

# REDD Readiness Progress Fact Sheet

**COUNTRY: Indonesia**

**May 2013**

## 1. R-PP Preparation and FCPF Readiness grant

- R-PP was endorsed in June 2009
- FCPF grant was signed in June 2011. The grant consisted of four main components: Analytical work, Support to Readiness Process, Assessment and measurement of GHG impacts of land use change and Regional data collection and capacity building. In financing a subset of the overall financial and technical inputs required for Indonesia to reach REDD+ readiness, the FCPF activities is directed to fill the gaps and identify activities that are not covered by other donors and actors.
- The FCPF grant has enabled good collaboration with stakeholders on various REDD+ readiness aspects. It has financed a number of studies, documents and a large amount of workshops and seminars in the targeted provinces. The FCPF is also allowing the broad dissemination of results.
- A WB mission conducted in February 2013 confirmed that significant progress has been achieved in implementing FCPF-financed activities, and towards REDD+ readiness in Indonesia.
- Noteworthy results include progress on the SESA, engagement of subnational agencies in the Readiness process, collaboration with the broader public on various readiness issues through workshops and lately the disseminating of the results coming out from the field activities, strengthening the role of local universities on REDD+.
- Ministry of Forestry is leading the medium-term progress assessment of the REDD+ Readiness process, using the R-Package Assessment Framework as a basis for the ongoing evaluation. The MTR report will be prepared by September 2013.

## 2. National REDD Readiness Management Arrangements

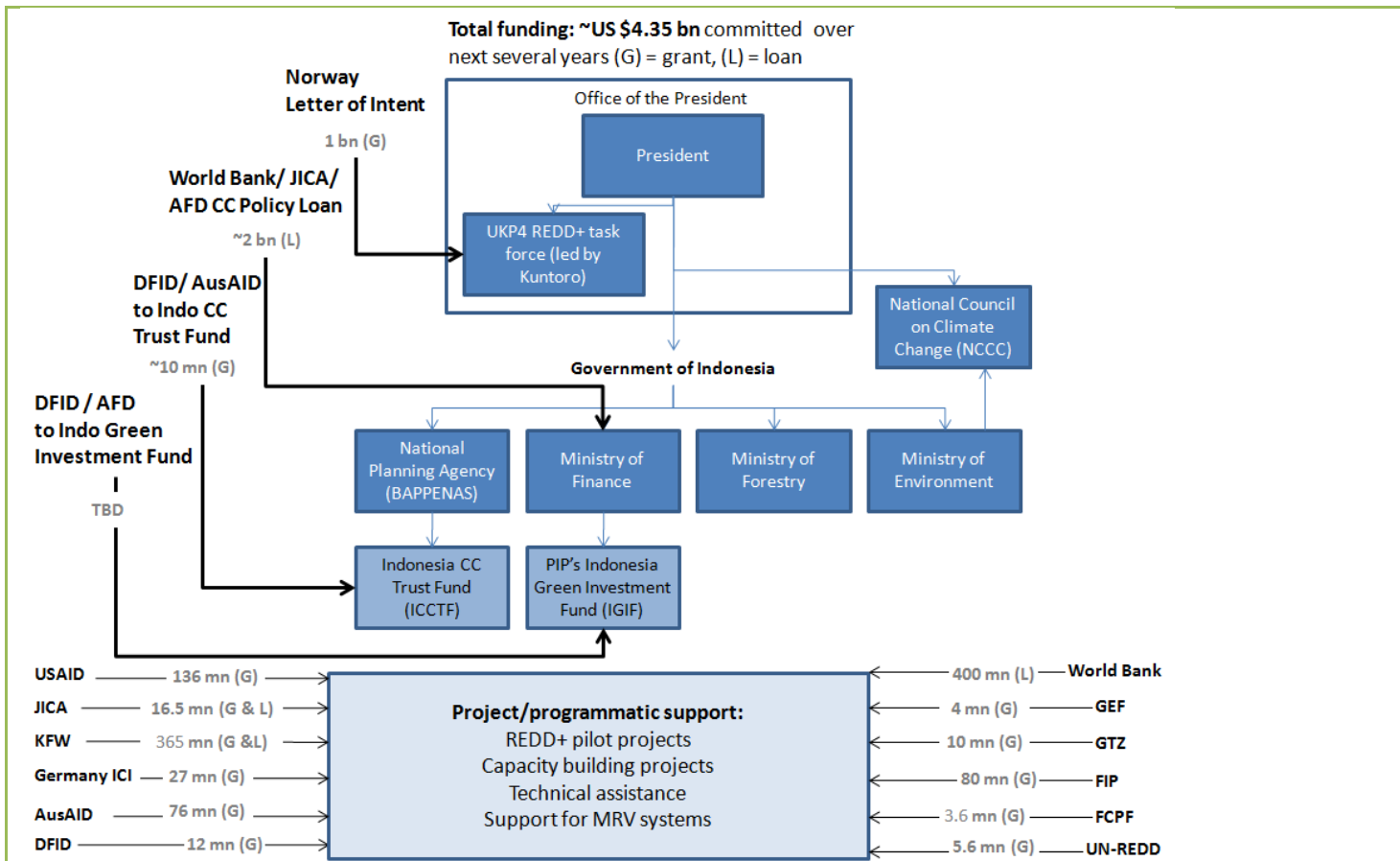
REDD+ Readiness is being led by the Ministry of Forestry and the President's UKP4 Task Force in collaboration with other donors.

The Ministry of Forestry is conducting a series of REDD+ Readiness activities with the support of the FCPF. FORDA and the Center of Standardization and Environment are leading these activities, in partnership with a number of actors, including the National Forestry Council (DKN). The Ministry of Forestry also leads a Steering Committee made up of representatives from the UKP4 Task Force, Ministry of Finance, BAPPENAS / planning and the Climate Change Council. Given the multiplicity of actors and the small size of the FCPF grant compared to other efforts (see picture 1), the readiness activities identified in the FCPF grant agreement are a subset of an overall readiness effort to support the national REDD+ strategy. In this context, the FCPF is supporting selected strategic analytical inputs and a consultative process.

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The **Presidential REDD+ Task Force** was established in September 2010. It is chaired by the Head of President’s Monitoring and Delivery Unit (UKP4) and comprises high officials from key ministries and agencies as well as various non-governmental experts. Since early 2013, the Task Force has 10 working groups responsible for: (i) the National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plans (ii) the establishment of the REDD+ Agency, (iii) the concept note for the REDD+ financial mechanism, (iv) the development of the first REDD+ Pilot Province of Central Kalimantan, (v) Monitoring of the Moratorium of new land use licensing, (vi) the establishment of the institution and mechanism for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, (vii) Mainstreaming of national and sub-national programs, (viii) Legal Review and Enforcement, (ix) Communication and Stakeholders Engagement, and (x) Knowledge Management and Support.

The Task Force has suggested the establishment of a National REDD+ Agency, which is now under consideration by the President’s office. The establishment of the REDD+ Agency will be a starting milestone for National REDD+ implementation in Indonesia. Upon the establishment of the Agency, the grant agreement for the second phase of performance-based funding between Indonesia and Norway will be signed. After its establishment, the REDD+ Agency will subsequently create FREDDI as the financing instrument for the REDD+ Implementation under the Agency.

The Task Force has made substantial progress in designing a national-level funding instrument for REDD+ in Indonesia (FREDDI). The details on institutional arrangements of FREDDI, fund flow, project cycle and reporting requirements, and

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the project pipeline windows are developed and ready to be presented and discussed with members of the future Board of Trustees.

### 3. Stakeholder Consultations and Communication

- Consultation and communication has been targeted at the local and central level reaching out to communities, NGOs, universities and the government (central, provincial and districts). The consultation process has led to the launch of the REDD+ National Strategy .
- The National Action Plan on GHG Emission Reduction (2011) followed by the issuance of Provincial Action Plan enabled the consultation and communication platform to discuss the needs and strategy at the provincial level. Seven out of eleven provinces has completed their documentation on strategy and action plan
- On-going socialization of the local strategy also take place in Central Kalimantan as a pilot province
- Outreach and communication material from various development partners has been published through website, printed media, workshops, trainings and other means.
- The gap understanding of REDD+ at the local and central level remains the focus that need to be addressed for the long run

### 4. REDD Strategy Preparation

Indonesia's President declared that Indonesia would reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 26% of 'business as usual' emission levels by 2020 through self-funding, or by 41% with international help.

The REDD+ National Strategy has been formulated (2012) with the following intent:

- 1. To prepare an effective institutional system to implement the REDD+ program;
- 2. To provide a basis and direction for integrated governance and regulatory systems to ensure the implementation of the REDD+ scheme;
- 3. Develop systematic and consolidated processes and approaches to save Indonesia's natural forests and the flora and fauna within them; and
- 4. Provide a reference for the expansion of investment in the utilization of forests and peatlands for the production of forest and/or agricultural commodities, and the provision of ecosystem services that include the conservation and accumulation of carbon stocks.

REDD+ Task Force or Working Group at the local level has been established in developing the local REDD+ Strategy

National REDD+ Action Plan. The Action Plan was completed in December 2012. The document contains the elaboration of strategy into actionable steps at the national level. The process of its development is done through interactive and iterative process parallel with the development of the provincial strategy and action plans of the 11 priority provinces. As such, the action plans link the proposed actions at the sub-national level with the national ones. This is especially true with regards to the changes of regulation or the licensing arrangements. The National REDD+ Action Plan is ensured

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to be supportive of the implementation of the bigger climate agenda which is the RAN-GRK (the national action plan to reduce GHG) that targets the 26-41% overall emission reduction by 2020.

Provincial Strategy and Action Plans (PSAP) of the 11 priority provinces are progressing at different stages. The REDD+ Task Force Working Group Strategy facilitates the process of the development of and provides technical guidance for the substance of the PSAP documents. Under this facilitation, PSAPs follows a coherent approach that had been agreed by delegates of the 11 provinces at the beginning of the process. The provincial document qualifies as PSAP when it is aligned with the National REDD+ Strategy, developed through a multi stakeholder process involving district stakeholders, and addressing the three sub-programmatic questions: (i) what are the enabling condition that must be made available in order for REDD+ program to be implemented; (ii) what are the problems that need to be resolved; (iii) what are benefits for the communities and how to achieve them. Overall, the progress of the PSAP development as of end of February 2013 can be summarized into the following points: Five provinces have completed and submitted their PSAP to National REDD+ TF: East Kalimantan, West Papua, Jambi, West Sumatra, and Riau. From these five PSAPs, priority pipeline projects are ready to be extracted for compilation of 'ready to finance' projects from the angels of provincial priorities and strategic intervention programs at sub-national level. Two provinces completed their strategies and officiated them with Governor Regulations, but need to elaborate and align action plans with the national one: Central Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi. Two provinces finished their drafts and in the stage of public consultation: Papua and South Sumatra. Two provinces at early stage of the process caused by delay due to governor elections: Aceh and West Kalimantan.

### 5. Implementation Framework

- The Ministry of Forestry approved a decree that defines eligibility of REDD+ demonstration activities in Indonesia (2009).
- More than 60 Demonstration Activities are being proposed, some of them are in advanced stage of implementation, but most are still in its early concept phase; The Ministry of Forestry is currently assessing which Demonstration Activities should be recognized according to their regulation.
- REDD+ Task Force is currently discussing the REDD+ institutional and legal framework for the implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia in future
- Indonesia announced a common map, managed by the National Mapping Institute
- The President has recently extended the moratorium on the conversion of primary forests into other land uses (from May 2013) for two more years

### 6. SESA

The REDD+ National Strategy has been produced before the grant became operational. Thus the shift of the SESA process has been to support the development of the technical instruments and corresponding policies of the REDD+ National Strategy. PRISAI as a safeguards instruments of the REDD+ National Strategy has benefited from the SESA process in enriching the engagement and the understanding of the stakeholders. Through the focus workshops under the DKN platform, PRISAI has gained a lot of feedback for further finalisation. As the country safeguards approach toward REDD+ is evolving the Ministry also developing Safeguards Information System as mandated by the Cancun agreement. The SESA process can accommodate the development of the two initiatives (SIS and PRISAI). As the two instruments are at

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the development stage and seeking further legal umbrella to become operational, the immediate next steps for the SESA process is to facilitate how those initiative can complement each other.

The consultative process on Climate Change and REDD+ issues has been on going since 2008. The REDD+ Task Force leading the consultation process in finalising the national REDD+ Strategy. This work is still on going focusing on the alignment between the national strategy and the local strategy. Given the differences of perception what can be classified as consultation, DKN has started as a first step producing consultation guidelines that can serve as a basis of protocol to conduct better consultation. The SESA effort offered good learning opportunities for the Ministry of Forestry and the stakeholders who participated in the process. The extensive consultation and outreach component of the activity is designed to strengthen accountability and transparency by encouraging greater public participation in policy making and policy monitoring processes.

- The next immediate portion of the FCPF grant will focus on the development of guidance on effective engagement of indigenous peoples in potential future Demonstration Activities. The emerging local strategy also provide opportunity for FCPF to engage at the local level consultation, this can be done by engaging further the private sector where the entry point can be further developed.

### 7. Development of a Reference Scenario

- The initial work is done. However, no comprehensive approach is published as of yet on the REL/RL system for the national and sub-national approach.
- There is a need to have a leading institution on REL establishment.
- There is a need to have an integrated approach to solve different methodology that has been produced through various reports or initiatives (SNC, RAN GRK, SRAP and etc)
- Further feedback is required to support the NFMS
- Further capacity building is also needed at the local level on REL accounting

### 8. MRV

An MRV design document has been prepared, and is under consultation with other stakeholders. The system will rely on the existing forest inventory and carbon accounting system. The Ministry of Forestry has led a series of capacity building activities on MRV at the national and sub-national levels, in addition to leading the establishment of almost 100 permanent sample plots throughout the country.

The vision of the national MRV system is to become a national system which is consistent, transparent, complete, accurate, participatory and adaptive according to social condition and the bio-ecoregions of Indonesia. The purpose of National MRV system is to support the National REDD+ Strategy and the RAN-GRK, while complying with UNFCCC standards (including on reporting co-benefits and safeguards).The MRV system will measure the performance of all REDD+ activities, and encompass Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the sectors of Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU). The national MRV system is expected to be able to monitor emissions from peatlands, given its overall importance.

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**9. Other**

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