



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Independent TAP Expert Review of Indonesia's REDD+ Readiness-Package

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Purpose and modalities of TAP review

“Assess whether a due process and approach was followed while performing the self-assessment of REDD+ Readiness”:

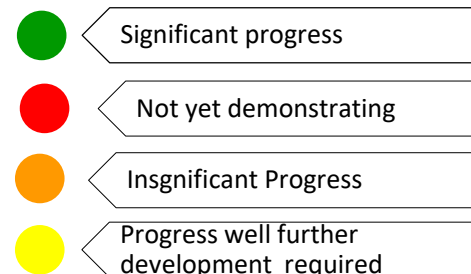
- Part A: Review of the self-assessment process of Indonesia’s R-Package
- Part B: Review of the results of the multi-stakeholder R-Package self-assessment
- Part C: Assess what still needs to be done to complete the Readiness Process
- -> TAP Conclusion and Recommendation

Part A: Self-Assessment Process

- Self-Assessment process was conducted according to FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework, with the addition of two criteria and a sub-component to account for Indonesia's national circumstances;
- The Self-Assessment process was facilitated by the forestry research agency (P3SEKPI) rather than the DGCC, rendering it more neutral;
- The multi-stakeholder consultation was conducted through a combination of two national and two sub-national workshops, in East Kalimantan and South Sumatra Provinces;
- The R-Package report did not document how stakeholder representatives were selected for the self-assessment, nor was this clear from English language documents on the REDD+ website;
- The R-Package Report provides adequate documentation on the current status of REDD+ Readiness and on work remaining.

Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (1)

COMPONENTS	SUB-COMPONENTS	STATUS AT MTR 2014	STATUS AT R-PACKAGE
1.Readiness Organization and Consultation			Orange
	1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Yellow	Yellow
	1b. Consultation, Participation and Outreach	Green	Orange
2.REDD+ Strategy Preparation			Yellow
	2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change drivers, forest law, policy and governance	Yellow	Green
	2b. REDD+ Strategy options	Orange	Green
	2c. Implementation framework	Orange	Orange
	2d. Social and Environmental Impacts	Orange	Yellow
	2e. Funding instruments and Benefit Sharing Mechanisms	n.a.	Yellow
3.Reference emission level/reference level		Yellow	Green
4.Monitoring system for forests and safeguards			Green
	4a. National Forest Monitoring System	Orange	Yellow
	4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards	Orange	Green



Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (2)

Component 1. Readiness, Organization and Consultation (criteria 1-10)

- National REDD+ Management arrangements changed many times before DGCC took over in 2015. DGCC currently has 218 officers in national and local offices, but needs an additional 81 officers at national and 226 officers at local level;
- At Provincial level, the arrangements for REDD+ coordination are variable;
- DGCC has coordinated and collaborated with other national stakeholders (Finance, Agriculture, Planning) but there is little or no documentation on this cross-sectoral dialogue, and there is no permanent cross-sectoral REDD+ body with higher level oversight;
- Following self-selection processes to identify stakeholders at national and provincial level, extensive stakeholder consultations were held, e.g. on the REDD+ Strategy in 2011-12 (in 34 Provinces); on FREL development in 2014-16 (at the national level), and on SIS-REDD+ development in East Kalimantan, South Sumatra and West Kalimantan provinces.
- The R-Package report calls for stepping up consultations to engage local communities, especially women, youth and indigenous peoples, more fully in the REDD+ process;

Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (3)

Component 2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation (Criteria 11-25)

- 2012 REDD+ Strategy needs to be updated to reflect institutional changes as well as Indonesia's NDC. Hard to judge whether more adjustments are needed, as the R-Package report does not discuss the direct drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation, nor explain the methodology used for their analysis and prioritization;
- The forest and land use governance policy and legal reforms necessary for REDD+ implementation were addressed in a thorough 2015 CIFOR study - which was not summarized in the R-Package report. Among other key issues, the study highlights the many steps required to guarantee that indigenous peoples' legal rights to forests are respected on the ground;
- Considerable work remains on the REDD+ strategy options, especially on getting buy-in for them from other sectors and from local government;
- Key elements of the REDD+ Implementation Framework, such as the Benefit Sharing Mechanism and the National REDD+ Registry, still require significant work;
- Indonesia has done considerable work on environmental and social safeguards, developing three parallel REDD+ safeguards systems. It will be important to consolidate this work into unified, manageable safeguards procedures for the REDD+ implementation phase.

Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (4)

Component 3. Forest Reference Emissions Levels/Forest Reference levels (criteria 26-28)

- Indonesia has made excellent progress on its national FREL, based on an IPCC Tier 3 approach, which was endorsed by a UNFCCC technical review in 2016. It is also working on four sub-national FRELs;
- The proposed FREL covers all land areas covered by natural forests in 1990, about 60% of the total land area. It is based on a step-wise approach, currently including the REDD+ activities Deforestation and Degradation (of both forests and peatlands), and the carbon pools Above Ground Biomass, and also, for deforestation and degradation of forests on peatlands, Soil Organic Carbon;
- For determining its reference level, the country is using the averages of historical deforestation and removals data, currently with 1990-2012 as the reference period, and without any adjustment for national circumstances.

Part B: REDD+ Readiness: Results (5)

Component 4. Monitoring system for forests and safeguards (Criteria 29-34)

- The National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) has advanced significantly through the institutionalization, staffing and equipment of the national MRV unit;
- NFMS will need some improvement to detect forest degradation and regrowth over shorter time intervals, and is not yet set up to assess “leakage” (displacement of emissions);
- The WebGIS platform will enable transparent disclosure of forest-related data and information, including REDD+ performance measures;
- The integration of participatory monitoring of REDD+ implementation in NFMS is still in the initial stages;
- SIS-REDD+ has been operating under DGCC since 2014. A web-based SIS-REDD+ platform has been established and is operational;
- The integration of REDD+ field projects (two thirds of which are currently unregistered) will require further work.

Part C: What still needs to be done

The main areas where additional work will be needed on REDD+ in Indonesia are:

- Improving multi-stakeholder coordination and increasing the buy-in of other sectors (Agriculture, Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, Mining) for REDD+;
- Addressing a considerable number of **policy, legal and institutional reforms** necessary for REDD+ implementation (some of which are outside the control of the Ministry of the Environment and Forests), such as the **effective protection of indigenous peoples' legal rights** to land and forests and the **resolution of inconsistencies between priority REDD+ strategic options and other sector programs**;
- Completing the operationalization of the REDD+ implementation framework, especially the **Benefit Sharing Mechanism**, the **Provincial institutional coordination arrangements**, and the **Environmental and Social Management Framework**, which needs to be finalized and field-tested East Kalimantan Province.

TAP Conclusions and recommendations

- The TAP reviewer is of the opinion that the R-Package report provides a reasonably accurate picture of REDD+ Readiness progress achieved in Indonesia and of the work that remains to be done, though some sections (e.g. sub-component 2b on REDD+ Strategy Options) did not do justice to the progress achieved;
- There are a number of outstanding policy, legal and institutional reforms necessary for REDD+ implementation that are outside the control of the Ministry of Environment and Forest - giving added urgency to the R-Package report recommendation to step up cross-sectoral coordination efforts and increase buy-in of local governments;
- Key elements of implementation framework, such as Benefit Sharing Mechanism and operational REDD+ Safeguards Instruments (ESMF), also need additional work;
- Multi-stakeholder self-assessment done in East Kalimantan shows that REDD+ Readiness there is much more advanced than at national level and in South Sumatra.

TAP presentation on Indonesia's R-package report

THANK YOU!

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