

Forest Reference Emission Level towards Full Implementation of REDD+ : Experiences from Indonesia



Novia Widyaningtyas
Head of REDD+ Division, Directorate of Climate Change Mitigation,
Directorate General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of
Indonesia

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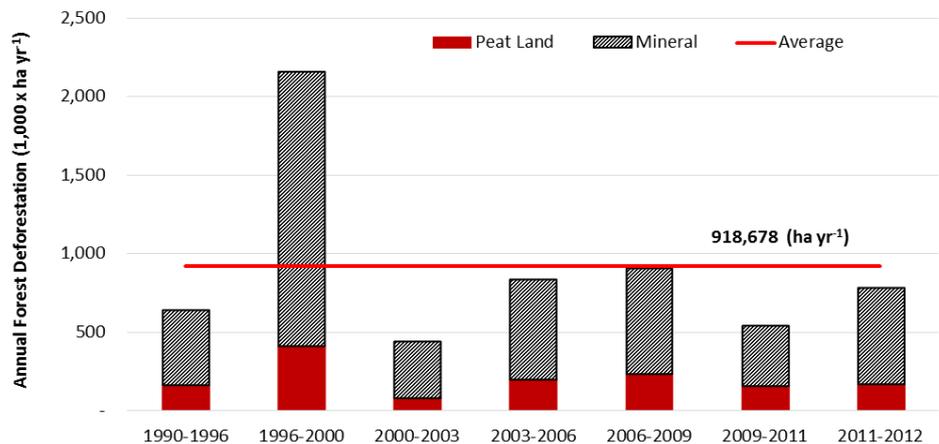
Indonesia's National FREL

Reference period	1990 – 2012
Activities	(1) Deforestation; (2) forest degradation
Ref. emission calculation	Historical emission from deforestation and forest degradation, i.e. average annual emission from 1990 to 2012
Emission calculation method	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deforestation : carbon stock different (gross deforestation – <i>emission were derived from the total loss of forest biomass regardless biomass gain</i>)• Degradation : carbon stock different• Peat emission : emission from peat decomposition (adopted from IPCC, 2013) where deforestation or degradation occurred
Pool	Above Ground Biomass (AGB), and Soil Carbon in Peatland
Area of Calculation	All land (mineral and peat lands) area that was covered by natural forest (primary & secondary) in year 1990, accounted for 113.2 million ha or 60% of the country land area (187 mill.ha)
Gas	Carbondioxide (CO2)

FREL submitted to UNFCCC has to complete the concept of TACCC - “**Transparency, Accuracy, Completeness, Consistency, Comparability**”, as well as concept of “practicability and cost-effectiveness” when implementing MRV

Warsaw REDD+ Framework : the importance of consistency – need to use a consistent data for FREL and BUR (especially for the same activity)

Result : National FREL of Indonesia

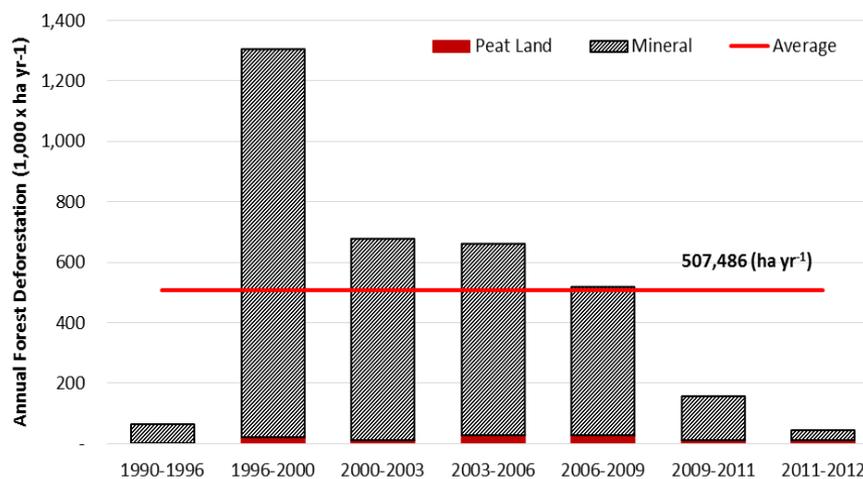


DEFORESTATION

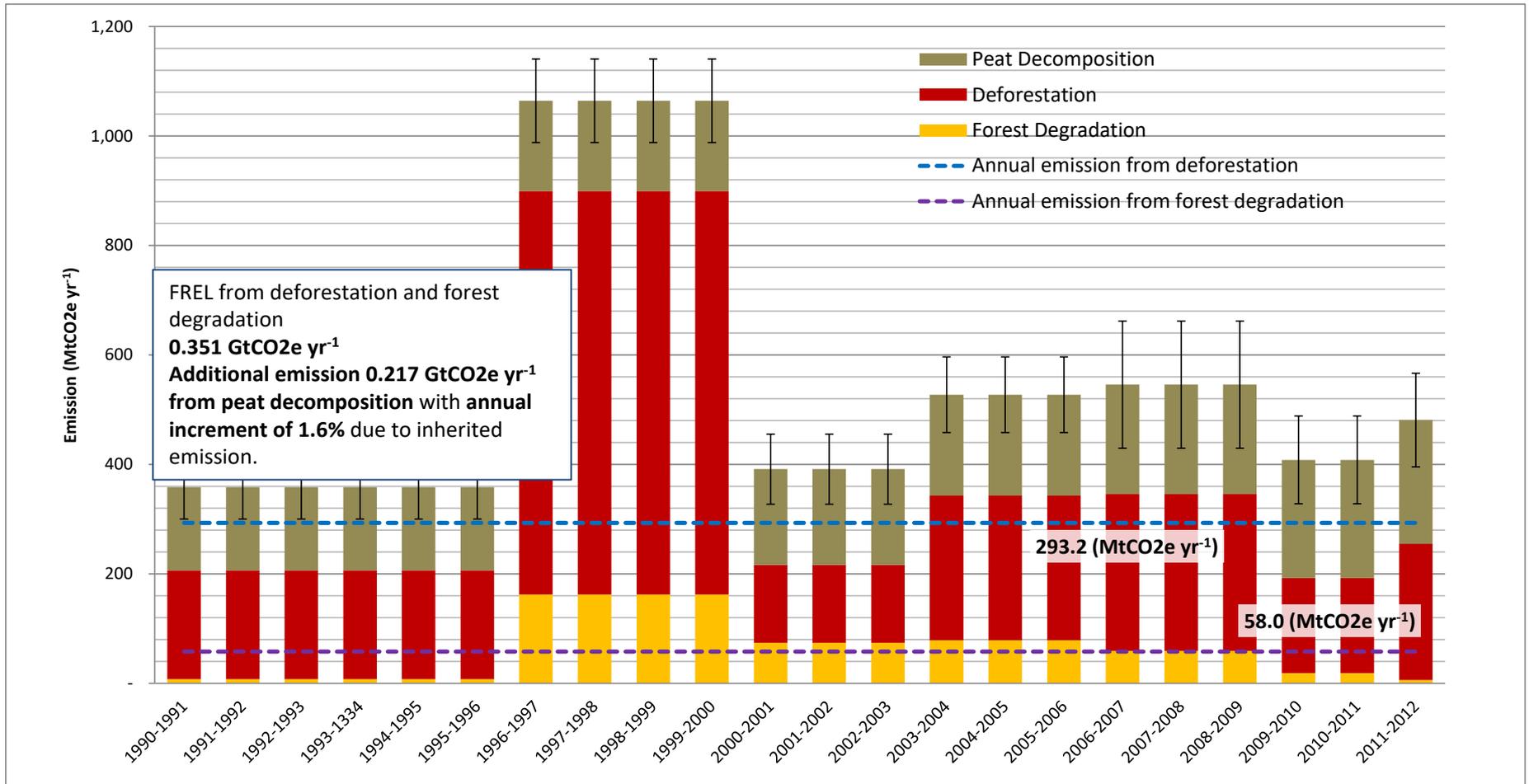
- annual rate of deforestation in the period of 1990 – 2012 : 918,678 ha
- 723,628 ha from mineral soil and 195,050 ha from peat (organic) soil
- 78% deforestation in Sumatra and Kalimantan, 8% Sulawesi and Papua
- High rate (1996-2000) : caused by large fire events (El Nino), IL, HTI, palm oil expansion
- Low rate (2000-2003) : soft landing policy (reduct. of AAC – from 200m³/thn to 70m³/thn); Gerhan, OMOT
- The average of historical **emission** from AGB due to **DEFORESTATION** in period 1990-2012 acc.for approx. 293 MtCO₂/yr (238 + 55)

FOREST DEGRADATION

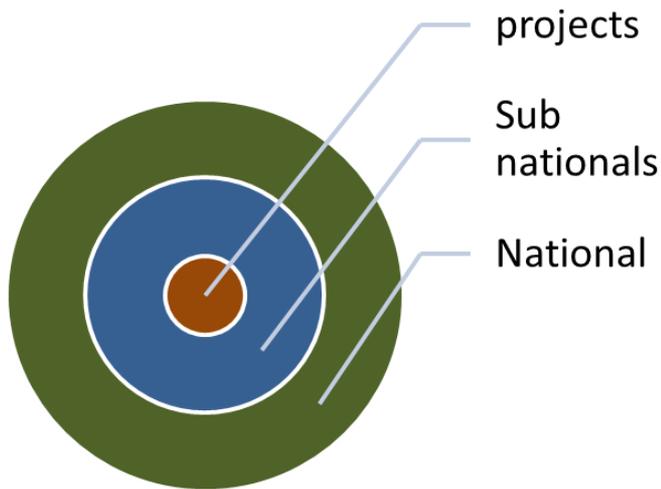
- Annual rate 1990-2012 : about 507,486 ha
- 490,329 Ha on mineral soil, and 17,157 ha on peat soil
- Very high rate (1996-2000) : 1.3 million ha, and reduced gradually to 44 thousands ha (2012)
- The proportion at island level varied dynamically
- The average of historical **emission** from AGB due to **FOREST DEGRADATION** in period 1990-2012 acc.for approx. 58 MtCO₂/yr (56 + 2)



National FREL of Indonesia



Contribution in general, the emissions : from deforestation (51%), from peat decomposition (39%), from forest degradation(10%)



Why sub national for the implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia ?

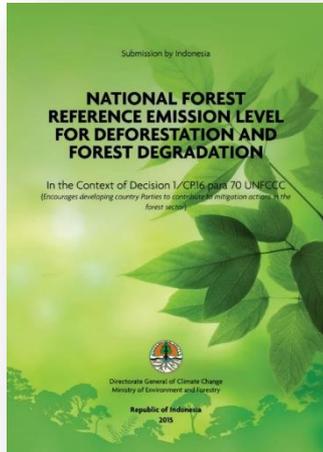
- Bridging missing-link between REDD+ at projects level and national
- Play role in REDD+ readiness preparation – scaling up from projects experiences
- Policy (decision made) and it’s implementation at subnational level will determine long-term strategy for national REDD+ & LEDS
- Roles of su national are varied : aspect of programme, institution, tehcnical-methododology, capacity building, etc.
- Implication : the need for **consistency** between national (central) and subnational (local) – i.e. displacement of emission among subnationals are responsibility of national
- Sub national : synergy between REDD+ strategy with subnational development policy and planning

Reference level : national – subnational

- ✓ *“In accordance with national circumstances, national forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels could be a combination of subnational forest reference emissions levels and/or forest reference levels.”*
- ✓ *“should be transparent, taking into account historic data and be flexible so as to accommodate national circumstances and capabilities, while pursuing environmental integrity and avoiding perverse incentives”*
- ✓ *“Having an assessed national reference level or, as an interim measure, subnational reference levels in place is one of the requirements in order to be eligible for results-based payments in accordance with decision 9/CP.19”*

- A national FREL for REDD+ has been submitted and reviewed through TA; Provinces also develop baseline emission as basis for measuring achievement ER
- Different methodologies including activities in setting up REL are applied → aggregation of sub-national REL may exceed national REL
- Process of achieving agreement for defining the Sub-National REL → guidance for subnational is needed
- Consistency in FREL is a challenge towards full implementation of REDD+ → Consistency across different potential scale of implementation (national, subnational, project levels); Consistency and credibility of estimates for FREL/FRL (data)

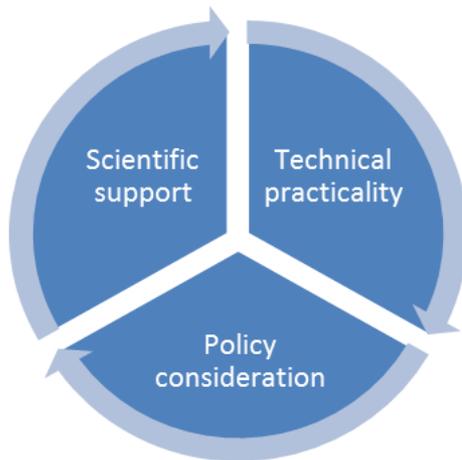
Lessons learned :



Indonesia national FREL : an important figure for REDD+ implementation, established through step-by-step analysis and exercises; involving national and local experts and consultation with multistakeholders

During the process, Indonesia national FREL provide broader audience and stakeholders with **clear, transparent, accurate, complete and consistence** basis of emissions projection as a basis for further discussion with other agencies who have expressed an interest in supporting Indonesia in this undertaking

Such process followed in order to approach the entrance of full REDD+ implementation on the basis of result-based payment (i.e. Issue of levels/scales : national – su national – projects level), need sinergic combination of 3 dimensions : **science – practice - policy**





terima kasih

thank you!