REDD+ Indonesia: from Long history to a Great opportunity

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HISTORY OF REDD+ INDONESIA 2005 - 2017

MILESTONES OF REDD+ AND INDONESIA’S FOREST

2015
- REDD+ Agency established

2010
- UNCC Conference of Parties (COP14) in Cancun, introduction of REDD+ basic guidelines
- The agiary of the latter of 1982: REDD+ with NGOs involvement
- The establishment of REDD+ Task Force through Regulation No. 10/2010

2009
- 2006 Government of Indonesia committed to reducing emission 26 – 41% in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

2007
- RIA (Indonesia Climate Alliance)
- UNCC Conference of Parties / COP 13, Bali
- REDD+ + Indonesia

2005
- The formulation of REDD (Reduction Emission from Deforestation and DLCC, COP 11, Montreal

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

REDD+ PHASE

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<th>2010-2013</th>
<th>2014-2016</th>
<th>2017-2020</th>
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<td>PREPARATION/ READINESS</td>
<td>Goal: REDD+ National Agency established</td>
<td>Goal: Indonesia ready both institutional and operatio nal to contribute in Reducing Emission Verification Phase</td>
<td>Goal: Implementing national mechanism in contribution to reduction emission</td>
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<td>TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM: Monitoring</td>
<td>Development of VREDD system in Indonesia</td>
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<td>Portfolio REDD+ Investment phase II</td>
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TOWARDS GREEN DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Bilateral / multilateral / CSOs / NGOs cooperation and other development partners through various Demonstration Activities (2005-present)
- Indonesia - Australia (AFMCP, WNSC)
- UN REDD + Program (2010-2013)
- FCPF Readiness/Preparation Program (2009-present)
- Indonesia - Norway Partnership on REDD+ (2010-present)
- IPP (2012-present)
- FCPF Carbon Fund (2014-present)
- FCPF BioCarbon Fund ISIF (2016-present)

REDD+ GOALS

“Low emissions and climate resilient development”

- Multi-sector Approach, REDD+ initiated by multi parties which require interdisciplinary approach
- Multi-engagement significant to bring REDD+ in each level of actors
HISTORY OF REDD+ INDONESIA
2005-2017

2005
The formulation of RED (Reduction Emission from Deforestation) on UNFCCC COP 11, Montreal

2007
IFCA (Indonesia Climate Alliance)
UNFCCC Conference of Parties / COP 13 at Bali
RED ➔ REDD+

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

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

2013
REDD+ Agency established

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

2016
Law 16/2016: Paris Agreement Ratification

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

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
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.)
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).
Progress of preparation on REDD+ instruments in Indonesia

- **Coordination and institution (national entity):** DGCC – MoEF
- **SIS REDD+**
  - A web-based SIS is available and operationalized

- **REDD+ National Strategy**
  - The national strategy is in place

- **FREL/ FRL**
  - National FREL is submitted, TA finalized; Sub-national FREL establishment ongoing

- **MRV for REDD+ & Registry System**
  - MRV and Registry Systems for REDD+ is managed by DGCC – MoEF

- **NFMS**
  - NFMS is managed by DG Planning – MoEF

- **FINANCING (Policy Instrument)**
  - Legal basis for REDD+ financing is available
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”.

(information hub REDD+, UNFCCC)
Legal basis for REDD+ funding in Indonesia

- **Law No. 32/2009 on Environment Management & Protection**
  - Mandate: development of Govt Regulation on Environment Economic Instrument

- **Govt Regulation No. 46/2017 on Environment Economic Instrument**
  - Mandate: development of General Service Agency (BLU) for Environment Fund

- **Presidential Decree No. 77/2018 on Management of Environment Fund**
  - Mandate: Environment fund raising and management

- **Ministerial Decree No. 70/2017 on REDD+**
  - Regulation on REDD+ technical/methodological guidelines, MRV, and REDD+ financing through BPDLH
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**

**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)

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Indonesia commits to periodically communicate to the Secretariat of UNFCCC: its GHG emissions from various sectors, including the status of emission reduction efforts and results.

→ National Communication, BUR & its Technical Annex on REDD+
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.
THANK YOU

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