

Challenges of Managing a National REDD+ Program : Indonesia's Experience

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**Indonesian REDD+ :
brief history, road map and
architecture**

REDD in Indonesia : brief history

- 2007 : ‘quick studies’ Indonesia Forest Climate Alliance (IFCA) → IFCA Consolidated Report, MoF 2008,
- 2008 : establishment of “REDD+ architecture” dan “Readiness Strategy / REDDI Framework” (2009-2012)
- 2009 : start the “Readiness Strategy” (prepare policy to address drivers of DD, regulation, REL/RL, MRV system, incentive distribution mechanism, REDD+ WG, DA/Pilot Activities) → the strategy ‘s integrated with *awareness raising, capacity building, stakeholders’ involvement*)
- 2010 : establishment of REDD+ Task Force under UKP4, and establishment of units under Ministries (e.g. MoF, MoE) with CC-related tasks

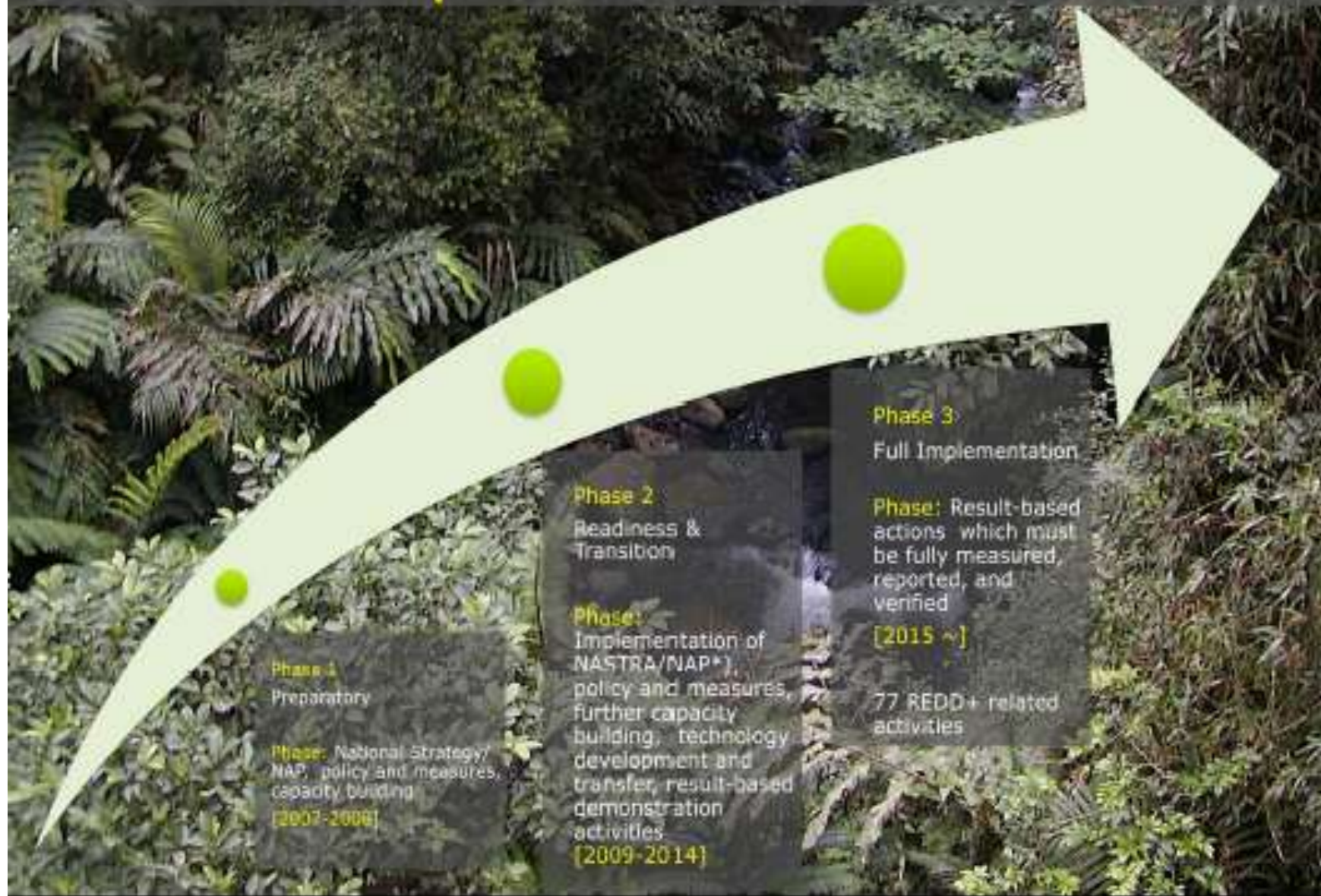
REDD+ in Indonesia

- **Phase-based approach :**
 - **preparation** : 2007-2008 (identification of current status of the scientific based, REDD-supported policy)
 - **readiness** : 2009-2012 (testing period, strengthen scientific base and policy support, set REDD-related regulations, pilot projects)
 - **full implementation**: depending on Indonesia readiness and COP-decision
- **National approach with sub-national implementation**

Institutions involved in REDD+ :

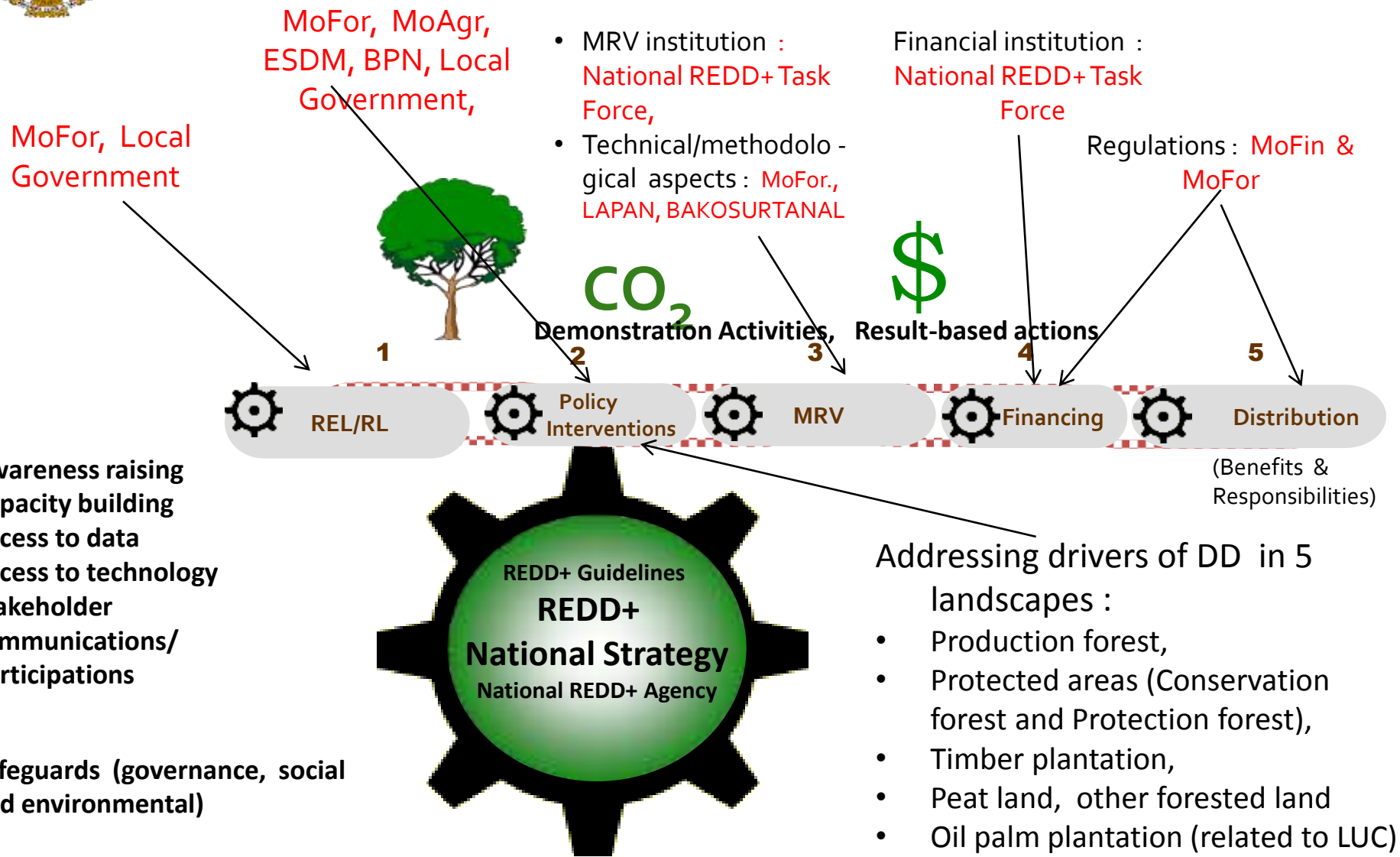
- REDD+ National Task Force
- National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)
- National Council on Climate Change (DNPI)
- Ministry of Forestry
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Min. of Energy and Mineral Resources
- Bakosurtanal, LAPAN
- Local Government (Provincial & District)
- REDD+ local institutions (WG, task forces, etc.)

Road Map on Indonesian REDD+





REDD + Indonesia Architecture





REDD+ National Strategy

Indonesian REDD+ Task Force
June 2012

Status Overview of Indonesia REDD+ National Strategy

Indonesia National Strategy on REDD+

- Preparation of National REDD+ Strategy was **coordinated by** National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), prepared by REDD+ National Task Force
- The process involved an intensive **multi-stakeholder** consultation
- Final document published in June 2012, through a decree issued by the head of the REDD+ Task Force (SK No. 02/SATGAS REDD+/09/2012)
- Some drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were identified, for example : poor spatial planning, conflict in tenurial/access rights, ineffective forest management, inconsistency in sectoral policies, and lack of compliance to laws/weak law enforcement.

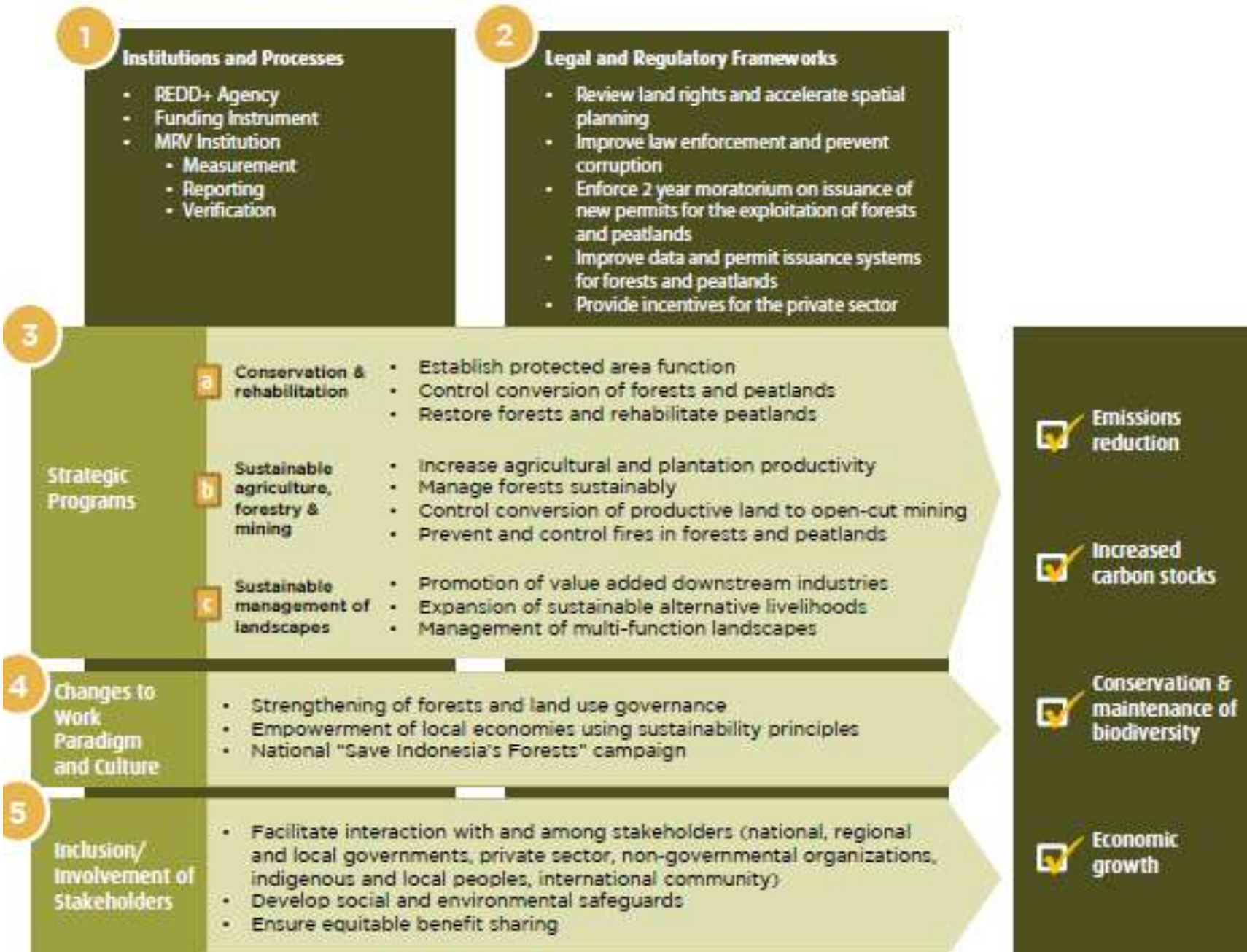


Indonesia National Strategy on REDD+

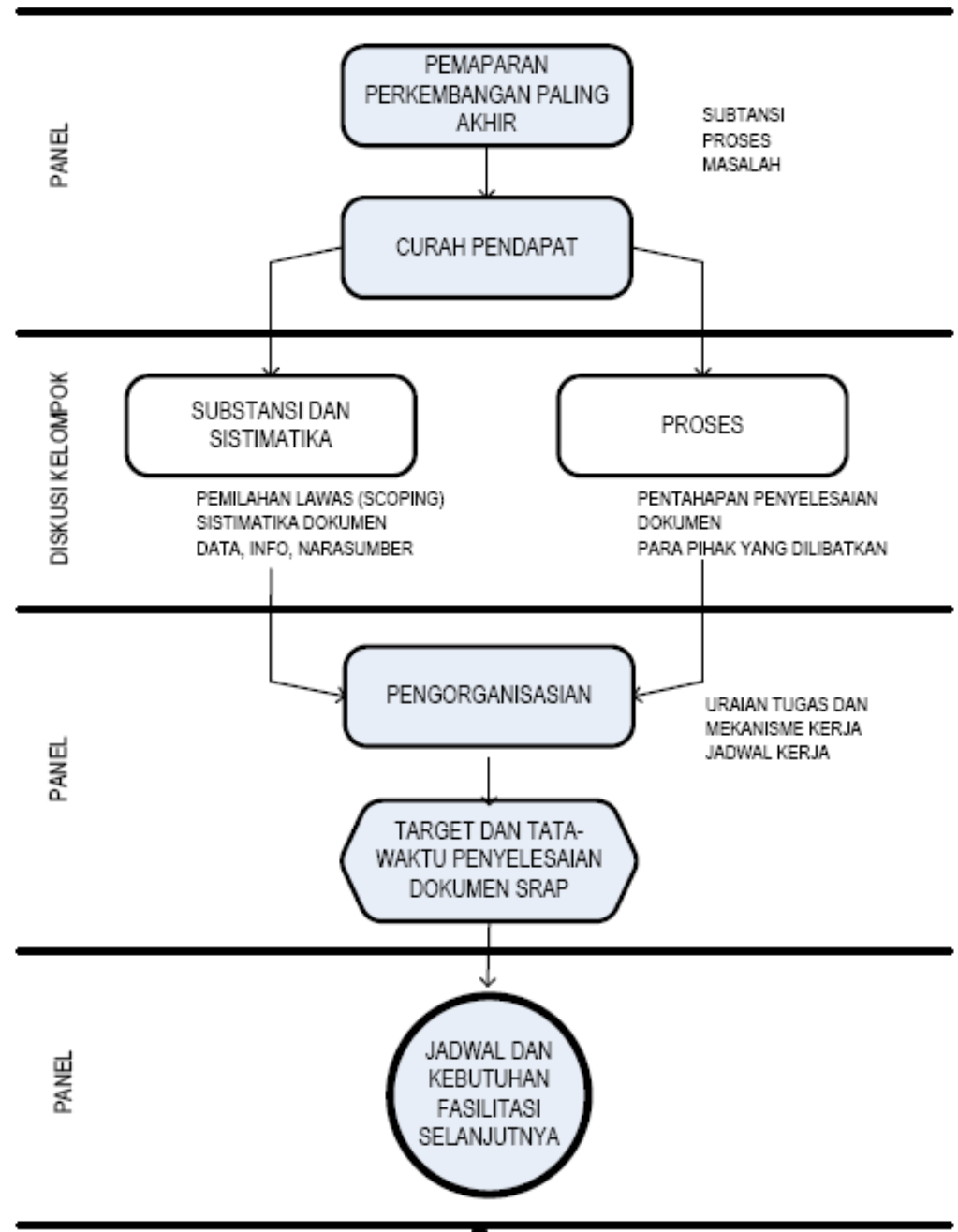
- Recognize the necessity of reforms in the land use sector planning , related regulations and their enforcement within a climate-friendly legal framework,
- Recognize the importance of stakeholder involvement in keeping good governance principles (transparency, participation and accountability) at different processes, particularly the potentially affected people and vulnerable groups,
- Serve as **a guideline** for the development of **sub-national** REDD+ action plans **as integral parts** of the national action plan
- Be treated as a **‘living’ document** to allow **adjustments** whenever necessary along with progress in UNFCCC negotiations and national efforts.

REDD+ framework with 5 pillars

to facilitate the achievement of long-term goals



National Strategy →
Provincial Strategy :
Facilitation on
development of
Provincial Strategy
(by Task Force, MoF,
etc.)
(prioritized)



REDD+ Implementation Elements (requirements as COP-16 Dec.) & and Progree

SATGAS REDD+

(1) Strategi Nasional

atau Rencana Aksi REDD+, SRAP

(1)
NAT IONAL
STRATEGY/AP

(2) Penetapan NFREL/RL

yang dapat merupakan agregasi dari FREL dan/atau FRL Sub-nasional, bbrp prov/kab/site sdh memiliki REL/RI, nas: data collect, processing n analysis, cap buildg

(2)
REL/RL

REDD+
IMPLEMENTATION
INSTRUMENTS

(3)Pembangunan Sistem monitoring

hutan nasional (NFMS) yang robust dan transparent untuk monitoring reporting REDD+ (dan bila diperlukan sub-nasional), part of forest resource inventory

(3)
NFMS-MRV

(4) SIS sesuai Kep. COP-16

Kemenhut (Pustanling)

(4)
SIS

Kemenhut (Planologi)

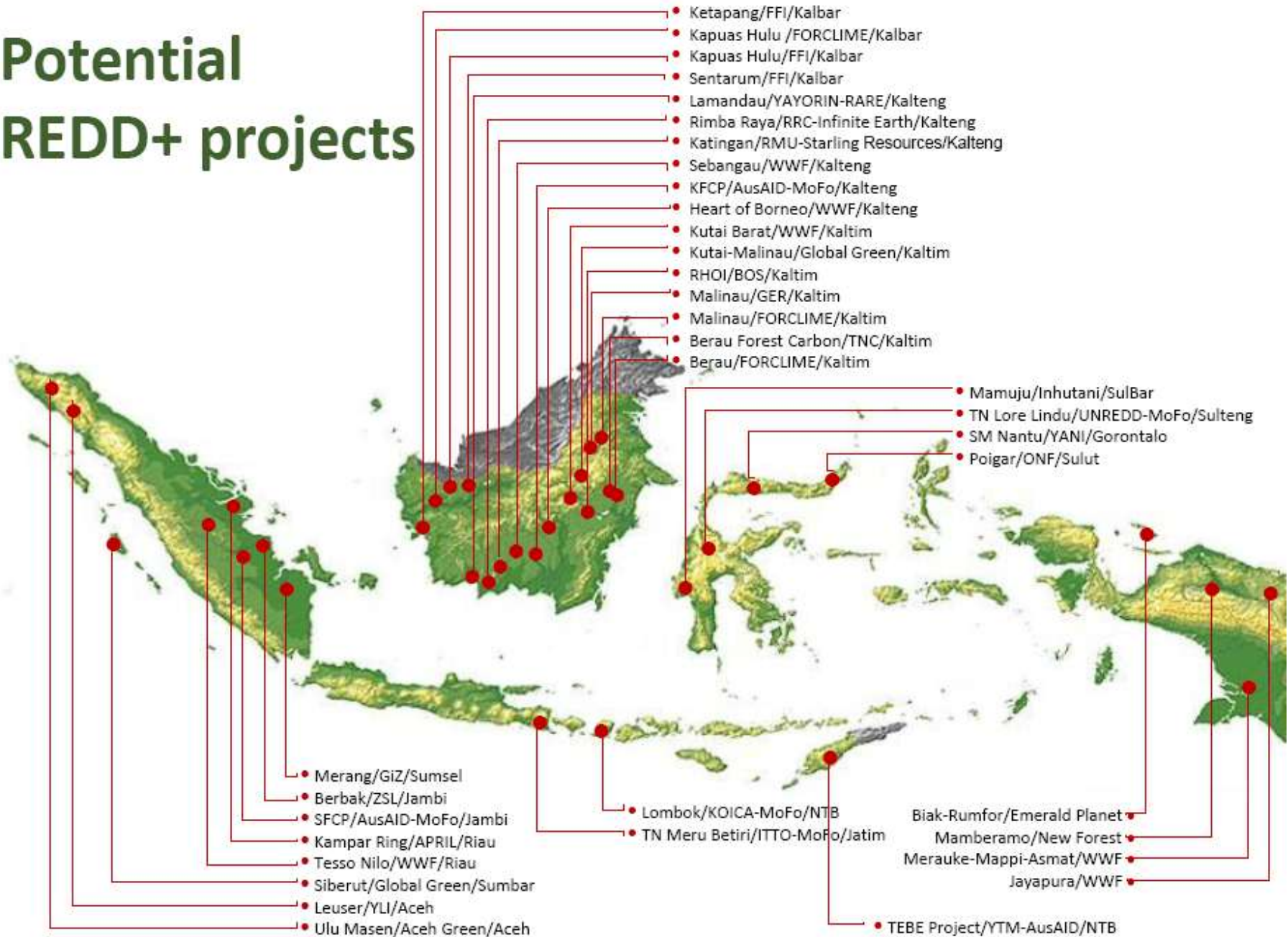
REDD+ requirements – elements of Strategy

- Addressing drivers of DD
- Addressing tenurial issue, governance, gender, safeguards, stakeholders involvement, IP and local community
- Phase approach (step by step) according to situation and readiness of the country
- Demonstration Activities ('learning by doing' – scaled up into 'result-based action') – “every REDD+ activity/project/program will be required to measure its performance, for reporting and verification by an independent institution”

REDD+ projects, activities and subnational scale programs in the country



Potential REDD+ projects



Sub-national scale : pilot & priority province



REDD+ DA/pilot in Indonesia :

what they do – link to the national process

- Development of appropriate DA according to local circumstances,
- Data collection and (early) analysis for the establishment of reference emissions level (REL)/reference level (RL) and development of monitoring, reporting, and verifying (MRV) at the project/ DA level,
- Exercise on safeguards,
- Stakeholder engagement, and addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation at the local level.
- Diversed in approaches, scales, scope of activities – and many of them were in the early stage
- Despite these diversity, the DAs provide valuable lessons useful for preparing full implementation phase of REDD+ in Indonesia, as well as for sharing lessons with other countries.
- Sharing information and lessons on REDD+ actions has been encouraged under COP decisions as well as under the global REDD+ partnership.

Diversity of pilot/DA REDD+ in Indonesia

Objectives	Status of area	Area	Funding	Period of time	Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengembangan proyek REDD+ pada areal kehutanan masyarakat/hutan desa • Menjaga dan menggunakan ekosistem hutan dan keanekaragaman hayati scr berkelanjutan, menjaga dan merestorasi integritas ekologis ekosistem hutan melalui manajemen kolaboratif dengan masyarakat setempat • Perbaikan perencanaan spasial • Perbaikan community livelihood • Penguatan kapasitas kelembagaan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hutan Konservasi dan HL • Taman Nasional • Hutan Produksi (HP, HPT, HPK) • Hutan Hak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58.000 HA TN • 140,000 Ha TN • 86.450 Ha IUPKHHK-RE • 24.000 ha HP • 2,2 juta HA (sel. Kab.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 200,000 • USD 973,388 • USD 1 - 5 million • USD 20 – 50 million • 2 - 20 juta EUR • AUD 30 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5- 10 tahun • 12, 13 , 14 tahun • 30 th • 60 Tahun IUPHHK-RE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoU : fasilitasi pengajuan dan penetapan ijin hutan desa dan pengembangan proyek REDD+ • Pelestarian hutan serta pemungutan dan pemanfaatan HH • Restorasi Ekosistem • Pengukuran di lapangan & Penghitungan karbon • Desain kelembagaan dan tata kelola, Penguatan kelembagaan • Pembuatan REL, FE • Pengembangan peran masyarakat lokal dalam REDD • Peningkatan kapasitas stakeholder & masyarakat (pelatihan) • Peningkatan pendapatan masyarakat • Pengembangan kemitraan • MRV development • Distribusi insentif • Penanaman pada zona rehabilitas • Penyiapan dokumen proyek • Dll.

Pilot/DA	Scopes	Activities
KFCP – Central Kalimantan (di HP)	REL/RL, MRV, Institusi, Distribusi insentif, Peningkatan kapasitas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Est. of district govt WG • Socio-economic baseline survey • Technical and feasibility studies • Community engagement
UNREDD-Central Sulawesi	Penguatan partisipasi multistakeholder dan konsensus tk nas, demonstrasi REL, MRV dan sist.pembayaran, pembangunan kapasitas utk implementasi REDD pd tk nas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Konsensus key issues utk kebijakan REDD nasional • Lessons learned REDD • Program komunikasi • Peningkatan kap dan desain metodologi utk carbon inventory dlm MRV • REL • Mekanisme pembayaran yang adil dan berimbang untuk tingkat Provinsi • Toolkit untuk memaksimalkan potensi manfaat karbon dan co-benefits • Penguatan stakeholders lokal
Community Carbon Pool – Ketapang & Kap. Hulu (FFI)	Pengembangan Hutan Desa, Penyusunan Rencana Kelola dan Kelembagaan, REL/RL, MRV, Institusi, Distribusi Insentif, Peningkatan kapasitas, pelibatan masy. lokal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Stok karbon hutan • Survey keanekaragaman hayati • Survey sosial dan konsultasi masyarakat • Pengajuan ijin pencadangan hutan desa • Penulisan PDD
ITTO – Meru Betiri National Park	MRV/REL, peningkatan kapasitas, pelibatan masyarakat lokal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review existing methodologies of resource base invent for CA, Dev SOP for field measurements • Training Workshops on res based invent & CA, Remote sensing analysis • Determine project boundary to facilitate measuring and mon.of carbon stocks • Est. Project baseline to analyze a landuse and land cover change and the associated CC change • Estimate emission reduction and enhancement stock • Set up institutional system for mon forest carbon stock • Enhance potential economic activities through comm forest partnership programmes • Promote community-based forest enterprise • Stakeholder consultation, establish partnership for conservation of TNMB, awareness raising, etc.
BFCP – Berau (TNC)	REL/RL, MRV, Kerangka Kelembagaan, Distribusi Insentif, Peningkatan Kapasitas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REL/RL : perhitungan perubhn land cover, perhitungan faktor emisi, penetapan wilayah acuan, rekom.proyeksi BAU • MRV : Pembentukan POKJA, SC, Struktur Kelembagaan PHKB, Renstra PKHB • Dis. Insentif : perumusan design skema pendanaan , pembentukan sistem manajemen pembiayaan, koord berbagai skema pendanaan , kajian opsi2 distribusi benefit atas insentif yang diperoleh dr PKHB • Peningkatan kapasitas : sosialisasi, penelitian perhitungan karbon, WS REL, Lokalatih pendidikan konservasi

Challenges

**for REDDI Architecture and its implementation,
associated with multiple local-level projects :**

“National approach with sub-national implementation” and
phased-based approach :

- How to use lessons-learned from the ground ?
- Will jurisdictional approach be suitable ?
- How to maintain the consistency (in approach, method -
e.g. REL, that involves both technical and political process,
MRV, what is the best system and how to make it workable
?) --> displacement antar sub-nas is tggjwb nasional
- Safeguards for REDDI – how to use them – reporting ?
- Incentive vs disincentive ? Towards performance-based
payment
- Overall, How to simplify the REDD and to make it more
implementable ?

How does MoF address the challenges?

Standardized
approach :
methodology aspect

- SNI on Carbon Accounting
- SNI DA : Guidance on DA REDD+

Institutional aspect

- Development of KPH / FMU

REDD+ Safeguards

- Development of SIS – REDD+

Standardized Approach : National Standards on Carbon Accounting



- SNI 7724:2011 (national standard for ground-based measurement and estimation of forest carbon stocks) and SNI 7725:2011 (devt of allometric equation to support GB forest CA)
- Methodological support for REL/RL est. and MRV system devt (integrated with other MRV initiatives, e.g. INCAS)
- Guidance for field measurement and estimation of carbon stocks at five carbon pools to support monitoring carbon stock changes with Tier 3.
- Consider/based on : relevant COP decisions, land cover classification (national & IPCC), forest Inventory principles, lessons learned dealing with nat and local/field conditions.

National Standard on DA REDD+ (SNI 7848:2012)

- Why ?
 - intl decision mandates (COP-13, COP-15, COP-16, COP-17)
 - voluntary standards (VCS, CCBS)
 - National situation (existence of DAs, challenge towards result-based actions, need guidance, request from practitioners, consider the existing regulation)
- Guidance for establishment of DA, as lessons-learned DA and/or result-based actions towards implementation of CC mitigation related to LULUCF
- Next is to be a technical regulatory (mandatory) → promote reporting etc



Development of FMU (KPH)

- Geared towards SFM : Enhancing economic value of forest utilization
- Has the **responsibility** and **competence** for : planning, implementation & monitoring, forest protection, incorporating community needs, attracting investment and creates employment
- And : to **incorporate** local, national and global issues such as **climate change mitigation**
- **Opportunities** : achieving SFM, reducing forest degradation, promoting rehabilitation and reforestation, increasing benefits for the forest adjacent communities, stabilizing supply of forest products, enhancing **forest governance**, facilitating **the entry to the carbon market**
- 60 KPH Model, subjected to facilitated through FCPF

Development of SIS-REDD+

- The safeguards (together with guidance) for REDD+ implementation as in the Annex 1 of COP-16 Decision on outcome of the AWG-LCA, are conceptually logical but practically challenging
- need to **translate** the safeguards to enable Indonesia effectively implement them within the **context of national** legislation and circumstances →
- MoF-Indonesia dev a **system for information provision on safeguards implementation** (SIS-REDD+), through stakeholders process (2011 – 2012)
- Use existing 'safeguards' (elements, instruments) and their implementation
- Progress : draft of structure is available, PCI (7, 17, 32) – webplatform – to be exercised & tested on the REDD+ activities

Challenges on benefits (and responsibilities) sharing / distribution arrangements :

- Distribution covers not only benefits but also responsibilities
- Should the distribution mechanism be managed at the national, sub-national or project level ?
- Most appropriate regulations to support such mechanism ?

→ Has not been decided yet :

- existing regulation has not been revised
- need more work on procedural aspect
- Process is still on going

summary - next challenges :

- Need more work on institutial arrangement (stage-by-stage)
- Maintain both technical & political processes, improve coordination and strenghten committment , willingness, dedication (MoF within the constraints nad complexities has done their best and progress)

e.g. on REL; MRV at different level : intl support, nat MRV, sub-nat implementation (methods, consistency, multistakeholder processes (cross cut action): awareness, understandable, agreed role and responsible); benefit-sharing, etc.
- Maintain the consistency : nat – subnat, consistency /in-line with nat devt objectives & consistency across “nat govt plans”
- Accelerate the readiness of KPH, build strong leadership and willingness at local level
- Capacity buidling, awareness raising & outreach → harus benar-benar tepat sasaran; well-mainstreamed
- Work closely with local scientific authority - optimize cap.build

terima kasih ..
thank you

