



A Jurisdictional Approach and Green Development in Indonesia

REDD+ and green development in Indonesia

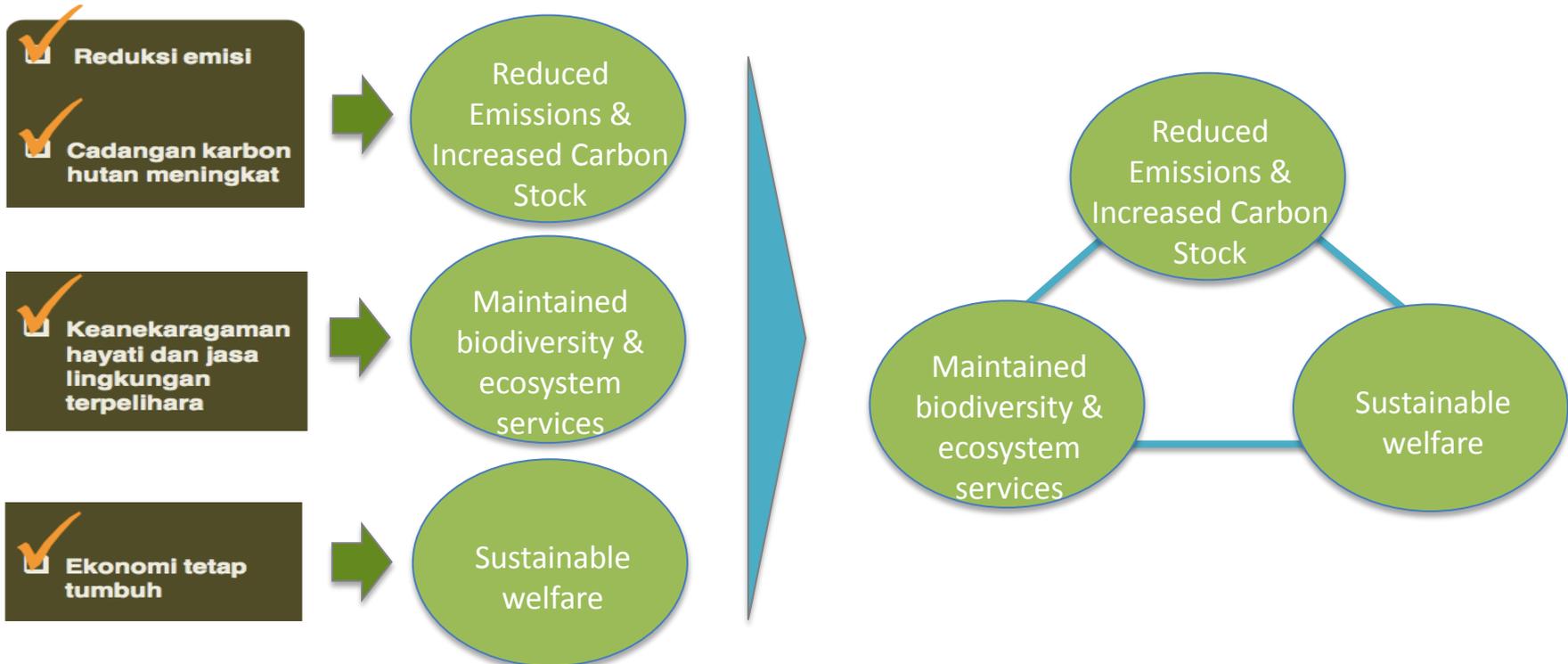
There is a growing interest and alignment in following a green development pathway

- The Government of Indonesia is committed to an inclusive model of green development
- The private sector is mobilizing towards green growth while community empowerment is fundamental to achieving equitable, low-carbon development
- Green development will only be achieved through a coordinated effort by all parts of society

REDD+ is not only aligned but fundamental to green development in Indonesia

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is one of the desired outcomes of green development
- The REDD+ national strategy goes “beyond carbon” with its four green development goals:
 - reduce GHG emissions
 - increase forest carbon stocks
 - conserve biodiversity
 - support economic growth

Translating the 4 objectives as our KPIs at Jurisdictional Level



What is the REDD+ jurisdictional approach?

Defining a jurisdictional approach

- In Indonesia, the following administrative units are jurisdictions; Republic of Indonesia, provinces, districts, or lower level government units.
- In the context of REDD+, the ‘jurisdictional approach,’ is defined as:
“the nation-wide approach under which REDD+ is implemented & administered through Indonesia’s provincial and district government units, with performance aggregated at the national level.”
- The jurisdictional approach aims to integrate REDD+ within the Indonesia’s current jurisdictional structure by building on and strengthening existing governance systems.
- This will require the establishment of a nationwide REDD+ JA framework that clearly defines the responsibilities of all government levels and other stakeholders within a common and coordinated structure for delivering REDD+ goals.
- The term ‘jurisdictional REDD+’ was first used in the context of carbon accounting; however, the jurisdictional approach goes beyond GHG measurement to position to REDD+ as a central element of green development.

Why a REDD+ jurisdictional approach in Indonesia?

A jurisdictional approach (JA) is appropriate for REDD+ in Indonesia because...

1. Land is mostly publicly-owned and the government controls key land use decisions
2. Decentralized structure gives greater responsibility to sub-national jurisdictions
3. Coordinated national framework but allows bottom-up, locally derived solutions
4. Encourages integration with existing planning processes that ensures accountability
5. Allows existing activities are integrated into jurisdictional programs
6. Encourages close collaboration between government, companies and communities
7. Gives responsibility to stakeholders closely involved in forest and land use management, such as KPH, which will play key role in addressing deforestation.
8. Enables integration of activities, among others through community-based REDD+ programs and working with the private sector & local communities.
9. Aligned with international consensus on programmatic REDD+ implementation
10. Enables reduction of risk of displacement and reversals through a more integrated measure

How the REDD+ Agency supports a jurisdictional approach

Coordination is fundamental to a jurisdictional approach

- This requires both vertical and horizontal collaboration within Gol
- A multi-stakeholder approach is essential, with partnerships with communities, civil society, private sector, development partners, academics etc.

The REDD+ Agency has a range of 'direct management' responsibilities

- Developing and implementing national priority REDD+ programs
- Facilitating the planning process at all levels of government
- Establishing and managing a financing mechanism that funds a range of activities
- Creating a system to measure each jurisdiction's REDD+ and green growth performance
- Identifying priority REDD+ jurisdictions within Indonesia

In parallel, the REDD+ Agency must establish effective partnerships with:

- Gol ministries that control fiscal and regulatory frameworks related to land use sectors
- Sub-national governments within the priority REDD+ jurisdictions
- Local communities that are directly engaged in land management decisions
- Private sector companies involved in site-level land management

Key systems within a JA framework

A national REDD+ JA framework is needed to ...

- Provide guidance to all REDD+ stakeholders
- Outlines their responsibilities
- Explain how they will benefit from the system

It is proposed that the overall REDD+ JA framework consists of three systems:

- Planning and implementation: to define how each level of government develops and implements a jurisdictional REDD+ program, working with all the relevant stakeholders using a programmatic approach.
- Funding and incentives: to connect domestic and international, and public and private finance to the activities within the jurisdictional programs, and ultimately reform Indonesia's domestic regulatory and fiscal system to support green development.
- Evaluating performance: to measure the performance of each jurisdiction in implementing programs and activities, and delivering REDD+ goals that is aligned with the MRV system, compliant with safeguards and, ultimately, achieving green development/growth.

Planning and implementation: using a programmatic approach

National

- Planning: REDD+ National Strategy (Indonesia's overarching REDD+ plan)
Support sub-national governments on developing jurisdictional programs
- Implementation: Support land tenure reform, transparency etc.
Develop priority investment programs (e.g. 10 IAs, FMU, peatland)

Sub-national (Provincial – SRAPs and District – Green Development Strategies)

- Same approach for provinces and districts but strategies will reflect the different roles of each level of government in natural resource governance
- Planning: Strong partnerships with all key stakeholders (e.g. communities, companies)
Agreed set of shared development goals to clarify expectations
Clear statement of political commitment from local government leadership
Clear connection with the development and spatial plans
Analytical tools that provide high-quality information to decision makers
- Implementation: Necessary institutional arrangements
Resources mobilized from all available sources
Programmatic approach (e.g. green villages, certification, PAs, indigenous communities)

Funding and incentives: shifting from international to domestic

REDD+ programs and activities need to use multiple funding sources

- The majority now is international but the relative contributions will change with time.
 1. Domestic support (e.g. budgetary allocations and fiscal transfers)
 2. Bilateral international support (e.g. Norway's support) and other financial sources (e.g. international climate finance and private investment) channeled through FREDDI and other means.

Long-term funding and incentives for REDD+ will be primarily domestic and private

- SRAPs and district strategies integrated into the development and sectoral plans to generate budgetary support for priority REDD+ activities
- Fiscal framework currently provides incentives for 'brown growth' – need for reform so sub-national governments receive greater incentives to prevent forest conversion
- Regulatory and licensing frameworks to support green investment from private sector

Evaluating performance: measuring progress

Measurement of performance must go beyond carbon

- Jurisdictions should be measured on their progress against the goals of Indonesia's REDD+ and compliance with social and environmental safeguards.
- The REDD+ Agency is developing a 'REDD+ Actions Performance Index' (RAPI), which will include a:
 - Readiness Index: initial condition of jurisdictions to assess readiness for JA
 - Performance Index: measure jurisdictions' performance against indicators
- REDD+ Agency is facilitating an inter-ministerial process to establish a national Reference Emissions Level (REL).
- A MRV system is essential part of the broader evaluation system.

Conclusions

- REDD+ has the potential to support the broader transformation of Indonesia's economy and landscape management toward green development/growth.
- REDD+ concepts and systems are still evolving globally and in Indonesia, and the jurisdictional approach will continue to evolve as well.
- The JA helps to ensure that REDD+ supports Indonesia's green growth approach by:
 - Taking a collaborative approach
 - Supporting the full set of development objectives important to key stakeholders
 - Strengthening key cross-cutting functions related to jurisdictional planning, monitoring, and incentives for sustainable landscapes
 - There is a need to develop JA model for REDD+ in Indonesia at province and district levels based on the experiences of current programs (i.e. program in Berau)

Development Partners :

Ministry of Environment and Forestry, The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), Kemitraan, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the World Bank, and other contributing partners.



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