



UN-REDD PROGRAMME INDONESIA

REDD+

Activities that destroy tropical forests contribute significantly to the release of carbon dioxides at the atmosphere. It is estimated that deforestations and forest degradations are responsible for almost 20% of the world's green house gases. It is now clear that in order to minimize the impacts of climate change within limits that society would reasonably able to tolerate, we need efforts to reduce the emissions level from the sector of forestry as soon as possible.



Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation mechanism is an effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests. It offers incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development.



With REDD+, developed countries pay developing countries to keep their forests standing tall. The term REDD+ goes beyond deforestation and forest degradation. After COP 13 in Bali and COP 15 in Copenhagen, the term includes three additional aspects; the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Furthermore, maintaining the forest ecosystem contributes to climate change mitigation. After United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) decision at the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bali, 2007, through Bali Action Plan, parties are encouraged to participate in REDD+ initiatives.

UN-REDD

UN-REDD or United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) is a partnership between Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The programme is developed as an answer to Bali Action Plan and aims to support developing countries with tropical forests to get ready to participate in REDD+ mechanism implementation.



Around the world, UN-REDD fully supports 9 (nine) pilot countries; Bolivia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. UN-REDD also supports 18 (eighteen) partner countries; Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, The Philippines, Republic of Congo, The Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Sudan.

UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is a partnership among Republic of Indonesia's (RI) Ministry of Forestry, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The programme aims to support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to progressively build a REDD+ architecture that allows a fair, equal and transparent REDD+ implementation, as well as to achieve REDD+ readiness. There are three outcomes that UN-REDD Programme Indonesia aims to achieve during its service:

1. Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level
2. Successful demonstration of establishing a Reference Emissions Level (REL), Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV) and fair payment system based on the national REDD+ architecture
3. Capacity established to implement REDD+ at decentralized levels

The "kick-off" for UN-REDD Programme Indonesia's activities was marked with an Inception Workshop in March 2010. And the launch of its pilot project in Central Sulawesi was conducted on October 13, 2010. After meeting the selection criteria for pilot province, combined with the inputs of multi stakeholders there, the province was selected as UN-REDD Programme Indonesia's Pilot Province.



Collaboration of United Nations' (UN) Agencies

As a multi stakeholders' collaboration, UN-REDD is supported by three agencies; FAO, UNDP, and UNEP. With the competence of different UN agencies, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia uses a coordinated approach to contribute in the achievement of the common goal to reduce green house gas emissions in Indonesia by 26% voluntarily and by 41% with international support by 2020.

The Development of National REDD+ Strategy Draft

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia collaborated with National Development & Planning Agency to develop National REDD+ Strategy through an inclusive consultation process with multi stakeholders. The consultation process included a series of consultations in 7 regions, involving all Indonesia's provinces and focus group discussions (FGD). FGDs in the Regional Consultations assured the participation of multi stakeholders in the local and regional levels, in order to result in a comprehensive and inclusive National Strategy.

Pilot Province Selection

Pilot province is needed as a demonstration location to achieve a national REDD+ implementation readiness. Central Sulawesi is selected as UN-REDD Programme Indonesia's pilot province at the Inception Workshop in Jakarta, March 2010. The selection was based on the facts that deforestation process is on-going but a significant forest cover has remained; carbon density is relatively high; local political support is strong; local capacity is reasonably strong in order to generate rapid results; deforestation drivers can be addressed relatively easily; REDD+ can result in significant co-benefits within the project site; GoI preference and lastly; no other REDD+ initiatives in the location. The selection was made official with the launching event for UN-REDD Programme Indonesia in Central Sulawesi on the 13th and 14th of October 2010.

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