

PROJECT FACTS

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) in Indonesia



- Total budget : USD 5,644,250
- Project period : 2009 - 2011
- Implementing partner : FAO, UNDP, UNEP and Ministry of Forestry
- Donor : Norway

Background

Indonesia holds the world's third largest tropical rainforest, with forest land covering about 60% of the country's land area. Recent estimates based on satellite images issued by the Government of Indonesia indicate however that between 2003 and 2006 deforestation and forest degradation was still around 1.17 million ha per year, which in addition to loss of the country's unique biodiversity, is contributing significantly to climate change. Globally, almost 20 percent of the green house gas (GHG) emissions come from forest degradation and deforestation. In Indonesia approximately 70% of the GHG emissions are related to land degradation, inappropriate land uses, and land conversion.

Consequently, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) has become an eminent priority for Indonesia. Forests play an integral mitigating role, as they are one of the most important carbon sinks, storing more carbon than both the atmosphere and the world's oil reserves. Furthermore, according to the 'Stern Review', a report released by the British government at the end of 2006, 'curbing deforestation is a highly cost-effective way of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and has the potential to offer significant reductions fairly quickly'.

The REDD concept is already influencing forest management in Indonesia. A number of voluntary donor and private sector projects are in various stages of development. Provincial and district governments are developing policies and have shown interest in developing REDD as an effort to strengthen forest development in their area. However, the increasing REDD initiatives have not yet been clearly synchronized with processes at the national level. This complicates the government's efforts to move towards a national approach with sub-national implementation.

The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD Programme) was launched in September 2008, by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and



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the Norwegian Prime Minister. The programme for Indonesia was approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in March 2009. Indonesia is one of the nine pilot countries for the initial phase. The UN agencies use a coordinated approach in the UN-REDD project, drawing upon the competencies of the various UN agencies, aiming to 'deliver as one'.

Objectives

The aim of the UN-REDD project in Indonesia is to assist the Government of Indonesia in establishing and organizing a fair, equitable and transparent REDD architecture as well as in attaining 'REDD-Readiness'. These objectives can only be met through close cooperation with the Indonesian Government, donors and development partners as well as civil society, NGOs and the private sector. Facilitating and strengthening multi-stakeholder discussions, participation and communication are thus crucial objectives of the project.

Donor:





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The project equally aims to provide a successful demonstration of establishing a 'Reference Emissions Level' (REL), a 'Measurement, Assessment, Reporting and Verification System' (MRV) and fair payment system at provincial level, based on the national REDD architecture.

Due to Indonesia's particular decentralized governance system, it is further essential to contribute to build capacity for the implementation of REDD also at decentralized levels, especially at the district level. This includes empowering of local stakeholders so that they will benefit from a REDD architecture.

Results

The project will support the Government of Indonesia in developing a REDD architecture that is transparent, fair and unbiased. The project will contribute to an inclusive process where multi-stakeholder participation and empowering of local stakeholders are imminent.

The UN-REDD will furthermore contribute concretely to the lessons learned of REDD through the preparation of demonstration projects.

The REDD implementation should significantly contribute to a reduction of forestry related GHG emissions and at the same time ensure a sustainable protection of the valuable biodiversity of Indonesia's tropical forests and contribute to poverty alleviation.

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