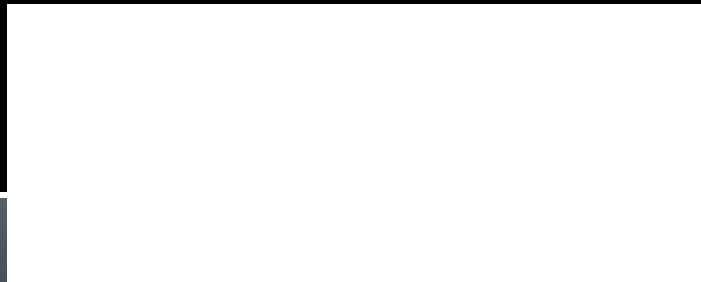




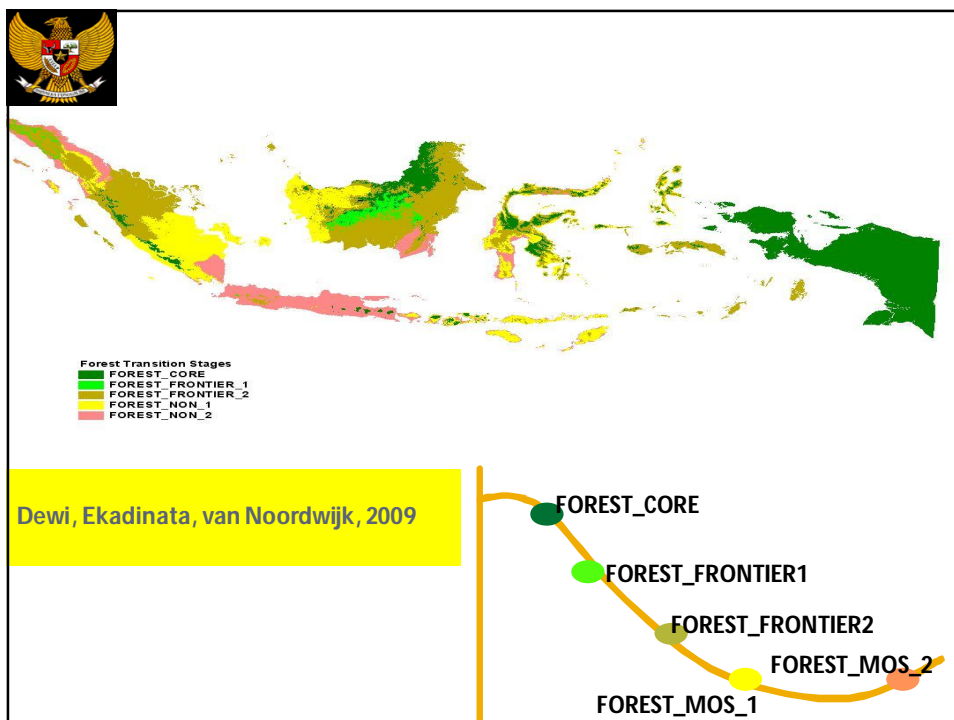
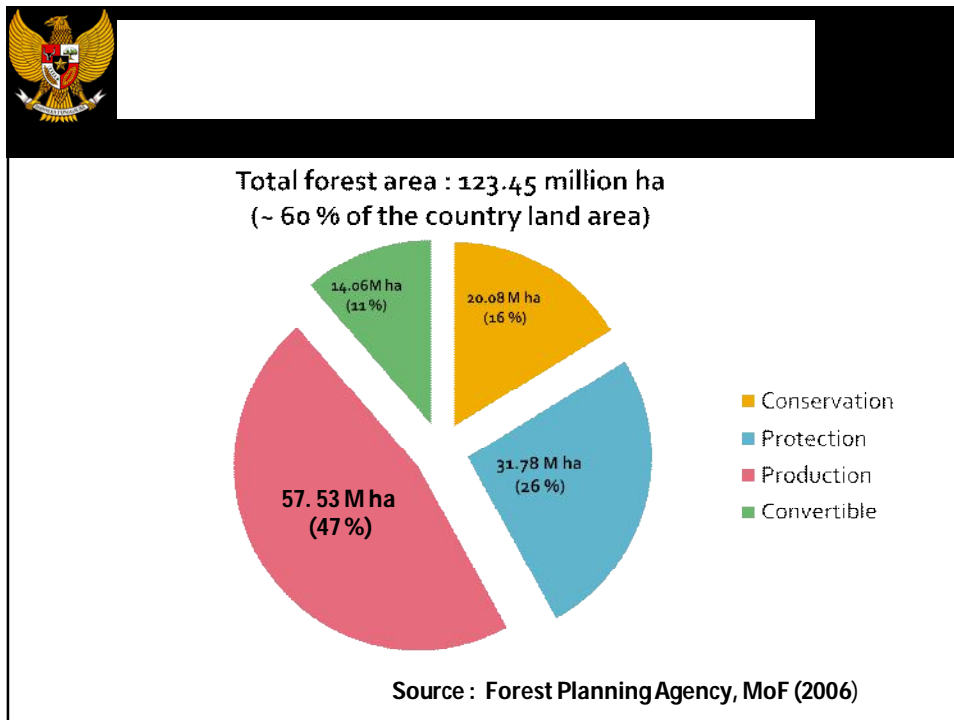
NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA



INDONESIA : CC relevance



1. Country land area : app. 187 millions ha, population : app. 230 millions
2. 7 major islands (from total of > 16 thousands islands), > 300 tribes,
3. 33 provinces, > 300 districts, autonomous governance system
4. $\pm 60\%$ of the country area are forest land/state forest ($\pm 37\%$ of them are degraded at various levels)
5. Forest transition from the east (Papua : low historical DD) to the west (Sumatera : high historical DD, Java : forest cover increases)
6. The Law No. 41/1999 on Forestry and Law No. 5/1990 on Biodiversity Conservation are the main references for managing forest resources (under Forestry Law (UU) No. 41/1999, customary/adat right is recognized)



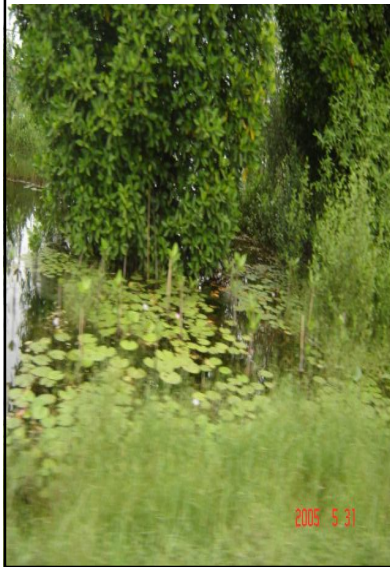


Indonesia has expressed to associate with *Copenhagen Accord*, voluntarily set a target to reduce 26 % emissions compared to BAU by 2020, through :

1. Sustainable Peat Land Management
2. Reduction in Rate of Deforestation and Land Degradation
3. Development of Carbon Sequestration Projects in Forestry and Agriculture
4. Promotion of Energy Efficiency
5. Development of Alternative and Renewable Energy Sources
6. Reduction in Solid and Liquid Waste
7. Shifting to Low-Emission Transportation Mode



- REDD+ Indonesia : phased approach, national accounting-sub national implementation,
- 2009-2012 : Readiness Phase,
- REDD+ Readiness Strategy in place (addressing drivers of DD, methodological and institutional issues),
- Development of National REDD+ Strategy is ongoing.



- In the context of sustainable development with poverty alleviation as priority →
- *Low Carbon Development Path (national, provinces, districts) → in the process of development.*



- UNFCCC process : COP decisions and progress in negotiations
- Negotiation position ↔ national and sectoral policies

