

**AFoCO** REDD+ Fact Sheet Series

# INDONESIA

*Compiled in 2023*

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Asian Forest Cooperation Organization

## ABBREVIATIONS

ARR	Afforestation, Reforestation and Revegetation
BOSF	Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation
BPKEL	Badan Pengelola Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser
CI	Conservation International
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
DGCC	Directorate General of Climate Change
EAS	Environmental Accounting Services
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FFI	Flora and Fauna International
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FKL	Forum Konservasi Leuser
FLUCC	Forest Land Use and Climate Change
FORCLIME	Forests and Climate Change Programme
FORDA	Forestry Research and Development Agency
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Levels
FRL	Forest Reference Levels
GAL	Global Alam Lestari
GER	Global Eco Rescue
HaKI	Hutan Kita Insistute
INSTANT	Information System for Sustainable Land Development
KBA	Key Biodiversity Areas
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LAMA-i	Locally Appropriate Mitigation Action in Indonesia
LP3M	Lembaga Pemerhati dan Pemberdayaan Dayak Punan Makinau
LPHD	Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry
MHA	Masyarakat Hukum Adat
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFMS	National Forest Monitoring System
NRS	National REDD+ Strategy
ONFI	ONF International
PCI	Principles, Criteria, and Indicators
PCRF	People Resources and Conservation Foundation
PERDA	Penang Regional Development Authority
PMU	Project Management Unit
PT REKI	PT Restorasi Ekosistem Indonesia

RIEL	Research Institute for the Environment and Livelihoods
RMI	Rimbawan Muda Indonesia
RMU	Rimba Makmur Utama
RPJMD	Provincial Midterm Development Plan
RSPB	Berlin Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RSS	Remote Sensing Solutions
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SIS	Safeguard Information System
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SRN	National Registry System
TGC	Terra Global Capital
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TNC	Third National Communication
TORA	Tanah Obyek Reformasi Agraria
UNAS	Universitas Nasional Jakarta
WRF	Warsaw REDD+ Framework
WRI	World Resources Institute

# THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

## SUMMARY

Indonesia's forest cover has continuously decreased from 55.9% in 2000 to 50.9% in 2020. Indonesia will escalate the efforts to reduce emissions, of which 97.2% comes from forest-and-land and energy sectors. In forestry sector, Indonesia has established an aspiring target by 2030 in peat lands restoration of 2 million hectares (ha) and rehabilitation of degraded land of 12 million ha. For these reasons, REDD+ remains as an important component of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) target from land use sector. Indonesia considers the Cooperative Approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Warsaw REDD+ Framework (WRF) are fully achieved. REDD+ projects and REDD+ readiness initiatives are well developed at national and sub-national levels, with support from a bunch of development partners including Norway and Australia. As of 2017, 11 pilot provinces have developed provincial REDD+ strategies and action plans at the sub-national level. As of 2014, the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) had identified and registered at least 35 REDD+ demonstration activities, including both sub-national and project level initiatives developed by governments, NGOs, private sector actors and other stakeholders.

## 1. COUNTRY OVERVIEW

The Republic of Indonesia (Indonesia) is the world’s largest archipelagic state, consisting of more than 17,500 islands with over 81,000 kilometers (km) of coastline, and a population of 276.4 million as of 2021. The country is the largest economy in Southeast Asia, with a GDP per capita of \$4,291.8 in 2021. Indonesia is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, including extreme events such as floods and droughts, and long-term changes from sea level rise, shifts in rainfall patterns and increasing temperature. Forests in Indonesia cover 921,332 sq.km and have rich biodiversity, particularly lowland forests. About 49.1% of the country is covered by forest, and the proportion of protected terrestrial biodiversity areas covered by designated protected areas is 25.9% in 2020.

*Table 1. General status of Indonesia*

Official name (ISO code)	Republic of Indonesia (ID)
Capital	Jakarta
Population	276,361,788 (World Bank, 2021)
GDP per capita	USD 4,291.8 (World Bank, 2021)
GDP growth (annual)	3.7% (World Bank, 2021)
Climate	Hot and humid rainfall occurs in low-lying areas and mountainous regions experiencing cooler temperatures.
Land Area	1,877,519 km <sup>2</sup>
Forest Area	921,332km <sup>2</sup> (49.1% of land area) (World Bank, 2020)
Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity protected	25.9% (UN, 2020)

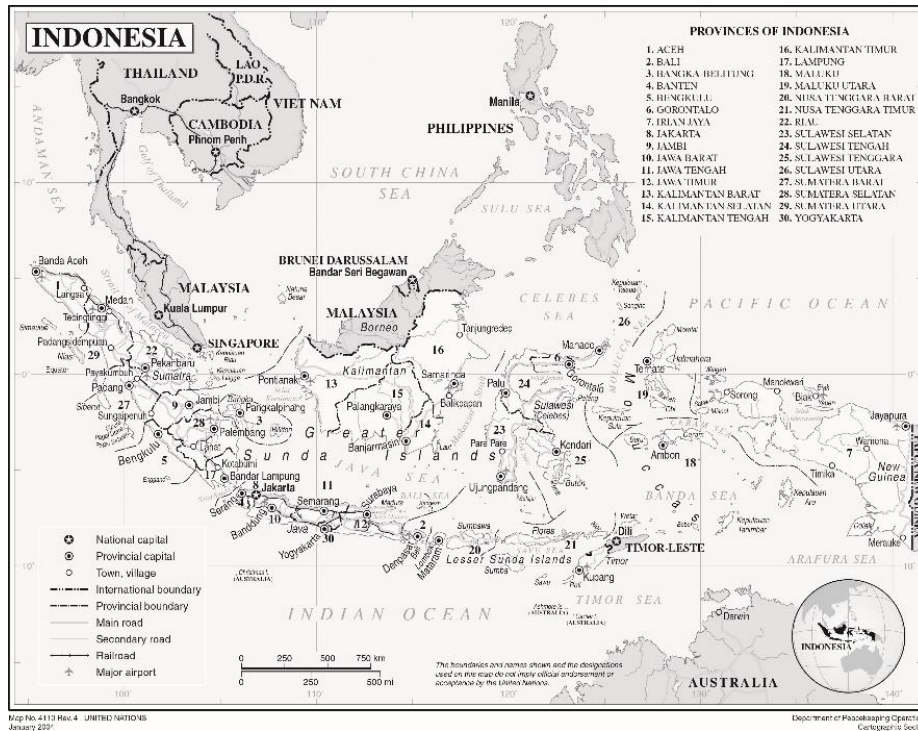


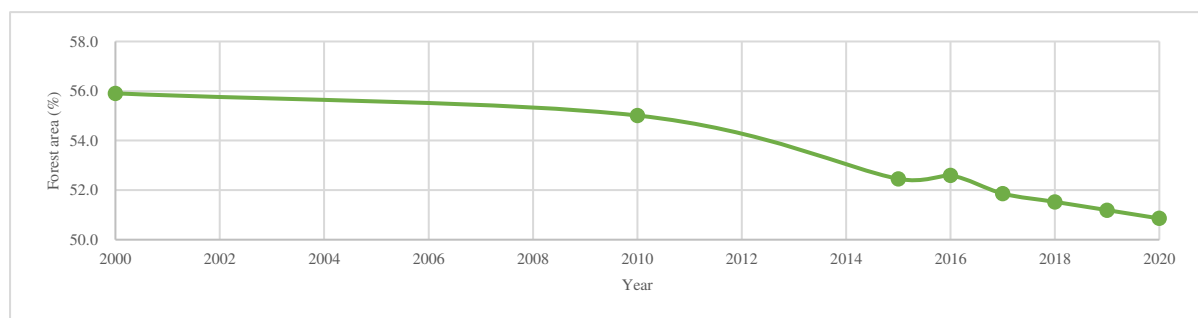
Figure 1. Map of Indonesia

Source: <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/indonesia>

## 2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

According to SDG 15 Life on land, Forest area as a proportion of total land area was 55.9% in 2000, slightly decreasing to 50.9% in 2020 (Figure 2). Between 2000 and 2012, an estimated 6 million ha of primary forest cover was lost (equivalent to just over 3% of national land area), around 40% of which took place within areas with designated protections (Margono et al., 2014).

Figure 2. 15.1.1. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)

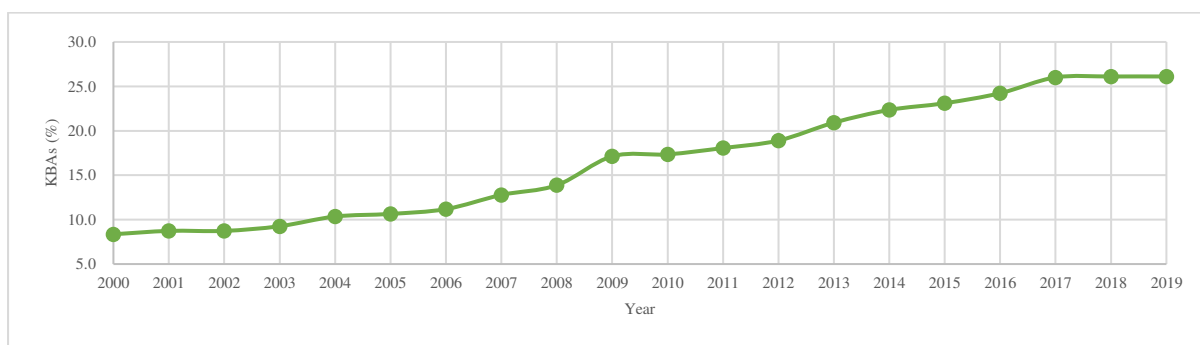


Year	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area (%)	55.9	55.0	52.5	52.6	51.9	51.5	51.2	50.9

Raw data: UNSTATS SDG Indicators

The average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas gradually increased from 8.4 % in 2000 to 26.1% in 2019 (Figure 3).

Figure 3. 15.1.2. Average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)

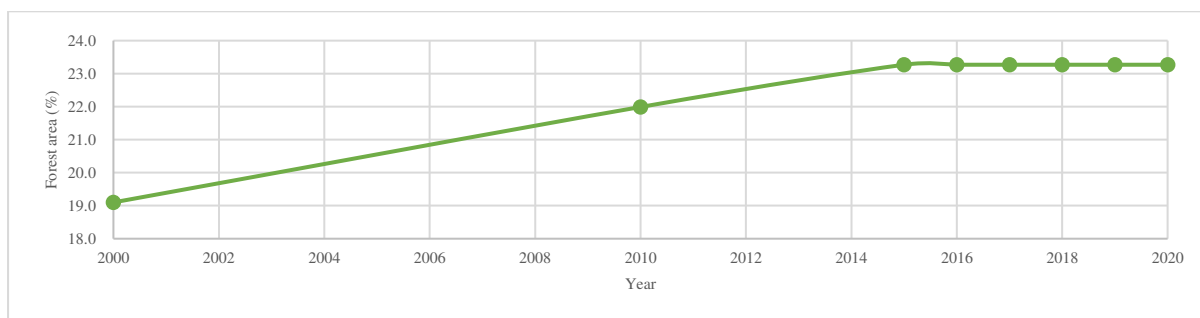


Year	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
KBAs (%)	8.4	10.6	11.2	12.8	13.9	17.1	17.4	18.1	18.9	20.9	22.4	23.1	24.2	26.0	26.1	26.1

Raw data: UNSTATS SDG Indicators

The proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan increased from 19.1% in 2000 to 23.3% in 2020.

Figure 4. 15.2.1. Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan (%)



Year	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area (%)	19.1	22.0	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3

Raw data: UNSTATS SDG Indicators

### 3. NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (2021)<sup>1</sup>

Indonesia's NDCs to the UNFCCC aim to reduce the country's greenhouse gas emissions and address the impacts of climate change, which is updated in 2021. The updated NDCs set a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 31% below the business-as-usual scenario by 2030, and up to 41% with the support of international cooperation and finance. The updated NDCs also set a target of reducing emissions from deforestation, peat and forest fires by at least 70% by 2030, compared to the 2015 baseline.

*Table 2. Role of forests reported in NDCs*

Mitigation		Adaptation
Unconditional	Conditional	
Y	Y	Y

\* Y: reported/ N: unreported

#### 3.1. Mitigation Targets

Post-2020, Indonesia envisions a progression beyond its existing commitment to emission reductions. Based on the country's emissions level assessment in Third National Communication (TNC), Indonesia has set unconditional reduction target of 29% and conditional reduction target up to 41% of the business as usual scenario by 2030. Indonesia will continue to intensify the efforts to reduce emissions, of which 97.2% comes from forest-land and energy sectors.

*Table 3. Forest-based mitigation targets*

Afforestation	Reforestation	Conservation	REDD+	SFM	Peat lands	SLM
Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

\*SFM: Sustainable Forest Management/ SLM: Sustainable Land Management

Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

<sup>1</sup>Indonesia's First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2021). pp. 1-21.



*Table 4. Mitigation Targets for Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry LULUCF<sup>2</sup>*

Mitigation target (2021-2030)	The total target compared to BAU
Unplanned Deforestation	BAU:2020-30: 409ha Unconditional: 92ha Conditional: 66ha

*Table 5. Forest-based mitigation Policies/ Plans/ Actions in NDCs*

	Afforestation	Reforestation	Conservation	REDD+	SFM	SLM	Wetlands
Policies	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Plans	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Actions	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N

Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

### **3.2. Adaptation Plan**

The goal of Indonesia’s climate change adaptation is to reduce risks, enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in all development sectors. This goal will be achieved through inter alia, enhanced climate literacy, local capacity strengthening, improved knowledge management, convergent policy on climate change adaptation and disaster risks reduction, and application of adaptive technology. In achieving the adaptation goal, Indonesia focuses on three areas of resilience, namely: economic resilience, social and livelihood resilience, and ecosystem and landscape resilience.

*Table 6. Forest-based adaptation commitments in NDCs*

Afforestation	Reforestation	Conservation	REDD+	SFM	SLM	Land Degradation
N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Source: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/>

<sup>2</sup>Indonesia’s First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2021). pp. 21-26.

*Table 7. Adaptation Strategy<sup>3</sup>*

Sector	Key Programme	Strategy
Economic resilience	Reduction of deforestation and forest degradation	Mainstreaming/Integrating climate change adaptation in forest management to support mitigation actions and enhancement of economic resilience of communities living in/surrounding forests.
	Sustainable agriculture and plantations	Mainstreaming / integrating climate change adaptation into agricultural sector, especially for strategic commodities.
	Integrated watershed management	Enhancing synergy across sectors and regions in watershed management.
Social and livelihood resilience	Enhancement of adaptive capacity.	Reducing vulnerability through improved capacity on social economy and livelihood
	Development of community capacity and participation in local planning processes, to secure access to key natural resources;	Enhancing community capacity in natural resource management as a source of income, including capacity in risk management and sustainable utilization of natural resources.
Ecosystem and landscape resilience	Social forestry	Enhance engagement of local and adat communities in social forestry development process.
	Enhance ecosystem, species and genetic conservation.	Enhance ecosystem, species and genetic conservation.

### **3.3. International market-based cooperation**

Indonesia welcome bilateral, regional and international cooperation in the NDC implementation as recognized under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, that facilitate and expedite technology development and transfer, payment for performance, technical cooperation, and access to financial resources to support Indonesia’s climate mitigation and adaptation efforts towards a climate resilient future.

### **3.4. Relevance to the Forestry Sector<sup>4</sup>**

In forestry sector, Indonesia has set up an ambitious target by 2030 in peat lands restoration of 2 million ha and rehabilitation of degraded land of 12 million ha. REDD+ remains

<sup>3</sup>Indonesia’s First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2021). pp. 27-32.

<sup>4</sup>Indonesia’s First Nationally Determined Contribution, (2021). pp. 1-21.

as an important component of the NDC target from land use sector.

The Adaptation Strategy also considers climate change adaptation in forest management to support mitigation actions and enhancement of economic resilience of communities living in/surrounding forests.

#### 4. UNFCCC WARSAW FRAMEWORK FOR REDD+ PROGRESS

To achieve the mitigation targets of forest conservation and management, Indonesia submitted the four elements to build implementation framework: National REDD+ Strategy (NRS), National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), Forest Reference (Emission) Level (FRL), and Safeguard Information System (SIS).

*Table 8. Submission of UNFCCC Warsaw Framework for REDD+ elements*

National Strategy / Action Plan	National Forest Monitoring System (NRS)	Forest Reference Level / Forest Reference Emission Level (FRL/FREL)	Safeguards Information System (SIS)
Y	Y	Y	Y

*Source: UN REDD+ webplatform (<https://redd.unfccc.int>)*

##### 4.1. National REDD+ Strategy (2015)<sup>5</sup>

National Strategic REDD+ Framework was finalized and submitted to UNFCCC in 2012. National Strategic REDD+ Framework has been developed since 2010 and still relevant until this present.

Clarity of tenurial rights is stronger due to improvement of land use regulation and policy (TORA/Tanah Obyek Reformasi Agraria and Social Forestry Programme); including strengthening coordination and synchronization of tenurial rights into a comprehensive data management system.

REDD+ strategy in East Kalimantan has been incorporated in to RPJMD (Provincial Midterm Development Plan) and Penang Regional Development Authority (PERDA) of Climate Change Management; established communication and coordination among institutions and agencies across sectors within provincial and district level as well as local community

National Registry System (SRN) is operational at national level. SRN would be adopted by

<sup>5</sup>Indonesia's FCPF Annual Progress Report, (2021). pp.10-12.

East Kalimantan Province as Sub-national registry system.

The Final Draft of Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) are completed and have been disclosed. But still need to identify safeguards budget estimation and safeguards institutional coordination in East Kalimantan.

#### **4.2. FREL / FRL (2016)<sup>6</sup>**

In 2016, The national FREL submitted by Indonesia is 568,859,881 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>eq) for the year 2013, but increasing annually because of accumulating emissions from peat decomposition, and reaching 593,329,235 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq for the year 2020.

The FREL proposed by Indonesia for the historical reference period 1990–2012 is the annual average of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions associated with deforestation and forest degradation occurring in the areas that were natural forest in 1990.

The proposed FREL covers all land areas covered by natural forests in the year 1990, which is about 113.2 million ha or 60 per cent of Indonesia's total land area. For this FREL submission, data from eight unequal time periods between 1990 and 2012 were used to capture historical land-cover change. The FREL takes into account emissions from the aboveground biomass carbon pool and also, for deforestation and forest degradation over peatlands, from soil organic carbon. It does not include other gases and pools or REDD-plus10 activities. Several things were updated in the National 2nd FREL/FRL document and submitted to UNFCCC in 2022.

#### **4.3. National Forest Monitoring System<sup>7</sup>**

Indonesia's Third Biennial Update Report (including National Forestry Monitoring System) was submitted to UNFCCC in 2021. The Indonesia's NFMS was not designed merely for the implementation of REDD+, as the system is also crucial as a source of national data and information for operational uses. The forest/land monitoring of NFMS is a system monitoring approach that was established in 2000, under the Directorate General of Forest Planning. the NFMS consists of four components/sub-systems: (a) forest/land monitoring to provide 168 REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION information on land cover on regular basis and changes over time; (b) forest inventory to provide data on forest biomass estimation; (c) mapping to maintain spatial database and provide information based on spatial analysis, and (d) spatial data

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<sup>6</sup>UNFCCC Report on the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference emission level and forest reference level of Indonesia submitted in 2016, (2016). pp.1-9.

<sup>7</sup>Indonesia's Third Biennial Update Report, (2021). pp.216-217.

networking to maintain data communication, raw data providers, data sharing, data exchange and spatial data clearinghouse.

The mapping system was first established in 2000 and updated every three years based on the availability of initial data. The land cover map used as activity data is a map produced by the MoEF, and the wall-to-wall land cover map is based on Landsat satellite images.

#### **4.4. Safeguard Information System (2018)<sup>8</sup>**

The Safeguard Information Summary was submitted to UNFCCC in 2016. Third National Communication including Safeguards information summary was submitted in 2018.

Since the system's development, SIS-REDD+ Indonesia has been operationalized in accordance with its initial design. The Principles, Criteria, and Indicators (PCI) and assessment tools and institutional structure followed during the operational process, in parallel with continuous awareness raising on REDD+ safeguards. SIS-REDD+ is operationalized in parallel in both centralized approach from national level and linked between national - sub national level. For the second approach, there are several sub national jurisdictions working with the central management (Directorate General of Climate Change (DGCC) MoEF), namely: East Kalimantan Province, Jambi Province, and South Sumatra Province. In addition, SIS-REDD+ was also introduced to the local communities in Sarolangun District – Jambi Figure 6.5 Process of formulation PCI of the Safeguard REDD+ Figure 6.6 Process of Cluster Mapping to PCI Figure 6.7 Mapping of elements into PCI<sup>13</sup> 174 REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION through some Masyarakat Hukum Adat (MHA) groups facilitated by AMAN<sup>1</sup>. During the operational process, some improvement steps were taken, including preparation of legal umbrella for the SIS-REDD+ operationalisation as part of MoEF regulation on REDD+ implementation. There are also some advanced discussions to obtain deeper understanding on REDD+ safeguards and how to implement the safeguards through PCI and assessment tools provided in the SIS-REDD+. To achieve the understanding, DGCC MoEF is working with some REDD+ and safeguards related initiatives, including REDD+SES in East Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan, and SESA at national level and East Kalimantan Province (within the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Carbon Fund scheme). SIS-REDD+ also develops collaboration with related systems, for example: with PFMIS (Provincial Forest Management Information System) developed by East Kalimantan Provincial Government supported by GIZ Forclime, and with Information System for Sustainable Land Development (INSTANT) developed for Locally Appropriate Mitigation Action in Indonesia (LAMA-i) programme in South Sumatera.

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<sup>8</sup>Indonesia's Third National Communication, (2018). pp.162-179.

## 5. REDD+ PROJECTS / INITIATIVES<sup>9</sup>

In Indonesia, REDD+ is regarded as a national approach with sub-national implementation. As national REDD+ readiness has progressed, the focus of REDD+ readiness has moved from the national level to the sub-national level. REDD+ readiness has developed at national and sub-national levels, with support from Norway, Australia, Japan, Germany and a number of other countries, the Forest Investment Programme (FIP), FCPF, the UN-REDD Programme, and NGOs.

At the sub-national level, 11 pilot provinces have developed provincial REDD+ strategies and action plans. However, the development of credible RELs, MRV systems and safeguard information systems will take some time. DGCC is developing guidance for sub-national REDD+ FREL. In West Kalimantan, with support from JICA, GIZ and FFI, the provincial government has developed a FREL, which it attempted to align with the national FREL. A FCPF Carbon Fund emissions reduction programme launched in East Kalimantan is expected to become a model for sub-national REDD+ implementation with results-based payment. As of 2014, MoEF had identified and registered at least 35 REDD+ demonstration activities, including both sub-national and project level initiatives developed by governments, NGOs, private sector actors and other stakeholders.

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<sup>9</sup>IGES & Ministry of the Environment Government of Japan, (2017). Indonesia REDD+ Country Study. pp.8

### 5.1. REDD+ Projects & Programs

Table 5. REDD+ Projects<sup>10</sup>

Project name	Proponent	Partners	Project Period	Project area (ha)	Amount of emissions reductions and removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)		Certification
					Annual	Total	
Project: Ulu Masen	Carbon Conservation Pte Ltd. (Carbon Conservation), Flora and Fauna International (FFI)	Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Carbon Conservation Pty Ltd.	2009-2038	750000	3369848	100000000	2009 First Issuance (CCB)
Rewetting of Tropical Peat Swamp Forest in Sebangau National Park	WWF Indonesia (WWF Indonesia)	WWF Germany	2009-2038	568700	30346	910387	2014 First Issuance (CCB)
Rimba Raya	InfiniteEARTH	PT Rimba Raya Conservation, Environmental Accounting Services (EAS), Remote Sensing Solutions (RSS), World Education Inc., Daemeter Consulting, UNPR	2008-2067	64977	3500000	104886254	2011 First Issuance (CCB)
Katingan-Mentaya Project	PT. Rimba Makmur Utama (RMU) (PT. RMU), Starling	Yayasan Puter, Universitas Palangkaraya, Terra Global Capital (TGC), Wetland Indonesia	2013-2073	149800	7451846	447110780	2016 First Issuance (VCS+CCB)

<sup>10</sup>International Database on REDD+ projects and programmes (Website: <https://www.reddprojectsdatabase.org/view/projects.php?id=360&name=Indonesia&type=project>)

	Resources (Starling Resources)						
Mawas Peatlands Conservation Project	Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOSF)	Universitas Nasional (UNAS) Jakarta, Institute Museum of Anthropology of Zurich, Switzerland	2003-2032	240000	4169184	125075520	-
Meru Betiri	Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA)	Seven & I Holdings, ITTO	2010-2013	58000	-	-	-
The Bujang Raba Community PES Project	The Indonesian Conservation Community (KKI Warsi)	-	2014-2023	7292	13832	379101	2016 First Issuance (Plan Vivo ADD)
Community-based Reforestation on Degraded Lands in East Lombok (ARR)	Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)	Korea Forest Service	2010-2030	300	4094	81874	In process (CDM)
Small-scale and low-income community-based mangrove afforestation project on tidal flats of three small islands around Batam City, Riau Islands Province (ARR)	YL Invest Co., Ltd. (YL Invest Co)	PT. Yamamoto Asri	2006-2036	115	3821	114623	-
The Leuser Ecosystem REDD Project	Global Eco Rescue (GER)	BPKEL (Badan Pengelola Kawasan Ekosistem Leuser), Leuser	-	2280000	233333	7000000	-



		Development Corporation (Devco)					
Avoided deforestation project in Malinau	Global Eco Rescue (GER)	Winrock International, Inhutani II	-	265000	-	-	-
Forest Land Use and Climate Change in North Sulawesi (FLUCC) in the Poigar Forest	ONF International (ONFI)	-	2009-2038	35000-	-	-	Crediting period (2010-2040)
Papua REDD Project	New Forests (New Forests)	-	2008-2028	225000	2250000	22500000	-
Harapan Rainforest project	PT Restorasi Ekosistem Indonesia (PT REKI), GIZ	Berlin Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), UK Burung Indonesia	2010-2013	101000	-	-	-
Lebong REDD+ project	Artha Suaka Foundation (Artha Suaka Foundation), Carbon Conservation Pte Ltd. (Carbon Conservation)	-	-	192924	76000	2280000	-
Mangrove Restoration and Coastal Greenbelt Protection in the East Coast of Aceh and North Sumatra Province, Indonesia (ARR)	Livelihoods Fund SICAF SIV (Livelihoods Fund)	UNIQUE forestry and land use GmbH	2011-2031	5000	124706	2494121	2015 First Issuance (VCS) In progress (CCB)
Agroforestry pro poor emission reduction	CO <sub>2</sub> Operate BV (CO <sub>2</sub> Operate)	-	2009-2034	65	9750	243750	In process (Plan vivo)

Gedepahala project (ARR)	Conservation International (CI)	-	2004-2034	10000	-	1000	-
Mamuju Habitat	Keep The Habitat (KeeptheHabitat)	Provincial and District Governments of Sulawesi Barat, Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, PT Empat Delapan Saudara	2008-2048	1100000	24000000	-	-
Community Forests for Climate, People, and Wildlife Hutan Desa Durian Rambun, Jambi	Flora and Fauna International (FFI)	Lembaga Tiga Beradik, Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (RMI)	2013-2042	3616	25697	770911	2015 First Issuance (Plan vivo)
Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity Management in Nanga Lauk Village, Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan, Indonesia	PRCF (People Resources and Conservation Foundation) Indonesia (PRCF)	-	2018-2022	12800	4731	23655	-
Sumatra Merang Peatland Project (SMPP)	Forest Carbon (registered as Equator Group Pte Ltd), PT Global Alam Lestari (GAL)	Ecosphere+	2016-2062	22922	1338569	62912755	2019 First Issuance (VCS+CCB)
Community Forest Ecosystem Services Indonesia - Hutan Desa Laman Satong	Flora and Fauna International (FFI)	Plantation & Forestry Department of Ketapang district, Yayasan Palung, ASRI, PRCF	2011-2042	1070	-	-	In process (Plan vivo)
Community Forestry Management Project in Jangkat Highland	Pundi Sumatera (SSS - PUNDI) (SSS - PUNDI)	Village Forest Managing Agency/Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD)	2014-?	10994	-	-	In process (Plan vivo)

Peat Forest Ecosystem Rehabilitation and Prevention in Village Forest Work Area in four villages of Kahayan Hilir Sub-District, Pulang Pisau District, Central Kalimantan Province	KpSHK (KpSHK), ICCO (ICCO)	Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Desa (LPHD)	2012-?	16245	-	-	In process (Plan vivo)
Village Forest Protection and Restoration in Lalan Mendis Forest Management Unit	Hutan Kita Institute (HaKI) (HaKI)	Daemeter Consulting	-	320939	-	-	In process (Plan vivo)
Preserving Peat Swamp Forest Ecosystem Through Redd+ Activity In Kampar Peninsula Riau-Indonesia	KPHP Tasik Besar Serkap, Riau Province-Indonesia	Korea-Indonesia FMU/REDD+ Project Management Unit (PMU), Korea Indonesia Forest Center, Kampar REDD+ Consortium	2014-2034	14723	1240943	24818877	In process (VCS)
Preventing deforestation of Punan Adiu Community Customary Territory	Lembaga Pemerhati dan Pemberdayaan Dayak Punan Malinau (LP3M)	-	2018-2022	17415	91712	458560	In process (Plan vivo)

Table 6. REDD+ Programs<sup>11</sup>

Project name	Proponent	Partners	Project Period	Project area (ha)	Amount of emissions reductions and removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)		Certification
					Annual	Total	
Berau Forest Carbon Program	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	ICRAF (The World Agroforestry Center), Sekala, the World Resources Institute (WRI), Universitas Mulawarman, Winrock International, University of Queensland, World Education Inc.	2010-?	2200000	2000000	10000000	-
Jurisdictional program of the Province of Aceh in Indonesia	Yayasan HAKA, KfW Development Bank, USAID Lestari, Forum Konservasi Leuser (FKL), Flora and Fauna International (FFI)	-	2007-?	5677080	-	-	-
Jurisdictional program of the Province of North Kalimantan in Indonesia	North Kalimantan Regional Government	WWF, Sawit Watch, Pioneer	2015-?	7546770	-	-	-
Jurisdictional program of the Province of East Kalimantan in Indonesia	East Kalimantan Provincial and District Government Institutions, GIZ,	-	2009-?	16732100	-	-	-

<sup>11</sup>UN-REDD Programme Collaborative Online Workspace, Indonesia Website: <https://www.unredd.net/regions-and-countries/asia-pacific/indonesia.html>

	WWF Indonesia, The Nature Conservancy (TNC)						
Jurisdictional program of the Province of West Kalimantan in Indonesia	The Sustainable Trade Initiative (The Sustainable Trade Initiative), Climate Investment Funds (CIF), West Kalimantan provincial government agencies (BAPPEDA, Forestry office) (West Kalimantan provincial government agencies (BAPPEDA, Forestry office)), Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia (MoF Indonesia)	-	2013-?	14695400	-	-	-
Jurisdictional program of the Province of Papua in Indonesia	Provincial Government of Papua	Provincial Forestry Department, Dept of Food Crops & Horticulture, Dept of Environmental Management, Bappeda,	-	31655300	-	-	-

## 5.2. REDD+ Initiatives

Table 7. REDD+ Initiatives<sup>12</sup>

Development Partner	Initiatives	Objectives	Period
UN-REDD (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) Fund: UN REDD Programme Fund <sup>13</sup>	Indonesia UN-REDD National Joint Programme	The proposed joint program aims to facilitate the Indonesian government to timely develop a REDD architecture that will allow a fair, equitable and transparent REDD implementation significantly contributing to a sustainable reduction of forestry related greenhouse gas emissions.	2010 -2012
UNDP, UNEP, FAO	Project: UN-REDD Pilot project in Indonesia	The project is the UN-REDD demonstration activity in Indonesia. The main objective is to support Indonesia's capacity to implement REDD+. The main activities are: - Multi stakeholder participation and consensus at national level - REL, MRV and payment system at provincial level - Establishing capacity to implement REDD at decentralized levels	2010 -2013
UN-REDD (UNDP)	1st Targeted Support	<sup>14</sup> Strengthened policies and regulatory frameworks and stakeholders capacities and governance aspects related to sustainable management of natural resources at national and target subnational level that guarantee the rights of local and indigenous communities.	2013
UN-REDD (UNDP)	2nd Targeted Support	<sup>15</sup> Strengthened policies and regulatory frameworks and stakeholders capacities and governance aspects related to sustainable management of natural resources at national and target subnational level that guarantee the rights of local and indigenous communities.	2013

<sup>12</sup>International Database on REDD+ projects and programmes (Website: <https://www.reddprojectsdatabase.org/view/projects.php?id=360&name=Indonesia&type=project>)

<sup>13</sup>UNDP MPTF Office Official Website, Indonesia (Website: <https://mptf.undp.org/country/idn>)

<sup>14</sup>UN-REDD Programme Collaborative Online Workspace, Indonesia (Website: <https://www.unredd.net/regions-and-countries/asia-pacific/indonesia.html>)

<sup>15</sup>UN-REDD Programme Collaborative Online Workspace, Indonesia (Website: <https://www.unredd.net/regions-and-countries/asia-pacific/indonesia.html>)

UN-REDD (UNDP)	3rd Targeted Support	<sup>16</sup> The production and formal launch held of the 2012 Indonesian Forests, Land and REDD+ Governance Index (PGA) report; GA results disseminated and utilized.	2013
UN-REDD (FAO, UNDP)	4th Targeted Support	<sup>17</sup> Strengthened policies, regulatory frameworks, and stakeholder governance capacity on issues related to the sustainable management of natural resources at national and target subnational levels and the guarantee of the rights of local and adat communities.	2014
UN-REDD (FAO)	5th Targeted Support	<sup>18</sup> The main objective of the support requested is to strengthen capacity for development of the FREL/REL in Cambodia, and facilitate dialogue and exchange of information between Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal and Viet Nam on FREL/FRL development as they begin to interact with UNFCCC.	2015
UN-REDD (UNEP)	6th Targeted Support	<sup>19</sup> Follow up research on fiscal incentives completed with cross-sectoral dialogue facilitated to promote evidence for a robust and credible National REDD+ Strategy and process, as well as analysis completed on the economic effects of agricultural fiscal reform for developing options for policies and measures.	2016
FCPF	<sup>20</sup> FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant	FCPF readiness support	2011
FCPF	<sup>21</sup> FCPF Readiness Preparation Grant	FCPF readiness support	2016
FIP, Danida (Denmark's development cooperation), ADB <sup>22</sup>	FIP1 Project	To support the Indonesian government and indigenous peoples in sustainable forest management and reducing greenhouse gas emission (GHG)	2018-2021

<sup>16</sup>UN-REDD Programme Collaborative Online Workspace, Indonesia Website: <https://www.unredd.net/regions-and-countries/asia-pacific/indonesia.html>

<sup>17</sup>UN-REDD Programme Collaborative Online Workspace, Indonesia Website: <https://www.unredd.net/regions-and-countries/asia-pacific/indonesia.html>

<sup>18</sup>UN-REDD Programme Collaborative Online Workspace, Indonesia Website: <https://www.unredd.net/regions-and-countries/asia-pacific/indonesia.html>

<sup>19</sup>UN-REDD Programme Collaborative Online Workspace, Indonesia Website: <https://www.unredd.net/regions-and-countries/asia-pacific/indonesia.html>

<sup>20</sup>UN-REDD Programme Collaborative Online Workspace, Indonesia Website: <https://www.unredd.net/regions-and-countries/asia-pacific/indonesia.html>

<sup>21</sup>Indonesia, FCPF Country Progress Report, (2020). pp.15.

<sup>22</sup>The CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA), (2020). pp. 28.

FIP, Danida, WB <sup>23</sup>	FIP2 Project	To support the Indonesian government and indigenous peoples in sustainable forest management and reducing greenhouse gas emission (GHG)	-
FIP, IFC (International Finance Cooperation) <sup>24</sup>	FIP3 Project	To support the Indonesian government and indigenous peoples in sustainable forest management and reducing greenhouse gas emission (GHG)	-
JICA	Indonesia-Japan Project for Development of REDD+ Implementation Mechanism	REDD+ implementation mechanism is developed in West and Central Kalimantan.	2013-2018
Indonesia–Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP)	Project: KCFP	One of the biggest and most advanced REDD+ demonstration activities in Indonesia, KFCP is managed as four sub-activities: - Demonstrating emissions reduction from peat swamp forests - Demonstrating emissions estimation in peat swamp forests swamp forests - Demonstrating benefit sharing - Supporting local REDD+ institutions. To do so, it will implement programs to rehabilitate, rewet and reforest peat swamps.	2007-2014
Flora and Fauna International (FFI)	REDD+ in HCVA within Palm Oil Concession	The project goal is to create a model to use REDD+ to finance conservation of HCV areas within palm oil concessions.	2007-?
Flora and Fauna International (FFI)	Ketapang community Carbon Pools	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)+ Community Carbon Pools Programme is a regional initiative in Southeast Asia to improve and strengthen REDD+ related forest governance, by ensuring that the tenurial rights of indigenous and forest-dependent communities are incorporated into the decision-making process and creating Community Carbon Pools.	2006-?
GIZ, National and local governments (Ministry of Forestry, BAPPEDA), Private	Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME)	The FORCLIME Programme focuses on the relationships between national, provincial and district governments in making land and resource use decisions. A team of international and Indonesian advisors will strengthen institutional capacities for managing and monitoring forests, where the decentralization	2009-2020

<sup>23</sup>Safeguards Due Diligence Report, (2020). Indonesia: Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation. pp. 9.

<sup>24</sup>Safeguards Due Diligence Report, (2020). Indonesia: Community-Focused Investments to Address Deforestation and Forest Degradation. pp. 9.



forests companies, WWF, TNC (The Nature Conservancy)		process has left uncertainties in mandates between agencies and administrative levels.	
GIZ	Merang REDD Pilot Project	The overall goal of the project is to contribute to sustainable natural resource management, biodiversity protection and rehabilitation of degraded peat lands in South Sumatra. The project outcomes include: - Development of a management structure (KPHP) and rehabilitation of selected areas, - Identification of peat lands, forest carbon, biodiversity and rehabilitation areas - Implementation of integrated fire management and illegal activity reduction measures (with the participation of communities) - Development of communication methodologies	2008-2011
ITTO	Promoting the Partnership Efforts to Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation of Tropical Peatland in South Sumatra through the Enhancement of Conservation and Restoration Activities	The overall objective of the project is to enhance sustainable management and conservation of tropical peatland to reduce emissions and to increase carbon stocking through the involvement of stakeholders and local community in the conservation and rehabilitation of degraded peatland in South Sumatra.	2010-2013
ITTO	Promoting Local Community Initiative on the Rehabilitation of Mangrove Ecosystem with Demonstration Activities in Bintan Island to Reduce further Deforestation and Forest Degradation	The overall project objective is to control, through local communities, the further exploitation of mangrove areas in order to reduce further forest degradation. Project activities include: - Formulating a draft 'Policy Legislation on Mangrove Forest Management' - Improve the capacity of communities to rehabilitate degraded mangrove forest area.	2011-2013

Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)	REDD Pilot Project in Central Lombok	The REDD project in Central Lombok aims to support REDD+ implementation by conducting studies on the drivers of deforestation in the area, and developing a socio-economic model to evaluate REDD+ capacity. The project also has an A/R CDM component, planned to encompass 300ha. - an assessment study for possible implementation of a REDD+ project, with a carbon study	2009-2013
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve Project	The program is aligned with governments at national and sub-national levels and will contribute to the development of national REDD+ policies, strategies and regulations by: - Improving national REDD screening processes	-
WWF Indonesia	Kutai Barat	The project aims to influence national REDD+ strategies with the capacity building and knowledge sharing created.	2010-?
WWF Indonesia	Bukit Baka Bukit Raya National Park	The project boosts the capacity of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to develop and implement local REDD pilot activities in Indonesia.	2009-2013
WWF Indonesia	Project: Jayapura	The expected outputs of the project are: - Establishment of a community tenure mapping - Preliminary assessment of land users - Carbon accounting - Development of community livelihoods - Low carbon development Program plan	2010-2013
WWF Indonesia	Project: Tesso Nilo	The project is planning to develop capacity for REDD+ and is expected to obtain VCS and CCBA certification. Specific activities include: - Carbon accounting and MRV - Developing Project design document using VCS and CCBS - Developing governance and Institution	-
KYEEMA Foundation (KYEEMA)	TEBE Project for the Mutis-Timau Forest Complex	The KYEEMA Foundation will work closely with two local NGOs, Yayasan SANLIMA and YTM, in developing a REDD demonstration activity concept to enable poor and marginalised communities in relatively population dense areas to benefit from REDD. The concept aims to focus on improved management of forests surrounding the Mutis Mountain in West Timor.	-
Research Institute for the Environment and Livelihoods, Charles Darwin University (RIEL)	Rehabilitating Blue Carbon Habitats Program (ARR)	The goal of the project is to develop sustainable livelihoods and build community and government management capacity for natural resource dependent coastal and rural communities. The project will develop a model for sustainable, integrated, and collaborative coastal resource management, to address pressing issues such as food security, poverty and habitat degradation.	-

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