

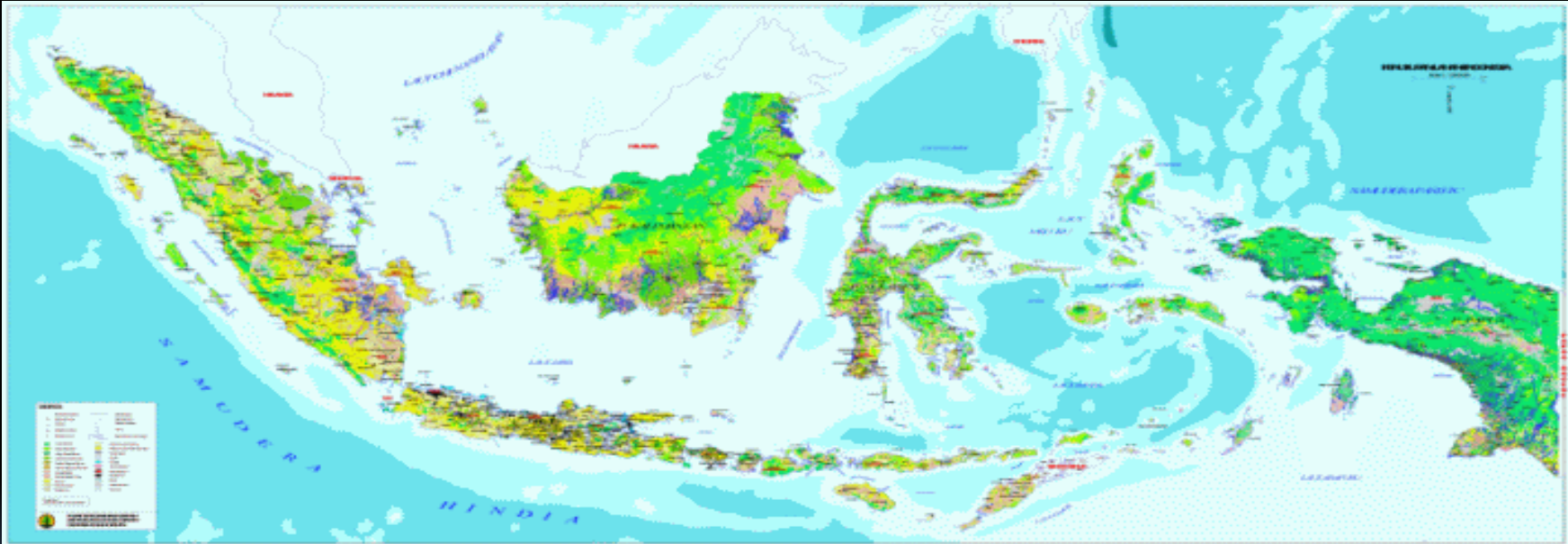


INDONESIA : MAKING REDD WORKS



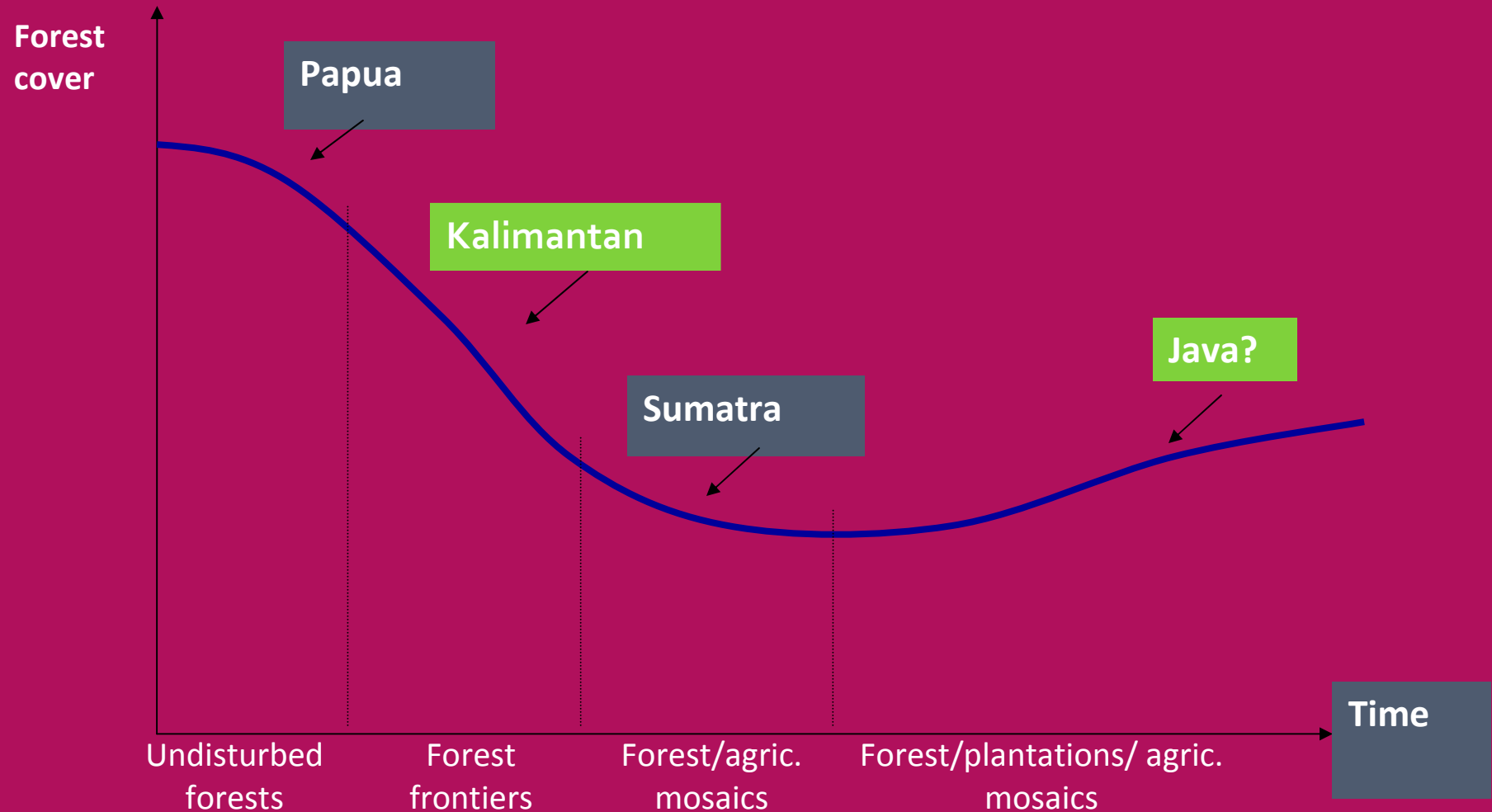
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INDONESIA : brief Introduction



Country land area : 187 millions ha, population : app. 225 millions
7 major islands and 33 provinces, autonomous governance system
±70 % of the country area are forest land/state forest (± 37 % of them are degraded at various levels, forest lost 2000-2005 ± 1 million ha/year)
Forest transition from the east (Papua : low historical DD) to the west (Sumatera : high historical DD, Java : forest cover increases)

Forest transition in Indonesia



Should REDD be a national or project approach or a combination of both ?

- ◎ Effectiveness of REDD depends on the effectiveness in addressing drivers of DD, which in most cases require efforts across regions within the country/at the national level (e.g. illegal logging, forest conversion for other uses) or even at regional/international level (e.g. import of timber from illegally logged, international market demand for certain products)

(continued)

- ◎ REDD approach (esp. when relates to estimating and monitoring carbon stocks and flows) is methodological/technical matter, but with policy implications (relates to national policy and national circumstances).
- ◎ REDD should be 'National approach' with flexible implementation according to national circumstances (e.g. country position : Indonesia/national approach with sub-national implementation, Brazil : national approach, EU : national approach, Columbia and some Latin American Countries : sub-national/project approach),
- ◎ To support this approach, Indonesia is in the process of developing *National Forest Resource Information System* where part of the system overlaps with *National Carbon Accounting System*. For REDD purpose, the national forest carbon accounting will comprise sub-national (provincial/district/project) carbon accounting (tested in demonstration activities).