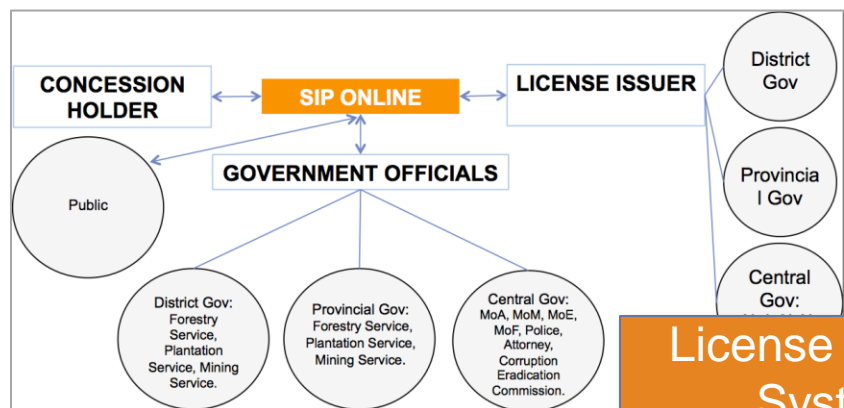
1

Reference

Standard

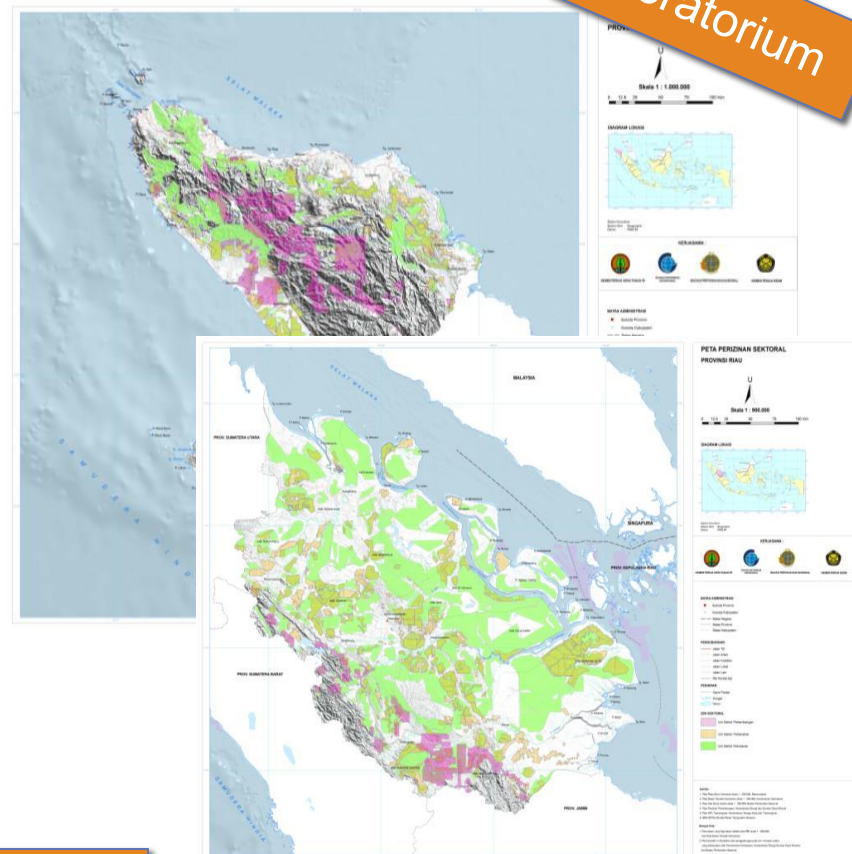
Database

Geoportal



License Review System

Moratorium



Rights Recognition and Protection of Adat Community through REDD+

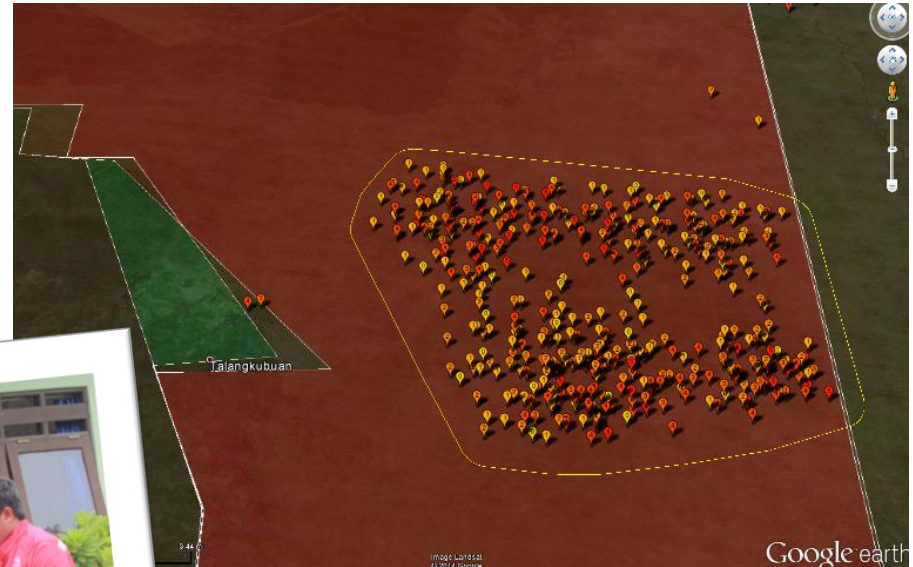
Bill on Protection of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*

1. Developing the capacity and open participation spaces of customary communities (MHA, *masyarakat hukum adat*)
2. Support the **acceleration** of the realization of **synchronization and harmonization of regulations**
3. Promote **the realization of laws regulations** that become the laws **basis for the recognition and protection of MHA**
4. Encourage the **adoption of Regional Regulations for data collection** of MHA's presence and its territory;
5. Seek **resolution of conflicts** related to the presence of MHA;
6. **Implement mapping and structuring of the control, ownership, and use of integrated land**
7. **Strengthening institutional capacity and authority** of MHA
8. **Support the implementation of the REDD + program** as part of efforts to develop intrinsically MHA's participation



Preventing Forest & Peat Land Fires through REDD+

Forest & Peat land Fires Monitoring System (KMS)



Capability Building

Intergenerational Solution to Sustainable Environment through REDD+ Green Schools



“the most unique and impressive school I have ever visited” said Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary General, of the Green School Bali

Target by 2017:

One Million Green Youth Ambassadors



Improving Livelihood & Achieving Sustainable Environment through REDD+ Green Village

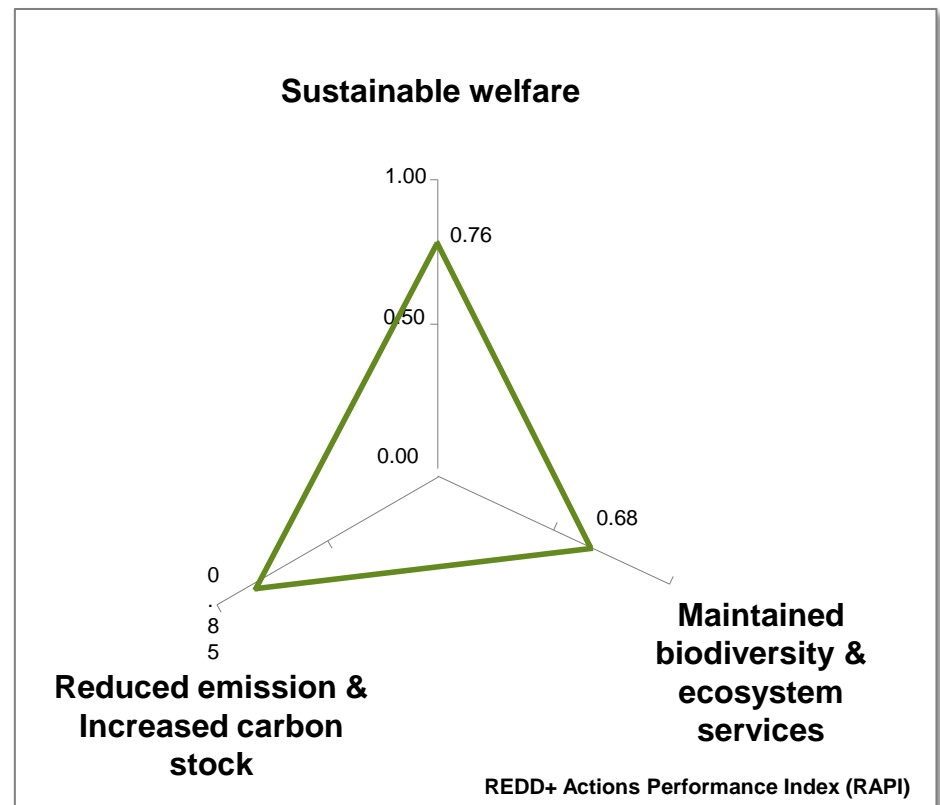


- **Participatory local resource-based approaches**
- **Build local capacity** to rehabilitate degraded forests and peat lands
- **Promote sustainable livelihood** development and improving access to socio-economic facilities and markets.
- Promote sustainable developments through “**green job**”, **sustainable agriculture** (e.g. zero burning), etc.
- **Work in partnership** with, indigenous communities and local CSOs/NGOs, and employers’ or workers’ organizations.

Achieving a “balanced” REDD+ Triangle

Aiming for a “balanced” triangle will produce effective and sustainable REDD+ results.

A “balanced” triangle means that we achieve **sustainable welfare**, while meeting our **emission reduction** commitments and **increase of carbon stock**, and **maintaining the biodiversity and ecosystem services** of the forests and peat lands.





THANK YOU