



# Identifying and promoting ecosystem co-benefits from REDD+

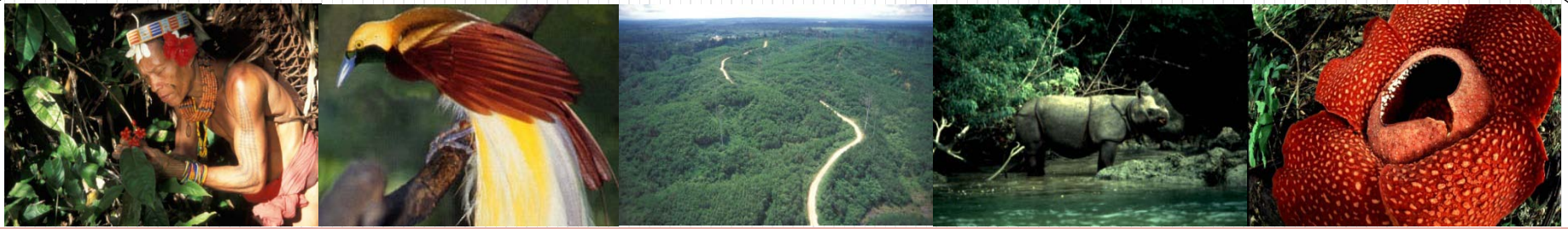
by:

**Ministry of Forestry**

**Republic of Indonesia**

**Cambridge, UK, 28 April 2010**



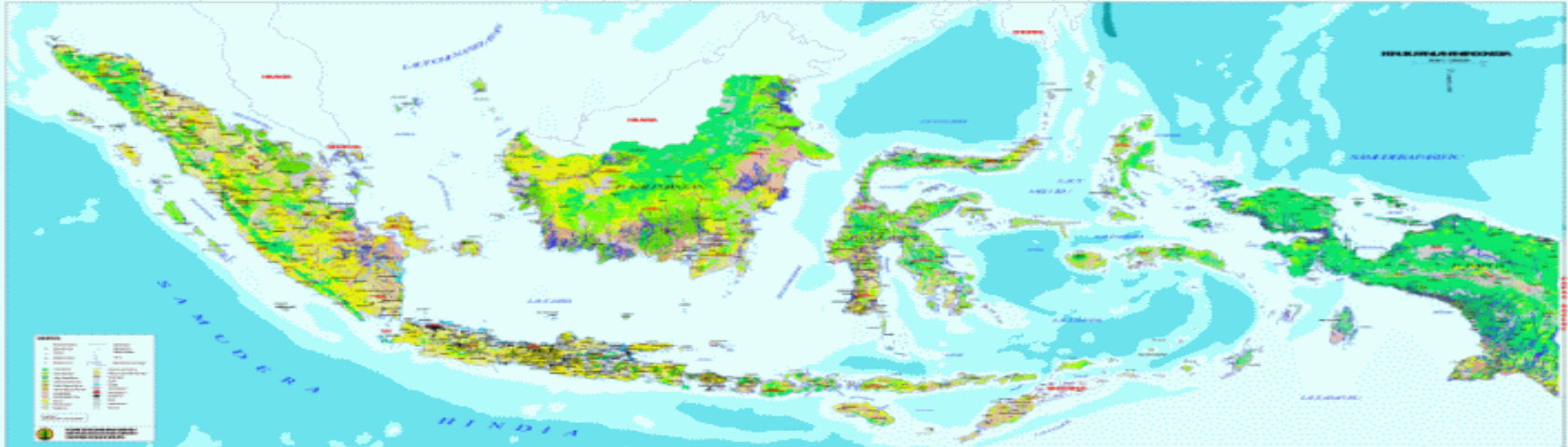


## Identifying and promoting ecosystem co-benefits from REDD+

1. The important potential ecosystem co-benefits (and harms) from REDD+ in Indonesia ?
2. The ecosystem co-benefits have been addressed in current REDD+ planning ?
3. Needs of technical or other support to assist in addressing co-benefits ?



# INDONESIA : Climate Change relevance



1. Country land area : app. 187 millions ha, population : app. 230 millions
2. 7 major islands (from total of > 16 thousands islands), > 300 tribes,
3. 33 provinces, > 300 districts, autonomous governance system
4.  $\pm 60\%$  of the country area are forest land/state forest ( $\pm 37\%$  of them are degraded at various levels). Up to 2005, the Government has designated 126.8 million hectares forest area comprising: 23.2 mill ha of conservation forests; 32.4 mill ha of protection forests; 21,6 mill ha of limited production forests; 35.6 mill ha of production forests; 14.0 million hectares of convertible production forests
5. Forest transition from the east (Papua : low historical DD) to the west (Sumatera : high historical DD, Java : forest cover increases)
6. About 48 million people live in and surrounding Indonesia's forests. Around 6 million Indonesians make their living directly from forests.
7. The Law No. 41/1999 on Forestry and Law No. 5/1990 on Biodiversity Conservation are the main references for managing forest.
8. Minister Regulation No.68/2008 on Demonstration Activities, Minister Regulation No.30/2009 on REDD Mechanism, Minister Regulation No.36/2009 on Permit for Environmental Services Utilization in Production Forest.

# PRIORITY POLICIES IN FORESTRY 2010 - 2014

1. Strengthening forest designation to secure forest area
2. Rehabilitation of degraded forest and [improving carrying capacity of] watershed
3. Forest protection and Fire Management
4. Conservation of biological biodiversity
5. Revitalization of forest utilization and forest industries
6. Empowerment of indigenous peoples and local communities
7. Mitigation and adaptation to climate change
8. Strengthening forest institution

**NATIONAL POLICY**



## **REDD +**

1. Reducing Emission from Deforestation
2. Reducing Emission from Forest Degradation
3. Conservation of Forest Carbon Stock
4. Sustainable Management of Forest
5. Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stock

**GLOBAL CONSENSUS**

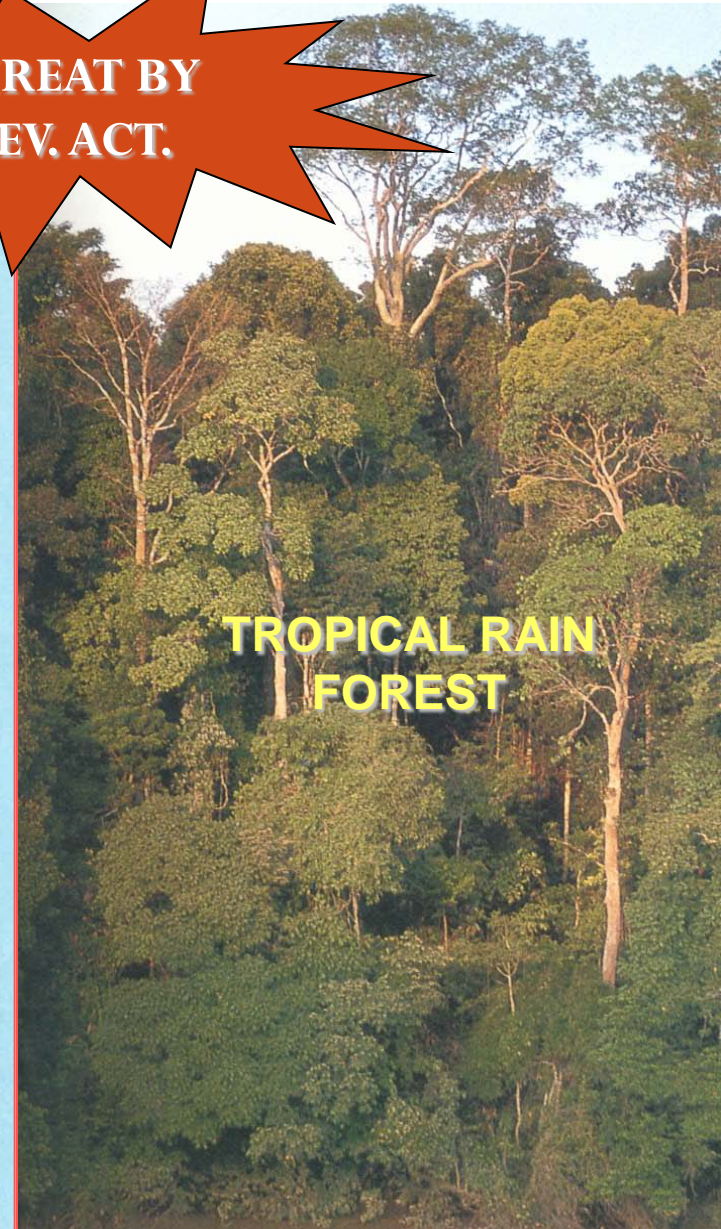
# VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BIODIVERSITY

THREAT BY  
DEV. ACT.

**Indonesian biodiversity consist of:**

- 12% of world's mammals,
  - 7.3% of world's reptiles,
  - 17% of world's birds,
  - 270 amphibian species,
  - 2827 invertebrate species,
- and
- 38,000 plant species (1,260 among them indicated as medical plant).

TROPICAL RAIN  
FOREST



# Co-benefits due to the Combination of Low MDG Performance and Unique Biodiversity

## CRITERIA

1. Deforestation process is going on but a significant forest cover has remained ;
2. Carbon density is relative high ;
3. Local political support is strong ;
4. Local capacity is reasonably strong, in order to generate rapid results ;
5. Drivers can be addressed realitively easily ;
6. REDD+ can result in significant co-benefits within the project site ; and
7. GOI policy on REDD demonstration and UN-REDD objectives

## SELECTED AREAS

BASED ON :  
REDDI STRATEGY PHASE  
READINESS & UN-REDD  
OBJECTIVES



MDG : Relative poor and faces significant under development ; Poverty levels as high as 60 % . Example : Gorontalo 31 % lives below poverty line, and 44 % of Indonesia.

Biodiversity : Sulawesi biodiversity is unique with elements both ( 98% of mammals & 247 known bird species are endemics) Asian and Australian flora and fauna and under threat of deforestation.

Capacity of Government agencies average for Indonesia, some districts have shown innovation in natural resources management such as developed pro-poor land certification program



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# REDD-plus *Phased-approach*

- ❑ **Phase 1** (*preparatory Phase*): Identification of Knowledge, technology and relevant policies (2007 - 2008)
- ❑ **Phase 2** (*Readiness Phase*): prepare methodological and Policies for REDDI (2009-2012)
- ❑ **Phase 3** (*Full Implementation*): based on COP decisions when REDD-plus become UNFCCC scheme post-2012



# REDD-plus

## Strategy Readiness Phase (2009 – 2012)

LEVEL	STRATEGY CATEGORY
NATIONAL  National approach	<p>Policy interventions to tackle drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation</p> <p>REDD regulations (REDD Guidelines and REDD Commission) → Ministerial Regulation on REDD</p> <p>Methodology (establishment of National REL and MRV system) → GoI – Australia, FCPF, UNREDD</p> <p>Institutional arrangements (Financing, including distribution of incentives and responsibilities; National Registry; capacity building; stakeholders communication and coordination among REDD institutions; stakeholders consultation) → GoI-Australia, FCPF, UNREDD</p> <p>Analytical works (REL, MRV, Co-benefits, risks, etc) → GoI-FCPF</p>





# REDD-plus

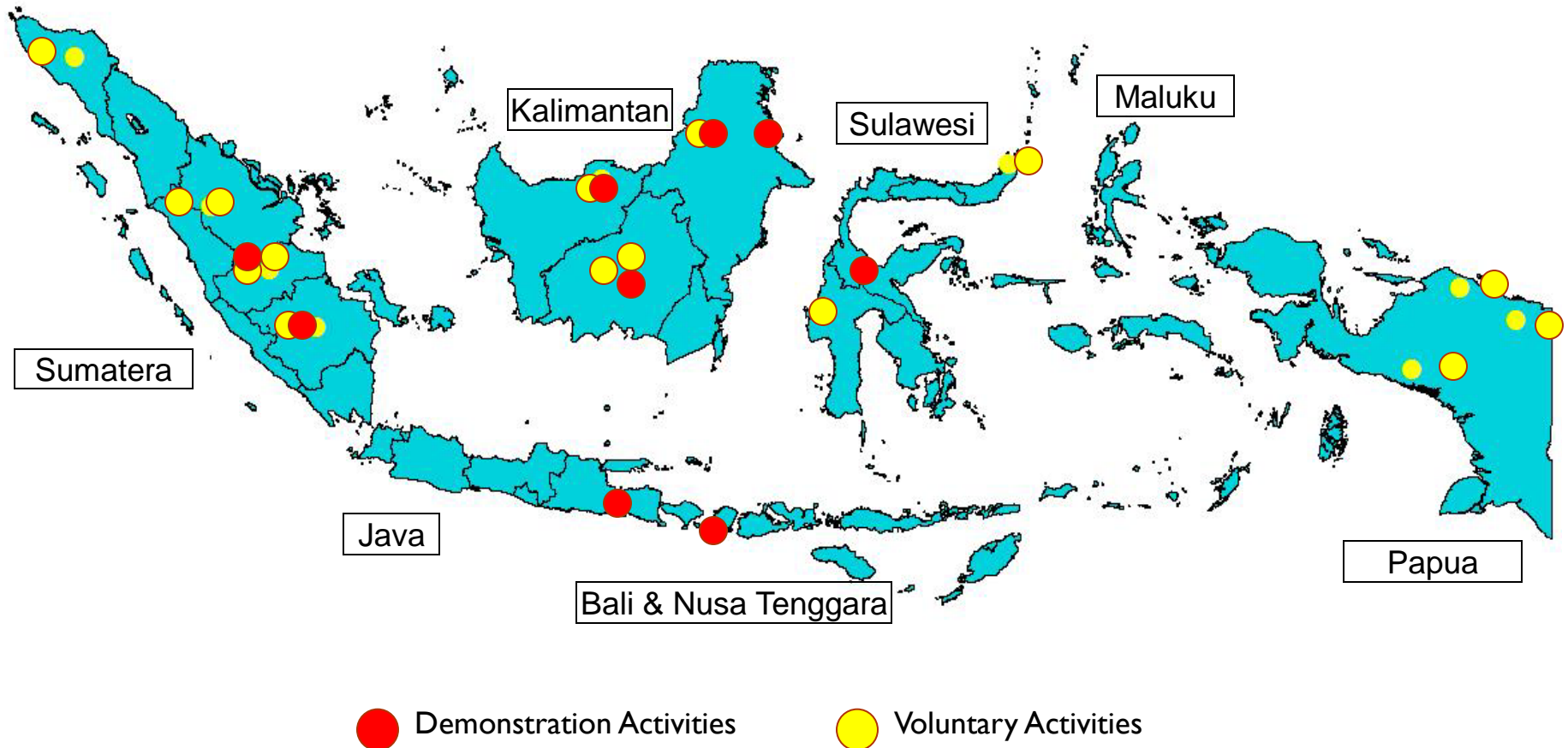
Strategy Readiness Phase (2009 – 2012)... *(continued)*

LEVEL	STRATEGY CATEGORY
Provincial sub-national implementa- tion	Methodology (establishment of Provincial REL and MRV system) Institutional (capacity building, stakeholders communication and coordination among REDD institutions, stakeholders consultation) Demonstration Activities, Voluntary carbon projects
<b>District</b> sub-national implementa- tion	Methodology (establishment of District REL and MRV system) Institutional (capacity building, stakeholders communication and coordination among REDD institutions, stakeholders consultation) Demonstration activities (GoI-Germany; GoI – TNC, WWF, ITTO, Korea, UNREDD) Voluntary carbon projects



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# Ongoing REDD Activities



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# CONCLUSION

1. Indonesian Forestry's policy has been in line with global consensus in handling crisis of food, energy, and water.
2. REDD+ has been undertaken based on phase approached (Preparation, Readiness, and Full implementation) and internalized in strategic planning.
3. Differentiation of co-benefit is determined by forest function (production forest, protection forest, and conservation forest).
4. Social, Economic and Environmental benefits should be implemented simultaneously to enhance poverty alleviation and reducing GHG.
5. Distribution of payment on environmental services has been regulated.
6. The international support still needed to speed up and enhance REDD+ scheme.

LET'S SAVE OUR FOREST

THANK YOU

TERIMA KASIH

