

### 1. PLANNING THE NS/AP DESIGN PROCESS

The NS/AP process studied regulations such as Law 26/2007 concerning Spatial Planning, Law 41/1999 on Forestry, Law 32/2009 on the Protection and Management of the Environment, Presidential Regulation 61/2011 on the National Action Plan for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and Presidential Regulation 71/2011 concerning the Inventory of Greenhouse Gases and concluded that there are many inconsistencies/contradictions. This led to Pillar 2 of the NS being “review of regulations with the view to improve their harmony and effectiveness.”

An initial process led by Bappenas suffered from being too top-down and using data and maps which had not been synchronized and validated, and were therefore continually subject to conflict and lacked transparency. The alternative process under the REDD+ Task Force started with sub-national NS/AP development, which was much more bottom-up and consultative in nature.

### 2. ANALYZING DRIVERS OF DD, AND OTHER ANALYTICAL WORK

Initial work on REDD+ in Indonesia was strongly influenced by the McKinsey abatement cost curves, with the National Climate Change Council (DNPI) publishing “Indonesia’s greenhouse gas abatement cost curve” in 2010. This was done in parallel with analyses of drivers conducted by various organizations, including CIFOR, and ODI, the latter report especially focusing on indirect drivers. Consultations with players on the ground – both the forestry industry, the plantation/agriculture industry, mining companies etc. supplemented these analyses.

A related initiative focused on establishing maps and improving data, and well as making them more transparent and accessible. This was necessary to engage stakeholders in a productive way. All of these consultations helped to identify “champions”, both in the business sector and in civil society so as to focus initial attention on “winnable” battles.

### 3. SHAPING THE STRATEGIC VISION FOR REDD+

The REDD+ National Strategy was developed in recognition of the fact that various other policy documents such as the National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (RAN-GRK), and constitutes a part of the National Forestry Plan (RKTN) 2011- 2030, the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010 - 2014, and the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005 - 2025 for implementing Vision of the 2025 Development. are not necessarily aligned, leading to low quality debate, data (if available) and maps, and disregard of the rights of Masyarakat Hukum Adat (traditional communities). These two issues are at the core of the first stage of the NS.

The national strategy thus combines a national target rate of economic growth at 7 percent and President Yudhoyono’s commitment to the world to reduce emissions by 26 percent with its own efforts and up to 41 percent with international support, which served to connect the different policies/plan mentioned above.

The **Vision** expressed through the strategy is that “Sustainable management of natural forests and peatlands as national natural resource assets to maximize the prosperity of the people”. It is expected that this will be achieved through:

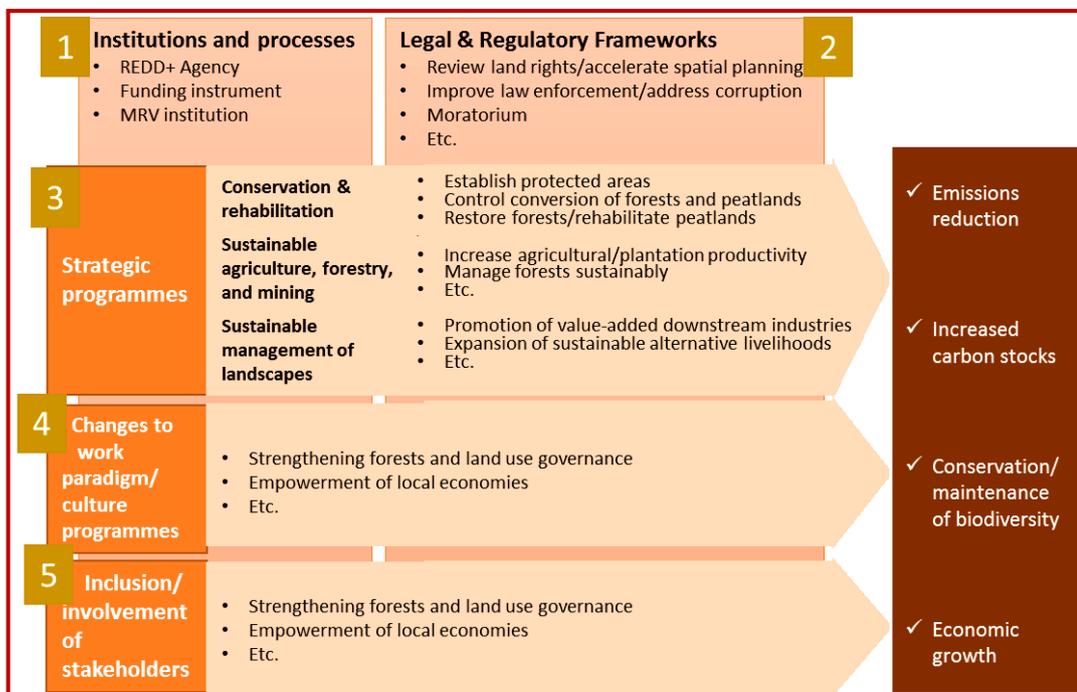
1. Enhancing the functioning of forest and peatland management institutions;
2. Improving laws and regulations and strengthening law enforcement.;
3. Improving the capacity to manage forest and peatland resources.

The scope of the strategy covers all five REDD+ activities, and seeks to address interdependent benefits such as improvement of local people’s welfare, improved preservation of biodiversity, and improved protection for other ecosystem services in a parallel and holistic way. The five pillars of the Stage One strategy are represented in the diagram below.

### 4. IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF PAMS

Improving spatial planning and utilization to reduce deforestation while maintaining national economic growth; including 1) delaying/moratorium on new permits for conversion of forests and peat lands, as well as reduction of other emission sources and protecting/maintaining of C- stocks; integrating development in various sectors, particularly forestry, agriculture and mining, towards a green, low-carbon economy.





Increasing Control and Monitoring, including 1) improving data and spatial information, 2) developing simple, and accurate monitoring processes; 3) developing national standards for measuring GHG emissions; 4) establishing national institutions or reforming existing institutions for measuring and reporting.

Improving Effectiveness of Forest Governance, through three essential elements, namely: (i) effective forest administration; (ii) good governance; and (iii) completeness of legal policy in an inclusive and transparent manner.

Involving stakeholders and their participation, especially central and local governments, NGOs, private sector, traditional communities and those living close to the forests; and the international community.

Strengthening Law Enforcement, requiring ability to detect, to respond, and to punish. Two key strategic actions taken were to establish the Multi Door Approach of Law Enforcement, and the Corporate Crime concept to allow enforcement to reach to the top.

## 5. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION<sup>1</sup>

The REDD+ National Strategy will be implemented in phases through Provincial REDD+ Strategies/Action Plans, supporting the implementation of the Regional Action Plan for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gasses (RAD-GRK). Pilot-provinces were selected in 2010, and the moratorium on new permit issuance and policies was established in 2011 and now twice renewed until 2017.

The 1<sup>st</sup> pillar of the strategy, the establishment of the REDD+ Agency, the REDD+ Funding Instrument, and the MRV Institution were initial priorities. Re-capacitation of related units within other ministries (e.g., those responsible for the National Forest Inventory in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry) will now be worked on following the creation of the new ministry. The substantive reorganization of the Government will need to be considered in re-defining how the NS/AP, the LoI with Norway and the overall agenda of REDD+ will proceed. The policy to engage sub-national governments, corporations and local communities are assurance that many of the REDD+ principles will be continuously adhered to even when Central Government changes policies.

### KEY CHALLENGES

- Sub National Stakeholder consultation turning into one way 'socialization';
- National needs overruled by global frameworks;
- Sectoral interest consolidation, collaboration and coordination control;
- Capacity building to allow next step of the process is needed;
- International campaign is necessary to get NS/AP support – relying on National support alone is risky;
- Avoiding the trap of Projectisation due to mandate limitations.

<sup>1</sup>This framework is currently undergoing revision

