



REDD Global Comparative Study: Indonesia

Daniel Murdiyarso

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Outline

- Introduction
 - CIFOR in a nut-shell
 - Learning from CDM project development
- GCS-REDD at CIFOR
 - REDD process and strategy
 - REDD demonstration activities
 - Monitoring and reference levels
- REDD Development in Indonesia
- The way forward





Who we are

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Purpose

We advance human wellbeing, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries.

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How we work

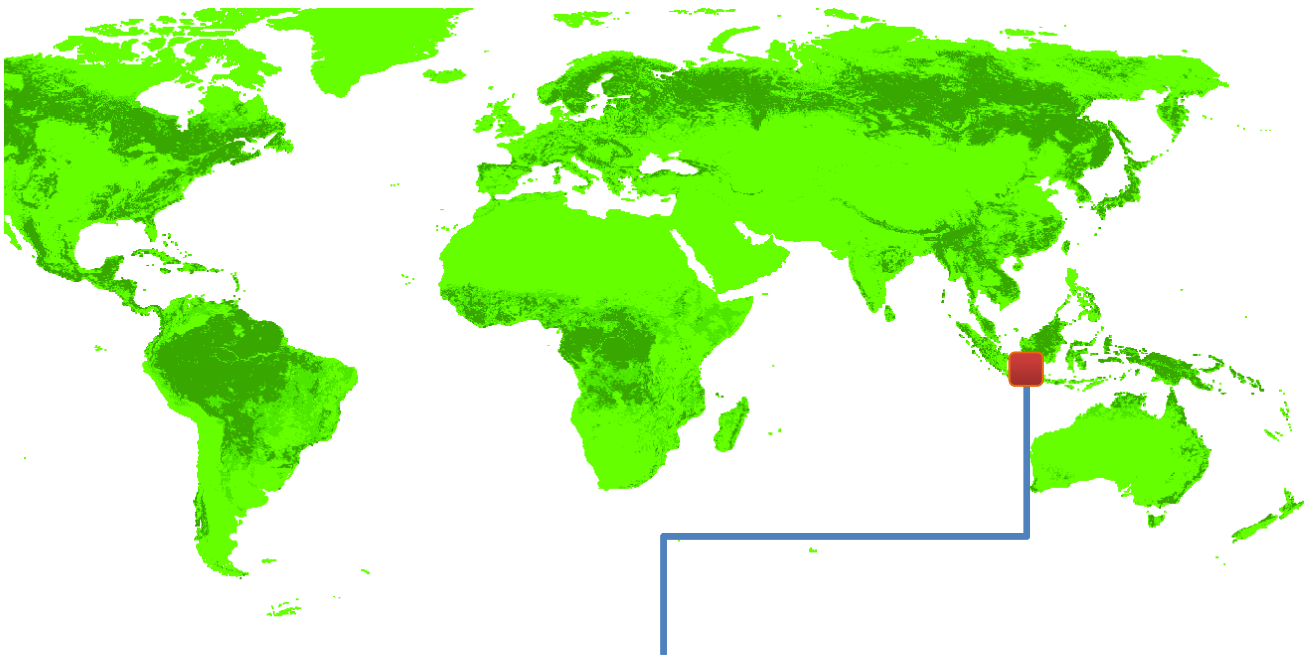
- 200 staff globally
- A 'centre without walls', working in partnership with:
 - governments
 - nongovernmental organisations
 - international organisations
 - development agencies
 - civil society
 - foresters
 - media
 - private sector

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Where we work



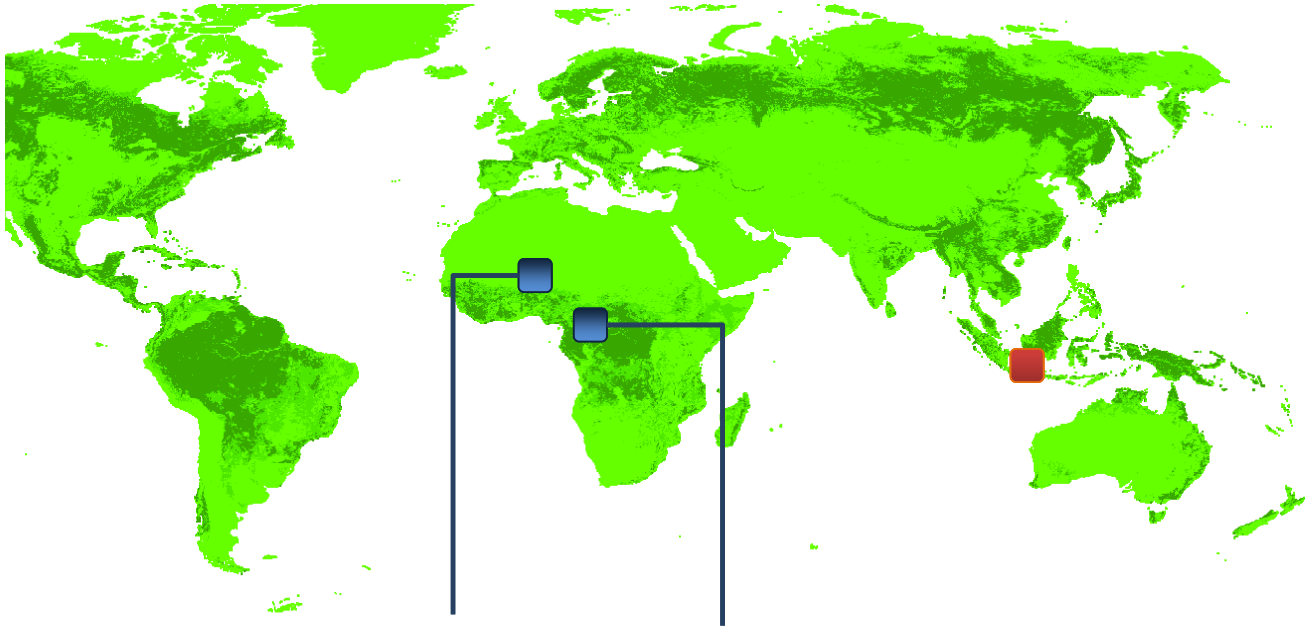
Headquarters:
Bogor, Indonesia

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Where we work



Burkina Faso

Cameroon

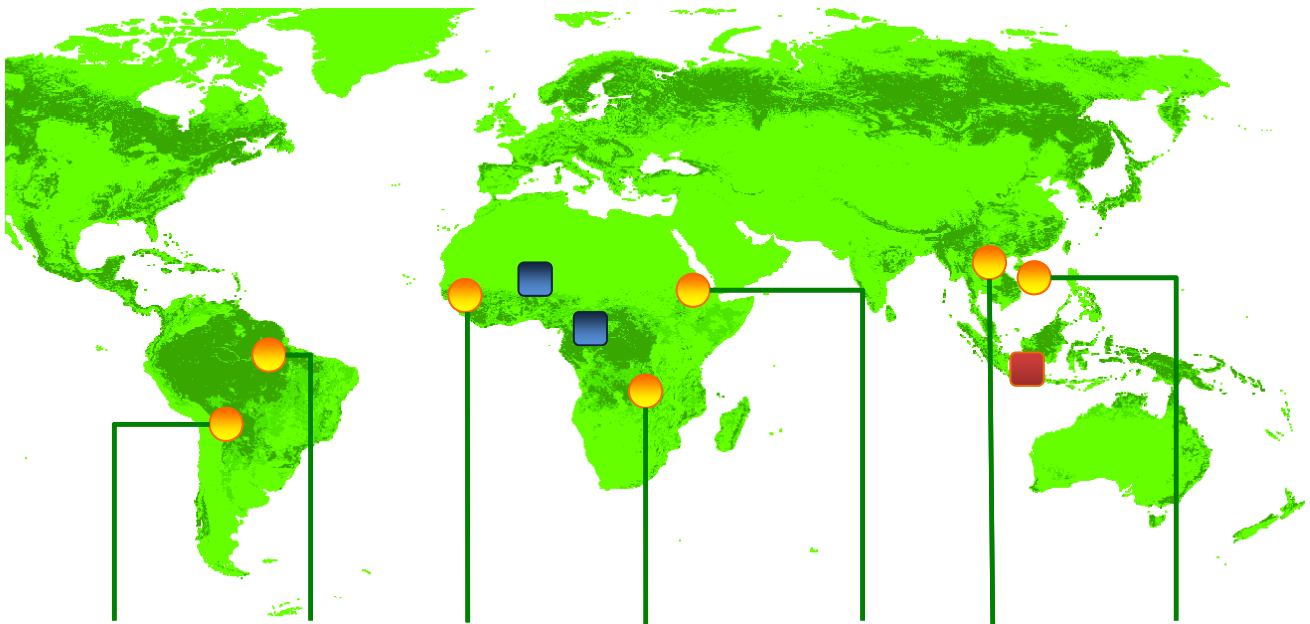
2 Regional offices

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Where we work



Bolivia

Brazil

Guinea

Zambia

Ethiopia

Laos

Vietnam

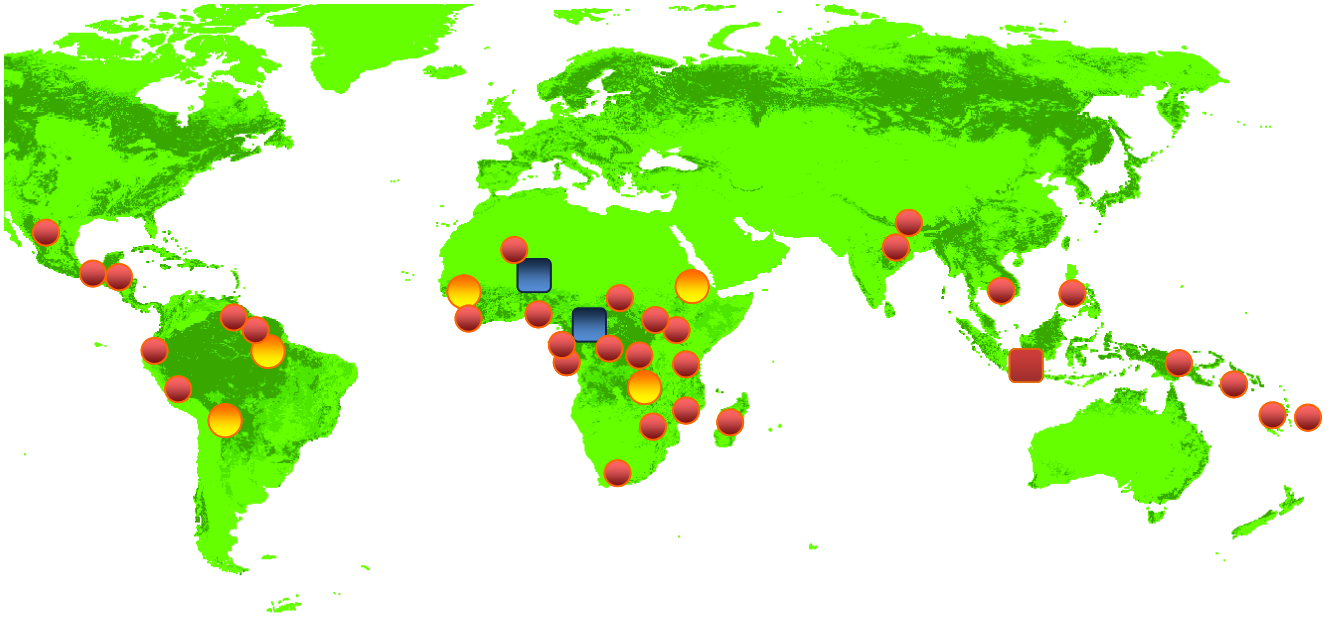
7 Project offices

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Where we work



37 Research sites

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Identified AR CDM Projects

Location

- Tanah Datar, West Sumatra
- Pasaman, West Sumatra
- Batanghari, Jambi
- Krui, Lampung
- Bogor, West Java
- Kuningan, West Java
- Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta
- Riam Kanan, S. Kalimantan

Source: Ministry of Environment (2003)



Sidrap Bombana

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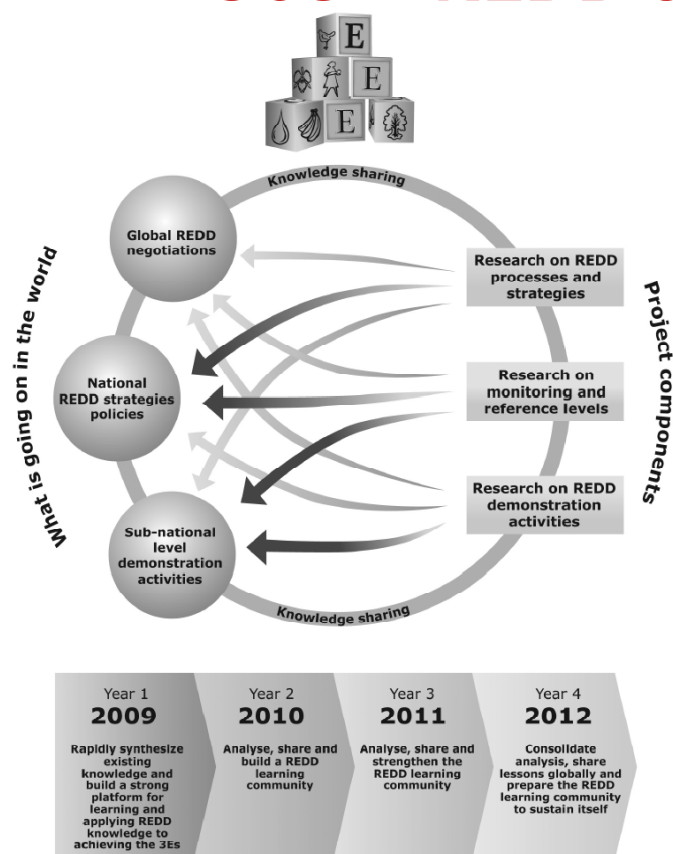
Publications



Public Awareness



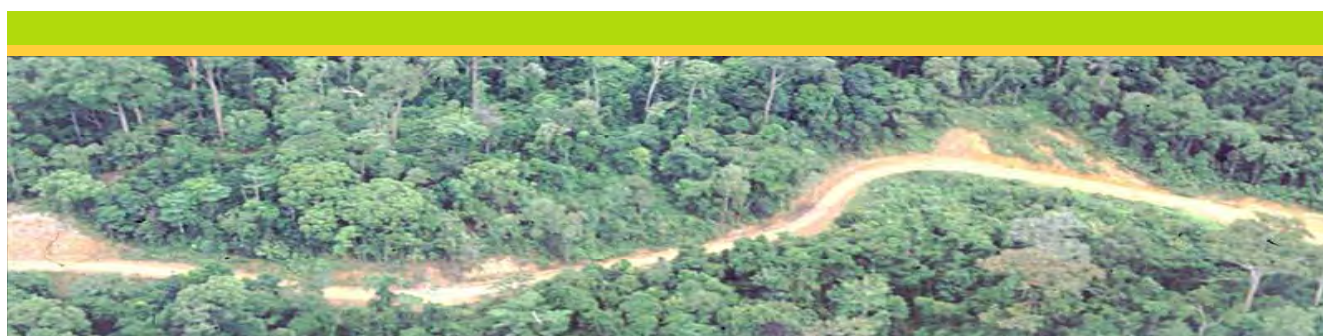
GCS – REDD at CIFOR



- REDD process and strategies (C1)
- REDD demonstration activities (C2)
- Monitoring and reference level (C3)

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C1: National REDD processes

Objectives

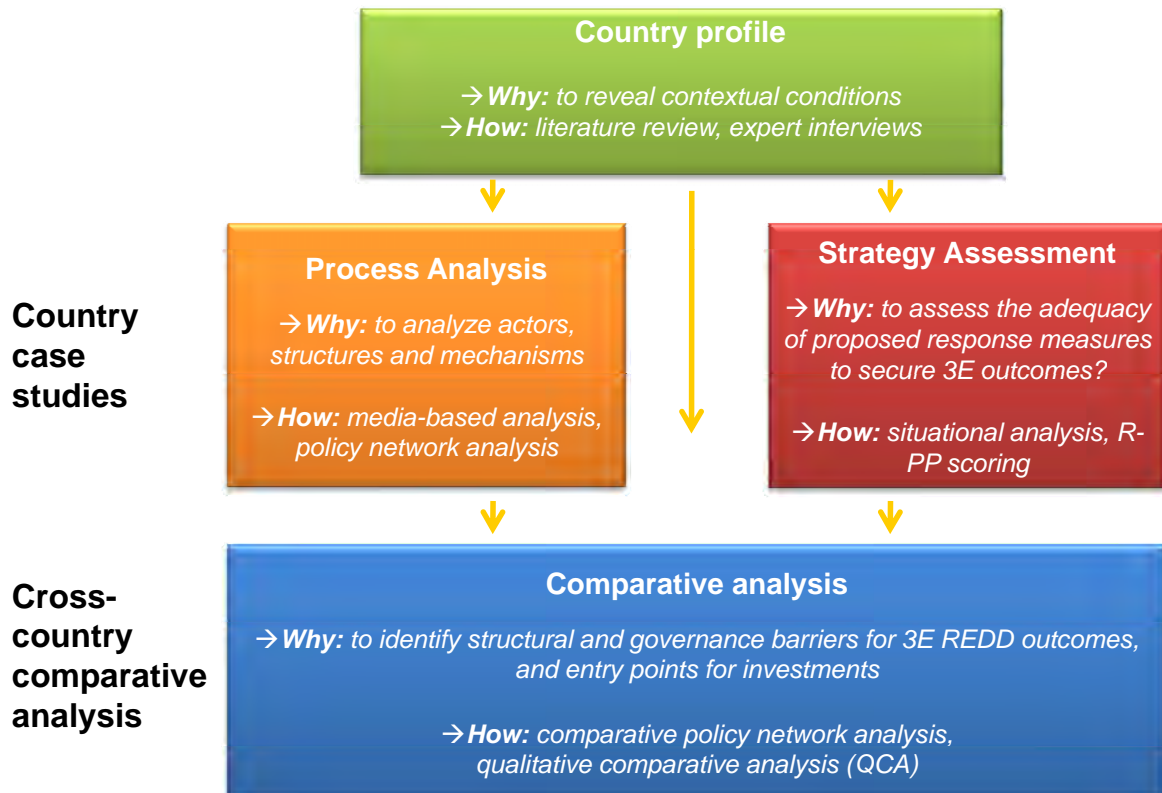
- To analyze the policy processes (institutional conditions, political economy), policy discourses, and policy networks
- To assess the adequacy of strategies and response measures to secure 3E outcomes
- To identify and compare structural and governance barriers for 3E REDD outcomes, and entry points for investments

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Research methodology



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C2: REDD demonstration activities

Objectives - to document and analyze:

- Current forest management practices
- Degree of involvement in shaping and implementing project
- Degree of understanding of REDD & project

Objectives – to lay foundation for:

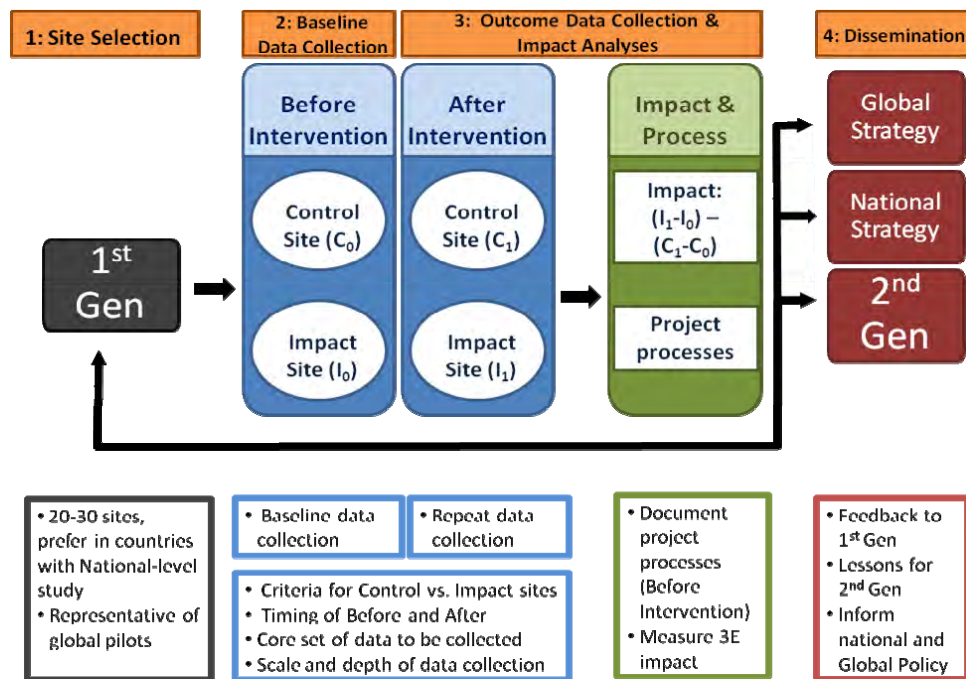
- Understanding local causes of deforestation and degradation
- Ranking household wellbeing, livelihoods, assets
- Tenure arrangement
- MRV and reference level development

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Methods: research design



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C3: Monitoring and Reference level

Policy-makers and other stakeholders are using a **model** to develop reasonable “business as usual” scenarios to support negotiation of REDD reference levels, taking into account national circumstances.

REDD practitioners are using **knowledge** on the cost-efficient integration of community participation in carbon accounting, and have access to newly-available data for the accurate estimation of carbon stocks and changes.

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Country selection

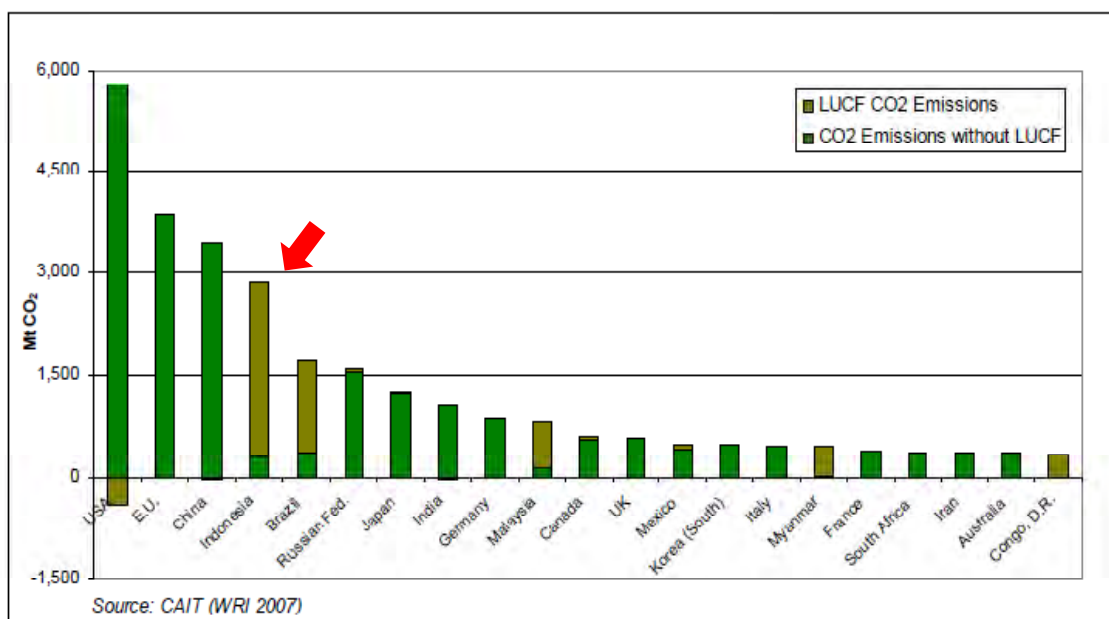
	Year 1	Year 2-3
Latin America	Bolivia Brazil	Bolivia Brazil Peru?
Africa	Cameroon	Cameroon Tanzania DRC
Asia	Indonesia	Indonesia Vietnam Nepal

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Top 21 CO2 emitters - 2000



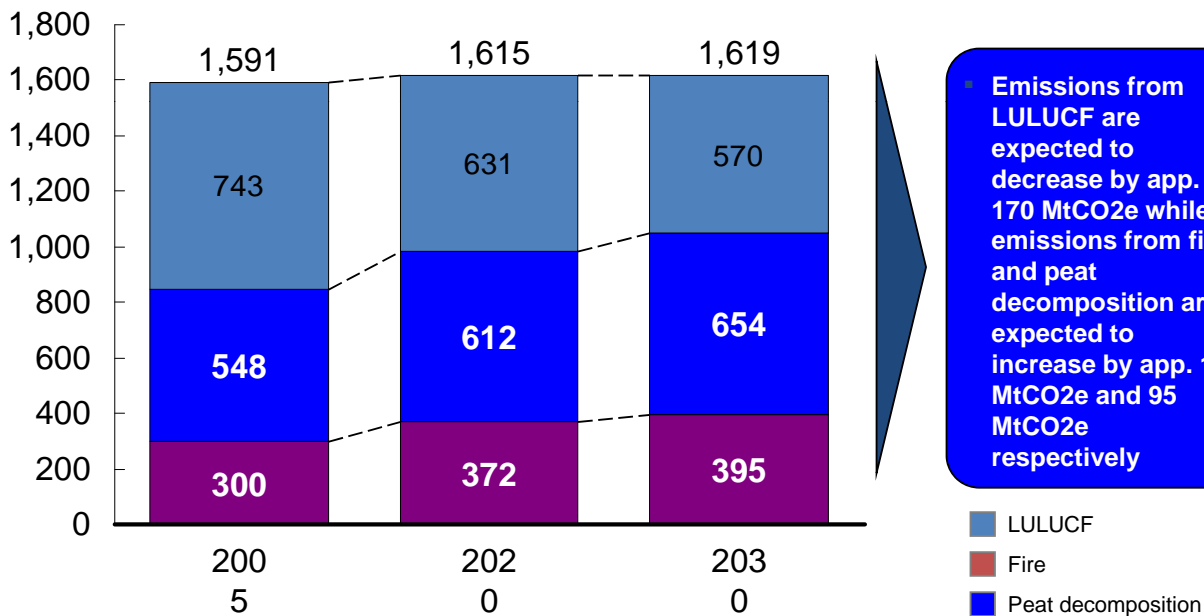
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LULUCF and Peatlands emissions

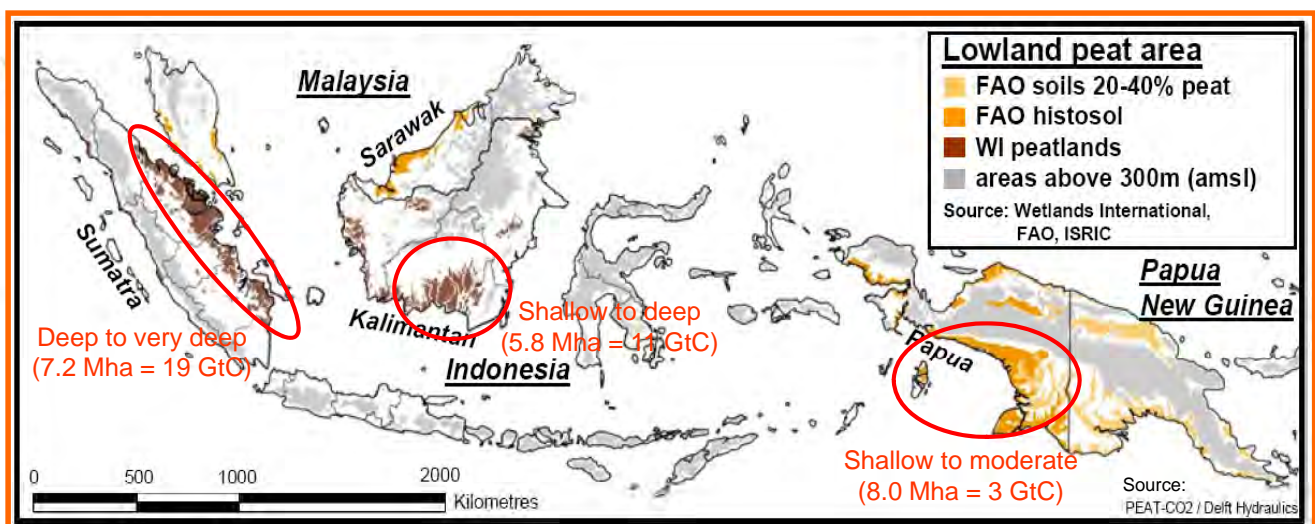
Projected emissions¹,
Million tons CO₂e



¹ Including absorption in secondary forests and estate crops plantation

SOURCE: Indonesia GHG Abatement Cost Curve, DNPI (2009)

Potential REDD Projects in Indonesia



Potential REDD Projects in Indonesia

Project Name	Location	Total Area	CO ₂ savings/ year	Key Proponents	Current Status
1. REDD in Ulu Masen Ecosystem – A Triple-Benefit Project	Aceh	750,000 ha (7,500 km ²)	3,300,000 tons	Carbon Conservation; Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Provincial Govt. of Aceh (Aceh Green)	CCBA audit approved 6 Feb '08; MoU signed between Carbon Conservation and the Government of Aceh; Term sheet signed between Carbon Conservation and Merrill Lynch.
2. REDD and HTI – Partnerships for Avoided Emissions Supporting Sustainable Dev.	Kampar District, Riau,	400,000 ha (4,000 km ²)	16,000,000 tons	APRIL (Asia Pacific Resources International Holdings Ltd.)	A collaborative effort to undertake sustainable palm oil development while simultaneously generating emissions reductions on peatlands and implementing CSR programs
3. Kuala Kampar REDD Pilot Project	Riau,	700,000 ha (7,000 km ²)	Unknown	World Wide Fund for Nature	Undertake feasibility study; Prepare PIN and PDD; Identify investors
4. Tesso Nilo REDD Pilot Project	Riau, Sumatra	50,000 ha (500 km ²)	Unknown	World Wide Fund for Nature	Undertake feasibility study; Prepare PIN and PDD; Identify investors
5. Harapan Rainforest Project – REDD in Restoration Concession	Jambi and South Sumatra	101,000 ha (1,010 km ²)	Unknown	Burung Indonesia ; The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds; Birdlife International	
6. Berbak Carbon Value Initiative	Jambi, Sumatera	250,000 ha (2,500 km ²)	700,000 tons	ERM; The Zoological Society of ;	Project Information Note (PIN) prepared

(Source: World Bank, 2009)

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Potential REDD Projects in Indonesia

Project Name	Location	Total Area	CO ₂ savings/ year	Key Proponents	Current Status
7. Danau Sentarum Conservation Area	Kapuas Hulu District, W. Kalimantan	500,000 ha (5,000 km ²)	7,430,000 tons	FFI; PT Macquarie Capital Securities Indonesia	This is one of six REDD pilots to be implemented through the FFI / Macquaries partnership; Carbon Forests Task Force has been formed; Forest C-measurement (Jan-Jun '09);
8. Seruyan	Seruyan District, C. Kalimantan	50,000 ha (500 km ²)	Unknown	Infinite Earth	Unknown
9. Kalimantan Forest Carbon Partnership (KFCP)	Kapuas District, C. Kalimantan	340,000 ha (3,400 km ²)	23,333,000 tons	Australian Govt.	Framework design nearly finalised; next step is full demonstration activity design and implementation between July – December 2008
10. Katingan Conservation Area: A Global Peatland Capstone Project	Kabupaten Katingan & Kotawaringin C. Kalimantan	Unknown	Unknown	Starling Resources	Unknown
11. Mawas Peatland Conservation Area Project		364,000 ha (3,640 km ²)	1,442,288 tons	The Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation; The Dutch Govt.; Shell	Completion of PDD (Project Document Design); validated by Winrock Int'l
12. Sebangau National Park REDD Project	Sebangau River Central Kalimantan	50,000 ha (500 km ²)	Unknown	WWF; Deutsche Post; BOS Mawas Program; Wetlands Int'l Indon Program; Care Int'l; Palangka Raya Univ.	Undertake feasibility study; Prepare PIN and PDD; Identify investors

(Source: World Bank, 2009)

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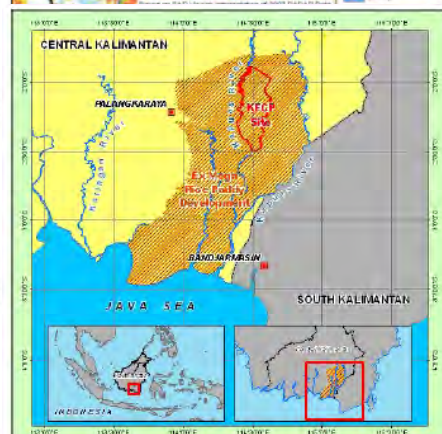
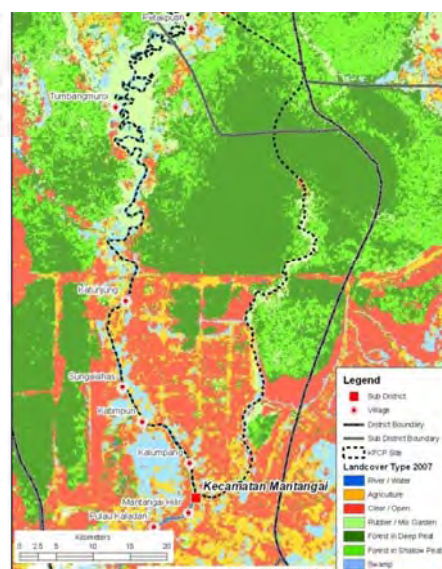
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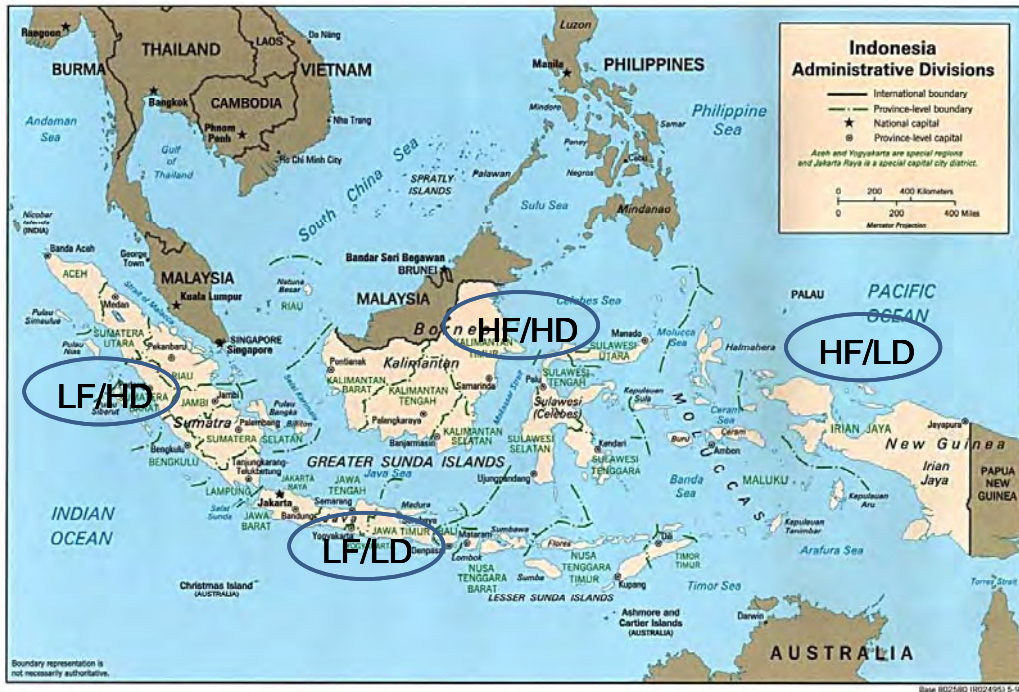
Potential REDD Projects in Indonesia

Project Name	Location	Total Area	CO ₂ savings/year	Key Proponents	Current Status
13. Malinau Avoided Deforestation Project	Kabupaten Malinau,	325,000 ha (3,250 km ²)	Unknown; project life – 25 years	Global Eco Rescue; Tropical Rainforest Foundation; Inhutani	Initial stakeholder meetings held; design of community development initiatives;
14. Climate Action Project (Carbon Program)	Kabupaten Berau,	971,245 ha (9,712 km ²)	5,000,000 tons	The Nature Conservancy; (ICRAF); Sekala; Univ. Mulawarman; Winrock Int'l;	Scoping phase completed; Detailed program design (Jun '09); Funding secured (Dec '09)
15. Heart of Borneo REDD Pilot Project	Central Kalimantan	22,000,000 ha (220,000 km ²)	Unknown	World Wide Fund for Nature	Unknown
16. Forest land use and Climate Change	Bolaang District N. Sulawesi	34,989 ha (350 km ²)	170,000 tons	Green Synergies	Working group formed; Case Studies Workshop (Sep '09)
17. Mamuju Habitat	Mamuju District, W. Sulawesi	30,000 ha (300 km ²)	250,000 tons	Keep the Habitat; Inhutani I	Suspending legal forest harvesting; Protecting the area from illegal logging, clearing and burning
18. Perpetual Finance for Carbon Benefits, Community Development Project	Kabuaten Mimika, Merauke, Papua	200,000 ha (2,000 km ²)	1,000,000 – 2,000,000 tons	New Forests Asset Management; PT Emerald Planet	MoU signed between and the Govt. of Papua; in the process of applying for licenses and validation under the internationally recognized Voluntary Carbon Standard; first sales expected early 2010
19. Jayapura REDD Pilot Project	Jayapura District, Papua	217,634 ha (2,176 km ²)	Unknown	World Wide Fund for Nature	Undertake feasibility study; Develop baseline; Prepare PIN and PDD; Identify investors
20. Merauke-Mappi-Asmat Pilot Project – REDD	MMA Districts, Papua	Unknown	Unknown	World Wide Fund for Nature	Undertake feasibility study; Prepare PIN and PDD; Identify investors

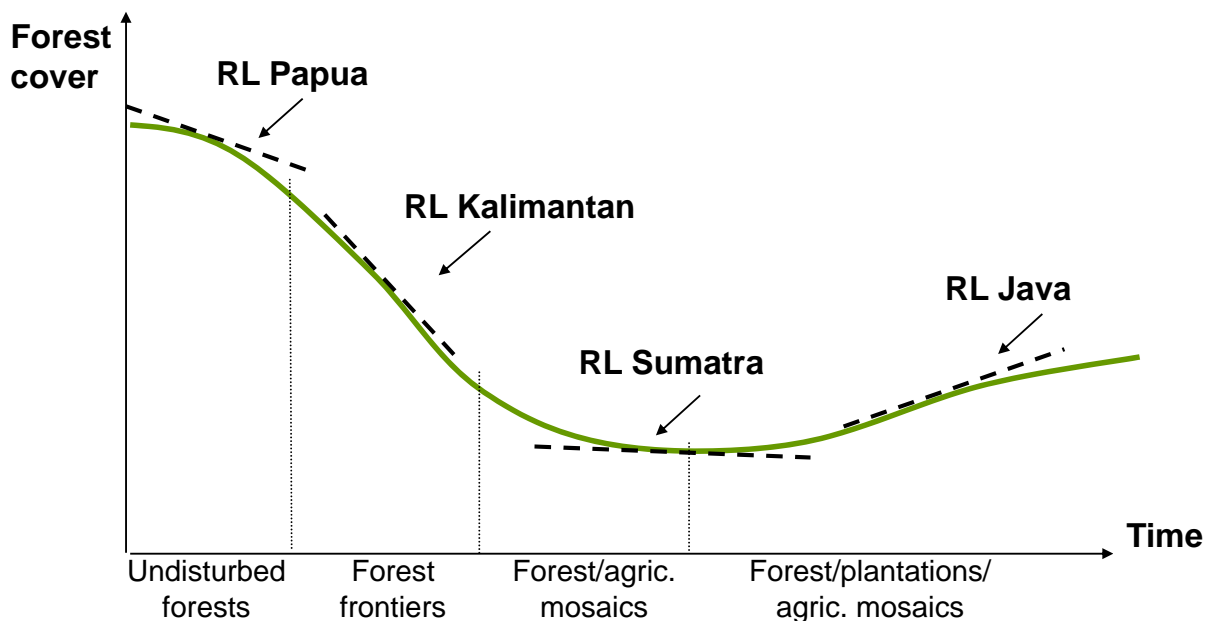
(Source: World Bank, 2009)



Reference level and MRV



Forest transition – national equity

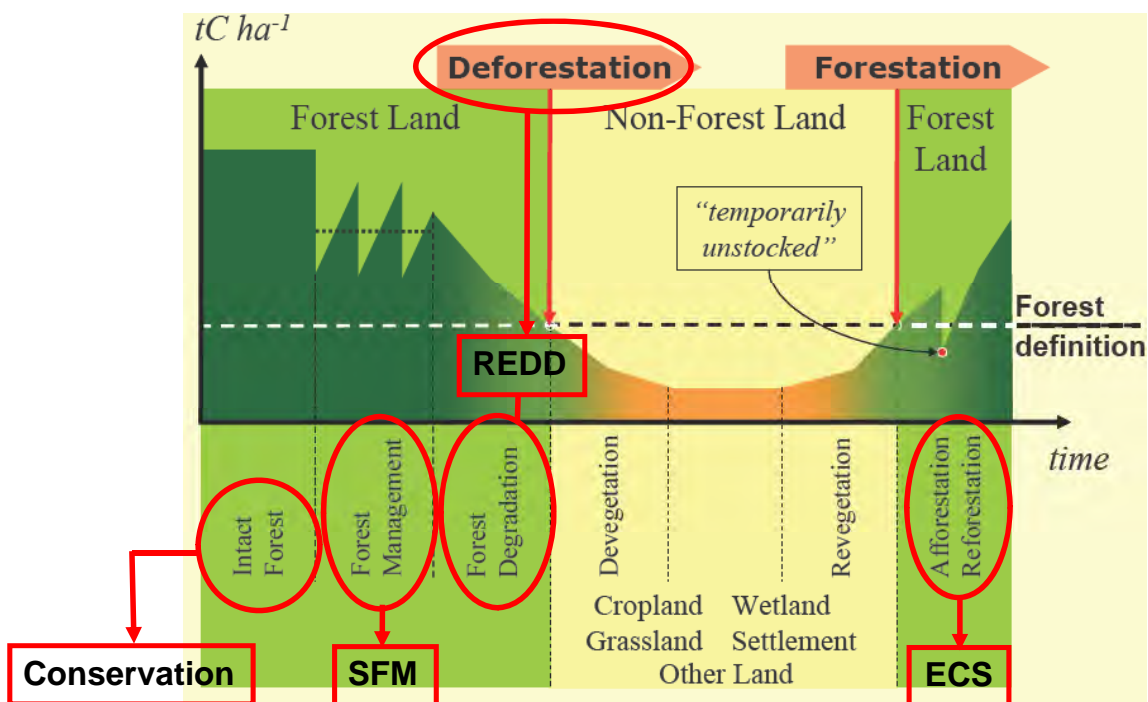


REDD Readiness in Indonesia

- Land-use strategies (REDDI)
- Institutions (MoF, MoE, BAPPENAS, NCCC)
- Regulations (MoF)
- MRV (Needs, gaps) incl. Reference Level
- Financial mechanisms
- Multilateral support
 - WB FCPF
 - UN REDD
- Bilateral support (AusAID, KOICA, GTZ, DfID, etc....)

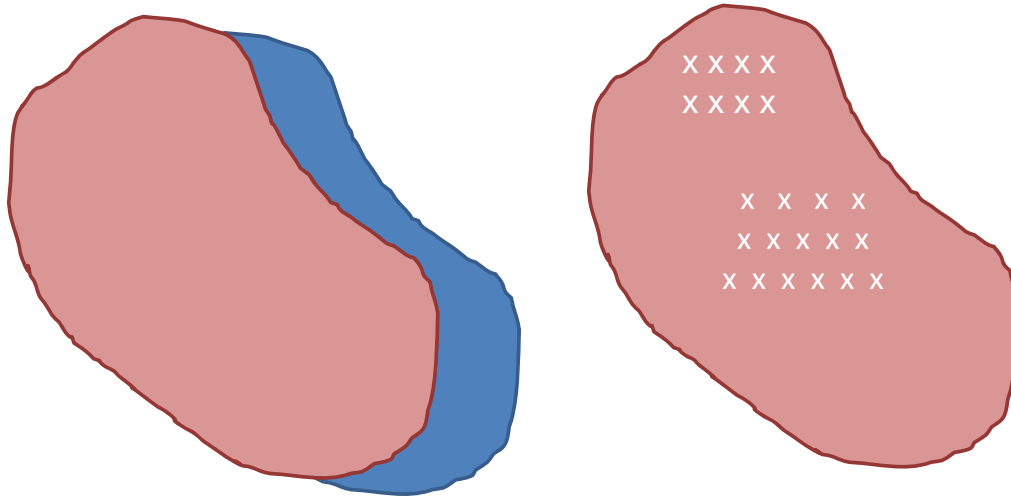


REDD+: can we integrate A/R CDM?



Source: Pedroni (2009)

How should the integration be?



Canal blocking



Drainage control



Conclusions

Research & policy support

- REDD development, incl. in peatlands
- Scientifically sound regulatory framework

Capability building

- National and sub national level
- Technical and financial during readiness phase

Community engagement

- Related to tenure issues
- Options for income generation

Financing

- Voluntary//fund/markets mechanism
- Benefit sharing across stakeholders

MRV

- Sophisticated vs cost-efficient monitoring
- National registry



Thank you

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