

REDD+ WITHIN INDCs : GOVERNANCE LESSONS LEARNED FROM COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT IN TROPICS

KEYNOTE SPEECH BY DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CLIMATE CHANGE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY – REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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▪ The importance of REDD+ for Indonesia

The history of development of REDD+ in Indonesia began in 2007, when the Indonesia Forest Climate Alliance (IFCA) conducted a comprehensive study on the readiness preparation for REDD in Indonesia. This study resulted in the concept of REDD architecture, that later became the fundamental concept for REDD (and then evolutionary became REDD+) for Indonesia and for many other developing countries that developed REDD+. There are some basic elements built in the architecture of REDD+ Indonesia, namely : National Strategy for REDD+, Forest REL, National Forest Monitoring System / MRV System, safeguards and Safeguards Information System, financing, identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, awareness raising, capacity building and other related elements for REDD+.

Indonesia has been very actively involved in the global negotiation for REDD+, since the very early development stages of REDD+ concept. This is one of the evidences of how the REDD+ is important to Indonesia. Indonesia has been well-known as the country with the forests as important natural resources, where forest-related activities are associated with two functions: as sink as well as source of carbon emission.

▪ REDD+ and Indonesian INDCs

Indonesia, as one of leading REDD+ countries in the world, highlight its efforts on REDD+ as part of national contribution and playing important role as a measure of climate change mitigation. In 2009, the government of Indonesia pledged to reduce emissions by 26% on its own efforts, and 41% with international supports, against the business as usual scenario by 2020. In this regards, REDD+ as a mitigation action is considered as conditional target of contribution. In its INDC document submitted to UNFCCC in 2015, the unconditional reduction target is increased to be 29% of the business as usual scenario by 2030. This increased percentage shows the bolder commitment of the country to emission reductions.

There are some significant steps as well policy related to REDD+ has been highlighted in Indonesian INDC document. These include the policy of moratorium on the clearing of primary forests and by prohibiting conversion of peat lands from 2010-2016. The actions of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation are strengthened through protection and conservation of its remaining forests by reducing deforestation and forest degradation, restoring ecosystem functions, as well as sustainable forest management.

Considering the REDD+ progress in Indonesia as well as in the international negotiation, in Indonesia's perspective, the future of REDD+ will be very promising and crucial. Therefore it is very important to put REDD+ in the post-2020 agreement of climate change.

▪ Community forest management in Indonesian REDD+

Sustainable forest management include social forestry through active participation of the private sector, small and medium enterprises, civil society organizations, local communities and

the most vulnerable groups, especially adat communities, and women – in both the planning and implementation states. A landscapes-scale and ecosystem management approach, emphasizing the role of sub-national jurisdictions, is seen as critical to ensuring greater, more enduring benefits from these initiatives. Community forest management is an important and inseparable part of REDD+ in Indonesia. In the context of REDD+, the active participation of community in the forest management and their role to support the improvement of forest government are closely related to the implementation of REDD+ safeguards, not limited to social safeguards, but also governance and environment safeguards.

- **How community forest management practices provide lessons learned on forest governance**

Community forest management has been part of Indonesian regulations since long time ago, including in the Basic National Law (UUD 1945), the Law of Forestry (UU No. 41 tahun 1999), the Law of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem (UU No. 5 tahun 1960) and in many regulations and Ministerial Decree. The community forest management has been well institutionalized within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, and there have been many practices on the ground, involving multi stakeholders. The provision of regulations as well as the abundant experiences from the ground has provided lessons learned on forest governance. The practice on varied scheme of social forestry, such as Hutan Kemasyarakatan and Hutan Desa, demonstrate the active and direct participation of community in the forest management; and this will give opportunity for community to be actively involved in REDD+ activities.