

# REDD+ STRATEGY AND ITS PROGRESS



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Tokyo , 10 – 12 March 2010

#### **OUTLINES**

- INTRODUCTION
- READINESS STRATEGY 2009 2012
- READINESS PROGRESS
- READINESS AGENDA 2010
- CLOSING REMARKS

Additional information for policy interventions to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.





# INTRODUCTION (WORLD'S AND INDONESIAN FORESTS)





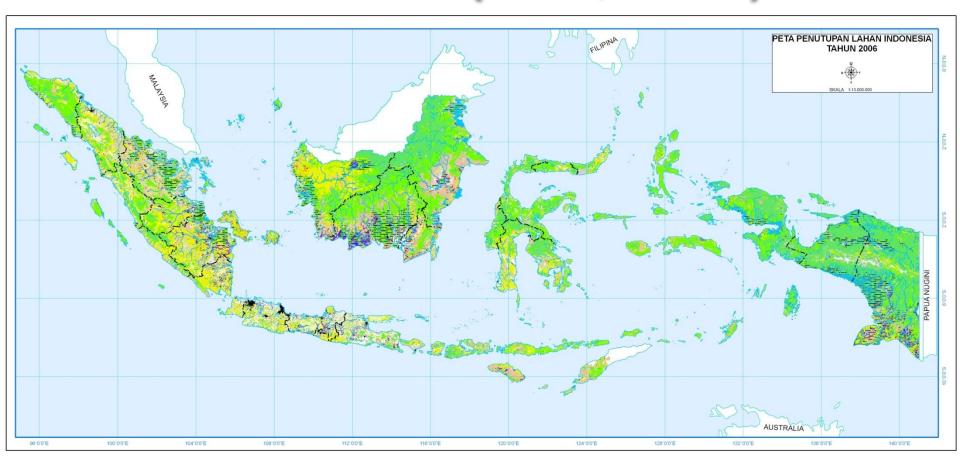
#### THE WORLD'S FORESTS

RUSSIAN FEDERATION CANADA 5 COUNTRIES=50 DRC **INDONESIA** BRAZIL

Tropical forest: ± 20 % of total world forest, concentrated in 3 countries (Brazil, DRC, Indonesia)

Source: FAO (2005)

# LAND COVER IN INDONESIA 2005/2006 (MoF, 2008)









Forest Category (Ministry of Forestry)		IPCC 2006 Land Category		
1	Primary Dryland Forest (UD)	1	Forest Land	
2	Primary Swamp Forest (UD)	1	Forest Land	
3	Primary Mangrove Forest (UD)	1	Forest Land	
4	Secondary Dry land Forest (D)	1	Forest Land	
5	Secondary Swamp Forest (D)	1	Forest Land	
6	Secondary Mangrove Forest (D)	1	Forest Land	
7	Plantation Forest	1	Forest Land	
8	Other land use (APL)			
9	Shrubs	2	Grassland	
10	Swamp shrubs	3	Wetland	
11	Open lands	6	Other Land	
12	Swamp	3	Wetland	
13	Agriculture	4	Cropland	
14	Mix agriculture shrubs	4	Cropland	
15	Transmigration	4	Cropland	
16	Settlement	5	Settlement	
17	Grassland	2	Grassland	
18	Rice field	4	Cropland	
19	Estate crops	4	Cropland	
20	Dyke	6	Other Land	
21	Airport	6	Other Land	
22	Water		-	
23	Clouds		-	
			-	







# Indonesian Land Area (Forest and Non-Forest 2005/2006)

**NON-FOREST FOREST AREA Total AREA** LAND COVER % % Area Area Area % 92,328 (Primary 49% 8,412 4% **FOREST** 100,740 54% forest=43,801, LOA=48,526) NON FOREST 40,071 21% 46,976 25% 87,047 46% TOTAL 132,399 29% 100% **71%** 55,388 187,787

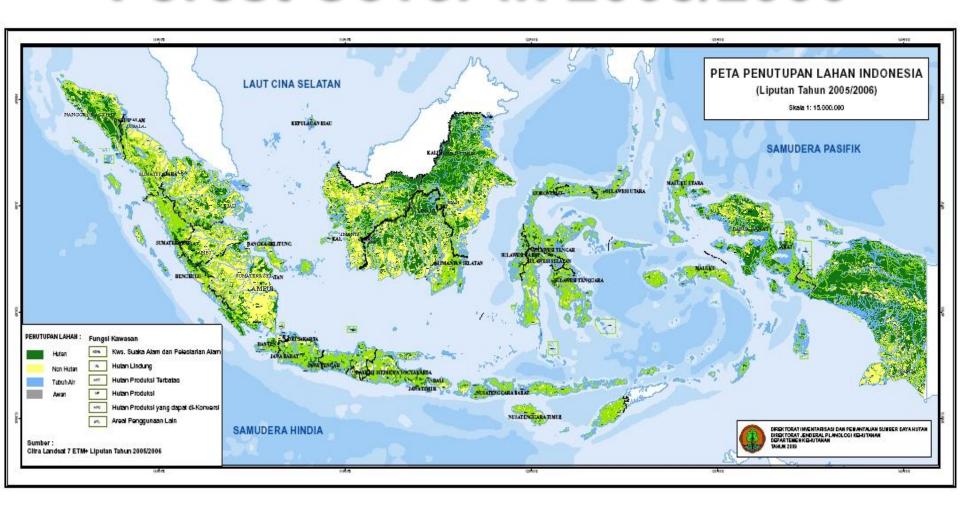
Source: Directorat General of Planning, MoF (2008)







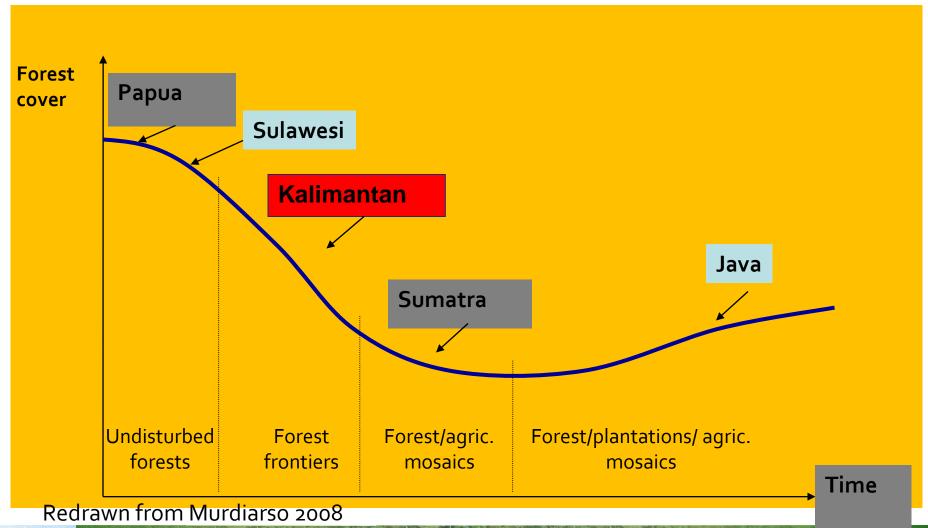
#### Forest Cover in 2005/2006







#### Forest transition in Indonesia









# **READINESS STRATEGY** (2009 – 2012)







#### REDD+ in Indonesia (REDDI)

- REDDI: internalization of global agenda and externalization of local and national issues
- Phased approach (preparation: 2007-2008; readiness: 2009-2012; full implementation: 2013/ depending on Indonesia readiness and COP-decision),
- National approach with sub-national implementation,
- Means of Implementation : fund-based for readiness and capacity building, and marked-based for full implementation.
- REDDI Readiness Strategy has been developed







#### What we need to do in readiness phase ? **REDDI Architecture**

 Forest cover and carbon stock changes,

National registry

Fund-based, Market-based Responsibilities and benefits

Historical emission /future scenario

MRV

Financing

Distribution

**Awareness raising Capacity building** Access to data Access to technology Stakeholder communications/ participations



Addressing drivers of DD in 5 landscapes: Production forest, Protected areas (Conservation forest and Protection forest), Timber plantation, Peat land, Oil palm plantation (related to LUC)





REL/RL



#### NATIONAL LEVEL

- 1. <u>Policy interventions</u> to tackle drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation (<u>detail explanation in slides 31 to 39</u>),
- 2. REDD regulations (REDD Guidelines and REDD Committee)
- 3. Methodology (establishment of National REL and MRV system)
- 4. Institutional (Financing including distribution of incentives and responsibilities, National Registry, capacity building, stakeholders communication and coordination among REDD institutions, stakeholders consultation)
- 5. Analytical works (REL, MRV, Co-benefits, risks, etc)





## SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL: provincial and district levels

- 1. Actions to tackle drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation,
- 2. Methodology (establishment of Provincial/District REL and MRV system),
- 3. Institutional (capacity building, stakeholders communication and coordination among REDD institutions, stakeholders consultation),
- 4. Demonstration activities.





### Awareness Raising, Communication and Outreach

- Workshop at the national and sub national levels,
- Policy dialogue,
- Scientific dialogue.
- Shared learning (field study etc),
- Dissemination of information (electronic and printed media),
- Village level dialogue,
- REDD education for youth.





#### ESTIMATED COSTS FOR REDDI-READINESS

STRATEGY CATEGORY	ESTIMATED COSTS (US \$ MILLION)
Methodology (Establishment of Reference Emissions Level/REL and Development of Monitoring- Reporting- Verification/MRV System)	12.628
Regulations, Institutions, and analytical works	6.236
TOTAL:  * Depending on the size and scope of activities,  ** ~ US \$ 4 billion	18.864 (excluding Demonstration Activities* and Policy interventions to tackle drivers of DD**)





#### **READINESS PROGRESS**





#### NATIONAL LEVEL (1)

#### **REDD REGULATIONS:**

- Ministerial Regulation on Demonstration Activities (Permenhut No. 68/2009),
- Ministerial Regulation on REDD Mechanism (Permenhut No. 30/2009)
- Ministerial Decree on the Establishment of "Forest and Climate Change Working Group" (Kepmenhut No. 13/2009, replaced by Kepmenhut No. 64/2010)





#### NATIONAL LEVEL (2)

#### **METHODOLOGY**

- Development of MRV System: in conjunction with the development of Forest Resource Information System (FRIS), Indonesia develop national carbon accounting system (INCAS)→ cooperation between Indonesia-Australia.
- Current focus :
- → Acquisition and processing remote sensing data to analyze changes in forest cover,
- → Research and analysis of change in land use related to changes of biomass and carbon stock,
- → Training and *technical exchanges* between Indonesian and Australia experts,
- A number of steps need to be done in establishing REL/RL and in building a credible MRV system.





#### NATIONAL LEVEL (3)

#### **CROSS COMPONENT**

- Support under Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and UNREDD,
- Several activities under both programmes support readiness at the national level, including activities related to the establishment of REL and development of MRV system.



#### SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL

- Establishment of REDD Working Group in some Provinces (e.g. Central Kalimantan and South Sumatera) and District (e.g. Berau),
- Demonstration Activities (Central Kalimantan : Indonesia-Australia), East Kalimantan (2 Districts: Indonesia-Germany, Berau District : Indonesia – TNC, East Java (National Park): Indonesia – ITTO).





#### **READINESS AGENDA 2010**





#### REDDI READINESS AGENDA

- Synchronize REDD related activities (e.g. FCPF, UNREDD, Australia, Germany, and others) and linking activities at the sub-national level into national setting,
- Continue and intensify readiness activities,
- Adjust some activities in Readiness
   Strategy/ Readiness Plan to
   accommodate Copenhagen outcomes
   and priority programmes in Forestry







### THE NEED FOR SYNCHRONIZATION (REDD activities based on MoF records)

REL, MRV (Nas)  AUSTRALIA, FCPF, UNREDD

Demonstration Activities  AUSTRALIA (Central Kalimantan, Jambi), GERMANY (East and West Kalimanatan), TNC (Berau/East Kalimantan), UNREDD (to be decided), ITTO (East Java), OTHERS ????



- Analytical Works , Management of Readiness (FCPF)
- Coordination and Stakeholders communications including stakeholders strengthening (Australia, FCPF, UNREDD, Germany)
- Policy support (Australia, FCPF, Germany, UNREDD)
- Other initiatives supported by international funding.









### COPENHAGEN OUTCOMES related to REDD-plus

- 1. COP-15 Decision on Methodological Guidance for REDD-plus → already part of REDDI readiness activities
  - Draft Decision on Policy Approaches and Positive Incentives for REDD-plus →
    - **Consensus** (relevant issues to Indonesia):
  - → Scope of activities (BAP)
  - → Elements of principles and safeguard,
  - → Further work programme of SBSTA,
  - → Phased-approach, taking into account national circumstances







### COPENHAGEN OUTCOMES related to REDD-plus

2. Draft Decision on Policy Approaches and Positive Incentives for REDD-plus →

Pending issues (relevant issues to Indonesia):

- National and sub-national issues,
- Related to other agenda of AWG-LCA:
  - → financial aspect,
  - → institution,
  - → REDD-plus and NAMAs,
  - → MRV of actions and MRV of supports.









### COPENHAGEN OUTCOMES related to REDD-plus (continued)

### 3. Copenhagen Accord: ?? Implication to REDDI

Para 5. Mitigation actions by developing countries :

- ? NAMAs → Indonesia's target to reduce emissions 26 % by 2020 (about 50 % will be met from LULUCF activities,
- ? REDD-plus is part of NAMAs (negotiation position: REDD-plus is not part of NAMAs)







#### **REDDI RELATED AGENDA 2010**

- Preparation for Bonn negotiation and COP-15
   → a number of pending issues on REDD-plus and relevant AWG-LCA agenda,
- Clarify policy on the role of LULUCF in achieving national target of 26 % emission reduction by 2020 :
  - → forestry in NAMAs (about 50 % will be met from LULUCF activities ?),
  - → REDDI and NAMAs (negotiation position : REDD-plus is not part of NAMAs)





#### **CLOSING REMARKS**

- Guidance: REDDI Strategy for Readiness Phase (2009 – 2012),
- Related documents: e.g. Readiness
   Plan/Readiness Preparation Proposal
   (FCPF), National Joint Programme
   Document (UNREDD), IAFCP-KFCP
   (Australia), Id-Germany FCC doc, ID-ITTO project document,
- All activities must support the implementation of Readiness Strategy.





# THANK YOU





#### Slides 31 – 39 are detail explanation for slide 13: Policy interventions to address drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- 1. Develop more effective conservation and management of protected areas
- 2. Develop more effective management of production forest
- 3. Options for supplying the requirement of oil palm industry
- 4. Develop Strategy for sustainable peat land management
- 5. Capacity enhancement of local people, including indigenous people, in forest management related to REDD







#### I. DEVELOPED MORE EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREA

- 1. Completion of legal gazettal process of protected area bounderies,
- 2. Training and professional capacity,
- 3. Collaborative management and restoration ecosystem,
- 4. Implementation of REDD demonstration activities involving a range of protected area types)





## II. Develop more effective production forest management

- 1. Strengthening FLEG and VPA measures,
- Establishment of production forest management unit (FMU),
- 3. Forest management certification,
- 4. Investment in RIL,
- 5. Establishment of community based plantation forest,
- Establishment of timber plantation in degraded forest land,
- 7. Training and professional capacity building for FMU/KPHP managers.





# Options of supplying the requirement of the oil palm industry





#### Reducing pressure on forests

- Introduce way to avoid establishment of new oil palm plantation on forested land through provision for establishment by small holders in degraded lands.
- Rationalize the relationships between forest land (especially the functional zone of convertible forest) and non-forest land subject to land use decisions.



# Policy guidance on land use for agriculture

 Agriculture expansion (including oil palm plantation) must be directed to area with mineral soils,

 Peat land uses for agriculture must comply with Minister of Agriculture Regulation (Permentan) No.14/2009, ¥

 The issuance of new permits on degraded peat land forest for agriculture uses (including oil palm plantation) must comply with forest land use policy and meet the requirement and criteria for peat land utilization.





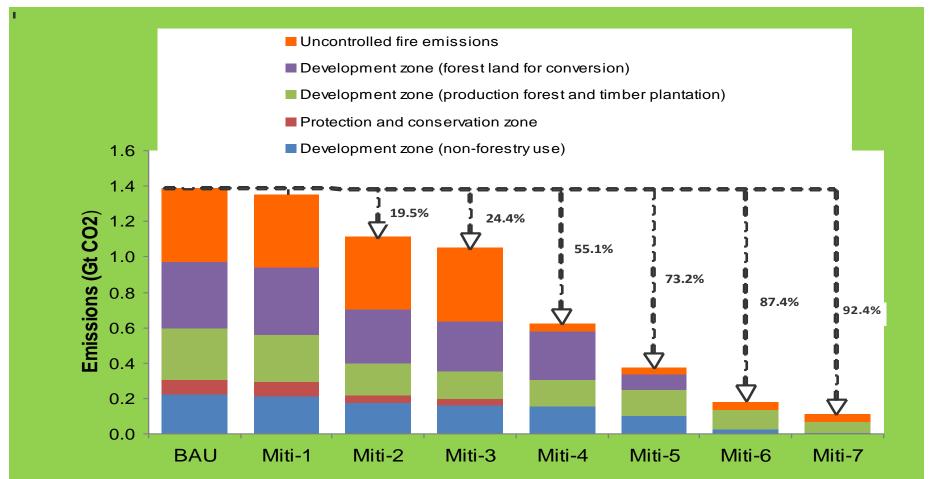
### IV. Develop Strategy for sustainable peat land management (Source : BAPPENAS 2009)

Scenario: following the current trend, all peat areas that have been allocated to companies in APL, HPK, and HP, regardless of peat thickness are used; Estimated increase in emissions to 1,387 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> yr<sup>-1</sup> by 2025

Policy	Mitigation Action	Emission Reduction	Cost Type	Emissions in 2025 (Mt CO2/yr)	% Incremental Emissions reduction from BAU	% Cumulative Emission Reduction from BAU
	1. Compliance <3m	F,Ox,AD	T*	1351	2.6	2.6
(1) Best Practice	2. No burning & improved water management	F, Ox	I,T	1117	16.9	19.5
	3. Ameliorant	Ox	I,T	1049	4.9	24.4
(2) Peat Rehab.	4. Peat land rehabilitation	F,Ox,AGB	I,T	619	31.0	55.4
	5. Conserve forest in non- forestry development area	Avoided (F, Ox, AGB)	О,Т	372	17.8	73.2
(3) Land Allocation and Permits	6. Protect unlicensed peat land	Ox,AGB	О,Т	175	14.2	87.4
	7. Land swap unused licenses to mineral land	F,Ox,AGB	O,I,T	106	5.0	92.4

Source: Team analysis. Abbreviations: Emission reduction: F = fire, Ox = oxidation, AGB = increase in above ground biomass, AD = avoided deforestation and degradation. Cost types: O = opportunity cost, I = intervention costs, T = transaction cost. \* Legal compliance is not considered to incur an opportunity cost.

### Cumulative Emission Reduction from Peat Land 2000-2025 (Excluding Wild Fire)



(BAPPENAS, 2009)







# Capacity enhancement of Indigenous people and local communities in forest management related to REDD:

will be one of the main activities for REDD readiness



