

REDD+ and Indonesia's forest moratorium

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Thinking beyond the canopy

Center for International Forestry Research



Presentation outline

- CIFOR's global comparative research on REDD+
- REDD+ in Indonesia
- The moratorium

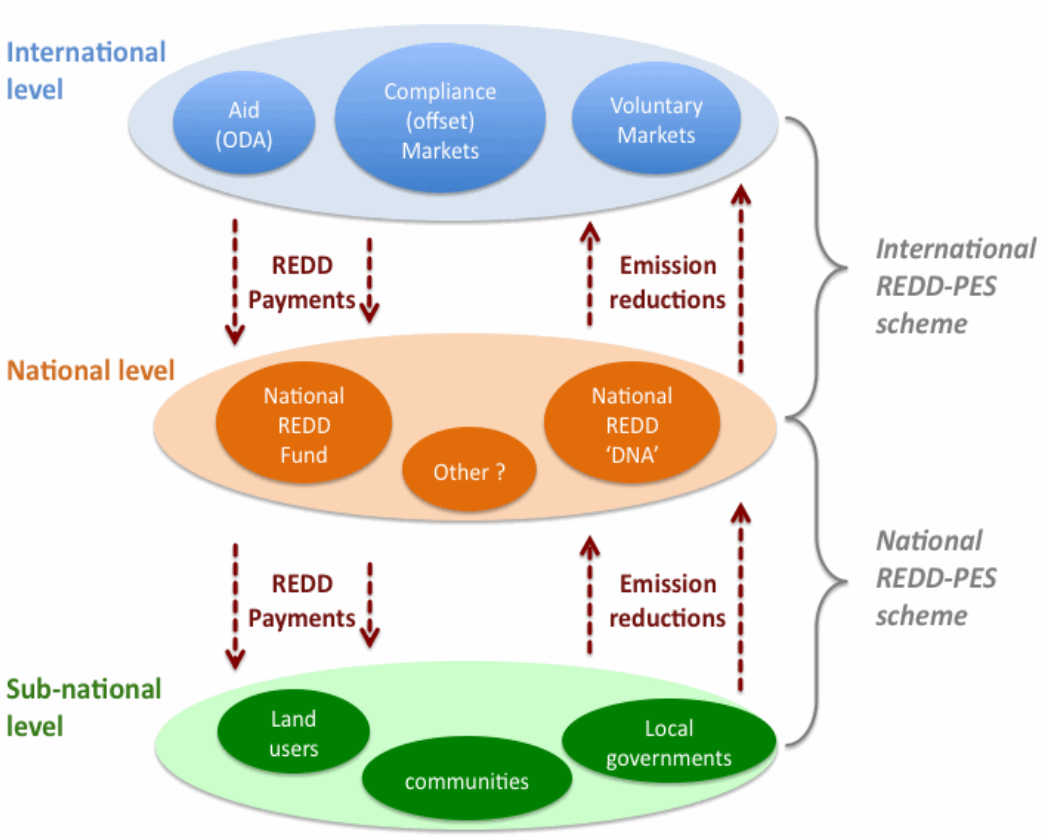
Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation: REDD+

A mechanism based on:

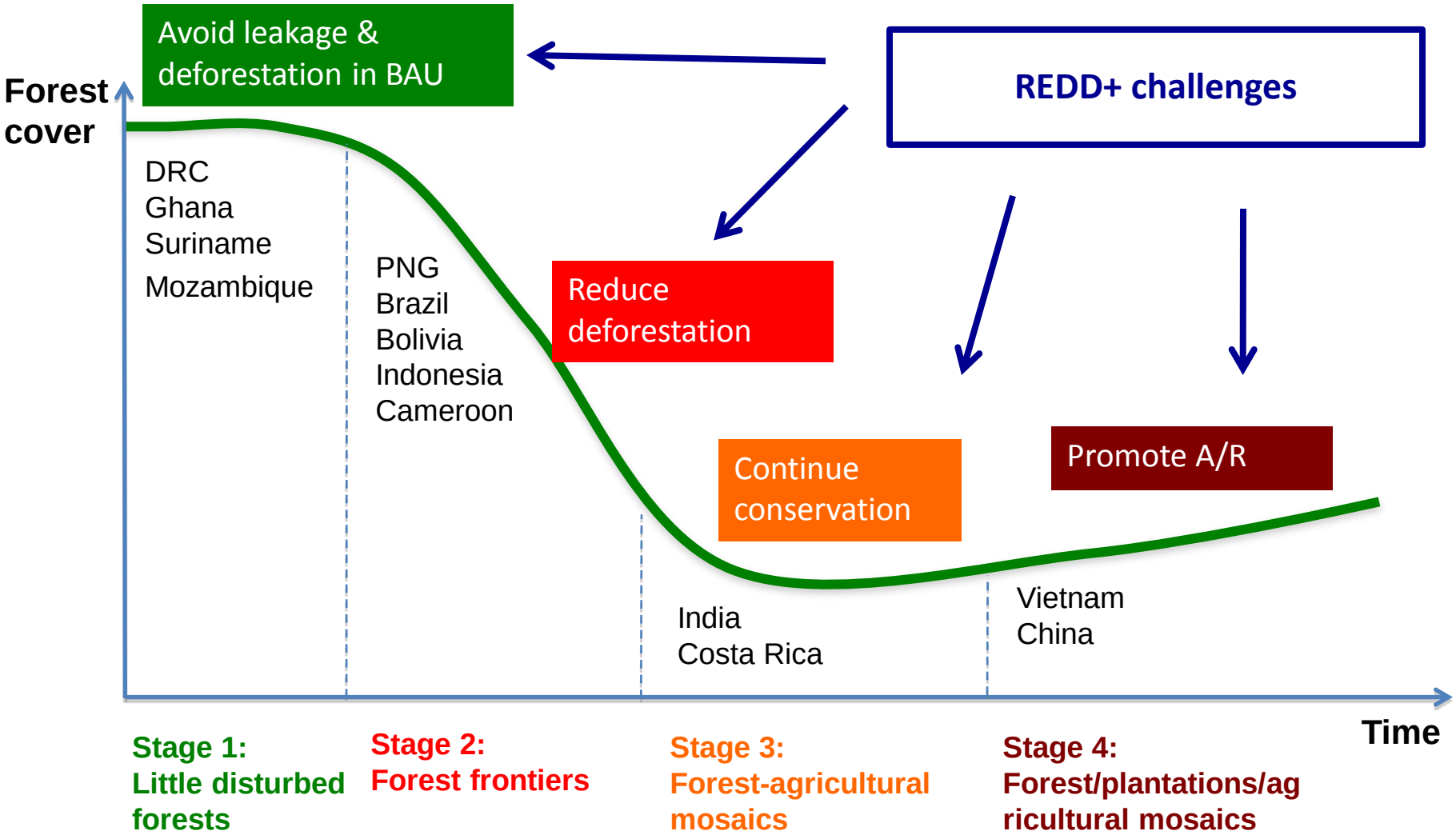
- Carbon value of forests
- Payment for performance

Includes:

- Reducing deforestation
- Reducing forest degradation
- Conservation
- Sustainable forest management
- Carbon stock enhancement



Different national circumstances and challenges



Forests in global climate negotiations

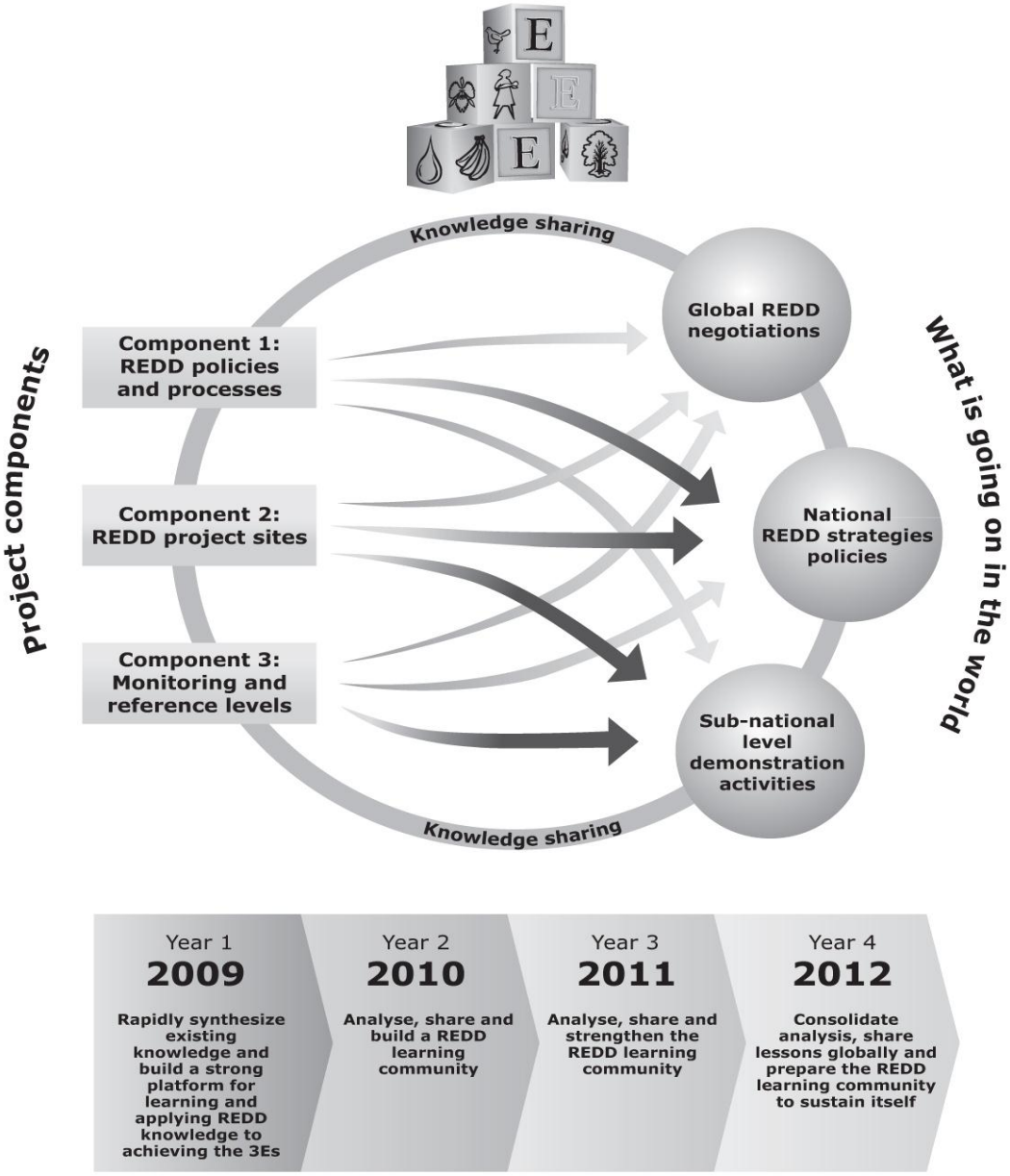
- 1997: Negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol
  - Annex I countries emission reduction commitment (average emissions 2008-2012 = 5% lower than 1990 levels)
- 2001: Marrakesh Agreements
  - Role of forests in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) defined, limited to afforestation/reforestation
- 2007: REDD included in the Bali Action Plan
  - Early action and pilot projects encouraged, donors to invest on readiness phase
- 2009: Copenhagen Accord
  - "recognizes the crucial role of REDD+", but much remains unclear
- 2010: Cancun Agreements
  - REDD+ officially incorporated into the UNFCCC
- 2011: Durban
  - Discussions on REDD+ financing and safeguards





Global Comparative Study on REDD+

- To support REDD+ policy arenas and practitioner communities with
  - information
  - analysis
  - tools
- To ensure “3E” outcomes:
  - **e**ffectiveness
  - **e**fficiency
  - **e**quity and co-benefits



- Component 1: National REDD+ processes & policies
- Component 2: REDD+ project sites
- Component 3: Monitoring and reference levels
- Component 4: Knowledge sharing

Component 1: National REDD+ processes & policies

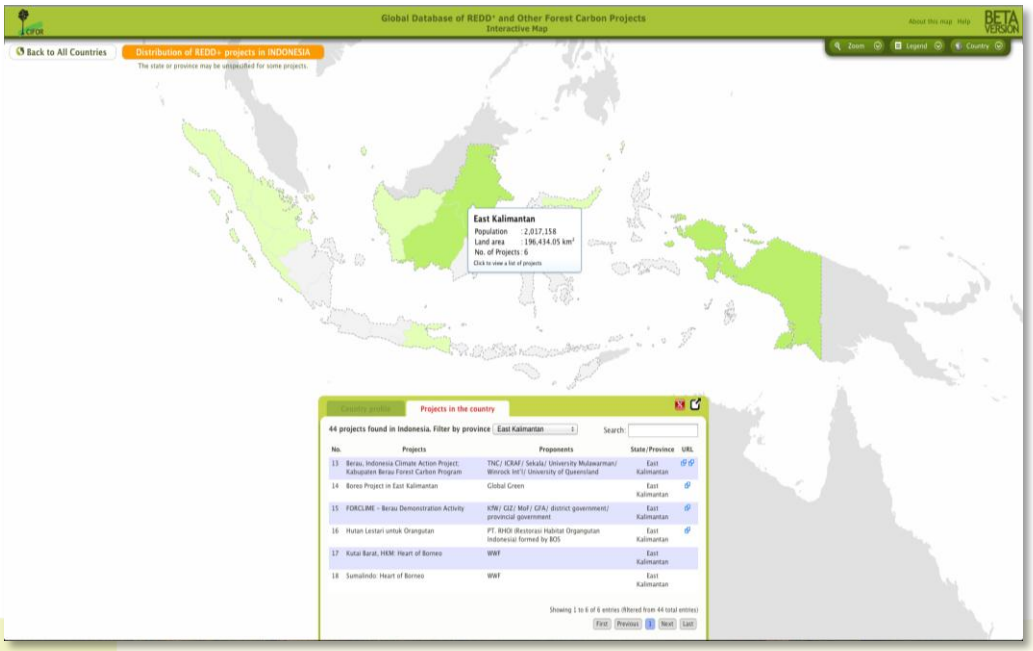
- Political systems vary strongly
  - regime types
  - federal challenges (and opportunities)
  - ongoing processes of decentralization and recentralization of forest resources
  - colonial impacts on land tenure
- National policies facilitate D&D
- Common challenges of coordination, capacity, tenure, fire
- Political economy factors: strong vested interests, weak civil society
- Policy formulation and implementation lags behind rhetoric
- National “ownership” over the design process is key



Full analysis in 9 countries
Partial analysis in 3 additional countries

Component 2: REDD+ project sites

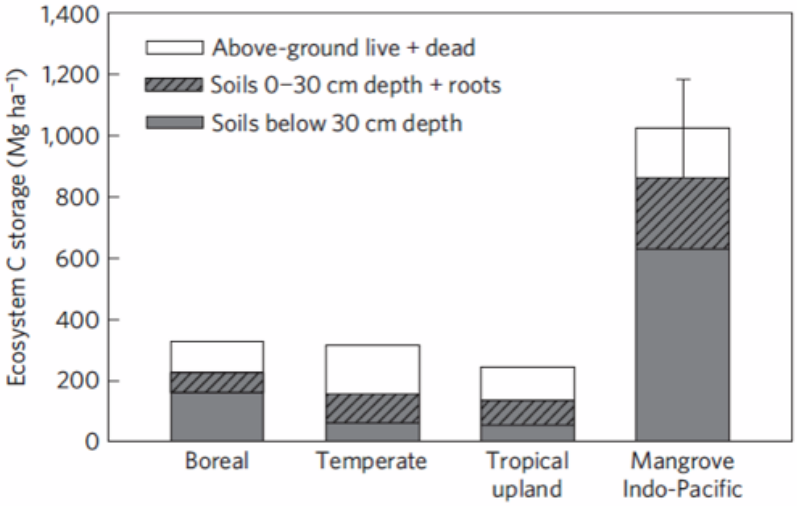
- Socioeconomic and biophysical baseline data collected in 190 villages in six countries
- Findings on tenure and REDD+: Tenure insecurity is pervasive and unlikely to be resolved at many sites prior to implementation of REDD+; enforceable rights of exclusion must be a key focus for action
- Interactive database on 300+ REDD+ projects worldwide available on the web: http://www.forestclimatechange.org/redd-map/



Component 3: Monitoring and reference levels

Findings related to monitoring of emissions:

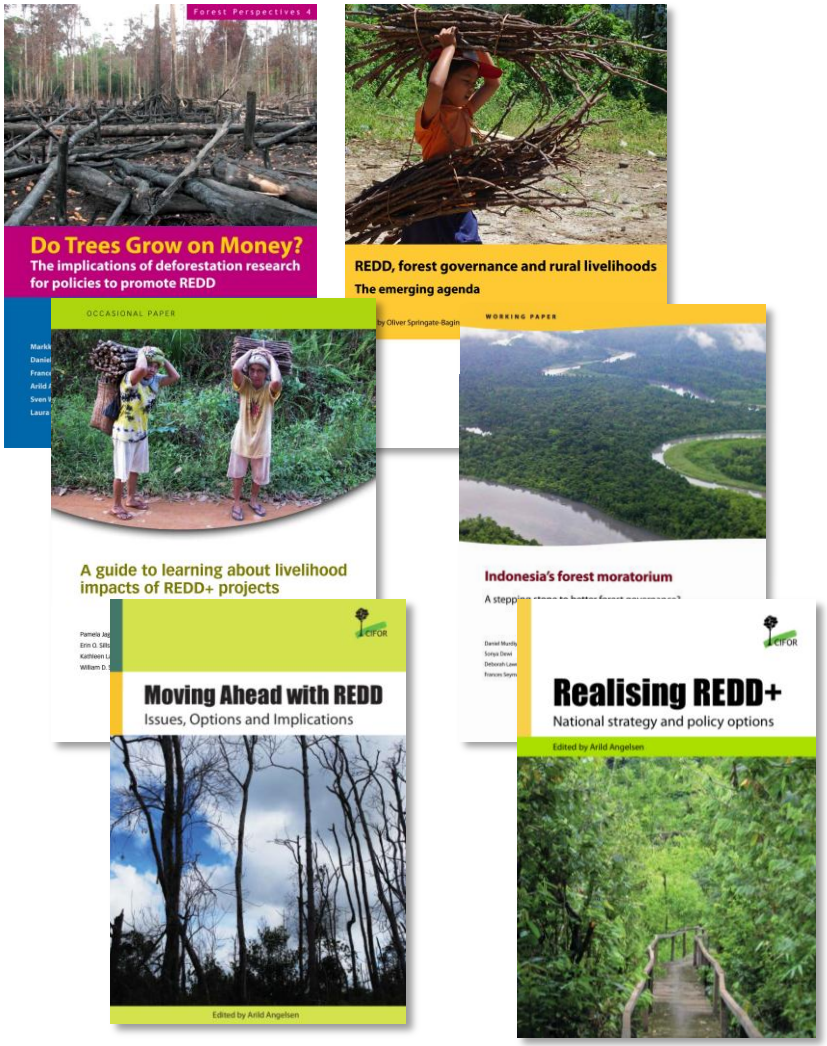
- Surprisingly large amounts of carbon stored in mangrove forests, especially below ground
- Massive amounts of carbon are released as forests on peatlands are converted to plantations
- Most tropical countries have medium to very large capacity gaps for REDD+ monitoring



Findings related to reference levels:

- Proposal for step-wise approach to setting baseline for results-based payments (accepted by UNFCCC)

Component 4: Knowledge sharing



- More than 1.1 million REDD+ publications downloaded from CIFOR's website since 2008; viewed an additional 150,000 times on Google Books
- Some 120,000 copies printed and distributed in five languages
- *Realising REDD+: National strategy and policy options* downloaded 289,000 times in English, Indonesian, Spanish & French – and viewed 73,000 on Google Books

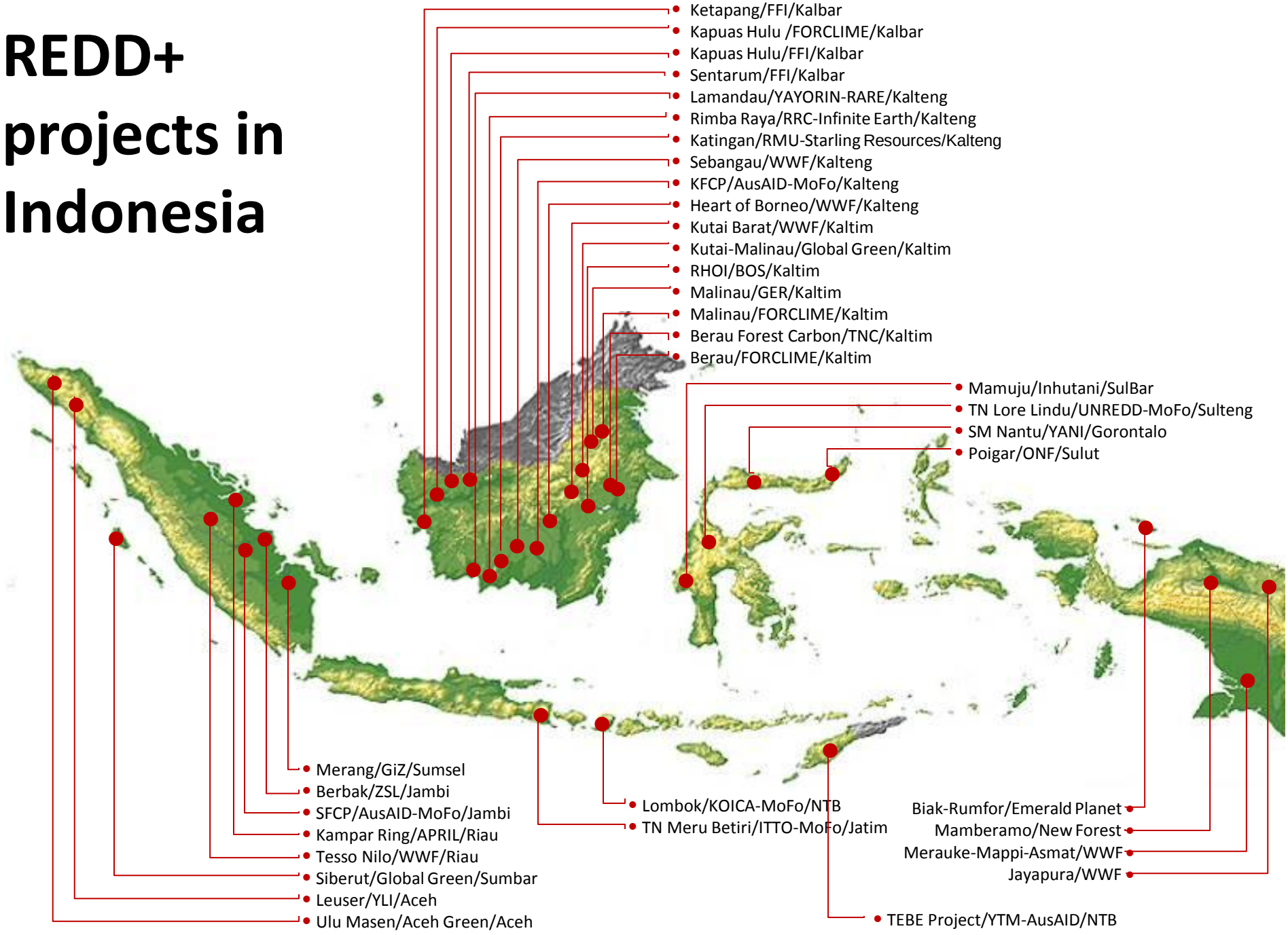
Component 4: Knowledge sharing

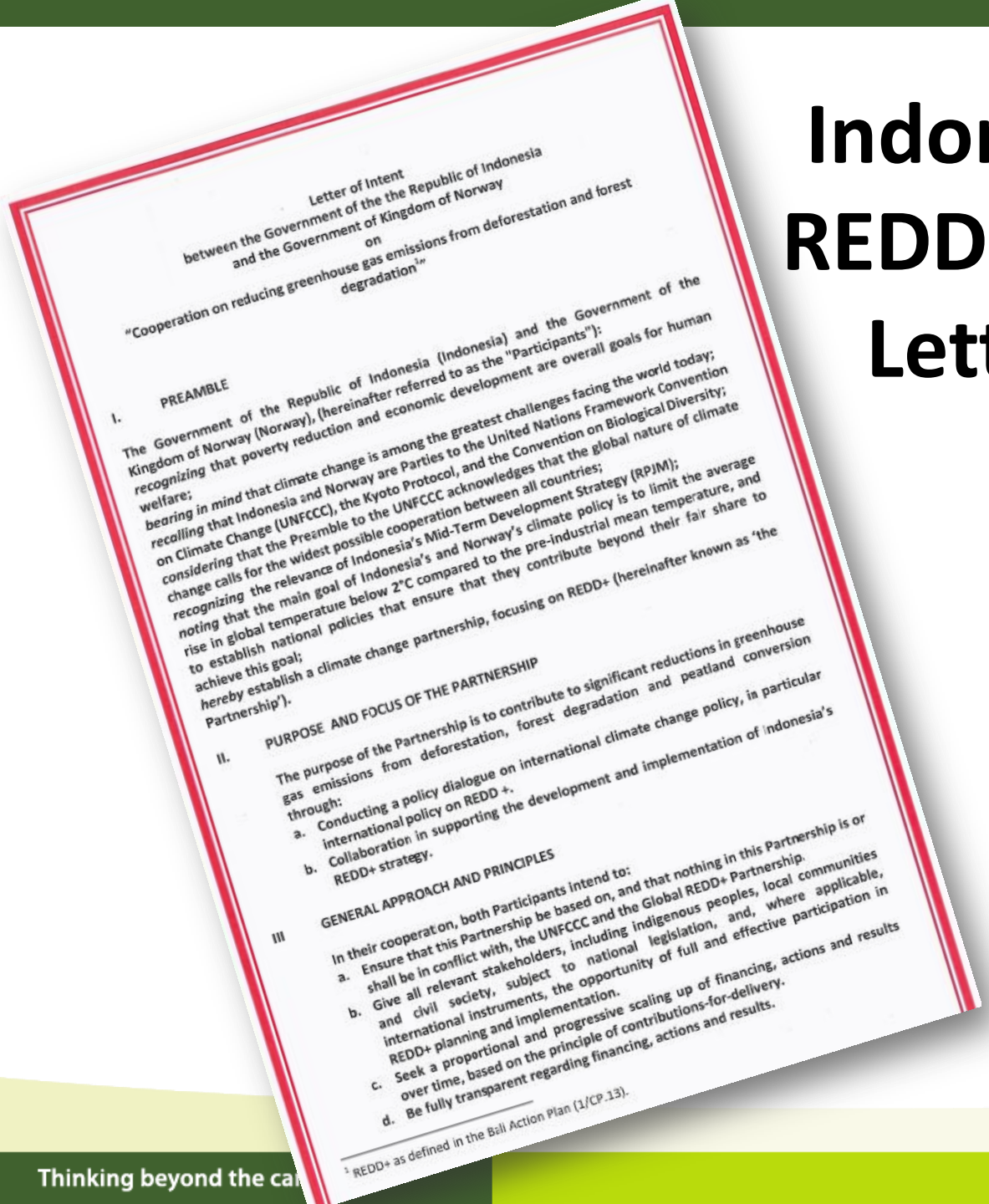
- Web outreach:
  - www.cifor.org
  - www.ForestClimateChange.org
  - www.blog.cifor.org
  - www.REDD-Indonesia.org
- Events:
  - Forests Indonesia
  - Forest Day
- Journalists training





REDD+ projects in Indonesia





Letter of Intent
between the Government of the the Republic of Indonesia
and the Government of Kingdom of Norway
on
"Cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation[1]"

I. PREAMBLE

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesia) and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway (Norway), (hereinafter referred to as the "Participants"):

recognizing that poverty reduction and economic development are overall goals for human welfare;

bearing in mind that climate change is among the greatest challenges facing the world today;

recalling that Indonesia and Norway are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, and the Convention on Biological Diversity;

considering that the Preamble to the UNFCCC acknowledges that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation between all countries;

recognizing the relevance of Indonesia's Mid-Term Development Strategy (RPJM);

noting that the main goal of Indonesia's and Norway's climate policy is to limit the average rise in global temperature below 2°C compared to the pre-industrial mean temperature, and to establish national policies that ensure that they contribute beyond their fair share to achieve this goal;

hereby establish a climate change partnership, focusing on REDD+ (hereinafter known as 'the Partnership').

II. PURPOSE AND FOCUS OF THE PARTNERSHIP

The purpose of the Partnership is to contribute to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation, forest degradation and peatland conversion through:

a. Conducting a policy dialogue on international climate change policy, in particular international policy on REDD +.
b. Collaboration in supporting the development and implementation of Indonesia's REDD+ strategy.

III GENERAL APPROACH AND PRINCIPLES

In their cooperation, both Participants intend to:

a. Ensure that this Partnership be based on, and that nothing in this Partnership is or shall be in conflict with, the UNFCCC and the Global REDD+ Partnership.
b. Give all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples, local communities and civil society, subject to national legislation, and, where applicable, international instruments, the opportunity of full and effective participation in REDD+ planning and implementation.
c. Seek a proportional and progressive scaling up of financing, actions and results over time, based on the principle of contributions-for-delivery.
d. Be fully transparent regarding financing, actions and results.

[1] REDD+ as defined in the Bali Action Plan (1/CP.13).

Indonesia-Norway REDD+ partnership: Letter of Intent 2010

- Forest moratorium
- Pilot province
- National strategy
  - REDD+ agency
  - MRV agency
  - Financial instrument

Forest Moratorium



PRESIDEN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

INSTRUKSI PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

NOMOR 10 TAHUN 2011

TENTANG

PENUNDAAN PEMBERIAN IZIN BARU DAN

PENYEMPURNAAN TATA KELOLA HUTAN ALAM PRIMER DAN LAHAN GAMBUT

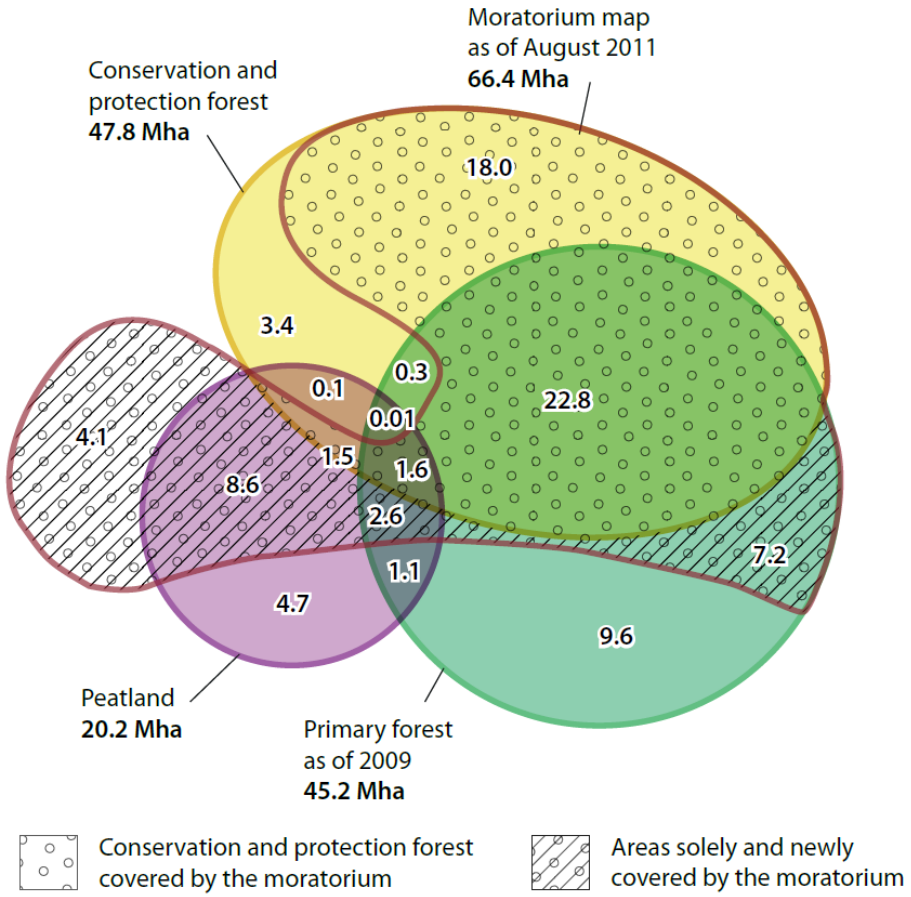
Instruksi Presiden ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal dikeluarkan.

Dikeluarkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 20 Mei 2011
PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

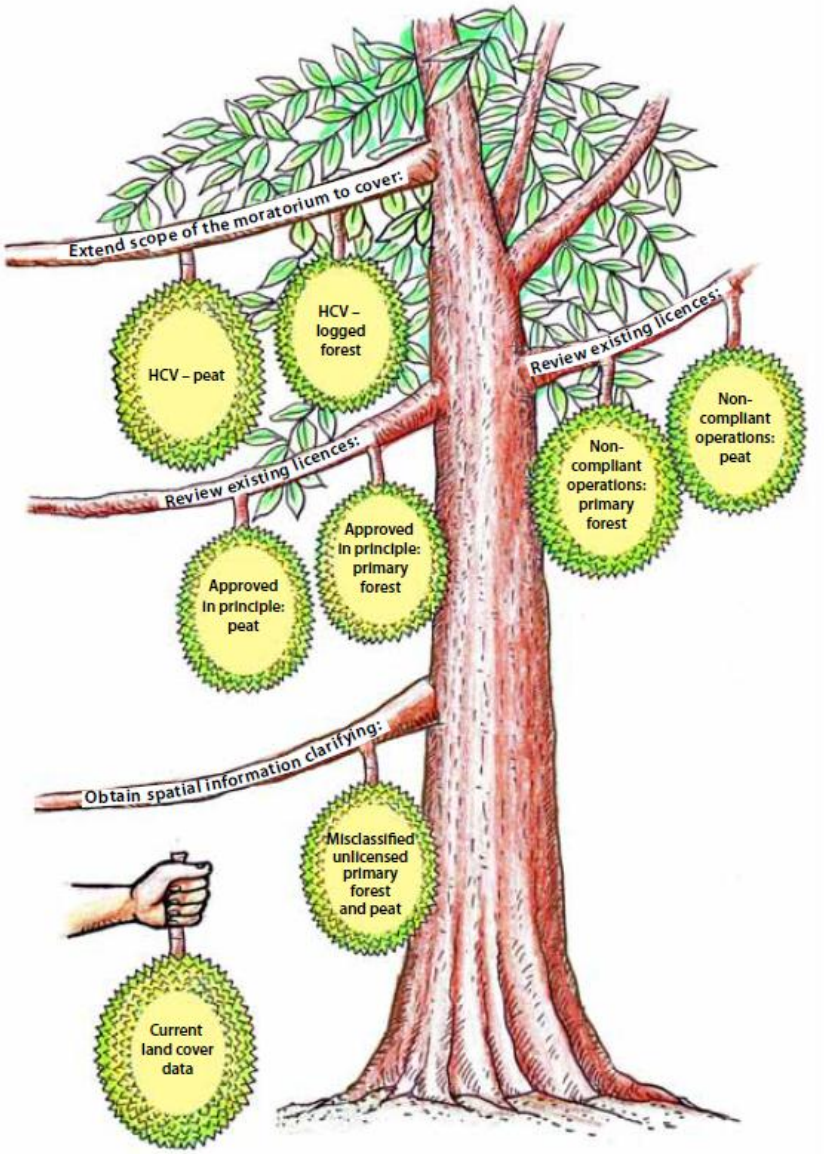
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DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Area covered by the moratorium



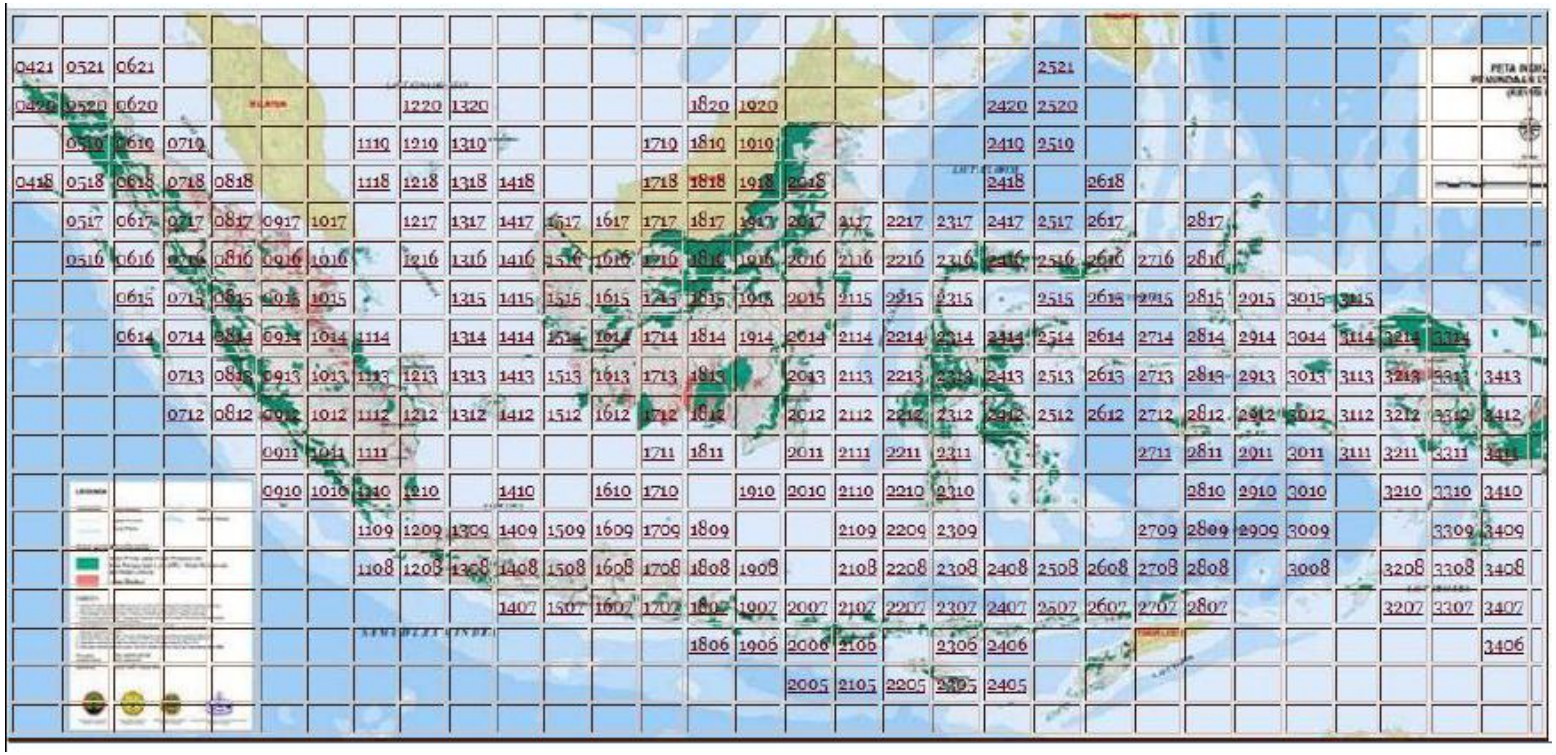
- Significant areas of peatland included
- 46.7 M ha of secondary forest excluded
- Only 22.5 M ha solely and newly covered by the moratorium
- Impacts of delay
- Impacts of exceptions



Low hanging fruit

- Use spatial information to clarify and adjust landuse classification of land not yet licensed
- Review existing licenses
- Extend scope of moratorium, e.g., to cover secondary forest

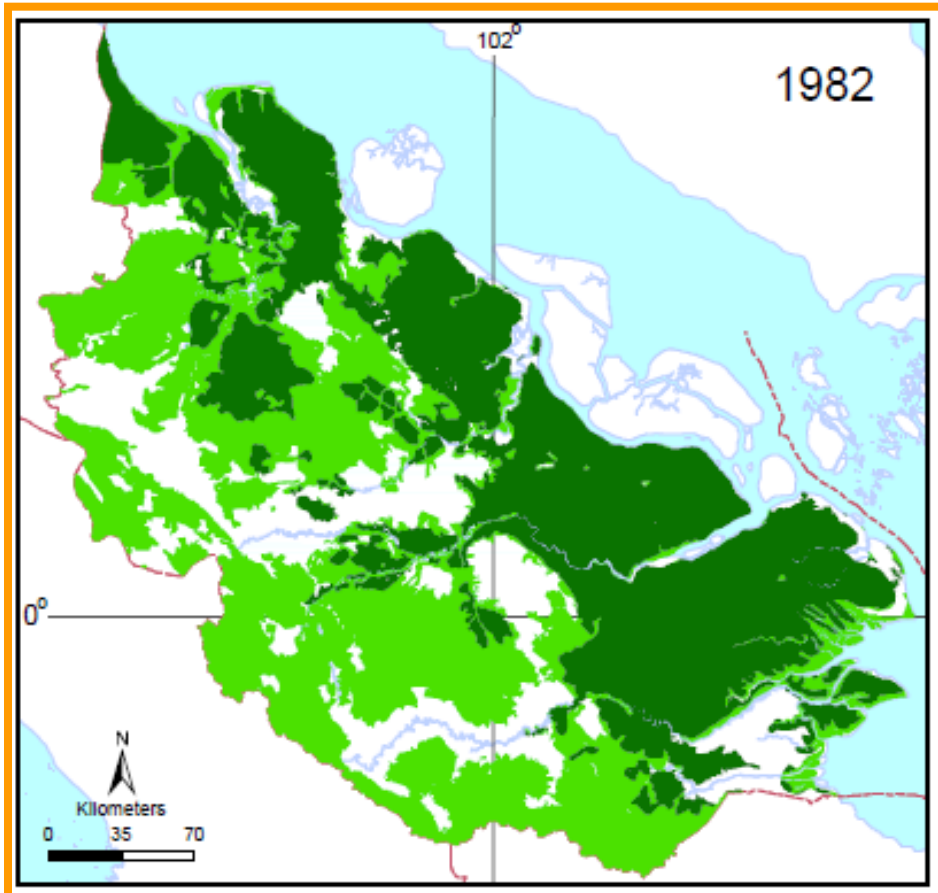
Indicative Moratorium Map

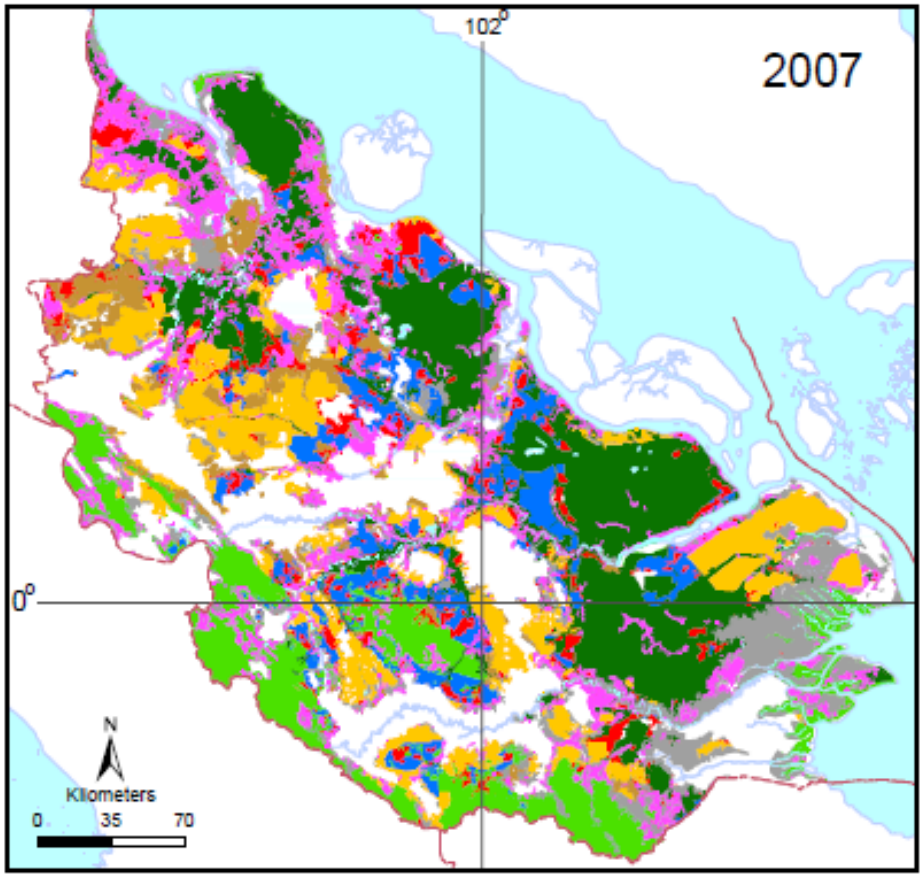


http://appgis.dephut.go.id/appgis/petamoratorium2.html

- Most significant impact of moratorium could be increased transparency and inclusiveness of periodic review process

What replaced natural forests? 1982-2007
WWF Land Cover Database Riau, Indonesia





- Forest on peatland remaining
- Forest on non peatland remaining
- Waste land ➔ 17% of deforestation
- Other land covers

- Acacia plantation ➔ 24% of deforestation
- Oil palm plantation ➔ 29% of deforestation
- Small holder oil palm plantation
- Cleared



Thinking beyond the canopy

Center for International Forestry Research

CIFOR advances human wellbeing, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries. CIFOR is one of 15 centres within the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). CIFOR's headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia. It also has offices in Asia, Africa and South America.

www.cifor.org

www.ForestsClimateChange.org