

REDD+ STORY INDONESIA

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Introduction

Indonesia submitted its 1st forest reference emission level in 2016. Since then, Indonesia has taken concrete steps to halt deforestation and forest degradation, including the 1st submission of the REDD+ results in 2018, as well as the National Strategy and Safeguard Information Summary in 2019. As a result, Indonesia received results-based payments equating to the reduction of approximately 20 million tons of CO₂. Indonesia's REDD+ story does not end here. In 2022, Indonesia successfully completed both the technical assessment process for its 2nd forest reference level and the technical analysis process for its 2nd REDD+ results. This article describes Indonesia's REDD+ success story to date.

Indonesia provided the information in this article to the secretariat, as a snapshot of REDD+ implementation in the country for the celebration of the 10-years anniversary of the Warsaw Framework for REDD+.

REDD+ history in Indonesia

1st Phase (2007–2012)

REDD+ in Indonesia started in 2007 with the establishment of the Indonesian Forest Climate Alliance at COP13 in Bali to serve as a channel for stakeholder communication. Initial two REDD+ reports¹ were published by the Alliance, and Indonesia began to communicate and engage with national stakeholders. Key milestones in the 1st phase were the development of the 1st National REDD+ Strategy for 2012 to 2020,² as well as the implementation of capacity building at both national and subnational levels.



Figure 1 Photo of a workshop (provided by Indonesia government)

2nd Phase (2013–2015)

Indonesia started implementation of the 1st National REDD+ Strategy, including establishment of its 1st Forest Reference

¹ REDD methodology and strategy, summary for policy makers (ICFA, 2007) and VAN NOORDWIJK, Meine, et al. Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) in Indonesia: options and challenges for fair and efficient payment distribution mechanisms. Bulletin of World Agroforestry Centre: Bogor, Indonesia, 2008, 29.

² Available at https://redd.unfccc.int/files/reddnationalstrategyidn_english.pdf.

Emission Level, ³ Safeguard Information System ⁴ and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system. Several sub-national activities were also undertaken.

3rd Phase (2016–2020)

Indonesia successfully moved into the full implementation phase and achieved emission reductions through REDD+ activities for 2013–2017 ⁵ emission reductions of 48,978,427 tCO₂eq/year (which equal to 244,892,137 tCO₂eq during the period) and 2018–2020 ⁶ emission reductions of 192,483,053

tCO₂eq/year (which equal to 577,449,160 tCO₂eq during the period). Consequently, Indonesia has received its 1st results-based payments from Green Climate Fund about USD 103 million and Norway bilateral cooperation USD 56 million.

Next phase (2021–2030)

Indonesia has developed the 2nd National Strategy for the period of 2021–2030 ⁷ and some regulations relating to climate finance will be enacted.

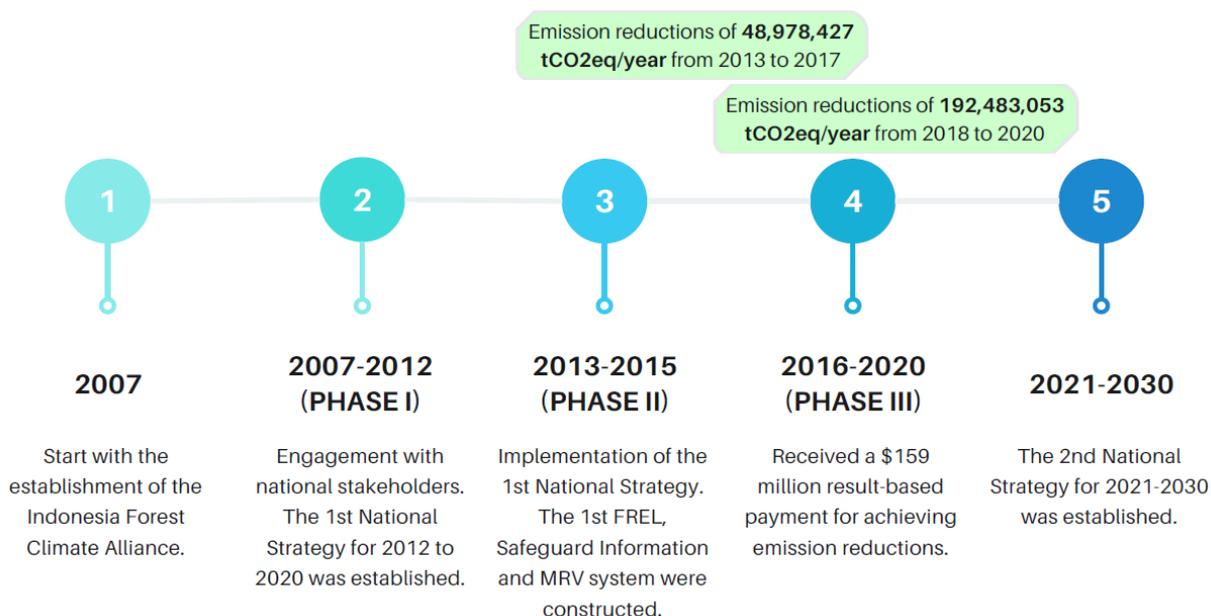


Figure 2 REDD+ history in Indonesia

Main challenges

Engagement of stakeholders

Indonesia is a country with over 17,000 islands. Therefore, the engagement of many relevant stakeholders was a challenge in implementing REDD+ in Indonesia. A REDD+ awareness and socialization campaign have been launched at the national and subnational levels

in order to share knowledge and lessons learned.

Operationalization of national policy on REDD+

It was necessary to adapt national policies to meet the needs of subnational levels taking into account a variety of circumstances, including their capacity levels. Support was provided to some prioritized provinces in order to improve their capacity.

³ Available at https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel_submission_by_indonesia_final.pdf.

⁴ Available at https://redd.unfccc.int/files/sisredd_versi_eng.pdf.

⁵ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2019_IDN.pdf.

⁶ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2022_IDN.pdf.

⁷ Available at https://redd.unfccc.int/files/indonesia_redd_national_strategy_2021-2030.pdf.



Figure 3 Group photo (provided by Indonesia government)



Figure 4 Training with stakeholders on forest fire control (provided by Indonesia government)

Implementation of safeguard

A particular challenge was the safeguards monitoring at the subnational level. Indonesia has developed a tool to enable any stakeholders to participate in safeguards monitoring and reporting. Indonesia learned that an essential element of safeguards was the review of the implementation status (e.g., identifying gaps with the seven REDD+ Safeguards⁸) and the development of relevant indicators.

Wall-to-wall mapping

For a country as large as Indonesia, wall-to-wall mapping required reliable technology and a robust methodology. MRV guidelines should be reviewed periodically to identify gaps and areas for improvement, as well as human resources and institutional capabilities.

Key stakeholders

The national and subnational governments played an important role in developing and implementing REDD+ policies. At site level, land management units including concessionaires, community forestry licensers, forest management units and national parks played a significant role in the implementation of REDD+ activities.

Vulnerable groups including local communities, indigenous people, women, youth and farmers were also key stakeholders. As many national parks in Indonesia are home to indigenous people, their involvement ensured the protection of their forests and livelihoods. The communities received benefits from the performance to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

In order to involve such a diverse group of stakeholders, Indonesia applied a variety of approaches including digital-based platforms. In REDD+ implementation, increasing awareness and strengthening relevant institutions and stakeholders' commitment were important components.

Support received

In the years following the start of REDD+ implementation in Indonesia, the country has received supports from various international organizations and Parties in the area listed below:

- REDD+ governance and policies;
- MRV system;
- National Forest Monitoring System;
- REDD+ Safeguards.

Among the pilot activities that are part of international cooperation was the review of methodologies that would be utilized on the national and subnational levels.

⁸ <https://redd.unfccc.int/fact-sheets/safeguards.html>.

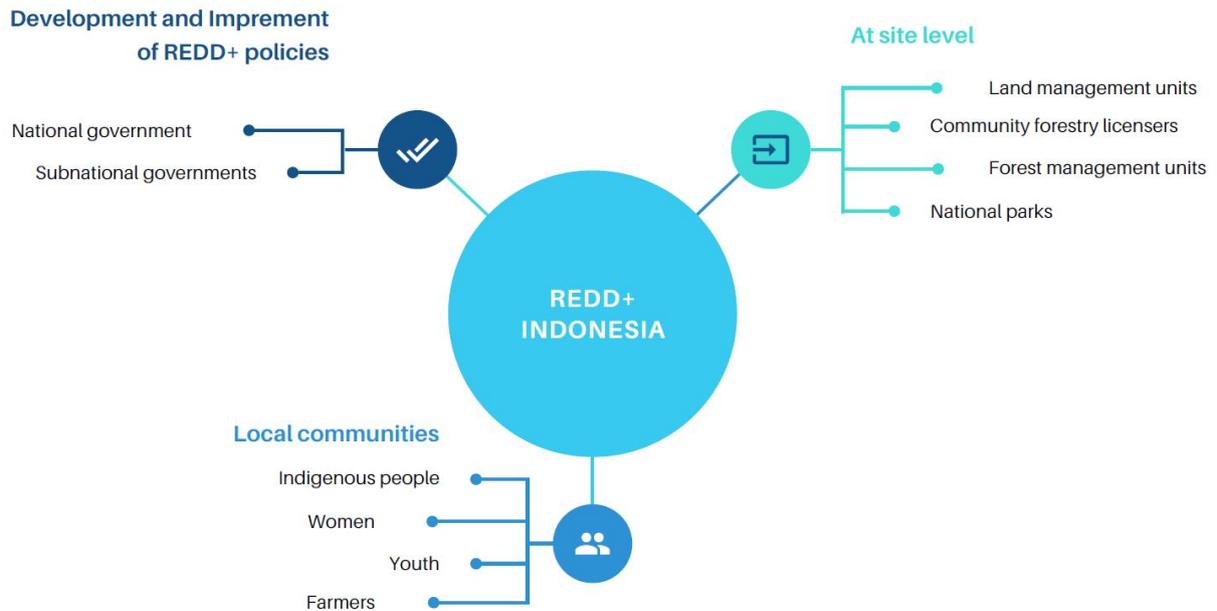


Figure 5 REDD+ stakeholders in Indonesia



Figure 6 Field survey, soil sampling (provided by Indonesia government)

The following table summarizes the support received.⁹

Table 1 International cooperation Indonesia has received

From	Support Received
Party	
Norway	USD 200 million (part of the commitment)
Republic of Korea	USD 5 million
Australia, United Kingdom, Germany and Japan	Technical Assistance
Organizations	
BioCarbon Fund – Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscape	USD 1.5 million for preparation USD 13.5 million for pre-investment
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility – Carbon Fund	USD 8.6 million for readiness phase
Forest Investment Programme	USD 38 million
UN-REDD	USD 5 million

⁹ The details of the support received are available at Indonesia’s second REDD+ National Strategy (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/indonesia_redd_national_strategy_2021-2030.pdf#page=29).

Links to other reports

As a result of Indonesia's efforts to prepare and implement REDD+ activities, other national reports have been improved with respect to data and information. Particularly, the National Forest Monitoring System contributed to the development of better data with high accuracy and transparency. In addition, good practices and lessons learned from international initiatives have improved the capacity to conduct uncertainty analyses of activity data.

It is important to note that REDD+ has contributed significantly to Indonesia's NDC targets,¹⁰ especially the 4 targets related to forestry and other land use. However, there are a number of obstacles to REDD+ ambition, including planned deforestation in some provinces. There will always be a need for infrastructure, office buildings, and settlements. Indonesia will continue to address REDD+ activities while meeting such demands.

For more information, see [Indonesia's country page](#) on the REDD+ Web Platform.

¹⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-09/ENDC%20Indonesia.pdf>.