



## Kata Pengantar

**UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP)**, merupakan badan tertinggi dari konvensi yang bertemu setiap satu tahun sekali untuk mereview kemajuan konvensi. Pertemuan COP ke-16 tahun 2010 di Cancun, Mexico tanggal 29 November s.d. 10 Desember 2010, diselenggarakan secara bersamaan dengan the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), the thirty-third sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), the fifteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and the thirteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA). Pada UNFCCC COP-16/CMP-6, terdapat 3 (tiga) hal utama yang menjadi fokus perhatian kehutanan Indonesia, yaitu REDD+ di bawah AWG-LCA, Forest in Exhaustion in A/R CDM di bawah SBSTA, dan LULUCF di bawah AWG-KP.

Perjalanan negosiasi internasional bidang perubahan iklim berjalan sangat lambat bahkan hingga menjelang penutupan acara pun belum nampak kemajuan yang berarti. Hal ini disebabkan oleh bersikukuhnya pandangan beberapa negara untuk mempertahankan posisi negaranya masing-masing, khususnya Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia. Namun demikian, di penghujung penutupan acara, pada akhirnya disepakati hasil perundingan yang dinamakan "Cancun Agreement".



Lebih lanjut, pada UNFCCC COP-16/CMP-6 ini Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan juga menghadiri penyelenggaraan berbagai side-event dalam rangka memperluas hubungan kerja dan menambah wawasan delegasi.

Selanjutnya dokumen laporan lengkap Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan pada UNFCCC COP-16/CMP-6 ini akan menjelaskan latar belakang penyelenggaraan, kegiatan harian delegasi hingga capaian pelaksanaan tugas Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan. Diharapkan dari tersusunnya laporan ini dapat dipergunakan dalam menentukan langkah kedepan dari perjalanan perundingan dan implementasi program bidang perubahan iklim terkait dengan kehutanan Indonesia.

Pada akhirnya, anggota Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan pada UNFCCC COP-16/CMP-6 mengucapkan terima kasih atas dukungan dan kepercayaan yang telah diberikan serta memohon maaf apabila masih terdapat kekurangan di dalam penyusunan laporan ini.

Co-Ketua Delegasi  
SAM Bid. Lingkungan dan Perubahan Iklim,

■ **Dr. Ir. Yetti Rusli, M.Sc.**

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## Pendahuluan

Pada UNFCCC COP-16 di Cancun, Mexico tanggal 29 November s.d. 10 Desember 2010, Kementerian Kehutanan menugaskan delegasi sebagai berikut sesuai jadwal masing-masing sebagai berikut:

1. **Dr. Tachrir Fathoni**, Kepala Badan Litbang Kehutanan (26 November - 5 Desember 2010).
2. **Dr. Yetti Rusli**, Staf Ahli Menteri Kehutanan Bidang Lingkungan dan Perubahan Iklim (2 - 10 Desember 2010).
3. **Dr. Nur Masripatin**, Kepala Pusat Standarisasi Lingkungan dan Perubahan Iklim (26 November - 10 Desember 2010).
4. **Dr. Agus Sarsito**, Kepala Pusat Kerjasama Luar Negeri (2 - 7 Desember 2010).
5. **Ir. Yuyu Rahayu, MSc.**, Direktur Inventarisasi dan Pemantauan Sumberdaya Hutan (3 - 10 Desember 2010).
6. **Dr. Teguh Rahardja**, Kepala Bagian Kerjasama Multilateral (29 November - 6 Desember 2010).
7. **Ristiano Pribadi, S.Hut., M.Tourism**, Kasi Evaluasi Rencana Kawasan Hutan (29 November - 10 Desember 2010).
8. **Ir. Laksmi Banowati, MSc.**, Koordinator UN-REDD (29 November - 10 Desember 2010).
9. **Ir. Usman, MSc.**, Project Coordinator ITTO (29 November - 10 Desember 2010).
10. **Dra. Yani Septiani, MSc.**, Project Coordinator ITTO (2 - 10 Desember 2010).

Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan didukung oleh delegasi dari DNPI yang berkaitan dengan bidang kehutanan yaitu:

1. **Dr. Doddy Sukadri**, DNPI



2. **Muh. Farid**, DNPI/ Conservation International Indonesia
3. **Iwan Wibisono**, DNPI/ WWF Indonesia

#### **A. Struktur Persidangan**

Secara garis besar, COP 16 diselenggarakan secara bersamaan dengan the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), the thirty-third sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), the fifteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP) and the thirteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA).

**COP 16 - Conference of the Parties**, badan tertinggi dari konvensi bertemu setiap satu tahun sekali untuk mereview kemajuan konvensi. Kata konferensi/conference disini bukan diartikan sebagai "meeting" tetapi lebih tepat sebagai "asosiasi" atau perkumpulan yang mengekspresikan jumlah frekuensi penyelenggaraan seperti "fourth session of the Conference of the Parties."

- **CMP 6 - Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**, adalah
- pertemuan yang beranggotakan parties/negara yang tergabung dalam Kyoto Protocol. Sesi COP dan CMP
- diselenggarakan bersamaan dalam rangka menekan biaya dan
- meningkatkan koordinasi antara konvensi dan protokol.





**SBI 33 - Subsidiary Body for Implementation**, memberikan rekomendasi terhadap isu kebijakan dan implementasi dari COP dan jika diperlukan juga untuk badan yang lainnya.

**SBSTA 33 - Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**, merupakan penghubung antara informasi dan penilaian/assessment yang dilaksanakan oleh kelompok ahli (seperti IPCC) dan COP, yang terfokus pada kebijakan pengaturan.

**AWG-KP 15 - Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol**, dibentuk oleh parties pada tahun 2005 di Montreal untuk





mempertimbangkan komitmen lebih lanjut dari negara industri di bawah Kyoto Protocol setelah periode 2012. Sebagaimana pada COP 15 di Kopenhagen, CMP meminta AWG-KP untuk memberikan hasil kerjanya untuk diadopsi pada CMP 6 di Cancun.

**AWG-LCA 13 - Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention**, dibentuk di Bali pada tahun 2007 untuk melaksanakan negosiasi dalam rangka memperkuat perjanjian internasional bidang perubahan iklim. Dalam COP 15 di Kopenhagen, COP memperpanjang mandat AWG-LCA untuk melanjutkan kerjanya dan diharapkan dapat menyajikan hasilnya pada COP 16 untuk diadopsi.

## **B. Jadwal dan Agenda**

Berikut disampaikan agenda dan hal-hal yang akan dibahas dari masing-masing jalur) dari masing-masing badan/ body dan working group yang diselenggarakan selama COP-16:

- **COP 16 - Conference of the Parties & CMP 6 - Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.**

1. Sidang COP dimulai dengan acara pembukaan yang diselenggarakan pada hari Senin pagi tanggal 29 November 2010 yang dilanjutkan oleh Presiden COP-15 untuk pemilihan Ms. Patricia Espinosa, Menteri Luar Negeri Mexico, sebagai Presiden COP 16 yang bekerja dan berkolaborasi dengan AWG-KP, AWG-LCA, Subsidiary Bodies dan komunitas internasional secara keseluruhan.







2. Pembukaan AWG-KP dan AWG-LCA dilaksanakan pada hari Senin sore tanggal 29 November 2010.
3. Pembukaan SBI dan SBSTA dilaksanakan pada hari Selasa tanggal 30 November 2010.
4. COP dan CMP bersidang secara pleno pada tanggal 1 Desember 2010 untuk membahas agenda yang tidak masuk dalam SBI dan SBSTA serta pekerjaan lainnya. Sidang tambahan diselenggarakan kemudian jika masih dibutuhkan.
5. SBI dan SBSTA menutup sidang pada hari Sabtu 4 Desember 2010 dan menyerahkan hasil kerjanya kepada COP dan CMP.
6. Dalam kaitan dengan AWG-KP dan AWG-LCA, Presiden COP dan Chair masing-masing workinggroup terus memantau dan melaporkannya kepada parties. Laporan disampaikan pada sidang COP dan CMP, dan memastikan transparansi terus dijalankan.
7. Pembukaan diselenggarakan pada Selasa sore tanggal 7 Desember 2010 yang juga mendengarkan pernyataan dari Sekjen PBB, pernyataan groups, dan negara.
8. COP dan CMP menyelenggarakan sidang bersama (joint meeting) pada 8-9 Desember 2010 untuk mendengarkan pernyataan nasional dari para menteri atau para ketua delegasi dengan batasan waktu penyampaian selama 3 menit. Lebih lanjut pada hari Jumat pagi tanggal 10 Desember 2010, COP dan CMP kembali bersidang untuk mendengarkan pernyataan dari observers.
9. Pertemuan high-level segment ditutup pada Jumat sore tanggal 10 Desember 2010.



- **Agenda SBI 33 - Subsidiary Body for Implementation SBSTA 33 - Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**
  1. Opening of the session.
  2. Organizational matters:
    - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
    - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
    - (c) Election of officers other than the Chair;
    - (d) Election of replacement officers.
  3. National communications and greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention:
    - (a) Reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention for the period 1990-2007 and the period 1990-2008;
    - (b) Status of submission and review of fifth national communications;
    - (c) Date of submission of sixth national communications;
    - (d) Further implementation of Article 12, paragraph 5, of the Convention.
  4. National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention:
    - (a) Work of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
    - (b) Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
    - (c) Further implementation of Article 12, paragraph 5, of the Convention;
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- (d) Provision of financial and technical support.
- 5. Financial mechanism of the Convention:
  - (a) Fourth review of the financial mechanism;
  - (b) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility;
  - (c) Assessment of the Special Climate Change Fund;
  - (d) Least Developed Countries Fund.
- 6. Article 6 of the Convention.
- 7. Matters relating to Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention:
  - (a) Progress on the implementation of decision 1/CP.10;
  - (b) Matters relating to the least developed countries.
- 8. Development and transfer of technologies.
- 9. Capacity-building under the Convention.
- 10. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
- 11. Matters relating to Article 3, paragraph 14, of the Kyoto Protocol.
- 12. Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol.
- 13. Annual compilation and accounting reports for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol for 2009 and 2010. ■
- 14. Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol in respect of procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance. ■



15. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.
16. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Audited financial statements for the biennium 2008-2009;
  - (b) Budget performance for the biennium 2010-2011;
  - (c) Continuing review of the functions and operations of the secretariat;
  - (d) Privileges and immunities for individuals serving on constituted bodies established under the Kyoto Protocol.
17. Other matters.
18. Report on the session.

• **Agenda SBSTA 33 - Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**

1. Opening of the session.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
  - (c) Election of officers other than the Chair;
  - (d) Election of replacement officers.
- 3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
- 4. Development and transfer of technologies.
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5. Research and systematic observation.
6. Methodological issues under the Convention:
  - (a) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport;
  - (b) Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (c) Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (d) Greenhouse gas data interface.
7. Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol:
  - (a) Carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities;
  - (b) Standardized baselines under the clean development mechanism;
  - (c) Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities;
  - (d) Common metrics to calculate the CO<sub>2</sub> equivalence of greenhouse gases;
  - (e) Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by



parties included in Annex I to the Convention that are also Parties to the Kyoto Protocol under Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Kyoto Protocol.

8. Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation of climate change.
9. Matters relating to Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol.
10. Other matters.
11. Report on the session.

• **Agenda AWG-KP 15 - Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol**

1. Opening of the session.

Sidang AWG-KP ke-15 dibuka oleh Chair pada hari Senin tanggal 29 November 2010 bertempat di Hotel Moon Palace, Cancun.

2. Organizational matters:

- (a) Adoption of the agenda;

Agenda kerja AWG-KP mengacu pada FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/15.

- (b) Organization of the work of the session.

- Sebagaimana AWG-KP 11, disetujui untuk melanjutkan kerjanya yang memfokuskan pada skala penurunan emisi yang dicapai oleh Annex I Parties secara aggregate dan kontribusi Annex I Parties, baik secara individual atau gabungan, konsisten dengan Article 4 Kyoto Protocol. Kemudian juga untuk





melanjutkan kerjanya membahas isu lain yang muncul dari implementasi program kerja dalam kaitannya dengan Kyoto Protocol.

- AWG-KP meminta Chair untuk membuat proposal tentang penjadwalkan terhadap isu diatas.
- Chair AWG-KP telah membuat scenario note untuk sesi ke-15 sebagaimana tertuang dalam FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/16.
- AWG-KP akan bertemu dalam sidang pleno pada hari Senin 29 November 2010. Chair akan meminta pernyataan-pernyataan (statements) atas nama kelompok Parties. Delegasi diminta menyiapkan hardcopy untuk membantu pekerjaan interpreter, dan dipersilahkan untuk menggandakan untuk distribusi.
- SBI 13 merekomendasikan kepada sekretariat untuk tidak menyelenggarakan lebih dari 2 sidang pleno dan atau sidang contact group dengan total (termasuk sidang informal) 6 sidang jika memungkinkan. Lebih lanjut direkomendasikan, dalam menyusun jadwal sidang, untuk sebisa mungkin mempertimbangkan kendala/hambatan delegasi dan menghindari terjadinya clash pada isu yang serupa.
- SBI 13 juga merekomendasikan bahwa seluruh sidang berakhir pada pukul 18.00, dengan pertimbangan memberikan parties dan kelompok regional waktu yang cukup dalam menyiapkan pertemuan harian, namun demikian jika masih dibutuhkan bisa dilanjutkan dengan tambahan 2 atau 3 jam.



### 3. Consideration of further commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.

- Pada AWG-KP 14, Chair menyampaikan proposal untuk memfasilitasi persiapan negosiasi sebagaimana tertuang dalam dokumen FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/CRP.3, untuk dipergunakan sebagai basis dalam negosiasi.
- AWG-KP menyetujui dokumen sebagai pertimbangan dalam AWG-KP 15 sebagaimana tertuang dalam FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/17.
- Parties diminta pandangannya dan menyampaikannya kepada sekretariat sebelum 31 Oktober 2010. Pandangan parties telah dikompilasi dalam dokumen lainnya (miscellaneous).
- Scenario yang disiapkan Chair berisikan usulan dalam pencapaian outcome yang akan disampaikan pada sidang CMP 6 untuk diadopsi.
- AWG-KP akan diundang untuk berbagai pertimbangan dengan dasar scenario note yang disiapkan Chair.

### 4. Other matters.

### 5. Report on the session.

- • Draft laporan kerja sesi 15 akan disiapkan untuk kemudian diadopsi oleh AWG-KP pada akhir sesi.
- • AWG-KP diminta untuk mengadopsi draft laporan dan mengotorisasi rapporteur untuk menyelesaikan laporan dengan bimbingan Chair dan bantuan sekretariat.
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- **Agenda AWG-LCA 13 - Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention**
  1. Opening of the session.

Sidang AWG-LCA ke-13 dibuka oleh Chair pada hari Senin tanggal 29 November 2010 bertempat di Hotel Moon Palace, Cancun.
  2. Organizational matters:
    - (a) Adoption of the agenda;

Agenda kerja AWG-KP mengacu pada FCCC/AWG-LCA/2010/16.





(b) Organization of the work of the session.

- Chair AWG-LCA telah menyiapkan scenario note untuk sesi 13 AWG-LCA sebagaimana tertuang dalam FCCC/AWG/LCA/2010/17 dan meminta delegasi menanggapi.
- AWG-LCA akan bertemu dalam sidang pleno pembukaan pada hari Senin 29 November 2010. Chair AWG-LCA telah menyatakan sarannya dalam scenario note bahwa AWG-LCA dapat segera bekerja pada hari Senin juga. Untuk itu, Chair meminta delegasi yang mewakili kelompok saja yang memberikan sambutan pembukaan secara singkat.
- Parties diminta untuk mengacu pada gambaran umum sesi yang telah ditampilkan dalam website UNFCCC dan pada dokumen Program Harian untuk jadwal kerja detil terkini AWG-LCA.
- SBI 13 merekomendasikan kepada sekretariat untuk tidak menyelenggarakan lebih dari 2 sidang pleno dan atau sidang contact group dengan total (termasuk sidang informal) 6 sidang jika memungkinkan. Lebih lanjut direkomendasikan, dalam menyusun jadwal sidang, untuk sebisa mungkin mempertimbangkan kendala/hambatan delegasi dan menghindari terjadinya clash pada isu yang serupa.
- SBI 13 juga merekomendasikan bahwa seluruh sidang berakhir pada pukul 18.00, dengan pertimbangan memberikan parties dan kelompok regional waktu yang cukup dalam menyiapkan pertemuan harian,





namun demikian jika masih dibutuhkan bisa dilanjutkan dengan tambahan 2 atau 3 jam.

- AWG-LCA diminta menyetujui organization of work untuk sesi 13 AWG-LCA ini.

3. Preparation of an outcome to be presented to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its sixteenth session to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012.

- AWG-LCA 12 membentuk drafting groups untuk negosiasi lebih lanjut dalam rangka mempersiapkan outcome yang akan disampaikan pada COP 16 untuk diadopsi. Teks negosiasi AWG-LCA dituangkan dalam FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/14. Lebih lanjut, draft teks dan note yang disiapkan fasilitator pada AWG-LCA 12 telah dikompilasi dalam dokumen FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/INF.1.
- AWG-LCA diminta untuk mengintensifkan upayanya untuk menyelesaikan berbagai isu dalam rangka mencapai kesepakatan outcome yang disampaikan pada COP-16 untuk kemudian diadopsi.

4. Other matters.

5. Report on the session.

- Draft laporan kerja sesi 16 akan disiapkan untuk kemudian diadopsi oleh AWG-LCA pada akhir sesi. ■
- AWG-LCA diminta untuk mengadopsi draft laporan dan mengotorisasi rapporteur untuk menyelesaikan laporan dengan bimbingan Chair dan bantuan sekretariat. ■



3. Preparation of an outcome to be presented to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its sixteenth session to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action now, up to and beyond 2012.
  - AWG-LCA 12 membentuk drafting groups untuk negosiasi lebih lanjut dalam rangka mempersiapkan outcome yang akan disampaikan pada COP 16 untuk diadopsi. Teks negosiasi AWG-LCA dituangkan dalam FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/14. Lebih lanjut, draft teks dan note yang disiapkan fasilitator pada AWG-LCA 12 telah dikompilasi dalam dokumen FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/INF.1.
  - AWG-LCA diminta untuk mengintensifkan upayanya untuk menyelesaikan berbagai isu dalam rangka mencapai kesepakatan outcome yang disampaikan pada COP-16 untuk kemudian diadopsi.
4. Other matters.
5. Report on the session.
  - Draft laporan kerja sesi 16 akan disiapkan untuk kemudian diadopsi oleh AWG-LCA pada akhir sesi.
  - AWG-LCA diminta untuk mengadopsi draft laporan dan mengotorisasi rapporteur untuk menyelesaikan laporan dengan bimbingan Chair dan bantuan sekretariat.





## Catatan Persidangan

Pada UNFCCC COP-16/ CMP-6 yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 29 November s.d. 10 Desember 2010 di Cancun, Meksiko ini, Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan berbagi tugas sesuai perkembangan jadwal sidang, untuk menghadiri pertemuan atau sidang UNFCCC dan pertemuan koordinasi kelompok G77+China. Berikut disampaikan catatan persidangan yang dihadiri oleh Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan:

### A. COP-16/CMP-6

#### 1. Pembukaan (Senin, 29 Nopember 2010)

- Ancaman dampak negative perubahan iklim merupakan hal yang nyata. Science dan teknologi untuk mengurangi dampak perubahan iklim telah tersedia, argumentasi tentang tingginya biaya pengurangan konsentrasi GHGs tidak rasional bila dibandingkan dengan resiko kerugian yang akan timbul bila tanpa melakukan pencegahan. Untuk penanganan perubahan iklim jalur multilateral adalah jalur yang paling dapat dipercaya, dan karenanya COP-16 harus menghasilkan keputusan untuk operasionalisasi Bali Action Plan (BAP) serta kelanjutan Kyoto Protocol (KP).
- Diharapkan "balanced-package" keluaran/keputusan Cancun baik antara BAP-KP maupun antar elemen dalam BAP, menuju "legally binding measures" pada COP-17 di Durban.



- Tentang proses, diyakini bahwa jalur multilateral merupakan jalur yang paling terpercaya untuk menghadapi tantangan perubahan iklim. Sebagian besar Parties juga mengharapkan agar negosiasi merupakan proses yang transparan, "country driven", inclusive dan pengambilan keputusan berdasar konsensus.
- Perlunya merujuk dan berkomitmen dalam tindak nyata mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim, dengan antara lain mengacu pada mekanisme Bali Action Plan.

## **2. Informal Stocktaking Plenary (Sabtu, 4 Desember 2010)**

- Presiden COP-16 menyampaikan bahwa secara umum ada "good progress" di Subsidiary Bodies, sedangkan di Ad hoc Working Groups berlangsung "active process". Selanjutnya disampaikan bahwa ada proses penunjang yaitu konsultasi yang diinisiasi oleh Mexico sebagai Presidensi COP-16, namun diyakinkan bahwa konsultasi tersebut berlangsung transparan, dilakukan dengan Pihak yang terkait dengan isu, dan tidak akan berinisiatif membuat "hidden text".
  - Diyakinkan pula bahwa dinner malam harinya hanya merupakan social event untuk menyambut kedatangan para menteri, sedangkan informal session baru dilakukan hari Minggu, 5 Desember 2010.
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- Presiden COP16 juga menyampaikan bahwa CRP2 untuk AWG-LCA telah diedarkan, yang merupakan revisi dari CRP1 yang diedarkan hari Senin kemarin. CRP2 akan
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dinegosiasikan minggu kedua, namun Parties diberi kesempatan memberikan pandangan umum.

- Wakil Groups menyampaikan pandangan, yang umumnya bahwa CRP2 akan dibahas dalam koordinasi groups terlebih dahulu. Selanjutnya banyak negara juga menyampaikan pandangannya, termasuk Indonesia. Secara umum parties menyambut baik CRP2, namun juga menyampaikan pandangan khas group masing-masing. Yang menonjol adalah tentang perlunya "balance package", dan perlunya 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment of Kyoto Protocol dengan beberapa menuntut agar lebih ambisius dengan target penurunan 1.5<sup>o</sup> C.
- Indonesia menekankan pentingnya Cancun Output mengacu ke Bali Action Plan secara utuh, terintegrasi, koheren, dan seimbang antar semua building bloks, baik di level visi maupun langkah-langkah untuk mewujudkannya.
- Semula Presiden COP16 mengusulkan untuk dilakukannya konsultasi dengan koordinasi oleh Presidensi Mexico, namun atas penolakan Grenada maka konsultasi selanjutnya akan dilakukan di Contact Group dengan partisipasi Presidensi Mexico.
- Cina mengingatkan bahwa sesi ini bersifat informal dan tidak dapat mengambil keputusan, sehingga pimpinan Sidang tidak lagi mengetuk palu pengambilan keputusan.



## **B. Sidang CMP: Informal consultations**

### **1. The Adaptation Fund:**

- The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol memutuskan untuk melaksanakan, pada pertemuan keenamnya, pengkajian terhadap seluruh aspek yang terkait dengan Dana Adaptasi (Adaptation Fund), termasuk pengaturan institusional (institutional arrangements) dalam kerangka review efektivitas dan kecukupan dana dalam kelembagaan Dana Adaptasi.
- Dalam pertemuan keenamnya, CMP memutuskan untuk menunjuk Global Environment Facility (GEF) untuk membantu sekretariat dalam memberi pelayanan kepada Badan Dana Adaptasi (Adaptation Fund Board), termasuk pengaturan tata institusional (institutional arrangements) dengan Bank Dunia. Selain itu, CMP meminta Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) untuk melakukan penilaian, dengan tujuan untuk menilai efektivitas dan kecukupan dana adaptasi serta untuk penilaian terhadap institusi, sehingga CMP pada pertemuan keenamnya dapat mengambil keputusan yang tepat.
- • Dalam mekanisme pengaturan institusi (institutional arrangements), GEF bertindak sebagai Sekretariat Interim dan Bank Dunia sebagai Interim Trustees.
- • Saat ini Dana Adaptasi belum beroperasi secara penuh. Dalam sidang ini, review terhadap intitutional
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arrangements dibahas secara mendalam, dan belum tuntas, sehingga peserta sidang memutuskan untuk melanjutkan pembahasannya pada sidang Sabtu, 4 Desember 2010.

- Dalam sidang terlontar isu dana amanah (trust fund) dalam mekanisme dana adaptasi. Untuk Indonesia, ide dana amanah tampaknya terbentur pada aturan, karena belum ada peraturan perundang-undangan kita yang mengatur tentang dana amanah.

## 2. LULUCF:

- Pertemuan ini sifatnya informal untuk memahami lebih jauh berbagai isu terkait LULUCF dalam negosiasi AWG-KP. Pertemuan ini dipimpin India dan dibantu oleh Brazil sebagai focal point G-77+China untuk negosiasi LULUCF.
- Perlu dicatat bahwa LULUCF merupakan urusan Annex-1 countries, namun negara-negara Non-Annex-1 perlu mengawalinya agar kegiatan-kegiatan LULUCF tidak dijadikan peluang bagi Annex-1 untuk mengurangi target reduksi emisinya.
- LULUCF pada hakekatnya berkaitan dengan masalah isu hitung menghitung emisi dari negara maju yang bisa dikredit sehingga tidak dianggap sebagai sumber emisi. Beberapa isu penting dalam LULUCF adalah penentuan Reference level, Harvested Wood Product, Natural Disturbance, dan Force Majeur.



- Akan dibentuk Expert Review Team (ERT) yang akan menilai perhitungan emisi ini agar konsisten dan transparan, ERT terdiri dari wakil-wakil negara maju dan negara berkembang. Review oleh ERT dilakukan secara reguler setiap dua tahun sekali.

### **C. Pembukaan Sidang SBSTA-33:**

- Pada sesi-33 agenda SBSTA mencakup 6 topik yaitu : (1) Nairobi Work Program tentang dampak, kerentanan dan adaptasi perubahan iklim, (2) Transfer dan pengembangan teknologi, (3) Riset dan observasi sistematis, (4) Isu terkait Article 2.3 Kp, (5) Metodologi di bawah UNFCCC, (6) Metodologi di bawah KP.
- Sebagian besar Parties menginginkan bahwa semua agenda items dapat mencapai kemajuan. Negara berkembang umumnya menekankan pentingnya mengembangkan "Nairobi Work Programme", "global observing system", peningkatan kapasitas dan transfer teknologi, standardisasi baseline dalam CDM, aksi adaptasi.
- Beberapa negara pulau kecil menambahkan penekanan pentingnya analisis ekonomi terkait batas maksimum kenaikan temperature 1,5°C.
- Negara maju sependapat dan menekankan pentingnya peningkatan kapasitas, penggunaan "common matrix" dalam inventarisasi GHGs, Standardisasi baseline dalam CDM, kerjasama dalam riset dan observasi systematic.
- • Tidak seperti pada sesi-sesi sebelumnya, SBSTA-33 tidak membahas REDD+ karena belum ada mandat baru dari COP-15 di Copenhagen.
- • Terdapat agenda baru untuk kehutanan sejak SBSTA-32





- Terdapat agenda baru untuk kehutanan sejak SBSTA-32 yaitu "Forest Exhaustion in A/R CDM".
- Sidang ini membuka kesempatan kepada peserta sidang untuk memberi pandangannya terhadap isu-isu dan progres SBSTA. Sebagian besar peserta sidang menyatakan perlunya negara-negara yang tergabung dalam COP, termasuk negara Annex 1 menunjukkan komitmennya terhadap pengembangan metodologi dan transfer teknologi dalam mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim akibat dari





meningkatnya konsentrasi gas-gas rumah kaca di atmosfer, yang saat ini dampak negatifnya terlihat signifikan terhadap biosfer kehidupan manusia di seluruh dunia, misalnya dalam bentuk banjir besar, kekeringan, dan meningkatnya temperatur bumi, serta ada indikasi mencairnya/berkurangnya luasan permukaan es di kutub utara dan selatan. Isu-Isu lain yang mengemuka adalah afforestasi dan reforestasi, metodolgi, CDM (under Kyoto Protocol), REDD+, penangkapan (capture) dan penyimpanan (storage) karbon dioksida, standarisasi base line dalam mekanisme pembangunan ramah lingkungan (clean development mechanism), aspek ilmiah, teknikal dan sosio-ekonomi dari mitigasi perubahan iklim.

#### **D. SBSTA/ SBI Joint Contact Group on Development and Transfer of Technologies:**

- Sidang SBSTA/ SBI - Joint Contact Group on Development and Transfer of Technologies hanya sempat membahas laporan progres pelaksanaan Poznan Strategic Programs, yang dibuat oleh Global Environment Fund (GEF), yang antara lain struktur transfer teknologi mekanisme di bawah AWG-LCA, antara lain memperhatikan mekanisme yang kompetitif. Dalam konsultasi informal group ini, belum terjadi kesepahaman, baru sampai tahap memperhalus/kesesuaian kalimat/bahasa (text wording) dari draft text yang disusun oleh GEF tersebut.





## C. Sidang SBI

### 1. Standardized Baselines under the CDM

- Standarisasi baselines emisi gas rumah kaca (GRK) dalam mekanisme CDM sebaiknya dapat diterapkan secara luas dan mempunyai integritas lingkungan (environmental integrity) dengan memperhatikan kondisi spesifik nasional. Belum tercapai titik temu mengenai standar baselines (additionality & reductions of GHG emissions), yaitu apakah ditetapkan dalam skala proyek, nasional atau regional, serta pendekatan bottom up atau top down. Dengan adanya ketidaksepahaman di antara Parties ini, Uni Eropa mengajukan 3 paragraf baru yang pada intinya mengakomodasi perbedaan tersebut.

### 2. Contact Group tentang CP under the convention

- Membahas draft text decision CP 16 Capacity building under the convention.
- Dimulai dengan membahas langsung para 12,13,14 dan 15. Terjadi debat alot dari Jepang, Amerika, EU, G77, Tanzania dan Liberia untuk mengamandemen para 12 terkait financial mechanism melalui Global environment Facility.
- Pembahasan alot juga terjadi pada saat pembahasan text selanjutnya sehingga terjadi dead lock. Tanzania dan Liberia menyatakan frustrasi membahas isu ini karena selalu tidak terjadi kesepakatan.



- Selanjutnya fasilitator menyatakan pembahasan daft akan dibawa ke SBI tahun depan bulan Juni di Jerman.

### **3. SBSTA Informal Consultation**

#### **1. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.**

- Sidang ini lebih memfokuskan pada adaptasi perubahan iklim dengan melibatkan secara luas organisasi, stakeholders, khususnya dari negara-negara sedang berkembang, termasuk negara-negara belum berkembang dan negara kepulauan kecil, dan dari komunitas dan group masyarakat yang rentan untuk mengkatalisis target yang telah dicannangkan dalam memenuhi keperluan adaptasi perubahan iklim. Tampaknya draft teks yang diajukan dalam sidang ini mempunyai peluang yang besar untuk segera diadopsi pada high level meeting secara legally binding, paling tidak pada COP 17 di Durban, Afrika Selatan tahun depan.

#### **2. Forest in exhaustion**

- Pada Informal Consultation on Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol for Implications of the inclusion of reforestation of lands with forest in exhaustion as afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activities (SBSTA 33 agenda item 7(c), Chair mengajukan draft keputusan SBSTA untuk





(i) mengundang submisi para Pihak, (ii) meminta Sekretariat menyelenggarakan Workshop, dan (iii) membahas lebih lanjut di SBSTA-35. Banyak Negara yang meminta klarifikasi tentang konsep "forest in exhaustion" ini, yang menunjukkan perlunya proses 1-3 di atas. Namun demikian banyak pula Negara yang mempertanyakan: (i) apakah layak membahas satu isu ini saja dalam Workshop yang tentunya memerlukan biaya besar, (ii) apakah layak menyelenggarakan proses pembahasan tersebut ketika periode-1 komitmen KP akan segera berakhir. Akhirnya disepakati untuk menyetujui langkah 1 yaitu mengundang submisi dengan batas waktu akhir Maret 2011, dan membahasnya pada SBSTA-35, mengingat SBSTA-34 akan membahas CDM secara keseluruhan.

### 3. Baselines under CDM

- Berkenaan dengan sidang Methodological issues under the Kyoto Protocol of Standardized baselines under the clean development mechanism (CDM) (SBSTA 33 agenda item 7 (b), sebagian besar Parties sepakat bahwa standarisasi baseline emisi gas rumah kaca (GRK) dalam mekanisme CDM sebaiknya dapat diterapkan secara luas dan mempunyai integritas lingkungan (environmental integrity) dengan memperhatikan kondisi spesifik nasional. Dalam sidang ini sebagian besar Parties masih belum mencapai titik temu mengenai standar baselines, malah muncul tambahan kata baru, yang masih diminta untuk dibraket,



standardized baselines approaches. Draft teks ini masih banyak mengandung kata atau kalimat yang masih dibracket. Sidang pembahasan ini berlangsung dengan banyak interfensi, sehingga co-chair meminta suatu fleksibilitas delegasi untuk mencapai konsesus.

## **F. AWG-KP**

### **1. Pertemuan informal LULUCF:**

- Co-chair LULUCF menginformasikan bahwa text chair yang baru sudah dikeluarkan pada tanggal 29 November 2010.
- Dalam pertemuan informal meeting ini telah disampaikan beberapa perubahan dalam chair text yang baru yaitu menyetujui bahwa kategori “force majeure” harus didefinisikan dengan tujuan untuk mengeluarkan perhitungan emisinya.
- Kemudian adanya permintaan kepada Annex 1 untuk memasukkan informasi reference level dari forest manajemennya sesuai dengan pengaturan yang disepakati dalam lampiran 2.
- Selain itu dalam perhitungan reference level dalam forest manajemen, pilihan Capping telah dihilangkan.
- • Bentuk baru dari teks force majeure memberikan peluang kepada Annex 1 untuk mengeluarkannya dari perhitungan emisinya. Review ulang dari proposal annex 1 mengenai reference level memberikan peluang pengurangan perhitungan emisi.
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- Singapore mengajukan agar peatland menjadi salah satu pools karbon untuk diperhitungkan emisinya.

## 2. AWG-KP: Spin-off group on Chapter III

- Chapter III membahas tentang Perdagangan emisi dan mekanisme berbasis project, yang didasarkan pada Articles 6, 12, dan 17 Kyoto Protocol dan decision 2/CMP.1, paragraph 1. Dalam sidang hari ini Parties mendiskusikan mekanisme pembangunan bersih (clean development mechanism), yang difokuskan pada penangkapan (capture) dan penyimpanan (storage) karbon dioksida.
- Paragraf yang dibahas secara intensif adalah paragraf 12, yang masih banyak mengandung braket, yaitu banyak kata atau phrases yang masih dibraket (menandakan masih terbuka untuk dinegosiasikan. Parties mengajukan satu proposal baru sebagai alternatif/opsi paragraf tersebut. Dalam sidang ini belum ada keputusan yang dibuat mengenai status paragraf tersebut.
- Selain paragraf tersebut di atas, Parties juga membahas aspek diskon faktor, yang diberikan dalam 2 opsi, yaitu opsi 1: paragraf 15, tidak ada keputusan yang diambil dari isu tersebut, dan opsi 2: paragraf 2, mengenai reduksi emisi tersertifikasi (certified emissions) hasil dari kegiatan proyek spesifik. Belum ada keputusan yang dibuat mengenai status paragraf ini.



- Dalam sidang juga terlontar isu mengenai pembangunan berkelanjutan (sustainable development), yang sebaiknya disesuaikan atau diterapkan sesuai karakteristik atau kondisi spesifik negara yang bersangkutan.
- Sidang ke-3 SBSTA-33 mensahkan sejumlah keputusan, termasuk tentang "forest in exhaustion", yaitu bahwa Parties diminta menyampaikan submisi sampai Maret 2011, untuk dibahas pasca SBSTA-35 yang akan berlangsung selama COP-17 di Durban, 2011. Kiranya submisi Indonesia perlu dipersiapkan sesuai COP-16 ini.

### **3. AWG-KP: Spin-off group on Chapter IV**

- Sidang Chapter IV (Green house gases, sectors and sources categories, common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, and other methodological issues) kali ini membahas mengenai gas-gas rumah kaca (green houses gases) baru, antara lain hidrofluorokarbon, perfluorokarbon. Eter fluorinated untuk periode komitmen ke-2 Kyoto Protocol, yang merupakan hasil studi Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- Dalam sidang ini tidak banyak/ sedikit intervensi dari Parties. Mungkin karena ini sifatnya masih baru dan baru akan dioperasionalkan pada periode ke-2 Kyoto Protocol. Menurut DNPI pun bagi kita ini tidak menjadi masalah, malahan memberi peluang baru dalam mekanisme perdagangan karbon secara luas.





## G. AWG-LCA

### 1. Drafting Group on Enhanced action on mitigation

- Sesuai guidance Chair AWG-LCA, Co-Facilitators (New Zealand dan Tanzania) mengajak parties untuk focus pada pembahasan mitigasi oleh Negara maju dan mitigasi oleh Negara berkembang yang masih banyak mengandung "outstanding issues". Sedangkan untuk elemen mitigasi lainnya termasuk REDD+ diagendakan waktu berikutnya mengingat kemajuan yang telah dicapai. Negosiasi REDD+ dan isu lainnya diharapkan focus pada "cross-cutting issues".
- New Zealand sebagai Co-facilitator of Drafting Group on Mitigation menyampaikan bahwa dalam Possible Element of the Outcome (doc. CRP.1), bab IIIA tentang NAMAs negara maju dan IIIB tentang NAMAs negara berkembang belum diuraikan sebagaimana bab-bab lain.
- Dalam pertemuan kedua Drafting Group Mitigasi, Mexico menyampakan upaya konsultasi bilateral dengan negara/Kelompok negara untuk mencari solusi terhadap "outstanding issues" terkait mitigasi negara maju dan mitigasi negara berkembang. Atas konsultasi bilateral oleh Mexico sebagian besar negara berkembang menegaskan bahwa proses negosiasi harus tetap melalui jalur multi-lateral, sebaliknya negara maju menyambut positif atas prakarsa Mexico tersebut.



- Co-Facilitators menyampaikan “non-paper” tentang mitigasi oleh negara maju (NAMAc, Item 1 b i) dan mitigasi oleh negara berkembang (NAMAs, Item 1 b ii), dengan penjelasan bahwa karena kompleksnya hasil konsultasi di koridor, non-paper baru dapat disiapkan dalam bentuk bullet points.
- Tanggapan terhadap “Non-paper” tersebut beragam. Sebagian besar negara berkembang menginginkan bahwa Item 1 b i dan 1 b ii akan menjadi bagian integral “Cancun Outcomes”; pentingnya keseimbangan antara komitmen dari Parties dan non-Parties KP (antara negara maju selain USA dengan USA), pentingnya pembedaan antara MRV mitigasi oleh negara maju dan MRV mitigasi oleh negara berkembang, pentingnya mempertegas persyaratan MRV mitigasi oleh negara maju.
- Negara maju menanggapi positif “non-paper” dimaksud, namun dengan sejumlah catatan termasuk pada MRV mitigasi oleh negara berkembang, perlunya registry untuk me-record informasi aksi mitigasi.
- Masih sangat besar perbedaan keinginan negara berkembang dan negara maju, antara lain tentang pentingnya komitmen periode ke-2 Kyoto Protokol, dan MRV untuk NAMAs. Berbagai istilah juga dipertanyakan, seperti mitigation mechanism, dan mekanisme review multilateral.
- Co-facilitators membagikan non-paper kedua tentang





- Co-facilitators membagikan non-paper kedua tentang NAMA negara maju (BAP 1.b.(i) dan NAMA negara berkembang (BAP 1.b (ii)). Non-paper ini melengkapi non-paper yang dibagikan pada tanggal 1 Desember 2010.
- Berbagai komentar disampaikan oleh negara-negara, antara lain mengeluhkan kurang seimbangya teks. Dalam hal ini co-facilitator mengingatkan agar keseimbangan jangan dilihat dari jumlah kata dalam teks.
- Kedua non-paper tersebut disampaikan kepada Chair of AWG-LCA sebagai dasar penyiapan reviset Chair's Proposal.
- Sidang membahas tentang struktur general framework on cooperative sectoral approaches and sector specific actions, in order to enhance implementation of Article 4, paragraph 1 (c), of the Convention. Beberapa party (negara) menyarankan untuk membahas general framework dahulu sebelum masuk ke diskusi sector specific action.
- Ada 3 elemen yang akan didiskusikan berikutnya secara lebih specific yaitu agriculture, international aviation bunker fuels, hydrofluorocarbons (hfc). Diskusi panjang terjadi diantaranya untuk meminta clarifikasi mengenai struktur general framework ini. Pada sesi ini Fasiliator hanya mengumpulkan atau menampung view (pandangan) tapi belum mempresentasikan option.



- Selanjutnya dibahas text Tianjin article 4 tentang cooperation sectoral approach and sector-specific action para 54. Sementara para 55 dan 56 harus didiskusikan pada AWG-KP.
- Fasilitator mengumumkan bahwa telah ada draft text group. Namun demikian, setelah dimulainya sidang, sebagian besar delegasi party belum menerima dokumen dimaksud sehingga menuai protes karena party kesulitan untuk mempelajarinya dalam waktu singkat.
- Delegasi Venezuela, Grenada, Peru, Etopia, Australia, PNG, Brazil dan EU menyampaikan perlunya prosedur dan mekanisme negosiasi yang jelas.
- Delegasi Grenada dan Bolivia menyampaikan bahwa aspirasi negaranya belum tercakup dalam draft text yang baru, sehingga akan menolaknya.
- Lebih lanjut Bolivia mempertegas bahwa tidak ada pihak manapun yang berhak untuk mengeliminir pernyataan party dan harus diakomodir.
- Delegasi Grenada juga menyampaikan bahwa G77+China tidak memiliki posisi untuk para 1b(v) BAP.
- Menjelang perempat akhir waktu pertemuan beberapa delegasi menyampaikan bahwa negosiasi harus terus berjalan, terutama dengan membahas substansi draft text yang baru dikeluarkan.
- → **NAMAs by developed countries.** Pertemuan mengumpulkan pandangan tentang komitmen Negara





maju terhadap draft teks yang terdiri dari 10 paragraph (a-j). masih terdapat beberapa opsi terkait dengan artikel a. apakah Negara maju dalam penurunan emisinya berupa target atau komitmen, selain itu pada artikel b. informasi komitmen tersebut akan dilampirkan dalam annex atau information paper. Artikel c, masih cukup signifikan perbedaan opsi/ pandangannya terkait dengan penurunan emisi oleh Negara maju tersebut hanya sebagai bentuk keinginan (level terendah), atau sudah menetapkan target penurunan emisinya dalam bentuk persentase (level tengah) serta Negara maju berkomitmen terhadap implementasinya (level komitmen yang tertinggi). Sedangkan pada artikel e. terkait dengan review dan pelaporan masih terdapat perbedaan pandangan mengenai prosedur review dan pelaporannya. Pada artikel (j) terkait dengan NatCom terdapat 2 opsi melalui multilateral proses atau melalui compliance process.

- **NAMAs by developing countries.** Pertemuan ini adalah mengumpulkan pandangan dari negara terhadap Draft teks yang terdiri dari a-n ( 14 paragraph). Masih terdapat beberapa opsi (pilihan paragraph) terkait dengan article (c) isu masalah submisi informasi, apakah akan dicantumkan dalam annex, information paper, registry atau national communication; artikel (e) National Communication akan tergantung dari emission level, karakteristik dari kegiatan atau berdasarkan grouping dalam konvensi, artikel j dan k tentang MRV baik di Negara maju maupun berkembang,



dan article (n) perlunya dalam national communication atau biennial submission perlu melalui proses international consultation. Posisi Indonesia dalam hal ini adalah mempertanyakan tentang masalah registry dan recognisi terkait dengan NAMAs.

## **2. Drafting group on a shared vision for long-term cooperative**

- Sebagian besar parties sependapat mengenai pencantuman target angka (numerical) dalam draft text walaupun tidak spesifik delegasi negara yang tergabung dalam kelompok AOSIS serta sebagian besar sependapat bahwa draft text juga disusun dalam format ringkas.
- Terjadi perbedaan pandangan terhadap target negosiasi draft text, beberapa delegasi menginginkan agar draft text bisa disepakati menjadi Legally Binding Instrument dalam kesempatan di Cancun ini, namun hal ini tidak disetujui oleh delegasi USA. Delegasi USA berpendapat bahwa target yang ditentukan dan ingin dicapai harus menyesuaikan dengan waktu negosiasi yang tersisa tinggal 7 hari lagi. Delegasi Indonesia menyampaikan pentingnya party driven dan acuan BAP dalam penyusunan draft text.
- → Dalam pertemuan selanjutnya, intervensi pertama dilakukan oleh delegasi Filipina atas nama kelompok G77+China. Disampaikan bahwa kelompok G77+China mengacu pada Tianjin Text untuk dijadikan sebagai dokumen negosiasi pada drafting group shared vision ini.
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- Secara garis besar pandangan umum delegasi party berkisar terkait dengan pencantuman target “numerical” dan target yang jelas secara waktunya.
- Hal ini lebih dipertegas lagi oleh delegasi Bolivia yang menginginkan diakomodirnya isu human right+indigineous people, mother nature, dan target 1,5<sup>o</sup> celcius.
- Hal spesifik selanjutnya disampaikan oleh Islandia, yang menganggap dokumen CRP2 belum mengakomodir isu gender.

### **3. Drafting group enhanced action on mitigation (para. 1b(iii) of the Bali Action Plan) dikenal dengan REDD+**

- Pertemuan difokuskan pada penjaringan pandangan Parties terhadap sejumlah isu yang masih terdapat perbedaan tajam antar Parties, terutama dengan Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia. Hasil pertemuan akan menjadi bahan masukan Chair AWG-LCA yang akan menyiapkan text baru pada hari berikutnya (4 Desember). Isu yang dimintangan pandangan Parties antara lain : (a) Referensi ke “global goal”, (b) kaitan REDD+ dan NAMAs, (c) Monitoring-reporting safeguards, (d) National-sub national, (e) Scope, (f) pendanaan (market-non market), Isu Indigenous Peoples. ■
- Umumnya parties yang mendukung digunakannya chair teks menghendaki tidak ada perubahan yang major dalam teks baru yang akan dikeluarkan oleh chair. ■



- Parties juga pada umumnya mendukung pendekatan accounting di tingkat nasional, dan tetap memberi ruang untuk implementasi di tingkat sub nasional meski sebagian parties berpandangan bahwa hal tersebut sebagai aksi interim atau bersifat transisional.
- MRV safeguards, EU dan beberapa negara maju menginginkan MRV safeguards yang didukung oleh beberapa negara maju lainnya seperti Swiss. Namun ide penerapan MRV untuk safeguards ditolak oleh kelompok negara berkembang (Brazil, Malaysia, China, dll.)
- Driver of deforestation, EU meminta adanya komponen dalam teks yang membahas driver of deforestation tidak terbatas hanya pada supply side driver of deforestation tetapi juga "demand side" driver of deforestation atau international driver of deforestation.
- Mengingat keterbatasan waktu dan banyaknya Parties yang ingin menyampaikan intervensi maka Fasilitator meminta Parties untuk focus ke isu krusial masing-masing. Untuk ini Indonesia menyampaikan pandangan tentang :
  - (1) mendukung text Chair AWG-LCA sebagai basis untuk negosiasi (sebagian besar Parties mendukung Chair's text kecuali Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia karena Chair text dianggap tidak procedural);
  - (2) referensi terhadap global goal sebaiknya tidak di REDD+ tetapi di lingkup yang lebih besar (Shared Vision) (sama dg posisi Idn : India, Kelompok Africa),





- (2) referensi terhadap global goal sebaiknya tidak di REDD+ tetapi di lingkup yang lebih besar (Shared Vision) (sama dg posisi Idn : India, Kelompok Africa), berbeda dg posisi Idn (EU), (3) Scope REDD+ harus berpegang pada Bali Action Plan sama (India, Costarica, Guyana, China), berbeda (Saudi Arabia);
- (3) agar REDD+ tidak dikaitkan dengan NAMAs karena konsep dan hasil negosiasi tentang NAMA (mitigasi oleh negara maju dan negara berkembang) masih belum jelas, sama (sebagian besar negara berkembang), berbeda (negara maju);
- (4) mekanisme pendanaan REDD+ harus membuka ruang untuk result-based actions sehingga perlu kombinasi fund-market based sama : a.l. CfRN, India, China, Philippine, Malaysia, Costarica, Guyana, Chile, Peru, Australia/Umbrella Group), berbeda (sejumlah negara Africa, Saudi Arabia, Bolivia, Tuvalu, Brazil).

#### **4. Drafting group enhanced action on finance, technology and capacity building**

- Membahas draft text Enhanced Action on Capacity Building. Text yang sudah disepakati (clear and clean) hanya preamble 1 : reaffirming dan 2: Recalling (walupun ada ada sedikit amandemen dari USA pada bagian ini).
- Untuk item Acknowledging, Tanzania mengamandemen semua text menjadi ["Acknowledging also the need to build



upon and scale up the succesfull program to build capacity undertaken by various multilateral and bilateral agencies and the need to sustain those efforts”]. Selanjutnya Jepang menyarankan kalimat tersebut untuk di braket.

- Pada darft text keputusan atau Decides1.f, Burkina Paso menambahkan wording REDD+ and MRV menjadi “supporting capacity building needs identified in areas of mitigation, adaptation, technology development on REDD+ and MRV and access to financial resources”.
- Tanzania kembali menyarankan ada “bis decides” setelah text decides1 dan sebelum decides 2 dengan text sbb “Decides that technical panel on Capacity Building shall be established in a legally binding instrument to further develop modalities and procedure and enhanced action on CP in developing countries parties shall be provided [as annex II parties] through the operating entities [including the new fund] and through various bilateral, regional and multilateral channels.

## **B. Koordinasi G-77+CHINA**

### **1. Isu Umum**

- →Dalam salah satu pertemuan koordinasi G77+China, disebutkan bahwa Indonesia (diwakili oleh Focal Point Bpk Rahmat Witoelar) bersama dengan NZ (Menteri Lingkungan) memfasilitasi President COP-16 untuk konsultasi dibidang mitigasi, MRV dan “pledges” oleh negara maju.





- Masing-masing koordinator isu (a.l. finance : Philippines, mitigasi : Brazil, dll) menyampaikan bahwa perkembangan negosiasi sangat lamban dan masih terdapat perbedaan yang besar meski antar negara berkembang.
- Chair menghimbau agar G77+China dapat mempersempit perbedaan posisi dalam group sehingga posisi negosiasi sebagai group dapat kuat.
- Dalam kesempatan lain Chair G77+China menyampaikan isu transparency dan inclusiveness menanggapi kekhawatiran beberapa party terhadap ministerial level meeting yang difasilitasi oleh pemerintah Mexico.
- Lebih lanjut dinyatakan bahwa proses negosiasi hanya akan dilakukan pada 2 track, yaitu AWG-KP dan AWG-LCA sehingga seluruh party berhak mengikuti seluruh proses negosiasi yang akan dilaksanakan.
- Delegasi Palestina menyampaikan kesulitan dalam mengikuti negosiasi yang disebabkan oleh warna badge yang berbeda (baca: bukan party). Menyikapi situasi ini, seluruh party yang melakukan intervensi menyatakan dukungannya dan meminta UNFCCC memberikan perlakuan yang sama kepada Palestina. Chair G77+China, setelah meminta persetujuan forum, memutuskan untuk meminta UNFCCC Secretariat untuk memberi perlakuan kepada Palestina sesuai dengan ketentuan sistem PBB yang berlaku, serta meminta agar Palestina paling tidak diperlakukan sebagai observer seperti Vatican



## 2. Isu REDD+:

- Koordinasi dimaksudkan untuk membahas paragraph-paragraph yang masih belum dapat disepakati meski dalam lingkup G77+China terutama setelah Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia mengusulkan perubahan yang signifikan pada pertemuan Bonn Juni 2010.
- Pertemuan hanya dapat membahas sebagian paragraph tentang "safeguards", mengingat perbedaan yang tajam tentang isu "Indigenous People". Pertemuan akan dilanjutkan dengan mempertimbangkan hasil/arahan pertemuan AWG-LCA berikutnya.
- Pertemuan melanjutkan pembahasan sebelumnya tentang 'safeguards' yang menyangkut kepentingan "IPs"; biodiversity, dan Fase implementasi REDD+ termasuk di dalamnya isu "market-non market" dalam mekanisme REDD+.
- Sampai akhir pertemuan tidak dapat disepakati posisi bersama tentang ketiga hal ini karena Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia tidak bersedia merubah posisinya (Saudi Arabia : tidak mengakui/menerima IPs dan "biodiversity safeguards"; baik Bolivia maupun Saudi Arabia tidak menerima adanya "pasar" di REDD+).
- Posisi Indonesia untuk ketiga hal di atas masih tetap, tentang IPs berpegang pada konstitusi masing-masing negara dan mempertimbangkan kesepakatan internasional dimana negara yang bersangkutan





meratifikasi; safeguards tentang biodiversity dapat diterima, dan yang menyangkut Fase serta pasar-non pasar, Indonesia (dan kebanyakan negara lain) tetap berpegang pada posisi semula, implementasi REDD+ bertahap dengan membuka ruang bagi Parties untuk memilih antara market-non market sesuai tingkat kesiapan masing-masing.

### 3. Isu Mitigasi:

- Koordinator G77+China untuk Mitigasi (Brazil) mengajukan draft teks tentang NAMAs (BAP 1b(i) dan 1b(ii)). Negara-negara anggota menghargai upaya tersebut, namun yang dapat disepakati barulah bullet point, itu pun minus point tentang komitmen NAMA negara maju.
- Group ini juga membahas non-paper yang dibagikan oleh co-fasilitator Drafting group. Antara lain dipertanyakan bagaimana bisa sekaligus: (i) tetap memberlakukan Kyoto Protocol, (ii) membuat daftar komitmen negara-negara maju dalam kerangka LCA, dan (iii) mengharapkan kesepakatan periode kedua Kyoto Protocol. Daftar komitmen di LCA memang bersifat sementara, namun Dikhawatirkan akan membuat negara-negara maju merasa nyaman dan enggan menyepakati komitmen periode kedua Kyoto Protocol. Kekhawatiran kedua adalah adanya penghitungan ganda dengan adanya dua track tersebut.



## 2. Shared vision:

- Arab Saudi tidak mau mencantumkan angka (numbers) pada paragraph : "Hence, the increase in global average temperature should be limited (to well below...degree C above pre-industrial levels) through the stabilization of anthropogenic atmospheric GHG Concentration level (to well below ....ppmv ) resulting from the peaking and eventual reduction of global emmisiions (to arrive at .....percent below 1990 levels by 2050)".
- Dan paragraph: "Developed country parties taking the lead to reduce their emissions (below 1990 levels by ....percent by 2010 and.....percent by (2040)(2050)....."
- Disisi lain, perwakilan AOSIS tetap bersikukuh untuk tetap mencantumkan "angka" dalam text dan menyatakan apabila "angka" tersebut tidak muncul, maka lebih baik untuk tidak mengeluarkan text sama sekali.
- Pernyataan AOSIS tersebut didukung oleh perwakilan kelompok Afrika yang berkeinginan sama serta mengharapakan kejelasan akan apa yang akan dikerjakan kedepan dengan hasil yang nyata.
- Pembahasan tentang Shared Vision mengalami perbedaan pandangan prinsip yang tidak bisa disatukan yaitu tentang pencantuman numbers/angka. Dengan demikian, tidak ada posisi yang sama dalam hal Shared Vision di G77 & China, sehingga masing-masing negara dapat menyampaikan posisinya masing-masing.







- Dalam koordinasi pleno G77 & China, chairman menyampaikan mengenai pentingnya nilai dan aspek transparansi dalam negosiasi. Selanjutnya disampaikan bahwa chair AWGLCA telah melakukan pertemuan terbatas memenuhi undangan Presidency Mexico yang juga mengundang koordinator group dan delegasi tertentu, yang diharapkan masing-masing dapat melaporkannya kembali kepada kelompok atau delegasinya masing-masing.
- Disampaikan juga bahwa pada hari Sabtu 4 Desember 2010 akan dikeluarkan text baru oleh chair AWGLCA dan Malam harinya chair AWGLCA akan mengundang para menteri untuk membahas text baru ini untuk kemudian akan disampaikan hasilnya pada pertemuan hari Senin 5 Desember 2010.
- Menanggapi langkah yang akan diambil oleh chair AWGLCA ini, delegasi Nigeria kurang sependapat, mengingat level menteri adalah bukan level sebagai negotiator, namun sebatas sebagai pengarah saja. Namun demikian, delegasi Nigeria tetap mengakui hak chair AWGLCA untuk mengeluarkan text baru.
- Lebih lanjut delegasi Venezuela juga mengingatkan kepada forum agar insiden negosiasi yang terjadi di Copenhagen tidak terulang kembali. Delegasi Venezuela tetap percaya kepada presiden COP-16 untuk tetap menjaga transparansi.



## 5. LULUCF

Sampai dengan 8 Desember 2010, negosiasi LULUCF masih belum memperoleh kemajuan yang berarti, dan cenderung tidak akan banyak perubahan sampai dengan hari terakhir. Text negosiasi (Non Paper) yang dipersiapkan AWK-KP Chair berdasarkan masukan dari Parties (dokumen FCCC/KP/AWG/2010/CRP.4/Rev.2) dan telah mengalami revisi dua kali ternyata masih mengandung banyak brackets, bahkan catatan kaki (footnote) nyapun turut pula dibracket. Isu LULUCF yang menjadi fokus negosiasi kali ini (dan merupakan kelanjutan dari negosiasi sebelumnya) terfokus pada perhitungan emisi dari kegiatan forest management di negara A-1. Beberapa hal yang dapat dilaporkan adalah sbb:

- Kelompok G-77 + China tetap mengharapkan perhitungan emisi LULUCF yang terkait dengan Reference Level untuk periode komitmen kedua dilakukan dengan prinsip-prinsip transparansi, akuntabilitas, dan konsistensi. Kelompok G77+ China menganggap perlu untuk melakukan perhitungan-perhitungan kembali untuk menentukan Reference Level yang ditetapkan A-1 untuk forest management. Hal yang patut dicermati adalah dengan menggunakan data dan metoda perhitungan saat ini, maka masih terbuka peluang bagi A-1 untuk tetap melakukan pemanenan hutannya dan tidak dianggap sebagai sumber emisi sampai pada level tertentu di bawah RL. Hasil pengamatan dan analisa yang dilakukan Brazil dan PNG bahkan menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar RL





Untuk kegiatan forest management di negara A-1 masih berada di bawah angka nol (carbon neutral). Ini berarti bahwa kegiatan forest management di negara-negara A-1 belum dianggap sebagai sumber emisi, bahkan sebaliknya masih diperhitungkan sebagai carbon removal.

→ Penentuan RL yang dapat diterima NA-1 nampaknya akan dijadikan ukuran untuk menentukan posisi terhadap dua isu terkait lainnya, yaitu Harvested Wood Product (HWP) dan Force Majeure. PNG yang berjanji akan menyampaikan analisa perhitungannya sebelum akhir minggu ini, ternyata belum memaparkan hasilnya. Sementara analisa tersebut diharapkan dapat membantu Kelompok G77+China untuk mempertimbangkan apakah HWP dan Force Majeure layak diperhitungkan sebagai opsi reduksi emisi dari sektor LULUCF yang dapat dilakukan oleh negara-negara A-1.

→ Isu perhitungan emisi LULUCF yang rumit ini akan dibawa ke SBSTA untuk memperoleh petunjuk yang komprehensif dalam perhitungan emisi (debit dan kredit) yang diakibatkan kegiatan manusia (anthropogenic emission) terkait LULUCF. Khusus untuk HWP, NA-1 meminta analisa dan kajian yang transparan yang dilengkapi data emisi dari perhitungan karbon yang tersimpan dalam HWP, dengan metoda perhitungan yang disepakati oleh IPCC. Namun demikian permintaan kepada SBSTA inipun masih dibracket karena belum memperoleh kesepakatan dalam negosiasi kali ini, walaupun telah disepakati bahwa HWP





akan menjadi mandatory. Facilitator (Brazil dan Norway) membuka pertemuan pertama Spin-off meeting ini dengan permintaan dan harapan untuk segera menyelesaikan isu LULUCF yang sudah lebih dari satu setengah tahun dibahas namun belum selesai hingga sekarang, dan mengingatkan parties untuk segera menyelesaikannya sebagaimana telah disepakati di Tianjin dua bulan lalu.

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## Isu Penting Kehutanan

Secara umum seluruh isu yang dibahas atau dinegosiasikan pada acara UNFCCC COP-16 /CMP-6 secara tidak langsung berkaitan dengan kehutanan Indonesia. Namun demikian terdapat isu terpenting dan berkaitan langsung dengan kehutanan Indonesia, yaitu **REDD+**, **Forest Exhaustion in A/R CDM**, dan **LULUCF**.

### A. REDD+ di bawah AWG-LCA

#### 1. Dinamika negosiasi REDD+ dalam COP-16

Sejak COP-13 REDD+ masuk dalam 2 agenda yaitu SBSTA (aspek teknis-metodologis) dan AWG-LCA (aspek kebijakan). Namun pada COP-16 tidak ada pembahasan aspek metodologi karena tidak adanya mandat baru sehubungan dengan kegagalan COP-16 mencapai consensus tentang semua elemen BAP termasuk REDD+ . Pada COP-16 REDD+ tercakup dalam rancangan AWGLCA sebagai salah satu Cancun outcome.

Karena hasil negosiasi REDD+ sampai COP-15 dianggap sudah paling maju dan pending issues yang ada hanya bisa diselesaikan bila cross-cutting issues di agenda lain terpecahkan, maka pertemuan melalui drafting group hanya berlangsung 2 kali dan kemajuan REDD+ di Cancun kebanyakan dicapai melalui komunikasi informal dengan fasilitator REDD+ (Norway)/ Sekretariat UNFCCC dan negosiasi informal dengan Parties/Kelompok Parties. Dalam sidang negosiasi kelompok European Union atau Uni Eropa



justru mengusulkan adanya target global di REDD+. Hal ini ditolak oleh Indonesia dan banyak negara berkembang lainnya karena memberikan beban kepada negara-negara berkembang sementara negara maju masih enggan menyebutkan target kuantitatif penurunan emisinya pada periode komitmen kedua. Disisi lain negosiasi, dirasakan sangat perlu mencari solusi untuk menghadapi langkah Arab Saudi dan Bolivia yang mem-blok proses menuju disepakatinya mekanisme REDD+ dan negosiasi di semua elemen BAP.

Latar belakang blocking ini sangat berbeda antara Saudi Arabia dan Bolivia. Blocking Arab Saudi ditengarai karena adanya upaya blocking yang sama atas kepentingan Arab Saudi terhadap CCS di Response Measures dan CCS in CDM di dalam SBSTA, CMP, dan KP yang dilakukan oleh Brazil. Sementara untuk Bolivia, tampaknya alasan mereka lebih pada sisi ideologi yang dianut oleh negara tersebut, hal ini terefleksi dari gigihnya mereka mengangkat isu indigenous people dan penolakan terhadap market dan offset dalam REDD+ dan track negosiasi lainnya.

Upaya untuk menjembatani perbedaan ini sesungguhnya telah dilakukan dalam proses bilateral consultation yang dilakukan oleh secretariat UNFCCC dan G77, yang berulang kali meminta pemahaman kedua negara tersebut untuk mempertimbangkan posisi mereka agar REDD+ dapat mencapai progress yang signifikan. Di Tianjin Arab Saudi sudah mengirim sinyal kepada parties lainnya untuk





bernegosiasi dengan mengatakan bahwa komponen serta concerns mereka sebagai "soft bracket". Sementara Bolivia sendiri tidak cukup jelas apa yang menjadi motivasi utamanya. Ditengarai hal ini disebabkan oleh perubahan situasi politik domestik serta rendahnya kemampuan negara tersebut untuk berkompetisi bila market mechanism di REDD+ diterapkan.

Berikut disampaikan perkembangan minggu pertama negosiasi REDD+ dalam event UNFCCC COP-16/CMP-6:

- (1) Berdasarkan laporan Facilitator negosiasi Bali Action Plan (BAP) 1 b (iii) (Norway) dan progress negosiasi elemen BAP lainnya, Chair AWG-LCA mengeluarkan notes by Chair (possible elements of outcomes) yang tertuang dalam Dokumen FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/CRP.2, yang merupakan penyempurnaan dari Dokumen FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/CRP.1).
- (2) Posisi Indonesia yang disampaikan melalui intervensi pada drafting group meeting tanggal 3 Desember yang telah terakomodasikan dalam Dokumen CRP.2 adalah sebagai berikut:
  - Referensi terhadap global goal sebaiknya tidak di REDD+ tetapi di lingkup yang lebih besar (Shared Vision) → muncul paragraph baru yang lebih lunak, namun masih perlu cross check dengan paragraph serupa di "shared vision".
  - Scope REDD+ sesuai Bali Action Plan → telah terakomodir.



- Scope REDD+ sesuai Bali Action Plan → telah terakomodir.
- Agar REDD+ tidak dikaitkan dengan NAMAs karena konsep dan hasil negosiasi tentang NAMA (mitigasi oleh negara maju dan negara berkembang) masih belum jelas → baru sebagian.
- Mekanisme pendanaan REDD+ harus membuka ruang untuk result-based actions sehingga perlu kombinasi fund-market based dibuka opsi baru (total 3 opsi paragraphs), masih harus diperjuangkan lagi pada pertemuan berikutnya.

Sementara isu nasional-sub nasional yang sangat penting bagi Indonesia belum terakomodasikan sesuai kepentingan Indonesia.

## **2. Perkembangan Terakhir dan Hasil Negosiasi REDD+ di COP-16**

Sampai menjelang dibukanya High level Meeting (8 December 2010) belum ada agenda negosiasi baru untuk REDD+. Karena masih ada beberapa concerns Indonesia yang belum sepenuhnya tercantum di Dokumen CRP 2 sementara Chair AWG-LCA berencana mengeluarkan dokumen CRP 3 pada saat High level Meeting dimulai, maka Indonesia (wakil Kemenhut) menyampaikan beberapa concerns tersebut melalui email dan menemui Facilitator/ Sekretariat UNFCCC pada malam sebelum High Level Meeting. Oleh karena Dokumen baru (CRP3) yang dikeluarkan pada High level







Meeting belum juga mengakomodir kepentingan Indonesia, wakil Kemenhut didampingi Kemenlu menyampaikan protes kepada Sekretariat UNFCCC.

Dari pertemuan tersebut pihak Sekretariat berjanji akan mengakomodir concerns Indonesia dan wakil Kemenhut melakukan negosiasi informal dengan Koalisi Negara Pemilik Hutan Tropis/ CfrN (yang selama ini menempatkan Indonesia sebagai friend of CfrN) dan EU (yang memiliki posisi berbeda). Dari hasil kesepakatan negosiasi informal tersebut wakil Kemenhut menyampaikan ke Sekretariat UNFCCC dan Facilitator REDD+ melalui email draft "footnote tentang





REL/RL”, permintaan kepastian terakomodasinya concerns terkait national-sub national monitoring & reporting, safeguards, dan pendanaan terkait phases, serta perlakuan REDD+ yang seharusnya tidak dikaitkan dengan NAMAs. Email ini kemudian ditanggapi dengan permintaan Facilitator untuk bertemu langsung dengan DELRI guna mendiskusikan posisi Indonesia dimaksud pada tanggal 9 Desember 2010.

Draft usulan Indonesia tersebut telah terakomodir dalam **Draft decision [-/CP.16] Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention** yang telah diadopsi oleh Parties pada penutupan COP-16. Sesuai usulan Indonesia tercantum dalam **“footnote 6” pada Para 71 (b)** sebagai berikut:

<sup>6</sup> *In accordance with national circumstances, national forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels could be a combination of subnational forest reference emissions levels and/or forest reference levels.*

Sementara untuk isu lain telah terakomodir dengan sedikit kompromi sedang untuk pendanaan Indonesia harus mengambil “fall back position” untuk memungkinkan tercapainya konsensus di Cancun, dan dengan berkoordinasi dengan DELRI lain yang mengawal isu terkait memulai persiapan untuk diperjuangkan di sesi berikutnya agar target pengambila keputusan di COP-17 dapat dicapai.

Secara umum draft text yang dikeluarkan terkait dengan REDD+ dianggap sudah cukup mengakomodir kepentingan





Kehutanan Indonesia. Dengan demikian, jika draft text terakhir diadopsi dapat dikatakan bahwa negosiasi REDD+ sudah memiliki progress yang sangat baik.

## **B. Forest in Exhaustion in A/R CDM di bawah SBSTA**

1. Sesuai Keputusan No.2/CMP5, SBSTA diminta untuk mengkaji implikasi dari rekomendasi Executive Board (EB) CDM tentang implikasi apabila "Forest Exhaustion (FE)" masuk dalam A/R CDM dengan memperhatikan aspek teknis. Metodologis, dan legal. Rekomendasi EB tertuang dalam Laporan Tahunan EB kepada CMP-KP (FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/16).
2. FE adalah areal berhutan yang berasal dari tanaman maupun pengkayaan tegakan yang berasal dari hutan alam yang telah ada sejak 31 Desember tahun 1989, yang akan dipanen (dan tidak ada rencana penghutanan kembali) dalam waktu [5] tahun dari perkiraan mulainya project. Bila pada waktu yang direncanakan untuk pelaksanaan project areal tersebut masih dalam kondisi tidak berhutan maka areal hutan tersebut akan tetap tidak berhutan tanpa adanya A/R CDM-FE. Mempertimbangkan bahwa Indonesia memiliki potensi areal yang memenuhi kategori ini (yang tidak memenuhi "eligibility criteria" menurut aturan A/R CDM yang ada sekarang) maka Indonesia mendukung konsep tersebut untuk dikaji lebih lanjut pro & cons dari berbagai aspek termasuk implikasinya bila pada saatnya REDD+ diimplementasikan secara penuh.



3. Pada pertemuan di SBSTA-32 dari 17 negara yang menyampaikan pandangan, hanya Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia dan Togo yang mendukung, sementara yang lain terutama EU, Saudi Arabia, PNG, dan Chile menolak, dengan alasan belum jelas dari aspek teknis/metodologis dan legal yang kalau disimak sangat erat dengan kepentingan masing-masing (misal EU-ETS tidak menerima A/R CDM, SA terkait isu CCS yang lamban prosesnya). Indonesia mengusulkan beberapa opsi agar proses dapat terus berjalan : (1) SBSTA meminta Sekretariat UNFCCC menyiapkan Technical Paper





- dan dilaporkan pada SBSTA-33, (2) SBSTA mengundang Parties untuk menyampaikan submisi sebelum SBSTA-33, atau (3) SBSTA meminta Sekretariat UNFCCC untuk mengadakan in-session workshop pada SBSTA-33. Opsi pertama didukung Brazil dan Ethiopia. Chair menawarkan jalan tengah agar SBSTA mengundang Parties menyampaikan submisi sebelum SBSTA-33, namun tetap tidak ada kesepakatan. Untuk itu isu ini dibawa ke SBSTA 33 (COP-16/CMP 6).
4. Pada SBSTA-33 di Cancun usulan tersebut dibawakan kembali oleh Indonesia dan sejumlah negara lainnya, dan pada penutupan SBSTA-33 disepakati bahwa SBSTA mengundang Parties menyampaikan submisi dengan batas waktu 28 Februari 2011.

### **C. LULUCF di bawah AWG-KP**

LULUCF merupakan isu penting karena berdasarkan sebuah pengamatan, LULUCF berpotensi memberikan kontribusi sekitar 57% dari emisi global (Aston, 2009), dan ini berarti melebihi sumber emisi dari kegiatan non-LULUCF (energi, industri, transportasi, dan limbah). Dalam UNFCCC, LULUCF dinegosiasikan di bawah AWG-KP (Ad-hoc Working Group on Further Commitment for Annex-1 Parties under Kyoto Protocol), yang merupakan arena negosiasi bagi negara-negara maju dalam memenuhi kewajibannya menurunkan emisi GRK. Dalam shared-vision of the Bali Action Plan (BAP) disebutkan bahwa untuk mempertahankan konsentrasi CO<sub>2</sub>-e agar tidak melebihi



450 ppm (level yang dijadikan referensi para ilmuwan agar kenaikan temperatur global tidak melebihi 2 derajat Celcius), maka negara-negara Annex-1 (A-1) diwajibkan menurunkan emisinya sebesar 25 - 40% pada tahun 2020 dari level emisi mereka pada tahun 1990. Selanjutnya reduksi emisi tsb perlu diturunkan lebih besar lagi, yaitu antara 80 -95% pada tahun 2050. Namun negara berkembangpun diminta untuk menurunkan emisinya antara 15 - 30% pada periode tahun yang sama, sesuai dengan prinsip Common but Differentiated Responsibilities based on respective capacities and responsibilities (CBDR) yang pada tahun 2007 dituangkan dalam BAP, dan bagi Indonesia penting untuk terus mengawalnya untuk memastikan bahwa pemenuhan target pengurangan emisi oleh negara maju dari LULUCF tidak menimbulkan loop-holes dimana negara maju dengan mudah mencapai target tanpa harus bersusah-payah mengurangi emisinya di sektor energy (yang berarti memberikan kesempatan negara maju untuk terus melakukan emisi dari sektor energy dengan meng-off set melalui kegiatan LULUCF sementara "removals" dari LULUCF bersifat sementara (non-permanent)).

- Dalam LULUCF, masalah penghitungan emisi karbon, baik yang dikeluarkan maupun yang diserap (GHG emission by sources and removals by sinks) menjadi amat penting karena akan menentukan jumlah kredit dan debit yang akan diperoleh A-1 dan diperhitungkan ke dalam target reduksi emisinya. Negara-negara A-1 selama ini melihat LULUCF
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sebagai salah satu opsi potensial dalam mengurangi emisi GRK disamping sumber emisi utamanya yang berasal dari penggunaan fossil fuel. Namun sebaliknya, negara-negara Non Annex-1 (NA-1) memandang LULUCF sebagai peluang (loopholes) bagi negara-negara maju sehingga dapat mengurangi target reduksi emisi mereka. Perbedaan kedua cara pandang tersebut sering menjadi perdebatan yang berkepanjangan dalam setiap negosiasi UNFCCC.

Dari perspektif legal, masalah LULUCF dituangkan melalui Decision 16 Article 3.3 dan 3.4 CMP1 tahun 2005 yang berbunyi sbb.:

1. Artikel 3.3 KP: *“The net changes in GHG resulting from direct human-induced LULUCF activities, limited to afforestation, reforestation, and deforestation since 1990, measured as verifiable changes in carbon stocks in each commitment period, shall be used to meet the commitment under this article of each Party included in Annex I”.*
2. Article 3.4 KP: *“The CMP shall, at its first session or as soon as practicable thereafter, decide upon modalities, rules and guidelines as to how, and which additional human-induced activities related to change in GHG emission by source and removals by sinks in agricultural soils and the land-use change in forestry category shall be added to, and subtracted from, the assigned amounts for Parties included in Annex I, taking into account....etc”.*

Kedua artikel tersebut mewarnai negosiasi yang berjalan alot sampai saat ini. Artikel 3.3 pada hakekatnya memberikan





kesempatan kepada A-1 untuk melakukan perhitungan emisinya yang terjadi akibat kegiatan aforestasi, reforestasi dan deforestasi sejak 1990; sementara Artikel 3.4 juga memberikan peluang kepada A-1 untuk memilih kegiatan-kegiatan LULUCF yang dapat mengurangi kewajiban target reduksi emisi yang dibebankan kepada mereka, atau dikenal dengan AAU (Assigned Amount Unit). Dalam kenyataannya, LULUCF cenderung akan lebih banyak menguntungkan negara A-1 karena berdasarkan perhitungan, Historical Reference Level dari kegiatan LULUCF di negara-negara maju justru masih berada di bawah nol, atau dengan kata lain kegiatan LULUCF selama ini sudah rendah emisi. Akibatnya, mereka masih boleh melakukan kegiatan LULUCF tanpa dianggap mengeluarkan emisi yang melebihi RLnya. Contoh yang paling mudah misalnya negara A-1 masih bisa melakukan penebangan hutan tanpa perlu memikirkan emisi yang ditimbulkannya, karena angka emisinya masih di bawah ambang batas yang diperkenankan.

Dalam Chapter II AWG KP, LULUCF dijabarkan melalui rumusan-rumusan terkait definisi-definisi, aturan, dan petunjuk mengenai alih guna lahan dan kehutanan (the definitions, modalities, rules and guidelines relating to land use, land-use change and forestry activities under the Kyoto Protocol). Definisi, aturan-aturan, dan petunjuk ini kemudian dituangkan dalam lampiran text negosiasi (Annex). Draft text negosiasi dan Annexnya ini bergulir sebagai materi negosiasi yang berlangsung terus menerus sejak COP 14 dua tahun lalu







di Poznan, dan hingga kini belum mencapai kesepakatan. Hal ini bisa dipahami karena adanya perbedaan kepentingan antara A-1 dan NA-1, dan adanya kekuatiran bahwa apabila telah menjadi keputusan maka akan mengikat dan menjadi acuan dalam periode komitmen ke dua mulai tahun 2013.

Berdasarkan katagori pemanfaatan lahan, kegiatan LULUCF yang dapat berpengaruh dalam perhitungan emisi ini dibagi ke dalam empat katagori kegiatan utama, yaitu grazing land management, cropland management, revegetation, dan forest management. Tiga kegiatan yang disebutkan pertama telah masuk dalam perhitungan emisi dari LULUCF untuk periode komitmen pertama Kyoto Protokol (2008 – 2012). Dengan demikian, negosiasi LULUCF saat ini terfokus pada perhitungan emisi karbon untuk forest management di negara-negara A-1 yang akan diberlakukan untuk periode komitmen kedua, yaitu mulai tahun 2013 dan seterusnya.

Berikut disampaikan dinamika perkembangan negosiasi terkait LULUCF pada event UNFCCC COP-16/CMP-6:

1. Kelompok G-77 + China tetap mengharapkan perhitungan emisi LULUCF yang terkait dengan Reference Level dilakukan dengan prinsip-prinsip transparansi, akuntabilitas, dan konsistensi. Kelompok G77+ China menganggap perlu untuk melakukan perhitungan-perhitungan kembali untuk menentukan Reference Level yang ditetapkan A-1 untuk forest management. Hal yang patut dicermati adalah dengan menggunakan data dan metoda perhitungan saat ini, maka masih terbuka peluang





bagi A-1 untuk tetap melakukan pemanenan hutannya dan tidak dianggap sebagai sumber emisi sampai pada level tertentu di bawah RL. Hasil pengamatan dan analisa yang dilakukan Brazil dan PNG bahkan menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar RL untuk kegiatan forest management di negara A-1 masih berada di bawah angka nol (carbon neutral). Ini berarti bahwa kegiatan forest management di negara-negara A-1 belum dianggap sebagai sumber emisi, bahkan sebaliknya diperhitungkan sebagai carbon removal.

2. Non paper yang dipersiapkan Co-fasilitators dan dibagikan kepada parties ternyata tidak memuaskan. Sejumlah negara A-1 termasuk Rusia, Canada, Australia, Switzerland, New Zealand, dan Jepang dengan tegas menolak Non paper tersebut. Negara-negara NA-1 yang diwakili Brazil, Sudan, juga menyatakan hal yang sama. Tuvalu yang menyampaikan proposal baru dengan menghilangkan HWP, force majeure, dan natural disturbance dari text terakhir bahkan meminta Chair AWG-KP untuk menyampaikan penjelasan, khususnya terhadap proposal yang sama sekali tidak diakomodasikan dalam non paper tsb.
3. Sampai dengan 7 Desember 2010, negosiasi LULUCF masih dalam wadah informal coordination, dan belum ada kepastian waktu untuk dilanjutkan lagi. Walaupun demikian, G77+China tetap secara rutin bertemu setiap hari untuk mengkonsolidasikan posisinya. Konsolidasi hari ke Sembilan (Selasa, 7 Desember 2010) sampai pada kesimpulan sementara bahwa G77+ China sepakat untuk mengusulkan
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- Capping, yaitu dengan memberikan pembatasan jumlah emisi yang boleh diperhitungkan oleh A-1. Besarnya belum ditentukan, namun angka sementara yang disulkan PNG dan Brazil adalah sekitar tiga persen dari emisi tahun 1990. Adapun untuk isu HWP dan Force Majeure, jumlah kredit emisi yang dapat diklaim juga akan dibatasi, dengan catatan apabila perhitungan RL telah dapat diterima oleh G77+China.
4. Apabila tidak dicapai kesepakatan dalam COP16 ini, maka negosiasi LULUCF akan dilanjutkan melalui Climate Talks di Bonn dalam bulan April dan Agustus 2011, serta di Bangkok pada bulan Oktober 2011, untuk kemudian akan dibawa dan diputuskan di Dublin, Afrika Selatan dalam kesempatan COP 17 yang akan datang.





## Pertemuan Terkait



### A. PERTEMUAN DELRI

#### 1. Pertemuan Delegasi RI

Pertemuan DELRI tanggal 6 Desember 2010

- Rapat dipimpin oleh Ketua DELRI (Bpk Rahmat Witoelar), dihadiri oleh Dubes RI Berlin, Dubes RI Mexico, dan anggota DELRI dari berbagai Kementerian dan organisasi lain,
- Rapat dimulai dengan penjelasan Ketua Delri tentang tugas yang diemban dan apresiasi terhadap kerja anggota DELRI.
- Ketua DELRI menyampaikan bahwa beliau diminta menjadi fasilitator dalam menyusun Format Penyelesaian Cancun Outcome baik secara substansi maupun performance. Terdapat trauma terhadap pertemuan di Copenhagen terkait dengan transparansi sehingga saat ini Presiden COP 16 menyampaikan bahwa merupakan tantangan di Cancun untuk berkonsentrasi terhadap trust building, inclusive serta transparency.
- Indonesia diminta menjembatani komunikasi dengan Negara-negara yang sulit diantaranya USA, Brasil, India dan China untuk substansi: mitigasi, Nairobi program work dan pledges negara maju. Ketua DELRI menyampaikan arahan bahwa posisi Indonesia adalah menjadi bagian dari solusi 'part of the solution', meskipun tantangannya cukup berat.





- Kementerian Kehutanan (sebagai Lead Negotiator REDD+) melaporkan perkembangan negosiasi REDD+. Disampaikan oleh wakil Kementerian Kehutanan bahwa selama 1 minggu baru ada 1 kali pertemuan formal (negosiasi) mengingat draft REDD+ dianggap sudah paling maju dan isu yang "outstanding" tidak dapat dipecahkan sebelum agenda lain yang terkait (shared vision, mitigasi negara maju dan negara berkembang, financing, dll mencapai kesepakatan tertentu). Dari 1 kali pertemuan tersebut pandangan Parties termasuk Indonesia dicoba diakomodir dalam text revisi. Wakil Kementerian Kehutanan juga meminta informasi ke pimpinan rapat tentang scenario negosiasi keseluruhan sebagai basis menentukan strategi negosiasi isu ini mengingat ada beberapa isu krusial terkait posisi Indonesia sementara agenda khusus REDD+ sangat terbatas. Beberapa isu tersebut a.l : isu nasional-sub nasional, financing, kaitan dengan mitigasi oleh negara berkembang (NAMAs), dan referensi ke global goal yang seharusnya ada di shared vision.

## 2. Pertemuan Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan

Berikut disampaikan catatan penting hasil pertemuan Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 3 Desember 2010 bertempat di ruang Cenote, Hotel Moon Palace:





a. *Force Majeure, Harvested Wood Products, Natural Disturbances* dalam konteks AWG-KP

Pada dasarnya AWG-KP membahas pemenuhan komitmen penurunan emisi negara-negara Annex-1 Kyoto Protocol. Negara-negara tersebut berupaya memasukkan bidang *Force Majeure, Harvested Wood Products, Natural Disturbances* ke dalam carbon accounting mereka, agar tidak harus banyak melakukan kegiatan penurunan emisi yang sesungguhnya yang memerlukan biaya besar. Oleh karena itu secara umum negara-negara non-Anex I seperti Indonesia cenderung mencegah atau membatasinya, agar negara-negara Annex I benar-benar melakukan aksi lapangan penurunan emisi, bukan hanya mengakali melalui trik-trik carbon accounting. Peluang mereka adalah sebagai berikut:

- (1) *Force majeure* akan memungkinkan tidak diperhitungkannya emisi yang disebabkan kejadian luar biasa seperti kebakaran hutan.
- (2) *Natural disturbances* akan memungkinkan tidak diperhitungkannya emisi yang disebabkan gangguan-gangguan alam seperti hama dan penyakit.
- (3) *Harvested Wood Products* akan memungkinkan untuk tidak memperhitungkan kayu tebangan sebagai emisi. Selain itu, apabila mengimpor kayu dan menggunakannya secara jangka panjang, akan dihitung sebagai penyimpanan karbon.





*b. Non-paper tentang Peatland*

DNPI (cq. Pak Doddy Sukadri) sedang menyiapkan masukan dalam bentuk non-paper tentang perhitungan peatland di LULUCF, yang saat ini dibahas di IPCC atas usulan Singapore. Rapat menyarankan agar draft non-paper tersebut dikonsultasikan selain dengan Kementerian Kehutanan juga dengan Prof. Daniel Murdiarso, yang telah menyarankan agar selain di LULUCF/KP isu peatland juga dipertimbangkan dalam mekanisme REDD+. Namun demikian, sampai dengan akhir pelaksanaan UNFCCC COP-16, non-paper tentang peatland ini tidak jadi disampaikan dengan pertimbangan perlu didiskusikan lebih lanjut di Jakarta, khususnya terkait dengan posisi Indonesia yang memiliki kawasan hutan peatland yang luas.

*c. Posisi Indonesia tentang Plus pada REDD+*

Berkenaan dengan pengamatan masih adanya pandangan bahwa Indonesia sebaiknya tidak mendukung elemen "plus" dalam REDD+, sebenarnya Indonesia telah mendukung REDD-Plus sejak di COP-13. Persoalannya adalah dalam kerjasama bilateral/multilateral, banyak penekanan diberikan pada unsur DD (deforestation dan degradation) dalam REDD+, termasuk dalam LOI Indonesia-Norwegia. ■

*d. Koordinasi dengan DELRI keseluruhan* ■

Perlu disampaikan dalam rapat harian DELRI ■  
keseluruhan, mengenai otoritas DELRI pendukung pada ■



suatu negosiasi. Ini merujuk pada pengalaman ketika DELRI Kehutanan menghadiri pertemuan tentang GHGs Inventory tanpa kehadiran wakil DNPI.

e. *Presentasi UKP4 tentang REDD+ pada Forest Day-4*

DELRI Kehutanan akan mendukung presentasi REDD+ oleh UKP4 karena dalam konteks ini UKP4 mewakili negara. Apabila ada masukan tentang substansi presentasi akan disampaikan melalui Sekretaris Jenderal Kementerian Kehutanan sebagai anggota Pokja REDD+ di bawah UKP4.

f. *Koordinasi DELRI Kehutanan mengantisipasi pertemuan pendatang*

Kementerian Kehutanan perlu menyelenggarakan workshop DELRI sidang-sidang Perubahan Iklim. Ini dimaksudkan untuk: (a) menyamakan pemahaman tentang struktur dan substansi negosiasi UNFCCC yang terkait dengan bidang kehutanan, dan (b) mengantisipasi partisipasi Indonesia dalam bentuk side event, booth, dll. Dalam hal ini UNREDD Indonesia Programme akan mendukung penyelenggarannya.

## **B. DIALOG**

1. Interim REDD+ Partnership meeting on 2011-2012 work program, 28 November 2010:

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- ● Pertemuan membahas "Work Program" 2011-2012 yang konsepnya telah disiapkan sejak pertemuan di Tianjin.
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- Pada pertemuan ini Indonesia diwakili oleh Kapustanling.
- Pertemuan Tingkat Menteri di Nagoya 28 Oktober 2010 telah menyetujui 5 Komponen Program, masing-masing dengan beberapa "Operational Measures".
- Partners menindak lanjuti dengan elaborasi ke dalam "actions", "key deliverables" dan "rationals".
- Mengingat beberapa program tahun 2010 merupakan program yang berkelanjutan, maka diakomodir pada kelima komponen.
- Berdasarkan masukan selama pertemuan, Sekretariat Partnership menyempurnakan draft WP, dan ditargetkan sudah dapat disepakati sebelum akhir sesi di Cancun.

## **2. Roundtable meeting "How to ensure that REDD+ readiness and implementation do not adversely affect forest communities?" (Uni Eropa), 1 Desember 2010:**

- Pertemuan diselenggarakan oleh Rainforest Foundation Norway atas kerjasama EU-Philippines, dengan tujuan mencari cara terbaik menangani/memecahkan isu yang pending terkait dengan "forest governance" dan "human rights" dalam REDD+, dengan mengundang 35 negara (pelaku REDD+ dan donor) termasuk Indonesia.
- Pertemuan dimulai dengan presentasi CIFOR (review mengenai berbagai isu terkait REDD+ dan hak masyarakat) dan AIPP (review tentang pengalaman pelibatan Indigenous Peoples (IPs) dalam REDD+ di 10 negara termasuk Indonesia).



- Untuk Indonesia diambil kasus komunikasi STRANAS REDD+ yang dianggap cukup transparan dan melibatkan semua pemangku kepentingan.
- Karena diskusi mengkait dengan isu yang sedang dinegosiasikan, disamping terkait implementasi REDD+, maka Indonesia menyampaikan bahwa pada prinsipnya tidak ada perbedaan fundamental antar negara tentang pentingnya melindungi hak IPs (dan masyarakat lokal), namun harus dipahami tentang konstitusi yang berlaku di masing-masing negara dan kebijakan pengelolaan SDA dan SDH termasuk kebijakan implementasi REDD+ dimana di dalamnya juga mengatur distribusi manfaat/ insentif REDD+.

### **3. Fast Start Financing on Climate Change, 3 Desember 2010:**

- Dialogue diinisiasi oleh Belanda dan Peru dengan mengundang Jerman, Australia, Norway, Swedia, Perancis, TNC, Indonesia, Mexoco, Pakistan, dan Marshal Island, dengan maksud bertukar-pandangan tentang beberapa isu terkait dengan "Fast Start Financing" a.l : manfaat, ekspektasi negara berkembang/negara maju, modalities, transparansi (pemanfaatan dan reporting).
- Masing-masing negara berbagi pengalaman dan menyampaikan saran untuk perbaikan ke depan. Untuk Indonesia wakil DNPI menyampaikan untuk seluruh sektor dan wakil kehutanan khusus terkait REDD+.





#### **4. Koordinasi Informal dengan Ketua Group (misal CfRN) dan Delegasi terkait serta NGOs yang ingin berkontribusi, 6 Desember 2010:**

- Koordinasi dilakukan secara informal di sela-sela agenda sidang untuk mengetahui status negosiasi di berbagai agenda terkait termasuk konsultasi informal yang berlangsung di tingkat Menteri dan oleh Presiden COP-16 dengan para Ketua Delegasi.
- Koordinasi ini penting mengingat keterbatasan waktu negosiasi formal REDD+, sementara target Cancun adalah Keputusan REDD+ yang dapat mengakomodir semua fase implementasi REDD+.
- NGOs yang menyuarakan posisi dan menyampaikan saran a.l. TNC, CI, dan CSOs Network Indonesia.

### **C. SIDE EVENT**

Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan juga menghadiri beberapa Side Event yang diselenggarakan dalam kaitannya dengan penyelenggaraan UNFCCC COP-16/CMP-6 dengan catatan kegiatan sebagai berikut:

#### **1. International Workshop on Enhancing Coordinated Delivery of REDD+: Emerging Lessons, Best Practices and Challenges, 26 November 2010:**

- Workshop dimaksudkan untuk berbagai pengalaman dan pembelajaran dari sejumlah negara yang telah melaksanakan REDD+ tentang "significant REDD+ actions"



and financing (Indonesia, diwakili oleh KAPUSTANLING)”; “safeguards” (Brazil dan Tanzania), “multi-stakeholders consultations” (DRC dan Paraguay) dan “benefit sharing mechanisms” (Vietnam dan Equador).

- Dari presentasi dan diskusi, workshop juga mengidentifikasi prioritas kerjasama (partnership) baik multilateral maupun bilateral serta kejasama selatan-selatan dan “network” regional.

## **2. Delivering as One: Achievements and lessons learned from REDD+ readiness activities , 3 2 Desember 2010, UN-REDD Side Event**

- Paparan disampaikan oleh Indonesia, Bapak Heru Prasetyo dan World Bank, serta Yame Katerere dari UNREDD Global Program.
- Bapak Heru menyampaikan pengalaman bahwa dalam rangka rekonstruksi Aceh, 19 UN Agency, banyak negara, NGO dan berbagai pihak bersama-sama merekonstruksinya sehingga dalam waktu hanya 4 tahun pembangunan yang dilakukan sudah sangat significant. Sesuai yang kelihatannya tidak mungkin ternyata mungkin dilakukan.
- Juga disampaikan bagaimana mapping kerjasama baik bilateral, multilateral maupun voluntary yang bekerja di
  - Indonesia terkait dengan REDD+ seharusnya bekerja
  - bersama sehingga kegiatan yang dilakukan efektif dan
  - bersinergi. Indonesia yang sangat luas memerlukan
  - dukungan semua pihak dan apabila dilakukan bersama, akan dilakukan.





### 3. FPIC in UN-REDD country programs: First-hand experience from Asia Side Event, 2 Desember 2010 (RECOFTC)

- Indonesia presentasi disampaikan oleh Laksmi Banowati, UNREDD Indonesia sedangkan Vietnam disampaikan oleh UNREDD Vietnam Program serta RECOFTC Vietnam yang melakukan evaluasi terhadap pelaksanaan program.
- Pengalaman yang dilakukan Vietnam adalah bagaimana membangun dan meningkatkan kapasitas bagi masyarakat untuk mengambil keputusan secara musyawarah terkait





dengan kegiatan konservasi. Substansi yang diberikan tidak langsung REDD+ akan tetapi bertahap sesuai dengan apa yang mereka hadapi saat ini. Tahapan-tahapan yang dilakukan dalam bagaimana membangun konsesus dan menyelesaikan masalah disampaikan sebagai salah satu bentuk FPIC.

- Indonesia masih dalam tahap awal dalam melaksanakan FPIC karena UNREDD baru mulai dilaksanakan bulan Juli 2010 dan launching di Palu baru dilakukan pada bulan Oktober 2010. Saat ini sudah ada konsultan untuk menyusun design FPIC di Palu dan dalam penyusunannya akan melibatkan proses multipihak. Framework kegiatan UNREDD di Palu akan didasari dengan pembentukan Kelompok Kerja REDD+ . FPIC di Indonesia akan dilakukan sesuai dengan peraturan dan kondisi yang ada di lapangan.

#### **4. ITTO and partners at UNFCCC COP 16 Side Event**

- Dalam side event ini, beberapa contoh REDD+ initiatives dan feasibility studynya presentasikan, termasuk diskusi mengenai peran dan relevansinya keterlibatan sektor swasta (private sector). Presentasi pertama disampaikan oleh Steve Johnson (ITTO) REDD+ and tropical forest.
  - Presentasi kedua dari Marku Simulla tentang "The role of the private sector in implementing REDD+ ".
  - Presentasi ketiga tentang " REDD+ environmental services and private sector participation" disampaikan oleh Manager Merubeni.
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Inti yang disampaikan terkait overview pelaksanaan FS selama 6 bulan terkait emisi GRK melalui proyek REDD+ yang dilakukan oleh Perusahaan Merubeni, ITTO, ERM, dan Kementerian Kehutanan.

Presentasi terakhir dari JICA tentang perlunya kerjasama multi pihak. Concluding remark dari Ms. Jan Mc Alpine Director, UNFFF . Peluang keterlibatan private sector dalam pelaksanaan REDD+ adalah melalui : (1) investment in emission reduction in forest, (2) investment in activities for emission reduction to reduce pressure on forest and (3) purchasing REDD+ offsets.

- Di dalam diskusi ada penyampaian khusus dari wakil satgas REDD+ Indonesia yang diwakili oleh Bapak Heru Prasetyo tentang lawas pelaksanaan REDD+ di Indonesia. Terkait Financing ada 3 tipe financing yaitu loan, grant, market, sehingga menyarankan dalam pelaksanaan proyek agar mempertimbangkan ketiga type financing tersebut. Pertanyaan dari peserta diskusi diantaranya terkait bagaimana project deal dengan leakage issue, methodology, evaluasi untuk environmental service.
- Dalam Concluding remark disampaikan 4 hal yang diperlukan untuk suksesnya pelaksanaan REDD+ sbb : (i) Public funding is necessary, (ii) Require enabling investment environment, (iii) Full participation diperlukan dalam National REDD+ process, (iv) Partnership adalah kunci sukses dalam pelibatan private sector untuk pelaksanaan RED+, dan (v) Diperlukan better interface





antara private sector, NGO dan pemerintah dan stakeholder lainnya.

## 5. Climate Action and UNEP Reception

- Resepsi diselenggarakan dalam rangka launching buku Climate Action edisi ke empat tahun 2010/2011 atas undangan Climate Action dan UNEP.
- Bekerjasama dengan UNEP, Climate Action menghasilkan buku yang berisi informasi yang bermanfaat, praktis dan memberikan masukan tentang perkembangan isu terkini







serta bagaimana menanganinya terkait Climate Change yang memiliki dampak kepada setiap individu baik manusia biasa, ketua organisasi dan pada pemimpin dunia.

- Buku Climate Action edisi 2010/2011 terdiri dari 176 halaman yang berisi artikel yang mendalam serta informatif oleh penulis yang terdiri dari unsur pemerintah, swasta, CSO dan intergovernmental organization. Penulisnya adalah Achim Steiner-UNEP, Daniel Kreeger the association of CC officers, Greg Baker-Minister of State for CC, UK, Rudy Provoost, CEO of Philips, Andrew Steer, the WB, Jens Stoltenberg, Prime Minister Brazil, Anne Larilahti-Nokia Siemens, Marcelo Ebrand, Mayor of Mexico City dan James P Leape, DG of WWF.
- Apabila ingin mendapatkan informasi lebih lanjut dapat menghubungi Diva Rodriguez [diva@climateactionprogramme.org](mailto:diva@climateactionprogramme.org)

## 6. Forest Day 4 - CIFOR

- Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan memenuhi undangan CIFOR untuk menghadiri acara Forest Day 4 yang diselenggarakan pada tanggal 5 Desember 2010 di Cancun Center. ■
- Presiden Mexico, HE Mr. Felipe Calderón berkesempatan untuk memberikan sambutan pada acara pembukaan Forest Day 4. ■



- Forest Day merupakan acara tahunan yang diselenggarakan oleh CIFOR pada setiap penyelenggaraan COP, dimana Forest Day yang pertama dilaksanakan pada UNFCCC COP-13 di Bali, Indonesia yang pada saat itu dihadiri oleh kurang dari 500 peserta. Forest Day 4 kali ini dihadiri oleh kurang lebih 1200 peserta dari lebih dari 100 negara.
- Terdapat 12 materi yang dipresentasikan dalam acara Forest Day 4.

## 7. UNFF Side Event

SAM bidang Lingkungan dan Perubahan Iklim mendapat undangan dari UNFF untuk menjadi salah satu panelis. Butir penting dalam paparan 6 panelis sebagai berikut:

- Dalam rangka merayakan International Year of forest 2011, sekretariat UNFF, IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) and the Clinton Climate Initiative Forestry Programme menyelenggarakan diskusi terkait forest landscape restoration and forest and climate change pada side even COP 16 ini. Diskusi dibagi dua sesi, sesi pertama fokus pada National initiatives on forests and climate dan sesi kedua fokus tentang global partnership on forest landscape restoration.
- Pembicara pada diskusi sesi pertama adalah high level speakers yaitu Indonesia diwakili oleh SAM bidang Lingkungan dan Perubahan Iklim, Menteri Pertanian dan Kehutanan Republic Vietnam, Deputy Chief of Forestry





Administration-Lead Negotiator (COP 16) Cambodia dan dari Mexican National Forestry Commission (Conafor).

- Indonesia menyampaikan presentasi tentang National initiatives on forests and climate Change dimana perlunya Companionship antar negara maupun perlunya repackaging isu forestry terkait dengan CC issue.
- Negara lain hanya menyampaikan presentasi tentang kondisi hutan masing-masing (Cambodia dan Mexico).
- Sedangkan pada Sesi II, presentasi disampaikan oleh IUCN tentang capaian restorasi ekosistem, serta pemutaran film tentang keberhasilan China melakukan reforestasi dengan sistem terasering.

#### **8. Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan juga turut serta dalam beberapa side event lainnya sebagai berikut:**

- Launch of the Rio Conventions' ecosystems and climate change pavilion: enhancing synergies.
- The missing link to success: Women in REDD.
- Japan's contribution on REDD+.
- Working with Community in Costa Rica.
- Systematic climate observations for the UNFCCC.
- Climate Change-net Side Events.
- Applying safeguards and enhancing co-benefits in Ecuador, and REDD+ Social & Environmental Standards.
- REDD+ Partnership.



- Update on IPCC Activities.
- China's Policies, Measures, and Achievement in Combating Climate Change.
- Biodiversity and Climate Change: Regional View on REDD+ readiness and Forest Governance in Amazon Basin.

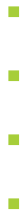




## Saran Tindak Lanjut

Dengan telah dilaksanakannya UNFCCC COP-16/CMP-6 tanggal 29 November - 10 Desember 2010, yang secara resmi ditutup pada tanggal 11 Desember 2010 pukul 04.00 waktu setempat, terdapat beberapa hal yang perlu ditindaklanjuti oleh Kementerian Kehutanan sebagai berikut:

1. Tindak lanjut hasil pelaksanaan UNFCCC COP-16
  - Sosialisasi hasil pelaksanaan UNFCCC COP-16 lingkup Kementerian Kehutanan.
  - Diskusi multistakeholders dalam rangka menindaklanjuti hasil UNFCCC COP-16.
2. Persiapan dalam rangka menghadapi UNFCCC COP-17 di Durban, Afrika Selatan, tanggal 28 November s.d. 9 Desember 2011.
  - Mempersiapkan posisi Indonesia pada pertemuan UNFCCC Climate Change Talks di Bonn, Jerman.
  - Merencanakan metode pelaksanaan tugas Delegasi Kementerian Kehutanan pada perundingan selanjutnya.





# Draft Text AWG LCA terjemahan Indonesia



## Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention

### Draft Decision -/CP.16

Advanced unedited version

#### *The Conference of the Parties*

*Recalling* its decision 1/CP.13 (the Bali Action Plan), and decision 1/CP.15,

*Seeking* to secure progress in a balanced manner, in the understanding that, through this decision, not all aspects of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention are concluded, and that nothing in this decision shall prejudice prospects for, or the content of, a legally-binding outcome in the future,

*Reaffirming* the commitment to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

*Recalling* the principles, provisions and commitments set forth in the Convention, in particular its Articles 3 and 4,

*Recognizing* that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet, and thus requires to be urgently addressed by all Parties, Affirming the legitimate needs of developing country Parties for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty, so as to be able to deal with climate change,

*Nothing* resolution 10/4 of the United Nations Human Rights Council on human rights and climate change, which recognizes that the adverse effects of climate change have a range of direct and indirect implications for the effective enjoyment of human rights and that the effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability.



## **I. A shared vision for long-term cooperative action**

1. Affirms that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and that all Parties share a vision for long-term cooperative action in order to achieve the objective of the Convention under its Article 2, including through achievement of a global goal, on the basis of equity and in accordance with common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities; this vision is to guide the policies and actions of all Parties, while taking into full consideration the different circumstances of Parties in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention; the vision addresses mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building in a balanced, integrated and comprehensive manner to enhance and achieve the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, now, up to and beyond 2012;
2. Further affirms that:
  - (a) Scaled-up overall mitigation efforts that allow for the achievement of desired stabilization levels are necessary, with developed country Parties showing leadership by undertaking ambitious emission reductions and in providing technology, capacity-building and financial resources to developing country Parties, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention;







- (b) Adaptation must be addressed with the same priority as mitigation and requires appropriate institutional arrangements to enhance adaptation action and support;
  - (c) All Parties should cooperate, consistent with the principles of the Convention, through effective mechanisms, enhanced means and appropriate enabling environments, and enhance technology development and the transfer of technologies to developing country Parties to enable action on mitigation and adaptation;
  - (d) Mobilization and provision of scaled up, new, additional, adequate and predictable financial resources is necessary to address the adaptation and mitigation needs of developing countries;
  - (e) Capacity-building is essential to enable developing country Parties to participate fully in, and to implement effectively, their commitments under the Convention; and that the goal is to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties in all areas;
3. Recognizes that warming of the climate system is unequivocal and that most of the observed increase in global average temperatures since the mid twentieth century is very likely due to the observed increase in anthropogenic greenhouse gas concentrations, as assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its Fourth Assessment Report;
4. Further recognizes that deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions are required according to science, and as documented



in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change, with a view to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions so as to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and that Parties should take urgent action to meet this long-term goal, consistent with science and on the basis of equity; Also recognizes the need to consider, in the context of the first review, as referred to in paragraph 138 below, strengthening the long-term global goal on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge, including in relation to a global average temperature rise of 1.5°C;

5. Agrees, in the context of the long-term goal and the ultimate objective of the Convention and the Bali Action Plan, to work towards identifying a global goal for substantially reducing global emissions by 2050, and to consider it at its seventeenth session;
6. Also agrees that Parties should cooperate in achieving the peaking of global and national greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries, and bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries and that a low-carbon development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development.
  - In this context, further agrees to work towards
  - identifying a timeframe for global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions based on the best available scientific knowledge and
  - equitable access to sustainable development, and to consider it
  - at its seventeenth session;





7. Recognizes the need to engage a broad range of stakeholders at global, regional, national and local levels, be they government, including subnational and local government, private business or civil society, including youth and persons with disability, and that gender equality and the effective participation of women and indigenous peoples are important for effective action on all aspects of climate change;
8. Emphasizes that Parties should, in all climate change-related actions, fully respect human rights;
9. Confirms that Parties, especially developing country Parties that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the long-term cooperative action under the Convention, should be given full consideration;
10. Realizes that addressing climate change requires a paradigm shift towards building a low-carbon society that offers substantial opportunities and ensures continued high growth and sustainable development, based on innovative technologies and more sustainable production and consumption and lifestyles, while ensuring a just transition of the workforce that creates decent work and quality jobs;

## **II. Enhanced action on adaptation**

11. Agrees that adaptation is a challenge faced by all Parties, and that enhanced action and international cooperation on adaptation is urgently required to enable and support the implementation of adaptation actions aimed at reducing



vulnerability and building resilience in developing country Parties, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing countries that are particularly vulnerable;

12. Affirms that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention; follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems; and be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge; with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;
13. Decides to hereby establish the Cancun Adaptation Framework encompassing the provisions laid out below, with the objective of enhancing action on adaptation, including through international cooperation and coherent consideration of matters relating to adaptation under the Convention;
14. Invites all Parties to enhance action on adaptation under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, by undertaking, inter alia, the following:
  - 
  - (a) Planning, prioritizing and implementing adaptation actions, including projects and programmes<sup>1</sup>, and actions identified in national and subnational adaptation plans and
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- and strategies, national adaptation programmes of action of the least developed countries, national communications, technology needs assessments and other relevant national planning documents;
- (b) Impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, including assessments of financial needs as well as economic, social and environmental evaluation of adaptation options;
  - (c) Strengthening institutional capacities and enabling environments for adaptation, including for climate-resilient development and vulnerability reduction;
  - (d) Building resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources;
  - (e) Enhancing climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies, taking into consideration the Hyogo Framework for Action<sup>2</sup> where appropriate; early warning systems; risk assessment and management; and sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance, at local, national, subregional and regional levels, as appropriate;
  - (f) Measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at national, regional and international levels;

<sup>1</sup> Including in the areas of water resources; health; agriculture and food security; infrastructure; socio-economic activities; terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems; and coastal zones.

<sup>2</sup> <<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/hfa.htm>>.





- (g) Research, development, demonstration, diffusion, deployment and transfer of technologies, practices and processes; and capacity-building for adaptation, with a view to promoting access to technologies, in particular in developing country Parties;
  - (h) Strengthening data, information and knowledge systems, education and public awareness;
  - (i) Improving climate-related research and systematic observation for climate data collection, archiving, analysis and modelling in order to provide decision makers at national and regional levels with improved climate-related data and information;
15. Decides to hereby establish a process to enable least developed country Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action, as a means of identifying medium and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs;
16. Invites other developing country Parties to employ the modalities formulated to support the above-mentioned national adaptation plans, in the elaboration of their planning effort referred to in paragraph 14 (a) above;
- - 17. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to elaborate modalities and guidelines for the provisions of paragraphs 15 and 16 above, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at
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- its seventeenth session;
18. Requests developed country Parties to provide developing country Parties, taking into account the needs of those that are particularly vulnerable, with long-term, scaled-up, predictable, new and additional finance, technology, and capacity-building, consistent with relevant provisions, to implement urgent, short-, medium- and long-term adaptation actions, plans, programmes and projects at local, national, subregional and regional levels, in and across different economic and social sectors and ecosystems, as well as to undertake the activities referred to in paragraphs 14.16, above and paragraphs 30, 32 and 33 below;
  19. Acknowledges the need to strengthen, enhance and better utilize existing institutional arrangements and expertise under the Convention;
  20. Decides to hereby establish an Adaptation Committee to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention, inter alia, through the following functions:
    - (a) Providing technical support and guidance to the Parties, respecting the country-driven approach, with a view to facilitating the implementation of adaptation activities, including those listed in paragraphs 14 and 15 of this decision, where appropriate;
    - (b) Strengthening, consolidating and enhancing the sharing of relevant information, knowledge, experience and good



practices, at local, national, regional and international levels, taking into account, as appropriate, traditional knowledge and practices;

- (c) Promoting synergy and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks, to enhance the implementation of adaptation actions, in particular in developing country Parties;
  - (d) Providing information and recommendations, drawing on adaptation good practices, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties when providing guidance on means to incentivize the implementation of adaptation actions, including finance, technology and capacity-building and other ways to enable climate-resilient development and reduce vulnerability, including to the operating entities of the financial mechanism of the Convention, as appropriate;
  - (e) Considering information communicated by Parties on their monitoring and review of adaptation actions, support provided and received, possible needs and gaps and other relevant information, including information communicated under the Convention, with a view to recommending what further actions may be required, as appropriate;
- 21. Invites Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 21 February 2011, views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements;







21. Invites Parties to submit to the secretariat, by 21 February 2011, views on the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, including on proposed linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements;
22. Requests the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document to be made available by the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, and to prepare a synthesis report based on those submissions by the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention;
23. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, taking into account the above-mentioned submissions and synthesis report, to elaborate the composition of, and modalities and procedures for, the Adaptation Committee, for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session;
24. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, in elaborating the above-mentioned modalities and procedures, to define, as appropriate, linkages with other relevant institutional arrangements under and outside the Convention, including at national and regional levels;
25. Recognizes the need to strengthen international cooperation and expertise to understand and reduce loss and damage



25. Recognizes the need to strengthen international cooperation and expertise to understand and reduce loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including impacts related to extreme weather events and slow onset events<sup>3</sup>;
26. Decides to hereby establish a work programme in order to consider, including through workshops and expert meetings, as appropriate, approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
27. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to agree on activities to be undertaken under the above-mentioned work programme;
28. Invites Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 21 February 2011, views and information on what elements should be included in the work programme, including the following:
  - (a) Possible development of a climate risk insurance facility to address impacts associated with severe weather events;
  - (b) Options for risk management and reduction; risk sharing and transfer mechanisms such as insurance, including options for micro-insurance; and resilience building, including through economic diversification;

<sup>3</sup> Including sea level rise, increasing temperatures, ocean acidification, glacial retreat and related impacts, salinization, land and forest degradation, loss of biodiversity and desertification.





- (c) Approaches for addressing rehabilitation measures associated with slow onset events;
  - (d) Engagement of stakeholders with relevant specialized expertise;
29. Requests the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document and to prepare a synthesis report based on those submissions to be made available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-fourth session, and with a view to making recommendations on loss and damage to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration at its eighteenth session;
30. Invites Parties to strengthen and, where necessary, establish regional centres and networks, in particular in developing countries, with support from developed country Parties and relevant organizations, as appropriate; and to facilitate and enhance national and regional adaptation actions, in a manner that is country-driven, encourages cooperation and coordination between regional stakeholders and improves the flow of information between the Convention process and national and regional activities;
31. Notes that an international centre to enhance adaptation research and coordination could also be established in a developing country; ■
32. Invites all Parties to strengthen and, where necessary, establish ■  
and/or designate national-level institutional arrangements, ■  
with a view to enhancing work on the full range of adaptation ■  
actions from planning to implementation; ■



33. Decides that all Parties should use existing channels to provide information, as appropriate, on support provided and received for adaptation actions in developing countries; and on activities undertaken, including, inter alia, progress made, experiences, lessons learned, and challenges and gaps in the delivery of support with a view to ensuring transparency and accountability, and encouraging best practices;
34. Invites relevant multilateral, international, regional and national organizations, the public and private sectors, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to undertake and support enhanced action on adaptation at all levels, including under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, as appropriate, in a coherent and integrated manner, building on synergies among activities and processes, and to make available information on the progress made;
35. Requests the secretariat to support the implementation of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, including related institutional arrangements under the Convention, in accordance with its mandate and subject to the availability of resources;



<sup>4</sup> Parties' communications to the secretariat that are included in the INF document are considered communications under the Convention.





- (c) Approaches for addressing rehabilitation measures associated with slow onset events;
  - (d) Engagement of stakeholders with relevant specialized expertise;
29. Requests the secretariat to compile these submissions into a miscellaneous document and to prepare a synthesis report based on those submissions to be made available for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirty-fourth session, and with a view to making recommendations on loss and damage to the Conference of the Parties for its consideration at its eighteenth session;
30. Invites Parties to strengthen and, where necessary, establish regional centres and networks, in particular in developing countries, with support from developed country Parties and relevant organizations, as appropriate; and to facilitate and enhance national and regional adaptation actions, in a manner that is country-driven, encourages cooperation and coordination between regional stakeholders and improves the flow of information between the Convention process and national and regional activities;
31. Notes that an international centre to enhance adaptation research and coordination could also be established in a developing country; ■
32. Invites all Parties to strengthen and, where necessary, establish ■  
and/or designate national-level institutional arrangements, ■  
with a view to enhancing work on the full range of adaptation ■  
actions from planning to implementation; ■



33. Decides that all Parties should use existing channels to provide information, as appropriate, on support provided and received for adaptation actions in developing countries; and on activities undertaken, including, inter alia, progress made, experiences, lessons learned, and challenges and gaps in the delivery of support with a view to ensuring transparency and accountability, and encouraging best practices;
34. Invites relevant multilateral, international, regional and national organizations, the public and private sectors, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to undertake and support enhanced action on adaptation at all levels, including under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, as appropriate, in a coherent and integrated manner, building on synergies among activities and processes, and to make available information on the progress made;
35. Requests the secretariat to support the implementation of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, including related institutional arrangements under the Convention, in accordance with its mandate and subject to the availability of resources;



<sup>4</sup> Parties' communications to the secretariat that are included in the INF document are considered communications under the Convention.





### **III. Enhanced action on mitigation**

#### **A. Nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions by developed country Parties**

Emphasizing the need for deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions and early and urgent undertakings to accelerate and enhance the implementation of the Convention by all Parties, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,

Acknowledging that the largest share of historical global emissions of greenhouse gases originated in developed countries and that, owing to this historical responsibility, developed country Parties must take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof,

36. Takes note of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets to be implemented by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention as communicated by them and contained in document FCCC/SB/2010/INF.X4 (to be issued);
37. Urges developed country Parties to increase the ambition of their economy-wide emission reduction targets, with a view to reducing their aggregate anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol to a level consistent with that recommended by the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
38. Requests the secretariat to organize workshops to clarify the assumptions and the conditions related to the attainment of



market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry activities, and options and ways to increase their level of ambition;

39. Requests the secretariat to prepare a technical paper based on Parties' submissions with the aim of facilitating understanding of the assumptions and conditions related to the attainment of their emission reduction targets and comparison of the level of emission reduction efforts;
40. Decides, building on existing reporting and review guidelines, processes and experiences, to enhance reporting in the national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention on mitigation targets and on the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties as follows:
  - (a) Developed countries should submit annual greenhouse gas inventories and inventory reports and biennial reports on their progress in achieving emission reductions, including information on mitigation actions to achieve their quantified economy-wide emissions targets and emission reductions achieved, projected emissions and on the provision of financial, technology and capacity-building support to developing country Parties;
  - (b) Developed countries shall submit supplementary information on the achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reductions;
  - (c) Developed countries shall improve the reporting of
  -







- information on the provision of financial, technology and capacity-building support to developing country Parties;
41. Decides to enhance the guidelines for the reporting of information in national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, including the development of common reporting formats, methodologies for finance, and in order to ensure that information provided is complete, comparable, transparent and accurate;
  42. Decides to enhance guidelines for the review of information in national communications with respect to the following:
    - (a) Progress made in achieving emission reductions;
    - (b) Provision of financial, technology and capacity-building support to developing country Parties;
  43. Decides that developed countries should establish national arrangements for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;
  44. Decides to establish a process for international assessment of emissions and removals related to quantified economy-wide emissions reductions targets in the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, taking into account national circumstances, in a rigorous, robust and transparent manner, with a view to promoting comparability and building confidence;

<sup>5</sup> Parties' communications to the secretariat that are included in the information document are considered communications under the Convention.





45. Decides that developed countries should develop low-carbon development strategies or plans;
46. Decides on the following work programme for the development of modalities and guidelines described above, building on existing reporting and review guidelines, processes and experiences:
  - (a) The revision of guidelines, as necessary, on the reporting of national communications, including the biennial report:
    - (i) The provision of financing, through enhanced common reporting formats, methodologies for finance and tracking of climate-related support;
    - (ii) Supplementary information on achievement of quantified economy-wide emission reductions targets;
    - (iii) Information on national inventory arrangements;
  - (b) The revision of guidelines for the review of national communications, including the biennial report, annual greenhouse gas inventories and national inventory systems;
  - (c) The establishment of guidelines for national inventory arrangements;
  - (d) Modalities and procedures for international assessment
  - and review of emissions and removals related to quantified
  - economy-wide emission reductions targets in accordance
  - with paragraph 44, including the role of land use, land-use





- (d) Modalities and procedures for international assessment and review of emissions and removals related to quantified economy-wide emission reductions targets in accordance with paragraph 44, including the role of land use, land-use change and forestry, and carbon credits from market-based mechanisms, taking into account international experience;
47. Invites Parties to submit views on the items in paragraph 46, including with respect to the initial scheduling of the processes described in this section, by 28 March 2011;

## **B. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties**

Recognizing that developing country Parties are already contributing and will continue to contribute to a global mitigation effort in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, and could enhance their mitigation actions, depending on the provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support provided by developed country Parties,

Reaffirming that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing country Parties, and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and development needs,



48. Agrees that developing country Parties will take nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, aimed at achieving a deviation in emissions relative to .business as usual. emissions in 2020;
49. Takes note of nationally appropriate mitigation actions to be implemented by non-Annex I Parties as communicated by them and contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/ /2010/INF.Y5 (to be issued);
50. Invites developing countries that wish to voluntarily inform the Conference of the Parties of their intention to implement nationally appropriate mitigation actions in association with this decision to submit information on those actions to the secretariat;
51. Requests the secretariat to organize workshops, to understand the diversity of mitigation actions submitted, underlying assumptions, and any support needed for implementation of these actions, noting different national circumstances and respective capabilities of developing country Parties;
52. Decides that, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention, developed country Parties shall provide enhanced financial, technological and capacity-building support for the preparation and implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions of developing country Parties and for enhanced reporting by these Parties;
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53. Also decides to set up a registry to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support and to facilitate matching of finance, technology and capacity-building support to these actions;
54. Invites developing country Parties to submit to the secretariat information on nationally appropriate mitigation actions for which they are seeking support, along with estimated costs and emission reductions, and the anticipated time frame for implementation;
55. Also invites developed country Parties to submit to the secretariat information on support available and provided for nationally appropriate mitigation action;
56. Requests the secretariat to record and regularly update in the registry the information provided by Parties on:
  - (a) Nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support;
  - (b) Support available from developed country Parties for these actions;
  - (c) Support provided for nationally appropriate mitigation actions;
57. Agrees to develop modalities for the facilitation of support through the registry referred to in paragraph 53 above, including any functional relationship with the financial mechanism;
58. Decides to recognize nationally appropriate mitigation actions



- of developing countries in a separate section of the registry;
59. Requests the secretariat to record, and regularly update, information submitted by Parties, in a separate section of the registry:
- (a) Mitigation actions contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/INF.Y referred to in paragraph 49 above;
  - (b) Additional mitigation actions submitted in association with paragraph 50 above;
  - (c) Once support has been provided, internationally supported mitigation actions and associated support;
60. Decides to enhance reporting in national communications, including inventories, from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) on mitigation actions and their effects, and support received; with additional flexibility to be given to the least developed country Parties and small island developing states:
- (a) The content and frequency of national communications from non-Annex I Parties will not be more onerous than that for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (B) Non-Annex I Parties should submit their national communications to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention every four years or in accordance with any further decisions on frequency by the Conference of the Parties taking into account a differentiated timetable and the





provision of financial resources to cover the agreed full costs incurred by non-Annex I Parties in preparing their national communications;

- (c) Developing countries, consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, should also submit biennial update reports, containing updates of national greenhouse gas inventories including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support received;
61. Also decides that internationally supported mitigation actions will be measured, reported and verified domestically and will be subject to international measurement, reporting and verification in accordance with guidelines to be developed under the Convention;
62. Further decides that domestically supported mitigation actions will be measured, reported and verified domestically in accordance with general guidelines to be developed under the Convention;
63. Decides to conduct a process for international consultations and analysis of biennial reports in the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty; the international consultations and analysis aim to increase transparency of mitigation actions and their effects, through analysis by technical experts in consultation with the Party concerned, and through a facilitative sharing of views, and will result in a summary report;



64. Also decides that information considered should include information on mitigation actions, the national greenhouse gas inventory report, including a description, analysis of the impacts and associated methodologies and assumptions, progress in implementation and information on domestic measurement, reporting and verification and support received; discussion about the appropriateness of such domestic policies and measures are not part of the process. Discussions should be intended to provide transparency on information related to unsupported actions;
65. Encourages developing countries to develop low-carbon development strategies or plans in the context of sustainable development;
66. Agrees on a work programme for the development of modalities and guidelines for: facilitation of support to nationally appropriate mitigation actions through a registry; measurement, reporting and verification of supported actions and corresponding support; biennial reports as part of national communications from non-Annex I Parties; domestic verification of mitigation actions undertaken with domestic resources; and international consultations and analysis;
67. Invites Parties to submit views on the items in paragraph 6<sup>6</sup>,
  - including with respect to the initial scheduling of the processes
  - described in this section, by 28 March 2011.

<sup>6</sup> In accordance with national circumstances, national forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels could be a combination of subnational forest reference emissions levels and/or forest reference levels.







**C. Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries**

Affirming that, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties, Parties should collectively aim to slow, halt and reverse forest cover and carbon loss, according to national circumstances, consistent with the ultimate objective of the Convention, as stated in Article 2,

Also affirming the need to promote broad country participation in all phases described in paragraph 73 below, including through the provision of support that takes into account existing capacities,

68. Encourages all Parties to find effective ways to reduce the human pressure on forests that results in greenhouse gas emissions, including actions to address drivers of deforestation;
69. Affirms that the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 below should be carried out in accordance with annex I to this decision, and that the safeguards referred to in paragraph 2 of annex I to this decision should be promoted and supported; ■
70. Encourages developing country Parties to contribute to ■  
mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the ■  
following activities, as deemed appropriate by each Party and in ■  
accordance with their respective capabilities and national ■





circumstances:

- (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation;
- (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation;
- (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
- (d) Sustainable management of forest;
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks;

71. Requests developing country Parties aiming to undertake activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support to developing country Parties, in accordance with national circumstances and respective capabilities, to develop the following elements:

- (a) A national strategy or action plan;
- (b) A national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level<sup>6</sup> or, if appropriate, as an interim measure, subnational forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, in accordance with national circumstances, and with provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15, and with any further elaboration of those provisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties;
- (c) A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, with, if appropriate, subnational monitoring and reporting as an interim measure<sup>7</sup>, in

<sup>7</sup> Including monitoring and reporting of emissions displacement at the national level, if appropriate, and reporting on how displacement of emissions is being addressed, and on the means to integrate subnational monitoring systems into a national monitoring system.





accordance with national circumstances, and with the provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15, and with any further elaboration of those provisions agreed by the Conference of the Parties;

(d) A system for providing information on how the safeguards referred to in annex I to this decision are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 70, while respecting sovereignty;

72. Also requests developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans, to address, inter alia, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the safeguards identified in paragraph 2 of annex I to this decision, ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities;

73. Decides that the activities undertaken by Parties referred to in paragraph 70 above should be implemented in phases beginning with the development of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures, and capacity-building, followed by the implementation of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities, and evolving into results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified;



73. Decides that the activities undertaken by Parties referred to in paragraph 70 above should be implemented in phases beginning with the development of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures, and capacity-building, followed by the implementation of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities, and evolving into results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified;
74. Recognizes that the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, including the choice of a starting phase as referred to in paragraph 73 above, depends on the specific national circumstances, capacities and capabilities of each developing country Party and the level of support received;
75. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to develop a work programme on the matters referred to in annex II to this decision;
76. Urges Parties, in particular developed country Parties, to support, through multilateral and bilateral channels, the development of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures and capacity-building, followed by the
  - implementation of national policies and measures, and national
  - strategies or action plans, that could involve further capacity
  - building, technology development and transfer and results-
  - based demonstration activities including consideration of the
  - safeguards referred to in paragraph 2 of annex I to this





decision, taking into account the relevant provisions on finance including those relating to reporting on support;

77. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to explore financing options for the full implementation of the results-based actions<sup>8</sup> referred to in paragraph 73 above, and to report on progress made, including any recommendations for draft decisions on this matter, to the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session;
78. Also requests Parties to ensure coordination of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, including of the related support, particularly at the national level;
79. Invites relevant international organizations and stakeholders to contribute to the activities referred to in paragraphs 70 and 78 above.

**D. Various approaches, including opportunities for using markets, to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions, bearing in mind different circumstances of developed and developing countries. Acknowledging the need to maintain consistency with the principles of the Convention,**

Emphasizing the importance of contributing to sustainable development, including through technology transfer and other co-benefits,

Recognizing the importance of enhancing sustainable lifestyles and patterns of production and consumption,



Aware of the need to provide incentives in support of low-emission development strategies,

80. Decides to consider the establishment, at its seventeenth session, of one or more market-based mechanisms to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions, taking into account the following:
  - (a) Ensuring voluntary participation of Parties, supported by the promotion of fair and equitable access for all Parties;
  - (b) Complementing other means of support for nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties;
  - (c) Stimulating mitigation across broad segments of the economy;
  - (d) Safeguarding environmental integrity;
  - (e) Ensuring a net decrease and/or avoidance of global greenhouse gas emissions;
  - (f) Assisting developed country Parties to meet part of their mitigation targets, while ensuring that the use of such mechanism or mechanisms is supplemental to domestic mitigation efforts;
  - (g) Ensuring good governance and robust market functioning and regulation;
- 81. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to elaborate the mechanism or mechanisms referred to in paragraph 49 above, with a
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- View to recommending a draft decision or decisions to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its seventeenth session;
82. Invites Parties and accredited observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 21 February 2011, their views on matters referred to in paragraph 81 above;
  83. Undertakes, in developing and implementing the mechanism or mechanisms referred to in paragraph 80 above, to maintain and build upon existing mechanisms, including those established under the Kyoto Protocol;
  84. Decides to consider the establishment, at its seventeenth session, of one or more non-market-based mechanisms to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions;
  85. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to elaborate the mechanism or mechanisms referred to in paragraph 84 above, with a view to recommending a draft decision or decisions to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its seventeenth session;
  86. Invites Parties and accredited observer organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 21 February 2011, their views on matters referred to in paragraph 85 above;
  87. Also invites Parties and accredited observer organizations to

<sup>8</sup> These actions require national monitoring systems.





submit to the secretariat, by 21 February 2011, information on the evaluation of various approaches in enhancing the cost-effectiveness of, and promoting, mitigation actions, including activities implemented jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention and any other relevant activities, for synthesis by the secretariate.

### **E. Economic and social consequences of response measures**

Reaffirming the importance of the objective of the Convention, and the relevant principles and provisions of the Convention related to economic and social consequences of response measures, in particular its Articles 2, 3 and 4,

Recognizing that the implementation of response measures to mitigate climate change taken by a Party may result in negative economic and social consequences for other Parties, and the need to take into consideration in the implementation of the commitments of the Convention the situation of Parties, particularly developing country Parties, with economies that are vulnerable to the adverse impact of the implementation of measures to respond to climate change, referred to in Article 4, paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, of the Convention,

- Affirming that responses to climate change should be coordinated
- with social and economic development in an integrated manner,
- with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter, taking
- fully into account the legitimate priority needs of developing







country Parties for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty, and the consequences for vulnerable groups, in particular women and children,

Recognizing the importance of avoiding or minimizing negative impacts of response measures on social and economic sectors, promoting a just transition of the workforce, the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities and strategies and contributing to building new capacity for both production and service-related jobs in all sectors, promoting economic growth and sustainable development,

Taking note of relevant provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

88. Urges Parties, in the implementation of measures to mitigate climate change, to take into consideration the economic and social impacts of response measures and the needs of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, impacted by response measures, consistent with relevant provisions of the Convention;

89. Also urges developed country Parties to strive to implement policies and measures to respond to climate change in such a way as to avoid negative social and economic consequences for developing country Parties, taking into account Article 3 of the Convention, and to assist these Parties in addressing such consequences by providing support, including financial resources, transfer of technology and capacity-building, in



- accordance with Article 4 of the Convention, to build up the resilience of societies and economies negatively affected by response measures;
90. Reaffirms that the Parties should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development in all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, thus enabling them better to address the problems of climate change; measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;
91. Agrees that information relating to response measures should be considered in a structured manner in order to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 1(g) and (h), of the Convention, recognizing the needs of developing country Parties identified in Article 4, paragraphs 8, 9 and 10;
92. Decides that Parties should cooperate fully to enhance understanding of economic and social consequences of response measures, taking into account the need for information from those affected, and evidence of actual impacts, and of both positive and negative effects; and further decides to consider how existing channels, such as national communications, including the possible submission of supplementary information, as considered by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, could be improved and be built upon;
93. Decides to provide a forum on the impact of the implementation





Of response measures, and to that end requests the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI to convene such a forum at the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sessions of these bodies, with the objective of developing a work programme under the subsidiary bodies to address these impacts, with a view to adopting, at the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties, modalities for the operationalization of the work programme and a possible forum on response measures;

94. Invites Parties and relevant intergovernmental organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 28 March 2011, their views on the issues referred to in paragraph 93 above for consideration by the SBI and the SBSTA at the thirty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies;

## **IV. Finance, technology and capacity-building**

### **A. Finance**

#### **Fast-start finance**

95. Takes note of the collective commitment by developed countries to provide new and additional resources, including forestry and investments through international institutions, approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010.2012, with a balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation; funding for adaptation will be prioritized for the most vulnerable developing countries, such as the least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa;



96. Invites, in order to enhance transparency, developed country Parties to submit to the secretariat for compilation into an information document, by May 2011, 2012 and 2013, information on the resources provided to fulfil the commitment referred to in paragraph 95 above, including ways in which developing country Parties access these resources;

### **Long-term finance**

97. Decides that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, scaled-up, new and additional, predictable and adequate funding shall be provided to developing country Parties, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
98. Recognizes that developed country Parties commit, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries;
99. Agrees that, in accordance with paragraph 1(e) of the Bali Action Plan, funds provided to developing country Parties may come from a wide variety of sources, public and private,
- bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources;
  - 100. Decides that a significant share of new multilateral funding for adaptation should flow through the Green Climate Fund;
  - 101. Takes note of the relevant reports on the financing needs and options for mobilization of resources to address the needs of





developing country Parties with regard to climate change adaptation and mitigation, including the report of the High-level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing;

### **Green Climate Fund**

102. Decides to establish a Green Climate Fund, to be designated as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention under Article 11, with arrangements to be concluded between the Conference of the Parties and the Green Climate Fund to ensure that it is accountable to and functions under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties, to support projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties using thematic funding windows;
103. Also decides that the Fund shall be governed by a board of 24 members comprising an equal number of members from developing and developed country Parties; representation from developing country Parties shall include representatives from relevant United Nations regional groupings and representatives from small island developing States and the least developed countries; each board member shall have an alternate member; alternate members are entitled to participate in the meetings of the board only through the principal member, without the right to vote, unless they are serving as the member; during the absence of the member from all or part of the meeting of the board, his or her alternate shall serve as the member;



104. Further decides that the Green Climate Fund shall have a trustee; the trustee for the Green Climate Fund shall have the administrative competence to manage the financial assets of the Green Climate Fund, maintain appropriate financial records and prepare financial statements and other reports required by the Board of the Green Climate Fund, in accordance with internationally accepted fiduciary standards;
105. The trustee shall administer the assets of the Green Climate Fund only for the purpose of, and in accordance with, the relevant decisions of the Green Climate Fund Board. The trustee shall hold the assets of the Green Climate Fund separate and apart from the assets of the trustee, but may commingle them for administrative and investment purposes with other assets maintained by the trustee. The trustee shall establish and maintain separate records and accounts to identify the assets of the Green Climate Fund;
106. Decides that the trustee shall be accountable to the Green Climate Fund Board for the performance of its fiduciary responsibilities;
107. Invites the World Bank to serve as the interim trustee of the Green Climate Fund, subject to a review three years after operationalization of the fund;
- 108. Decides that the operation of the fund shall be supported by  
■ an independent secretariat;
- 109. Decides that the Green Climate Fund shall be designed by a  
■ Transitional Committee, in accordance with the terms of





- reference in annex III to this decision; the Transitional Committee shall have 40 members, with 15 members from developed country Parties and 25 members from developing country Parties, with:
- (a) Seven members from Africa;
  - (b) Seven members from Asia;
  - (c) Seven members from Group of Latin American and Caribbean States;
  - (d) Two members from small island developing States;
  - (e) Two members from least developed countries;
110. Invites the Executive Secretary of the secretariat, in consultation with the President of the Conference of the Parties, to convene the initial meeting of the Transitional Committee, with members having the necessary experience and skills, notably in the area of finance and climate change; the transitional committee meetings will be open to observers;
111. Requests the secretariat, in consultation with President of the Conference of the Parties, to make arrangements enabling relevant United Nations agencies, international financial institutions, and multilateral development banks, along with the secretariat and the Global Environment Facility, to second staff to support the work of the Transitional Committee for the design phase of the Green Climate Fund;



## **Standing Committee**

112. Decides to establish a Standing Committee under the Conference of the Parties to assist the Conference of the Parties in exercising its functions with respect to the financial mechanism of the Convention in terms of improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing, rationalization of the financial mechanism, mobilization of financial resources and measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties; Parties agree to further define the roles and functions of this Standing Committee.

## **B. Technology development and transfer**

Recalling the commitments under the Convention, in particular Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9,

Confirming the importance of promoting and enhancing national and international cooperative action on the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing country Parties to support action on mitigation and adaptation now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

- Recognizing that an early and rapid reduction in emissions and the urgent need to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change require large-scale diffusion and transfer of, or access to,
- environmentally sound technologies,
- Stressing the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing country Parties,





## **B. Technology development and transfer**

Recalling the commitments under the Convention, in particular Article 4, paragraphs 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9,

Confirming the importance of promoting and enhancing national and international cooperative action on the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing country Parties to support action on mitigation and adaptation now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

Recognizing that an early and rapid reduction in emissions and the urgent need to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change require large-scale diffusion and transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies,

Stressing the need for effective mechanisms, enhanced means, appropriate enabling environments and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing country Parties,

113. Decides that the objective of enhanced action on technology development and transfer is to support action on mitigation and adaptation in order to achieve the full implementation of the Convention,

114. Also decides that, in pursuit of this objective, technology needs must be nationally determined, based on national circumstances and priorities,

115. Further decides to accelerate action consistent with





international obligations, at different stages of the technology cycle, including research and development, demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology (hereinafter referred to as technology development and transfer) in support of action on mitigation and adaptation;

116. Encourages Parties, in the context of Article 4, paragraphs 1(c) and 5, of the Convention and consistent with their respective capabilities and national circumstances and priorities, to undertake domestic actions identified through country-driven approaches, to engage in bilateral and multilateral cooperative activities on technology development and transfer and to increase private and public research, development and demonstration in relation to technology for mitigation and adaptation;
117. Decides to establish a Technology Mechanism to facilitate the implementation of actions for achieving the objective referred to in paragraphs 113.115 above, under the guidance of and accountable to the Conference of the Parties, which will consist of the following components:
  - (a) A Technology Executive Committee to undertake the functions contained in paragraph 121 below;
  - (b) A Climate Technology Centre and Network to undertake the functions contained in paragraph 123 below;
118. Also decides that the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, consistent with their respective functions, should facilitate the effective





implementation of the Technology Mechanism, under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties;

119. Further decides that the Technology Executive Committee shall further implement the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention (technology transfer framework) adopted by decision 4/CP.7 and enhanced by decision 3/CP.13;
120. Decides that priority areas that could be considered under the Convention may include, inter alia:
  - (a) Development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties, including cooperative research, development and demonstration programmes;
  - (b) Deployment and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and know-how in developing country Parties;
  - (c) Increased public and private investment in technology development, deployment, diffusion and transfer;
  - (d) Deployment of soft and hard technologies for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions;
  - (e) Improved climate change observation systems and related information management; ■
  - (f) Strengthening of national systems of innovation and technology innovation centres; ■
  - (g) Development and implementation of national technology plans for mitigation and adaptation; ■





121. Also decides that the functions of the Technology Executive Committee shall be to:
- (a) Provide an overview of technological needs and analysis of policy and technical issues related to the development and transfer of technology for mitigation and adaptation;
  - (b) Consider and recommend actions to promote technology development and transfer in order to accelerate action on mitigation and adaptation;
  - (c) Recommend guidance on policies and programme priorities related to technology development and transfer with special consideration given to the least developed country Parties;
  - (d) Promote and facilitate collaboration on the development and transfer of technology for mitigation and adaptation between governments, the private sector, non-profit organizations and academic and research communities;
  - (e) Recommend actions to address the barriers to technology development and transfer in order to enable enhanced action on mitigation and adaptation;
  - (f) Seek cooperation with relevant international technology initiatives, stakeholders and organizations, promote coherence and cooperation across technology activities, including activities under and outside of the Convention;
  - (g) Catalyse the development and use of technology road maps or action plans at international, regional and national levels through cooperation between relevant stakeholders, particularly governments and relevant organizations or bodies, including the development of





best practice guidelines as facilitative tools for action on mitigation and adaptation;

122. Further decides that the Technology Executive Committee shall have the mandate and composition as contained in annex IV;
123. Decides that the Climate Technology Centre shall facilitate a Network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology networks, organizations and initiatives with a view to engaging the participants of the Network effectively in the following functions:
  - (a) At the request of a developing country Party:
    - (i) Provide advice and support related to the identification of technology needs and the implementation of environmentally sound technologies, practices and processes;
    - (ii) Facilitate the provision of information, training and support for programmes to build or strengthen developing country capacity to identify technology options, make technology choices and operate, maintain and adapt technology;
    - (iii) Facilitate prompt action on the deployment of existing technology in developing country Parties based on identified needs;
  - (b) Stimulate and encourage, through collaboration with the private sector, public institutions, academia and research institutions, the development and transfer



of existing and emerging environmentally sound technologies, as well as opportunities for North.South, South.South and triangular technology cooperation;

- (c) Facilitate a Network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology centres, networks, organization and initiatives with a view to:
  - (i) Enhancing cooperation with national, regional and international technology centres and relevant national institutions;
  - (ii) Facilitating international partnerships among public and private stakeholders to accelerate the innovation and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing country Parties;
  - (iii) Providing, on request by a developing country Party, in-country technical assistance and training to support identified technology actions in developing country Parties;
  - (iv) Stimulating the establishment of twinning centre arrangements to promote North.South, South.South and triangular partnerships with a view to encouraging cooperative research and development;
  - (v) Identify, disseminate and assist with developing analytical tools, policies and best practices for country-driven planning to support the dissemination of environmentally sound technologies;
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- (d) Performing other such activities as may be necessary to carry out its functions;
124. Also decides to terminate the mandate of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer at the conclusion of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties;
125. Further decides that the Technology Executive Committee shall convene its first meeting as soon as practicable following the election of its members and elaborate its modalities and procedures taking into account the need to achieve coherence and maintain interactions with other relevant institutional arrangements under and outside of the Convention, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session;
126. Decides that the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network shall report, on an interim basis<sup>9</sup> and without prejudice to the relationship between the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network as referred to in paragraph 128 (a), below to the Conference of the Parties, through the subsidiary bodies, on their respective activities and the performance of their respective functions;
127. Also decides that the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee shall relate so as to promote coherence and synergy;

<sup>9</sup> Until there is a decision on the issues contained in paragraph 128 (a) below.



### **Work programme for the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention in 2011 on technology development and transfer**

128. Underlines the importance of continued dialogue among Parties in 2011 through the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention, including on the following matters, with a view to the Conference of the Parties taking a decision at its seventeenth session, in order to make the Technology Mechanism fully operational in 2012:

- (a) The relationship between the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, and their reporting lines;
- (b) The governance structure and terms of reference for the Climate Technology Centre and Network and how the Climate Technology Centre will relate to the Network, drawing upon the results of the workshop referred to in paragraph 129 below;
- (c) The procedure for calls for proposals and the criteria to be used to evaluate and select the host of the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
- (d) The potential links between the Technology Mechanism and the financial mechanism;
- (e) Consideration of additional functions for the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network;
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129. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to convene an expert workshop, in conjunction with one of its sessions in 2011, on the matters contained in paragraph 128 above, drawing upon the preliminary work undertaken by the Expert Group on Technology Transfer, and to report on the results of this workshop at that session;

### **C. Capacity-building**

Reaffirming that capacity-building is essential to enable developing country Parties to participate fully in addressing the climate change challenges, and to implement effectively their commitments under the Convention,

Recalling the provisions related to capacity-building for developing country Parties contained in relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties, especially decision 2/CP.7,

Taking into account that the scope of capacity-building and related needs as contained in the annex to decision 2/CP.7 and the key factors identified in decision 2/CP.10 remain valid,

Acknowledging that capacity-building is cross-cutting in nature and an integral part of enhanced action on mitigation, adaptation, technology development and transfer, and access to financial resources,

Also acknowledging that, in addition, there may be specific capacity-building activities that require support to enable developing countries to undertake the enhanced implementation of the Convention,



Reaffirming that capacity-building should be a continuous, progressive and iterative process that is participatory, country-driven and consistent with national priorities and circumstances,

130. Decides that capacity-building support to developing country Parties should be enhanced with a view to strengthening endogenous capacities at the subnational, national or regional levels, as appropriate, taking into account gender aspects, to contribute to the achievement of the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention, through, inter alia:

- (a) Strengthening relevant institutions at various levels, including focal points and national coordinating bodies and organizations;
- (b) Strengthening networks for the generation, sharing and management of information and knowledge, including through North.South, South.South and triangular cooperation;
- (c) Strengthening climate change communication, education, training and public awareness at all levels;
- (d) Strengthening integrated approaches and the participation of various stakeholders in relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions;
- (e) Supporting existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, technology development and transfer, and access to financial resources;
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131. Also decides that financial resources for enhanced action on capacity-building in developing country Parties should be provided by Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other Parties in a position to do so through the current and any future operating entities of the financial mechanism, as well as through various bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels, as appropriate;
132. Encourages developed country Parties to continue to report through their national communications, in accordance with the .Guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part II: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on national communications., on the support they have provided for capacity-building in developing country Parties;
133. Invites developed country Parties in a position to do so to provide information, through annual submissions to the secretariat and other appropriate channels, on the support they have provided for capacity-building in developing country Parties;
134. Encourages developing country Parties to continue to report through their national communications, in accordance with the .Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention., on progress made in enhancing capacity to address climate change, including on the use of the support received;





135. Invites developing country Parties in a position to do so to provide information, through annual submissions to the secretariat and other appropriate channels, on progress made in enhancing capacity to address climate change, including on the use of the support received;
136. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to consider ways to further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session;
137. Also requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to further elaborate the modalities regarding institutional arrangements for capacity-building, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session;

## **V. Review**

138. Decides to periodically review the adequacy of the long-term global goal referred to in paragraph 4 above, in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention, and overall progress towards achieving it, in accordance with the relevant principles and provisions of the Convention;
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- 139. Also decides that:
  - (a) This review should be guided by the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and take into account, inter alia:
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- . The best available scientific knowledge, including the assessment reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
  - . Observed impacts of climate change;
  - . An assessment of the overall aggregated effect of the steps taken by Parties in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention;
  - . Consideration of strengthening the long-term global goal, referencing various matters presented by the science, including in relation to temperature rises of 1.5°;
- (b) The first review should start in 2013 and should be concluded by 2015;
- (c) The Conference of the Parties shall take appropriate action based on the review;
140. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to further define the scope of this review and develop its modalities, including the required inputs, with a view to their adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session.

## **VI. Other matters**

Parties included in Annex I to the Convention undergoing the process of transition to a market economy. ■

Recalling Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, especially decisions ■





3/CP.7 and 3/CP.13 relating to Parties included in Annex I to the Convention undergoing the process of transition to a market economy,

Nothing that Parties included in Annex I to the Convention undergoing the process of transition to a market economy are not included in Annex II to the Convention and as such are not subject to the provisions of Articles 4, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Convention,

Recalling that Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention provides that a certain degree of flexibility shall be allowed by the Conference of the Parties to Parties included in Annex I to the Convention undergoing the process of transition to a market economy,

Taking note of the submissions from Parties contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/MISC.6/Add.2,

141. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to continue consideration of these issues with a view to promoting access of the Parties included in Annex I to the Convention undergoing the process of transition to a market economy to technology, capacity-building and finance in order to enhance their ability to develop low-emission economies.
- Parties included in Annex I to the Convention whose special circumstances are recognized by the Conference of the Parties
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Recalling decision 26/CP.7 that amended the list in Annex II to the Convention by deleting the name of Turkey,

Recalling decision 26/CP.7 that invited Parties to recognize the special circumstances of Turkey, which place Turkey in a situation different from that of other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention,

Recognizing that Turkey is in a situation different from that of other Parties included in Annex I to the Convention,

Noting that Turkey is not included in Annex II to the Convention and as such is not subject to the commitments of Articles 4, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, of the Convention and that Turkey is eligible for support under Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention,

Taking note of the submission from Turkey contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/MISC.8,

142. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to continue consideration of these issues with a view to promoting access by Turkey to finance, technology and capacity-building in order to enhance its ability to better implement the Convention;





## **VII. Extension of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action**

143. Decides to extend the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention for one year, to continue its work with a view to carry out the undertakings contained in this decision and present the results to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its seventeenth session;
144. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to continue its work drawing on the documents under its consideration;
145. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action to continue discussing legal options with the aim to complete an agreed outcome based on decision 1/CP.13 (Bali Action Plan), the work done at the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and proposals made by Parties under article 17 of the Convention;
146. Requests the secretariat to make the necessary arrangements in accordance with any guidance from the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties;
147. Mandates the host country of the next session of the Conference of the Parties to undertake inclusive and transparent consultations in order to facilitate the work towards the success of that session.







## Annex I

Guidance and safeguards for policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

1. Activities referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision should:
  - (a) Contribute to the achievement of the objective set out in Article 2 of the Convention;
  - (b) Contribute to the fulfilment of the commitments set out in Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention;
  - (c) Be country-driven and be considered options available to Parties;
  - (d) Be consistent with the objective of environmental integrity and take into account the multiple functions of forests and other ecosystems;
  - (e) Be undertaken in accordance with national development priorities, objectives and circumstances and capabilities and should respect sovereignty;
  - (f) Be consistent with Parties' national sustainable development needs and goals;
  - (g) Be implemented in the context of sustainable development and reducing poverty, while responding to climate change; ■
  - (h) Be consistent with the adaptation needs of the country; ■
  - (i) Be supported by adequate and predictable financial and technology support, including support for capacity-building; ■





- (j) Be results-based;
  - (k) Promote sustainable management of forests;
2. When undertaking activities referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision, the following safeguards should be promoted and supported:
- (a) Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;
  - (b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
  - (c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
  - (d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular, indigenous peoples and local communities, in actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;
  - (e) Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural
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forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits<sup>1</sup>;

- (f) Actions to address the risks of reversals;
- (g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

<sup>1</sup> Taking into account the need for sustainable livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities and their interdependence on forests in most countries, reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the International Mother Earth Day.





## Annex II

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice work programme on policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

In the development of its work programme, the SBSTA is requested to:

- (a) Identify land use, land-use change and forestry activities in developing countries, in particular those that are linked to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, to identify the associated methodological issues to estimate emissions and removals resulting from these activities, and to assess their potential contribution to the mitigation of climate change, and report on the findings to the Conference of the Parties at its eighteenth session on the outcomes of the work referred to in this paragraph;
- (b) Develop modalities relating to paragraphs 71 (b) and (c), and guidance relating to paragraph 71 (d) of this decision, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session;
- (c) Develop as necessary, modalities for measuring, reporting and verifying anthropogenic forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks, forest carbon stock and forest area changes resulting from the





implementation of activities referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision, consistent with any guidance for measuring, reporting and verification of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties agreed by the Conference of the Parties, taking into account methodological guidance in accordance with decision 4/CP.15, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session;





## Annex III

### Terms of reference for the design of the Green Climate Fund

1. The Transitional Committee shall recommend to the Conference of the Parties for its approval at its seventeenth session and shall develop operational documents that address, inter alia:
  - (a) The legal and institutional arrangements for the establishment and operationalization of the Green Climate Fund;
  - (b) The rules of procedure of the Board and other governance issues related to the Board;
  - (c) Methods to manage large scale of financial resources from a number of sources and deliver through a variety of financial instruments, funding windows and access modalities, including direct access, with the objective of achieving balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation;
  - (d) The financial instruments that the Fund can use to achieve its priorities;
  - (e) Methods to enhance complementarity between the Fund.s activities and those of other bilateral, regional and multilateral funding mechanisms and institutions;
  - (f) The role of the secretariat and the procedure for selecting and/or establishing the secretariat;
  - (g) A mechanism to ensure periodic independent evaluation of the Fund.s performance;
  - (h) Mechanisms to ensure financial accountability and to evaluate the performance of activities supported by the fund. to ensure the application of environmental and social safeguards, as well as internationally accepted fiduciary standards and sound financial





- management to the fund activities;
  - (i) Mechanisms to ensure appropriate expert and technical advice, including from relevant thematic bodies established under the Convention;
  - (j) Mechanisms to ensure stakeholder input and participation.
2. In the conduct of its work, the Transitional Committee shall:
- (a) Convene its first meeting by March 2011;
  - (b) Encourage input from all Parties and from relevant international organizations and observers;
  - (c) Take into account the findings of relevant reports;





## Annex IV

### Composition and mandate of the Technology Executive Committee

1. The Technology Executive Committee shall comprise 20 expert members, elected by the Conference of the Parties, serving in their personal capacity and nominated by Parties with the aim of achieving fair and balanced representation, as follows:
  - (a) Nine members from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (b) Three members from each of the three regions of the Parties not included in Annex one to the Convention (non-annex I Parties) namely Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, one member from a small island developing State and one member from a least developed country Party;
2. The decisions will be taken according to the rule of consensus;
3. Parties are encouraged to nominate senior experts with a view to achieving, within the membership of the Technology Executive Committee, an appropriate balance of technical, legal, policy, social development and financial expertise relevant to the development and transfer of technology for adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the need to achieve gender balance in accordance with decision 36/CP.7;
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4. Members shall serve for a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office and that the following rules shall apply:
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- (a) Half of the members shall be elected initially for a term of three years and half of the members shall be elected for a term of two years;
  - (b) Thereafter, the Conference of the Parties shall elect every year a member for a term of two years;
  - (c) The members shall remain in office until their successors are elected;
5. The Technology Executive Committee shall annually elect a chair and a vice-chair from among its members for a term of one year each, with one being a member from an Annex I Party and the other being a member from a non-Annex I Party; that the positions of chair and vice-chair shall alternate annually between a member from an Annex I Party and a member from a non-Annex I Party;
6. If the chair is temporarily unable to fulfil the obligations of the office, the vice-chair shall serve as chair. In the absence of the chair and the vice-chair at a particular meeting, any other member designated by the Technology Executive Committee shall temporarily serve as the chair of that meeting;
7. If the chair or vice-chair is unable to complete the term of office, the Technology Executive Committee shall elect a replacement to complete the term of office, taking into account paragraph 5 above;
8. If a member of the Technology Executive Committee resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, the Technology Executive Committee may decide, bearing in mind the proximity of the next session of the Conference of the Parties, to appoint another member from the same constituency to replace the said member for the remainder of that member's mandate, in which case the appointment shall count as one term;



9. The Technology Executive Committee, in performing its functions, should draw upon outside expertise, including the UNFCCC roster of experts and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, to provide advice, including as expert advisors at its meetings;
10. The Technology Executive Committee should seek input from intergovernmental and international organizations and the private sector and may seek input from civil society in undertaking its work. It may invite advisors drawn from relevant intergovernmental and international organizations as well as the private sector and civil society to participate in its meetings as expert advisors on specific issues as they arise;
11. The meetings of the Technology Executive Committee shall be open to attendance by accredited observer organizations, except where otherwise decided by the Technology Executive Committee;
12. The secretariat shall support and facilitate the work of the Technology Executive Committee.





# Draft Text AWG LCA terjemahan Indonesia



***C. Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries***

*C. Pendekatan kebijakan dan insentif positif pada isu terkait pengurangan emisi akibat deforestasi dan degradasi hutan di negara berkembang; dan peran konservasi, pengelolaan hutan lestari dan peningkatan simpanan karbon di hutan di negara berkembang.*

***Affirming that, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties, Parties should collectively aim to slow, halt and reverse forest cover and carbon loss, according to national circumstances, consistent with the ultimate objective of the Convention, as stated in Article 2,***

*Menetapkan bahwa dalam konteks tersedianya dukungan yang cukup dan dapat diprediksi kepada Para Pihak negara berkembang, negara-negara itu seharusnya memiliki tujuan kolektif untuk memperlambat, menghentikan, dan membalikkan dampak tutupan hutan dan kehilangan carbon, berdasarkan pada kondisi nasional, konsisten dengan tujuan dari Konvensi yang termuat dalam Butir 2.*

***Also affirming the need to promote broad country participation in all***

- ***phases described in paragraph 73 below, including through the provision of support that takes into account existing capacities,***
- *Juga menetapkan adanya kebutuhan untuk mempromosikan partisipasi negara secara luas di semua fase program, seperti dijelaskan di paragraf*
- *73 di bawah, termasuk melalui penyediaan dukungan yang meliputi kapasitas-kapasitas berikut,*
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**68. Encourages all Parties to find effective ways to reduce the human pressure on forests that results in greenhouse gas emissions, including actions to address drivers of deforestation;**

68. Mendorong Para Pihak untuk menemukan cara-cara efektif untuk mengurangi dampak tindakan manusia terhadap hutan yang menghasilkan gas emisi rumah kaca, termasuk cara-cara untuk mengatasi berbagai faktor deforestasi;

**69. Affirms that the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 below should be carried out in accordance with annex I to this decision, and that the safeguards referred to in paragraph 2 of annex I to this decision should be promoted and supported;**

69. Menetapkan bahwa kegiatan-kegiatan yang disebutkan di paragraf 70 di bawah harus dilaksanakan sesuai lampiran I dari keputusan ini, dan bahwa rambu-rambu (safeguards) yang disebutkan di paragraf 2 lampiran I dari keputusan ini harus dipromosikan dan didukung;

**70. Encourages developing country Parties to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking the following activities, as deemed appropriate by each Party and in accordance with their respective capabilities and national circumstances:**

70. Mendorong Para Pihak negara berkembang untuk berpartisipasi dalam upaya-upaya mitigasi di sektor hutan, dengan cara melaksanakan kegiatan-kegiatan berikut, selama dianggap pantas oleh setiap Pihak dan sesuai dengan kemampuan terkait serta kondisi nasional Pihak negara tersebut:

- (a) Reducing emissions from deforestation;**
- (b) Reducing emissions from forest degradation;**
- (c) Conservation of forest carbon stocks;**
- (d) Sustainable management of forest;**
- (e) Enhancement of forest carbon stocks;**

- (a) Menurunkan kadar emisi akibat deforestasi;
- (b) Menurunkan kadar emisi akibat degradasi hutan;
- (c) Konservasi simpanan karbon hutan;
- (d) Pengelolaan hutan lestari;
- (e) Peningkatan simpanan karbon hutan;





***<sup>6</sup> In accordance with national circumstances, national forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels could be a combination of subnational forest reference emissions levels and/or forest reference levels.***

*<sup>6</sup> Sesuai dengan kondisi nasional, tingkat emisi referensi hutan nasional dan/atau tingkat referensi hutan dapat merupakan gabungan tingkat emisi referensi hutan subnasional dan/atau tingkat referensi hutan.*

***<sup>7</sup> Including monitoring and reporting of emissions displacement at the national level, if appropriate, and reporting on how displacement of emissions is being addressed, and on the means to integrate subnational monitoring systems into a national monitoring system.***

*<sup>7</sup> Termasuk pemantauan (monitoring) dan pelaporan (reporting) perpindahan emisi di tingkat nasional, jika layak, dan pelaporan tentang bagaimana perpindahan emisi diatasi, dan tentang cara-cara untuk mengintegrasikan sistem pemantauan subnasional ke dalam sistem pemantauan nasional.*

*<sup>8</sup> Aksi tersebut mensyaratkan sistem monitoring nasional*

***71. Requests developing country Parties aiming to undertake activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support, including financial resources and technical and technological support to developing country Parties, in accordance with national circumstances and respective capabilities, to develop the following elements:***

*71. Meminta Para Pihak negara berkembang untuk menargetkan pelaksanaan kegiatan-kegiatan yang disebutkan di paragraf 70 di atas, dalam konteks tersedianya dukungan yang cukup dan terprediksi, termasuk sumber dana serta dukungan teknis dan teknologi kepada Para Pihak negara berkembang, sesuai dengan kondisi nasional dan kemampuan terkait, untuk mengembangkan elemen-elemen berikut :*

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**(a) A national strategy or action plan;**

(a) Strategi nasional atau rencana aksi;

**(b) A national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level<sup>6</sup> or, if appropriate, as an interim measure, subnational forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, in accordance with national circumstances, and with provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15, and with any further elaboration of those provisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties;**

(b) Tingkat emisi referensi hutan nasional dan/atau tingkat referensi hutan<sup>6</sup> atau, jika layak, sebagai langkah interim, tingkat emisi referensi hutan subnasional dan/atau tingkat referensi hutan, sesuai kondisi nasional, dan dengan tersedianya hal-hal yang disebutkan dalam keputusan 4/CP.15, dan dengan penjelasan lebih lanjut yang diadopsi Konferensi Para Pihak (Conference of Parties/COP) atas penyediaan hal-hal tersebut;

**(c) A robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, with, if appropriate, subnational monitoring and reporting as an interim measure,<sup>7</sup> in accordance with national circumstances, and with the provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15, and with any further elaboration of those provisions agreed by the Conference of the Parties;**

(c) Sebuah sistem pemantauan hutan nasional yang kuat dan transparan untuk memantau dan melaporkan kegiatan-kegiatan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam paragraf 70 di atas, dengan, jika layak, pemantauan dan pelaporan subnasional sebagai sebuah langkah sementara,<sup>7</sup> sesuai dengan keadaan nasional, dan dengan ketentuan-ketentuan dalam keputusan 4/CP.15, dan dengan penjelasan lebih lanjut dari ketentuan-ketentuan yang disepakati oleh Konferensi Para Pihak;

**(d) A system for providing information on how the safeguards referred to in annex I to this decision are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 70, while respecting sovereignty;**





(d) Sebuah sistem yang menyediakan informasi mengenai cara rambu-rambu sebagaimana dimaksud dalam lampiran I dari keputusan ini ditangani dan dihormati sepanjang pelaksanaan kegiatan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam paragraf 70, dengan tetap menghormati kedaulatan;

**72. Also requests developing country Parties, when developing and implementing their national strategies or action plans, to address, inter alia, drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure issues, forest governance issues, gender considerations and the safeguards identified in paragraph 2 of annex I to this decision, ensuring the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, inter alia, indigenous peoples and local communities;**

72. Juga meminta Para Pihak negara berkembang, dalam mengembangkan dan melaksanakan strategi nasional atau rencana aksi mereka, untuk mengatasi, antara lain, pendorong deforestasi dan degradasi hutan, isu kepemilikan lahan, isu-isu tata kelola hutan, pertimbangan gender, dan rambu-rambu yang diidentifikasi dalam paragraf 2 lampiran I keputusan ini; memastikan partisipasi penuh dan efektif pemangku-pemangku kepentingan terkait, antara lain, suku asli dan masyarakat lokal;

**73. Decides that the activities undertaken by Parties referred to in paragraph 70 above should be implemented in phases beginning with the development of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures, and capacity-building, followed by the implementation of national policies and measures and national strategies or action plans that could involve further capacity-building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities, and evolving into results-based actions that should be fully measured, reported and verified;**

- 73. Memutuskan bahwa kegiatan-kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh Para Pihak yang dimaksud dalam paragraf 70 di atas harus dilaksanakan secara bertahap
- mulai dari pengembangan strategi atau rencana aksi nasional, kebijakan dan langkah, dan peningkatan kapasitas, diikuti dengan pelaksanaan kebijakan
- dan langkah-langkah nasional dan strategi atau rencana aksi nasional yang dapat lebih lanjut melibatkan peningkatan kapasitas, pengembangan dan alih
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teknologi dan kegiatan-kegiatan demonstrasi berbasis hasil, dan berkembang menjadi tindakan-tindakan berbasis hasil yang sepenuhnya harus diukur, dilaporkan dan diverifikasi;

**74. Recognizes that the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, including the choice of a starting phase as referred to in paragraph 73 above, depends on the specific national circumstances, capacities and capabilities of each developing country Party and the level of support received;**

74. Mengakui bahwa pelaksanaan kegiatan-kegiatan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam paragraf 70 di atas, termasuk pilihan tahap awal sebagaimana dimaksud dalam paragraf 73 di atas, bergantung pada keadaan nasional khusus, kapasitas dan kemampuan masing-masing Pihak negara berkembang dan tingkat dukungan yang diterima;

**75. Requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to develop a work programme on the matters referred to in annex II to this decision;**

75. Meminta Badan Pendukung Penasihat Ilmu dan Teknologi (Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice ) untuk mengembangkan program kerja tentang hal-hal sebagaimana dimaksud dalam lampiran II keputusan ini;

**76. Urges Parties, in particular developed country Parties, to support, through multilateral and bilateral channels, the development of national strategies or action plans, policies and measures and capacity-building, followed by the implementation of national policies and measures, and national strategies or action plans, that could involve further capacity building, technology development and transfer and results-based demonstration activities including consideration of the safeguards referred to in paragraph 2 of annex I to this decision, taking into account the relevant provisions on finance including those relating to reporting on support;**

76. Mendesak Para Pihak, terutama Para Pihak negara maju, untuk mendukung, melalui jalur multilateral dan bilateral, pengembangan strategi atau rencana aksi, kebijakan dan langkah-langkah dan peningkatan kapasitas



nasional, diikuti dengan pelaksanaan kebijakan dan langkah-langkah nasional, dan strategi atau rencana aksi nasional, yang dapat melibatkan peningkatan kapasitas lebih lanjut, pengembangan dan alih teknologi, dan kegiatan-kegiatan demonstrasi berbasis hasil, termasuk pertimbangan rambu-rambu sebagaimana dimaksud dalam paragraf 2 lampiran I keputusan ini, dengan mempertimbangkan ketentuan-ketentuan terkait tentang keuangan, termasuk yang berkaitan dengan pelaporan dukungan;

**77. Requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention to explore financing options for the full implementation of the results-based actions<sup>8</sup> referred to in paragraph 73 above, and to report on progress made, including any recommendations for draft decisions on this matter, to the Conference of the Parties at its seventeenth session;**

77. Meminta Kelompok Kerja Ad Hoc Aksi Koperasi Jangka Panjang dalam Konvensi untuk mengeksplorasi pilihan-pilihan pembiayaan bagi pelaksanaan penuh dari aksi<sup>8</sup> berbasis hasil sebagaimana dimaksud dalam paragraf 73 di atas, dan untuk melaporkan kemajuan yang dicapai, termasuk setiap rekomendasi untuk rancangan keputusan tentang hal ini, kepada Konferensi Para Pihak pada sidang ketujuhbelasnya;

**78. Also requests Parties to ensure coordination of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, including of the related support, particularly at the national level;**

78. Juga meminta Para Pihak untuk memastikan koordinasi kegiatan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam paragraf 70 di atas, termasuk dukungan terkait, khususnya pada tingkat nasional;

**79. Invites relevant international organizations and stakeholders to contribute to the activities referred to in paragraphs 70 and 78 above.**

- 79. Mengundang organisasi-organisasi dan para pemangku kepentingan internasional terkait untuk berkontribusi dalam kegiatan yang dimaksud dalam paragraf 70 dan 78 di atas.
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# Sambutan Delegasi Republik Indonesia



**STATEMENT BY  
H.E. MR. RACHMAT WITOELAR  
SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA FOR CLIMATE CHANGE**

AT THE HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT OF  
THE CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

CANCUN, MEXICO, 9 DECEMBER 2010

Madam President,  
Excellencies Heads of State and Government,  
Honorable Ministers and Heads of Delegation,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. Let me at the outset congratulate you on your being elected as President for the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. I am confident that under your able leadership, this meeting will prove to be successful. Allow me also to convey through you, our appreciation to the Government and people of Mexico for their hospitality and warm welcome in Cancun.
- Madam President,
  - 2. The increasing number of greenhouse gasses emission is alarming. Therefore, it is imperative to implement a deep cut strategy of emission reduction in order to minimize the increasingly adverse impacts of climate change. And now is the time.
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3. In addressing this enormous climate change problem, we appreciate your effort in making a balanced, comprehensive and party driven outcome in both negotiation tracks, the AWG-LCA and the AWG-KP through open, transparent and inclusive process.
4. I would like to share the views expressed by the G-77 and China that we need to have a set of decisions here that covers all building blocks of the Bali Action Plan; that shall not undermine our final goal for a legally binding outcome.

Madam President,

5. We are of the view that the establishment of the second and subsequent commitments period under the Kyoto Protocol is a matter of urgency. These commitments should be followed with comparable measures by other developed country parties to ensure the achievement of global target for emission reduction. This is also in line with the call of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at the COP-15 last year in Copenhagen, for developed countries to fulfil their historical responsibility to slow, stop and reverse global warming, in order to achieve global strategic goal to limit the rise of global warming to within 2 degrees Celsius. This burden of responsibility cannot be shifted or deferred.
6. Given the global and over-arching nature of climate change, strong leadership is needed in order to address it. Thus, it is in our view that developed countries, must take the lead and committed to an ambitious, economy-wide, quantified emission reduction target as well as the provision of technology, capacity building and financial resources to developing countries. In this respect, we urge developed countries to materialize their financial pledges for both adaptation and mitigation actions.



Madam President,

7. It should be noted that a global ultimate goal requires a collective responsibility and mutual cooperation. Developing countries, based on the principles of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities, must take actions in order not to replicate another historical mistake in adding the climate problem. Developing countries should also take part by establishing a strategy toward low carbon development path while ensuring their sustainable development.
8. Despite the fact that we might be facing hindrance to pave the way to reach a solid consensus, we have to devise creative and innovative ways to meet the global target of emission reduction. This is now the time for us to create a historic landmark by demonstrating greater flexibility and compromise.

Madam President,

9. The rapid deforestation in the last 200 years has made rainforests even more critical for the survival of our planet and humankind. Our trees and forests are of crucial importance in the global carbon cycle. Until now, there is not yet a single technology that is able to replace the significant role of tropical rainforests as natural carbon absorbers.
10. With that in mind, along with other tropical forest nations, Indonesia is determined to promote the socio-economic development of our people, some of whom still languish in poverty. But we are also aware that our tropical rainforests serve a much larger purpose as the lungs of the world and provide an invaluable environmental service to the world. In achieving these twin objectives, Indonesia has shown the political will, innovation and creativity both through domestic actions and international cooperation with other country parties.





11. In this joyous occasion, I would like to urge all parties to not take forest nations for granted. Our forests are the key to the global climate solution. We must now inject a new economic logic where it is more beneficial for nations and communities to keep the trees up, than to chop them down.

Madam President,

12. To conclude, let us do our utmost here to make sure this conference propels us to the goals that will save us and our future generations from the devastation of climate change. Let us rejoice in what we have been given. Our planet. Our home. Now, let us begin the action.

Cancun, 9 December 2010





# Statement Menhut di Nagoya REDD+ Partnership





STATEMENT  
BY

H.E. MR. ZULKIFLI HASAN  
MINISTER OF FORESTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
ON REDD+ PARTNERSHIP  
AT THE MINISTERIAL MEETING  
26<sup>th</sup> OKTOBER 2010, NAGOYA, JAPAN



Mr. Co-Chairs, Excellencies,

First of all, I would like to associate with other delegates in thanking the host country and Co chairs.

It's a very good opportunity on this important occasion, on behalf of the Government of Indonesia, I would like again to emphasize our commitment to reduce 26% of the GREEN HOUSE GASES emission in the year of 2020 and, we are confident that we can reduce emissions up to 41% with international support.

Ministers and distinguished delegates,

Understanding that the interim REDD+ Partnership was intended to facilitate the fast start and scaled up REDD+ implementation, and work in a partnership spirit as was originally designed. From this viewpoint, I would like to draw your attention to following points:

**First**, Financial interim for REDD+ Partnership is very important as learning process for both developed and developing countries. Indonesia has had consistently taking readiness phase approach and for that we appreciate the support from our partners, through bilateral, regional, and multilateral mechanism.

With the interim nature of the platform under the REDD+ partnership that we declared at the Oslo Climate and Forest conference in May this year, it is understandable that we had to move with very practical actions for the year 2010. The development of the partnership website, database of activities, the analysis of gaps and overlaps in financing will be very useful and eventually improve efficiency and effectiveness of the REDD+ outcomes.

**Second**, Indonesia is of the view that inclusiveness and transparency processes are indeed part of the important determinants for the meaningful partnership. Partners and stakeholders including private sectors and civil societies need to work together in a constructive manner.

**Third**, We understand that there are differing views and expectation of partners towards REDD+ partnership. However, we bear in mind the core objective of the Partnership, that is to contribute to the global fight against climate change by serving as an interim platform for the Partners to scale up REDD+ actions and finance. Therefore it is clear for us what we



could expect from the partnership and what we should do with this interim REDD+ platform.

**Fourth,** Since REDD+ deal with natural resources that have a long-term dimension, and is attached to them social and economic dimensions, therefore the partnership should has long-term vision while keeping the practical approaches in the implementation. In this regards, Indonesia believes that while implementing the 2010 work programme, we should also endeavour to finalize the work-programme for the year 2011-2012 in due time.

We understand that the work of the Partnership should not prejudice the outcome of the UNFCCC process. It is our views that the partnership's work needs to be structured in a way that also contribute positively to the UNFCCC process. Despite the slow process in UNFCCC negotiations, there has been COP guidance in REDD+ which could be the basis for the partners to undertake more concrete programme and activities. Indonesia believe that key components of the work programme identified in Tianjin reflect necessary actions

to accelerate and scale up REDD+ implementation including the promotion of private financing and investment.

I would like to put into record our REDD+ partners, among others, Australia and Norway, South Korea for recognizing our programs.

**Finally,** I would like to dose my statement by expressing Indonesia deep concern to remind all of us of the slow progress of the overall negotiation including REDD+. We concern of any efforts to reduce elements of draft decision we produced in a very conducive negotiation atmosphere since the COP-11 in Montreal when the concept was first brought into the COP agenda as "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Developing Countries" until what we have now as REDD+ in developing countries. Nevertheless, in the spirit of partnership, we should be able to work together to encourage all parties and countries to make balanced decisions for all parties with different country's circumstances.

Thank you Mr. Co-Chairs.





## Presentasi side event UNFF



# Forests for Life on Earth: National initiatives on Forests and Climate Change

By:  
Dr. YETTI RUSLI MSc.  
- Senior Adviser to the Minister of Forestry,  
On Environment and Climate Change  
- Head of Forestry Working Group on  
Climate Change



Presented at The UN Forum on Forests ,  
The Living Forest Pavilion  
Cancun, Mexico, 8 December 2010



YR@YETTI RUSLI

## FORESTS (133,300,544 ha), CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



NATURE OF INDONESIA'S FORESTS (and under Regulations)

YR@YETTI RUSLI





# GLOBAL WARMING

**1**

**80 % CO2**

**20 % CO2**

**TREES ARE THE SOLUTIONS:**

- ABSORBING CO2
- ~ 50% trees' biomass is a solid C/green products

**2 TREES, FORESTS AND LIFE ON EARTH**

**CARBON - 50 % OF TREES' BIOMASS**

Rapel Bappenas, 12.1.08, Voluntary Carbon Market

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## Understanding source of CO2 EMISSION FROM FORESTS (RATIO: 20% GLOBAL, 54% INA)

- ◆ **FOREST FIRE**
  - ◆ ENCROUGMENT, ILLEGAL LOGGING, OVER CUTTING ETC
- ◆ **NEW development**, NEW SITES FOR AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS, AND OTHER LAND USE CHANGES (Indonesia's palm oil land site from forest only 4,8 m ha out of 133 m ha of forest)

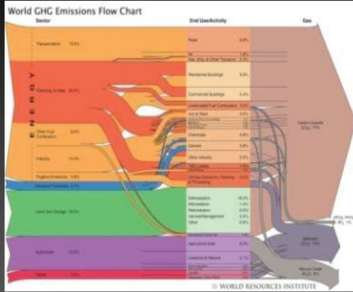
**EMISSION FROM FORESTS IS CARBON NEUTRAL**

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## CO2 Global Emissions and Global Carbon Forests



### Forests' role in global carbon

Reservoirs



1650 GtC  
more than twice  
the carbon as in the  
atmosphere

Sinks



2.6 GtC/yr

Sources

(deforestation)



1.6 GtC/yr =  
17.4% GHG  
emissions

### INDONESIA :

2020: 26% up to 41 %

26% : 14% forestry  
12% non forest

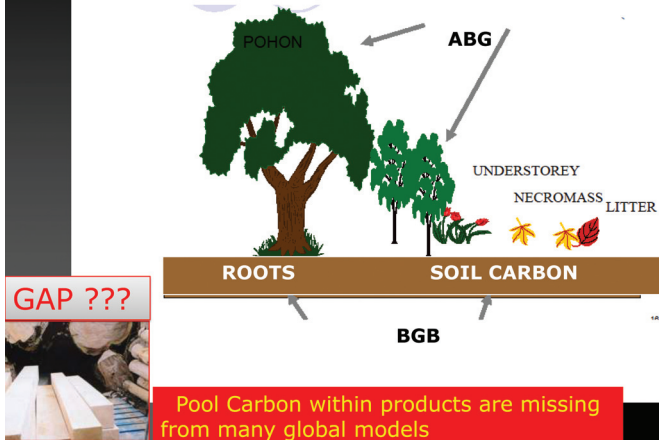
ratio Indonesia (54 : 46), world 20 : 80

notes

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### 5 CARBON POOLS: AGB, UNDER STOREY, NECROMASS, LITTER, AND BGB



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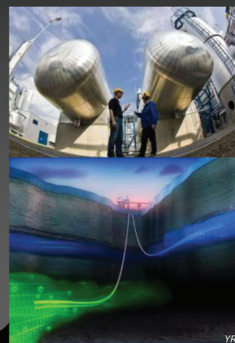
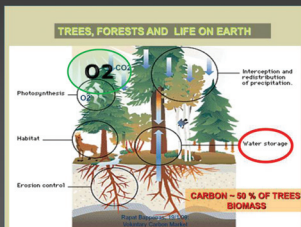


Challenge:

MITIGATION ACTIONS  
JOINTLY SOLVE CO2 emission (Capture CO2)

"CCS" INDONESIA  
"VIOCE of FORESTS"

Exp of Carbon capture and storage (CCS)



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Challenge:

FOREST CARBON, CLIMATE CHANGE  
(QUADRAN OF COMPANIONSHIP)

+ 20% CO2 FROM DEFOR/LULUCF

± 80% CO2 EMISSION FROM FOSIL FUEL

REDD

Reducing emissions :  
Clean Technology  
Clean energy  
Markets (compliance, voluntary)

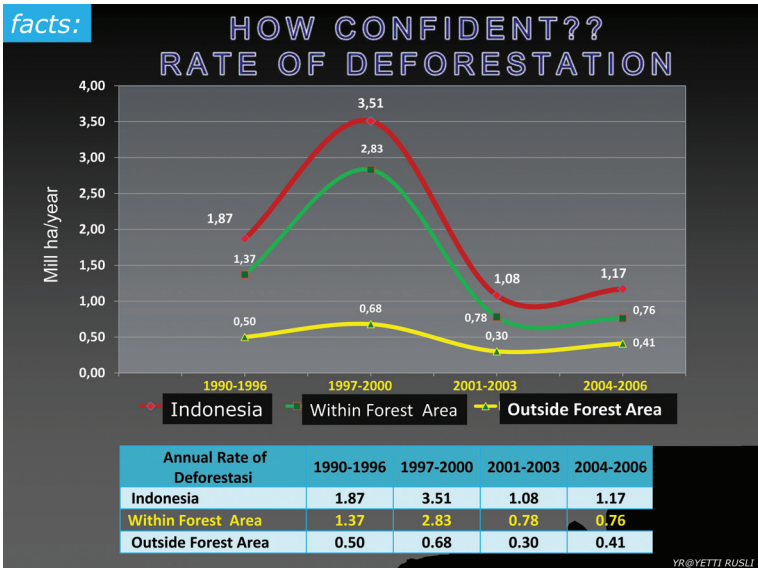
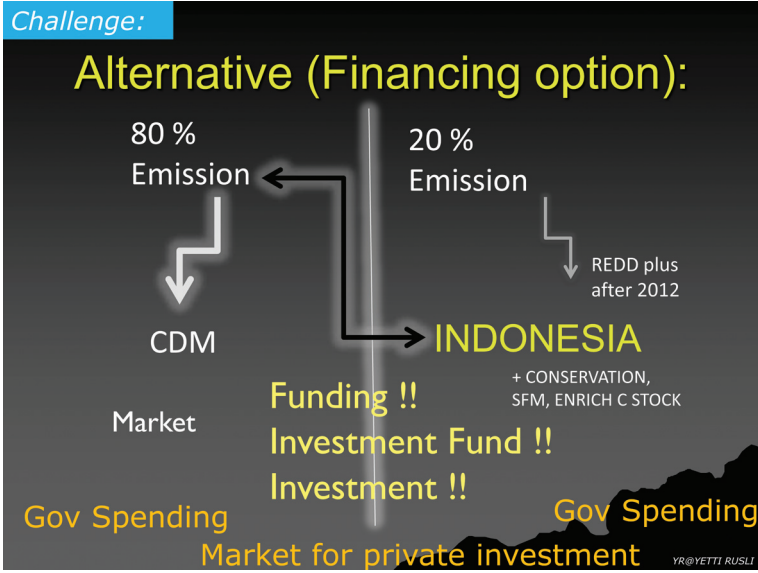
Trees as a remedy/cure for CO2 in the atmosphere (ABSORBING CO2 COOLING DOWN THE EARTH)

REDD PLUS --- new AR CDM ?

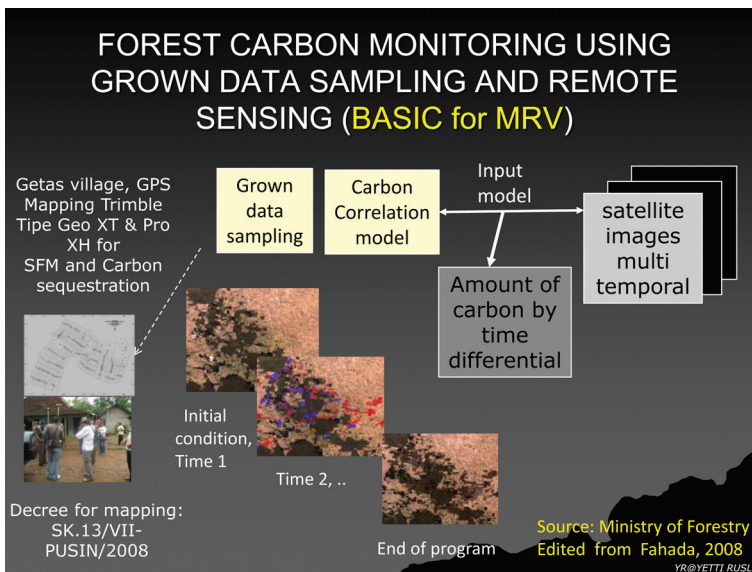
Forest + carbon  
LOCAL, NATIONAL, GLOBAL

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### GAJAH MADA UNIVERSITY RESEARCH RELATED ON SFM TOWARD CARBON FORESTS

| Stage/year  | Activities  | Sponsor  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Stage I<br>1994 – 1996  | Literature study & proposal preparation   | USDA For.Service                                       | <br>Space shuttle Endeavour (SRTM) InSAR |
| 1996 – 1997   | Benchmark visit   | ITTO<br>6 companies                                    |  |
| Stage II<br>1995 – 1998<br>1996 – 1998<br>1998 – 2000<br>2001 – 2005<br>2001 – 2005 | Research<br><b>National Research Council</b><br>PD 16/96<br>PD 41/00<br>PD 106/01 | RISTEK BPPT, Indonesia<br>ITTO<br>ITTO<br>ITTO<br>ITTO | <br>Airborne laser scanning              |
| Stage III<br>2005 -   | Pilot project at Company level at 6 HPH model in Kalimantan                       | MoF & 6 IUPHHK model                                   | <br>Field inventory                      |
| Stage IV<br>2007 -  | Implementation in 20 HPH model in Sumatera, Kalimantan & Papua                    | MoF & IUPHHK model                                     |  |

Source: Edited from Fac of Forestry Gajah Mada, presented at PT. SBK, October 2010  
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## 2. REDD-plus: Decision 4/CP.15

FCCC/CP/2009/11/Add.1  
Page 11

### Decision 4/CP.15

**Methodological guidance 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**

#### Article 1

*Requests developing country Parties, on the basis of work conducted on the methodological issues set out in decision 2/CP.13, paragraphs 7 and 11, to take the following guidance into account for activities relating to decision 2/CP.13, and without prejudging any further relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, in particular those relating to **measurement and reporting**:*

Source: Danilo Mollicone, FAO; UN REDD discussion, Jakarta Nov 2010

Note: MRV for REDD+  
under UNFCCC is not available yet

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Additional information:  
MINISTERIAL MEETING ON REDD PLUS PARTNERS  
NAGOYA 26 OCTOBER 2010 (62 countries)

- MINISTER'S STATEMENT...Indonesia believe that key components of the work programme identified in Tianjin reflect necessary actions to accelerate and scale up REDD+ implementation including the **promotion of private financing and investment**.
- Belgium, Canada, German, Italy, Norway, Sweden, UK, Japan, and Finland mention their commitment for REDD+ programm.

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**INDONESIA SHOULD WELCOME ALL POSSIBILITIES ..under consideration of:**

1. Possible and workable
2. Optimal for the development,
3. Acceptable by partners/world

Above slides/points may be used to explain the modalities available for bilateral, Multilateral program and the UN body's program, ITTO, FAO, UNFF, UNFCCC, etc.

The activities range from conventional forestry program (SFM, Conservation, community etc), AR CDM, REDD, REDD+ (REDD, Conservation, enhancing c stock, SFM), other programs within forest and climate change

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**Challenge:**

**SHOULD BE THE CHANGING GLOBAL DEMANDS AND EXPECTATION FROM FORESTS ("REPACKAGING")**

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Inspired

by Michael Jackson Song  
"HEAL THE WORLD"

POEM OF  
"TREES FOR BETTER LIFE"

Heal the world by planting trees

Planting more means absorbing  
more CO2

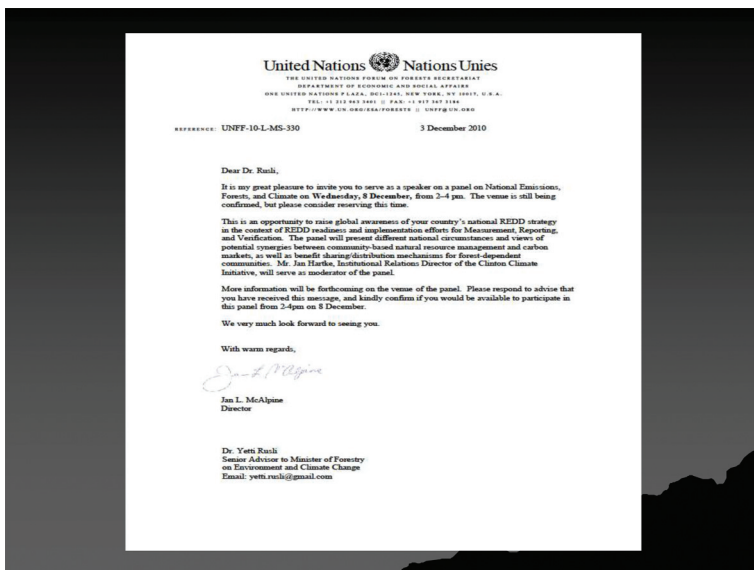
Planting more means produce more  
green products

These are the anchor of forest for  
climate change solution..HEAL THE  
WORLD BY PLANTING TREES..

Thank you yetti.rusli@gmail.com

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## United Nations Forum on Forests at Forest Pavilion

United Nations Climate Change Conference Cancun - COP 16 / CMP 6  
8 December 2010 (10:00 am - 5:30 pm)  
Venue: TRC, Cancun, Mexico



The UN Forum on Forests Secretariat cordially invites you to attend the Living Forest Pavilion on 8 December 2010:

The UNFF/UNFCCC co-hosted day at the Forest Pavilion celebrates the upcoming International Year of Forests 2011 and its theme of "Forests for People". The programme will include discussions on forest landscape restoration and forests and climate change in general. High-level speakers will discuss how they have successfully worked to integrate forests, climate change priorities, and sustainability into their development planning. Promotional material related to the International Year of Forests will be distributed throughout the day, and forest films will be screened on LCD screens in the Pavilion.

**PORETS 2011**

المنتدى العالمي  
للغابات 2011

2011 • 國際森林年

INTERNATIONAL YEAR  
OF FORESTS • 2011

ANNO INTERNAZIONALE  
DEI FORESTI • 2011

ANNU INTERNATIONAL  
DE LES BOISSEES • 2011

*Celebrate  
forests  
for  
people.*

[www.un.org/forests](http://www.un.org/forests)

**Programme**

10:00 am - 12:00 pm

**Forests for People panel discussion: Focus on Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration**

Chair: Mr. Jan Nilsson, Director, UN Forum on Forests Secretariat

Speakers:

- H.E. Stanislas Kamukazi, Minister of Environment and Lands, Rwanda
- H.E. Can Duc Phat, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Vietnam
- Mr. Stewart Maguire, Director, Environment and Development, ICH - the International Centre for Conservation of Nature
- Mr. John D. Lu, Film-maker, and Director, Environmental Education Media Project (EEM), International Environmental Fellow for the Communication of Science, China
- World Bank (name to be)

12:30 - 1:30 pm - Forest Films

2:00 - 4:00 pm

**Forests for People panel discussion: Focus on National Initiatives on Forests and Climate**

Chair: Mr. Jan Hertke, Institutional Relations Director, Climate Change Initiative Forestry Program

Speakers:

- H.E. Bharat Jagdeo, President of Guyana (to be)
- Mr. Freddy Anchoa, Senior Environmental Officer, Vice President's Office and Chair of the REDD Task Force, Tanzania
- H.E. Chai Sant'Ang, Deputy Chief of Forestry Administration, Lead Negotiator (COP-16), Cambodia
- Dr. Yetti Baski, Senior Advisor to Minister of Forestry on Environment and Climate Change, Indonesia
- Mr. Juan Manuel Torres, Director, Mexican National Forestry Commission (Comafor) (to be)

4:30 - 5:30 pm - Forest Films

For more information on the International Year of Forests, please visit [www.un.org/forests](http://www.un.org/forests).





# Presentasi UN-REDD



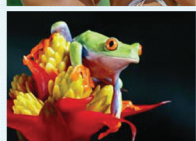
# UN-REDD PROGRAMME

## Working with Local Community in

### Indonesia



Indonesia UN-REDD  
National Joint Programme



## Status of UN-REDD Indonesia

- 5.6 m USD programme is currently operational
- Project office established in Ministry of Forestry – July 2010
- Pilot province: Central Sulawesi – October 2010
- Developed first draft “National REDD+ Strategy” on behalf of the presidential REDD+ Task Force (part of the Indonesia/Norway Climate Change Partnership process)

UN-REDD  
PROGRAMME










## UN-REDD Indonesia Activities: Outcome 1

- Outcome 1: Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level

| Output | Agency | Activities   |
|--------|--------|--|
| 1.1    | UNDP   | Consensus on key issues for national REDD policy development |
| 1.2    | UNDP   | REDD lessons learned – Small Grant Programme                 |
| 1.3    | UNEP   | REDD communication programme                                 |






## UN-REDD Indonesia Activities: Outcome 2

- Outcome 2 Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV and fair payment systems at provincial level (Central Sulawesi)

| Output | Agency | Activities  |
|--------|--------|---|
| 2.1    | FAO    | Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV)                                    |
| 2.2    | FAO    | Reference Emissions Level (REL)   |
| 2.3    | UNDP   | REDD+ payment mechanism   |
| 2.4    | UNEP   | Pilot REDD+ site identification toolkit (inc potential Carbon-benefits and co-benefits) |








## UN-REDD Indonesia Activities: Outcome 3

- Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD+ at district levels (Central Sulawesi)

| Output | Agency | Activities  |
|--------|--------|---|
| 3.1    | UNDP   | Capacity for spatial socio-economic planning to incorporate REDD+                 |
| 3.2    | UNDP   | Local stakeholders are empowered to able to benefit from REDD+                    |
| 3.3    | UNDP   | Development of multi-stakeholder-endorsed district plans for REDD+ implementation |









## Activities- Outcome 3

REDD: High impact decisions

- Develop a comprehensive baseline dataset and identify areas of REDD+-eligible forest
- Analyze opportunity costs of alternative land uses
- Analyze the potential socio-economic impacts of REDD+ on communities
- Mainstream REDD+ into existing spatial, forest utilization and FMU planning at District level
- District based consensus
- Approve the REDD+ mainstreamed spatial plan

- Capacity needs assessment
- Design of capacity building & training
- Training of trainers
- Conduct of training and other capacity building activities
- Assessment of follow-up activities required to improve and sustain capacity

- Assess five districts in which REDD+ is most feasible
- Socialize REDD+ to these districts
- Invite these districts to present their proposals and ensure political readiness to implement REDD+
- Agree with the selected district on an implementation framework.











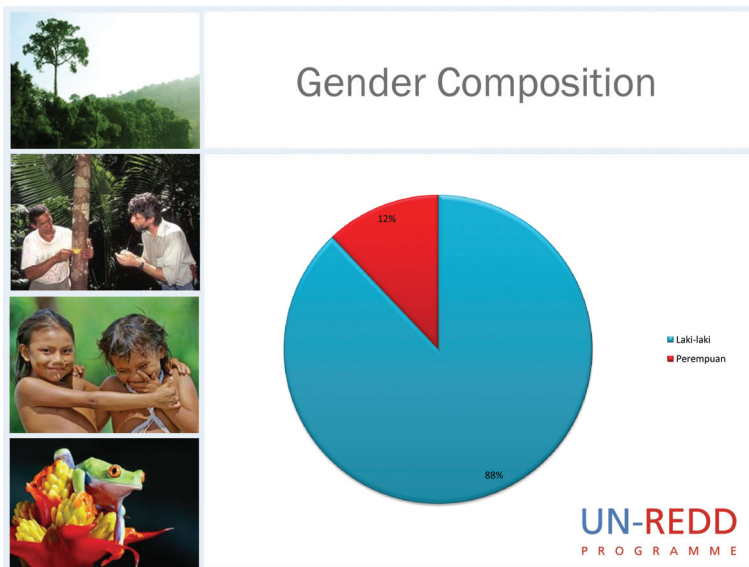
## Proposed Indonesia UN-REDD Consultation Approach

- UN-REDD Indonesia covers a very broad range of activities and therefore consultation methods will vary for each activity, according to the context.

| Activity Level   | Consultation Method                                      |
|--|--|
| National level, policy coordination etc.                   | National level and Regional consultations (all partners) |
| Provincial and district level capacity building activities | Provincial and District Consultations (all partners)     |
| Community-specific activities                              | District and Community Consultation (FPIC)               |

## Lesson learned from the development of National REDD+ Strategy

- Inclusive  
involving all partners – incld. planners, implementers
- Transparant  
Using all informations tools, public transparency
- Credible  
invite inputs from experts, practitionairs, etc
- Institusionalized  
ideas based on the existing law n regulation





## Provincial and District level consultations

- Bottom up approach
- Using the prinsip Inclusive, transparant, credible and institusionalize
- Utilize as much as possible existing consultation processes
- Need parallel documentation and assurance mechanism ex. Gender, local community

## Communications strategy in local level

- Awareness of REDD+ in Indonesia among local communities is currently limited
- Materials will be targeted to the needs of local communities, in raising awareness and preparing local communities for engagement with REDD+
- Working with NGO, existing institution and others who already working with the community





## Objectives of FPIC under UN-REDD



- Two main objectives:
  - To raise awareness, receive inputs and provide a process of engagement for local communities for UN-REDD activities in their areas



- To pilot REDD related FPIC processes, build up experience and increase capacity and awareness of local communities and government to manage consultations in the future for “real” REDD+ programmes



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PROGRAMME



## FPIC Process



### Planning for FPIC

- Develop the provincial and district task force on REDD+ composed by all partners
- Design FPIC plans
- Provincial Task Force facilitated by UN-REDD to review and endorse FPIC plans on ground principles: Should reflect, focus and impact of planned UN-REDD activities in each district



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## FPIC Process



### Conducting FPIC

- Awareness raising by all related partners
- Hire staff "interlocutors" or appoint CSO(s) for additional work if necessary
- Participatory mapping in several areas according to available budget
- Consultations, meetings at district/village level, different "intensity"



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PROGRAMME



## FPIC Process



### Assurance of FPIC process

- Process to be documented at district level – existing mechanisms, appointed CSOs, interlocutors etc
- Task Force and UN-REDD Provincial office to verify/spot check activities, also consolidate district level FPIC reporting to Provincial level
- Third party is possible to conduct as an independent verification of FPIC process
- Check effectiveness of recourse mechanism



**UN-REDD**  
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|   |   |
|---|---|
|  | <h2>Current Status</h2>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitate the development of Provincial REDD+ task force</li><li>• Design the FPIC concept in Provincial and District Level – multistakeholder process –</li><li>• Facilitate the National Forestry Council to conduct the FPIC workshop in Palu</li></ul> |
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