

Opening Remark
by
Prof. Dr. Herry Suhardiyanto, MSc
Rector, Bogor Agriculture University
at Workshop on
REDD Methodologies: Lessons Learned from Demonstration Activities
and the Inauguration of
Centre for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management (CCROM)-
Bogor Agriculture University
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IPB International Conference Centre

Mrs. Frances Seymour, Director General of CIFOR;
Mr. Agus Purnomo, Executive Secretary of Indonesian National Council for Climate Change (DNPI);
Vice Rectors of IPB, Prof. Dr. Yonny Koesmaryono, Prof. Dr. Hermanto Siregar, Dr. Ir. Anas Miftah Fauzi, and Dr. Ir. Arif Imam Suroso;
Prof. Dr. Bambang Pramudya, Head of Agency for Research and Community Development (LPPM IPB);
Distinguished Resource Persons: Mr. Noak Kapisa (from Jayapura), Mr. Illarius Wibisono (from Aceh), Dr. Upik Rosalina Wasrin (from Perum Perhutani), Dr. Nur Masripatin (from Ministry of Forestry), Mr. Ralph Aston (from Terrestrial Carbon Group), Dr. Wardoyo (from Ministry of Forestry), Dr. Wahyudi Wardoyo (from the TNC), Arief Aliadi (from LATIN),
Deans of faculties and Heads of Departments of IPB
Prof. Dr. Rizaldi Boer, Head of CCROM-IPB;
Head of Research and Study Centers of IPB;
Distinguished Participants
Ladies and Gentlemen

Assalamualaikum wr. wb, and Good Morning

It is my great honor to be invited to address an opening remark at this event on **“REDD Methodologies: Lessons Learned from Demonstration Activities.** On behalf of IPB, I would like to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to the CIFOR for co-hosting this event and to the David Lucile & Packard Foundation for the financial support. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank representatives from local governments from various provinces and district of Indonesia, for being with us today as distinguished speakers and panelists.

Ladies and Gentlemen

The increase in GHG's emission since the mid-19th century has caused significant and harmful changes in our climate system. The concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide

(CO₂) has expanded by 35%, approximately 18% of which is due to deforestation and the degradation of forests. More than 80% of this has been from the developing countries of Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Gabon, Costa Rica, Cameroon, Republic of Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo, which have large areas of tropical forest. An alarming 13 million hectares of tropical forest are lost per year, while a further 7.3 million hectares per year suffer various degrees of degradation. Global emissions from land use, land use change and forestry have reached 1.65 Gt Carbon per year. While developed countries grapple with the challenge of reducing their high emissions through new technologies and clean development, tropical countries can contribute substantially to mitigation by choosing economic development pathways less dependent on the conversion of forests. In September 2007, the President of Indonesia initiated a declaration of the world's major tropical rainforest nations to reverse forest loss, but emphasized the need for support from developed countries through capacity building, research and development and technology transfer, as well as new and additional financial resources.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Parties for the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has agreed to include program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing, which is known as REDD. Now this is moving towards including tropical forest conservation in addition to sustainable forestry practices and sink enhancement. Including conservation in REDD, making REDD into REDD+, draws attention to the huge potential of carbon sequestration through wilderness protection. Indonesia has the third largest tropical forest country will have huge opportunity to use such mechanism to assist reducing GHG emission from deforestation and degradation.

Rate of deforestation and degradation in Indonesia is quite significant. In the period of 1985 – 1997, it was estimated that the rate of forest lost reached 1.7 million ha per year. The highest forest lost occurred during 1997-2000, reaching 2.8 million ha per year. The latest published data from the Ministry of Forestry indicated that net forest lost has decreased during 2000-2005, reaching about 1.2 million ha. The forest degradation due to logging also decreased quite significant recently. With carbon loss of about 150 tC per hectare, annually the rate of emission from deforestation would be about 660 million ton CO₂ per year. If we adopt this rate of emission as the reference level, and Indonesia can reduce its emission to half of the reference level, Indonesia could gain benefit from this mechanisms by about 3.3 billion USD/year if average carbon price is 10USD/ton CO₂.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We understand that there are some methodological issues related to REDD+ has not been solved yet, particularly methodology for defining the reference level. This is very crucial as it will be used as a basis for measuring the performance of the country in reducing its emission from deforestation and forest degradation. This workshop entitled '**REDD Methodologies: Lessons Learned from Demonstration Activities**' is very timely for

Indonesia as it will address this methodological issues and will also provide information from various stakeholders from their experiences in developing reference level in their REDD programs. I expect that this workshop can assist us in finding ways how to develop effective, widely accepted, credible, and scientifically sound methods for measuring and monitoring the reduced carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Most importantly, I also expect that this workshop also can increase our understanding how REDD+ could contribute to poverty alleviation.

Ladies and Gentlemen

As you see in the Banner, this workshop is jointly organized by Centre for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management (CCROM) and Center for International Forest Research (CIFOR). CCROM is one of new centres at IPB which was established recently in April 2009. This new centre was established as a response of IPB to President's request on the need of establishing such centre in universities in Indonesia. The mission of this centre is to enhance capability of society to understand the impact of climate variability and climate change and to manage the climate risk and its opportunity for improving human welfare and environment. As Rector, I expect that the centre headed by Prof. Dr. Rizaldi Boer, can play significant role not only in Indonesia but also in the region particularly in South East Asia and Pacific in enhancing and accelerating the use of climate information in many aspects of development and finally increasing adaptive capacity of community to current and future climate risks.

Ladies and Gentlemen

I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank all resource persons who have spent their valuable time to come to this workshop to share their knowledge and to staffs from the CCROM-IPB and CIFOR for organizing this valuable event and to wish all participants the best of success in your deliberations. I look forward to a productive meeting and a rewarding day.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Finally, with Bismillahirrahmannirrohim, I have the great pleasure to declare the official inauguration of the **Centre for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management (CCROM)** - Bogor Agriculture University and the opening of the **Workshop on REDD Methodologies: Lessons Learned From Demonstration Activities"**.

Wabillahitaufik Walhidayah
Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.

Prof. Dr. Herry Suhardiyanto
Rector