

REDD+ Update Report

January 1, 2018

“Regulations regarding NDC Implementation”

REDD+ Developments

- On **January 16, 2018**, The Directorate General of Climate Change Control (DJPPi) held a national dialogue on REDD+ development during the MoEF’s **Climate Festival 2018**¹ (16-17 January 2018). Ibu Nur Masripatin, the Director General, is retiring in early February 2018. Her successor will be directly appointed by the Minister of Environment and Forestry and there is no information yet regarding who will replace her as the Director General. The current Technical Implementer Officer (Plt) is Dr. Agus Justianto, Head of Research, Development, and Innovation Agency (BLI) of the MoEF.
- At the Climate Festival, DJPPi launched 13 regulations and 22 guidance regarding NDC implementation (some, they said, are still in the process of being numbered in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights). Of particular importance are the **NDC Implementation Strategy, Ministerial Decree on NDC Implementation Monitoring, and the draft Government Regulation on Climate Change (RPP Perubahan Iklim)**. However, the long-awaited Ministerial Regulation on REDD+ Implementation has not been released yet (nor the draft regulation is disclosed to the public). The target of the issuance of the regulation is in January 2018 but even in the Socialization Event held on January 30, Ibu Nur just said that the process is still ongoing.
- Some policies and regulations regarding climate change control are as follows:

No.	Name	Content	Notes
1.	NDC Implementation Strategy (Policy Document/ Guidance)	Guidance to create synergy between ministries and government agencies, regional government, business sector, NGOs, and general public in NDC implementation. Nine (9) programs to implement NDC (under the coordination of DJPPi): 1. Ownership and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A communication forum for NDC will be created by DJPPi to increase transparency of NDC implementation • MoEF has supposedly developed a CBNA (Capacity

¹ The regulations and presentations during Climate Festival (16-17 January) can be downloaded here: <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/festivaliklim2018/index.php#ts-produk>

		<p>commitment building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Capacity development 3. Enabling environment (related laws and policies) 4. Work and communication framework development 5. One GHG Data policy (SIGN-SMART, SRN) 6. Development of Policies, Plans, and Programs of Intervention (synergy of NDC and development plans) 7. Development of NDC implementation guidance (planning, implementation, MRV, and review) for central and regional government. 8. NDC implementation (based on policies, plans, programs and NDC implementation plan) 9. NDC monitoring and review (in 2020, there will be review of NDC) 	<p>Building Needs Assessment) and Roadmap for Capacity Building but these have not been published yet. Madani and RFN Partners have submitted an input for capacity building needs in 2017 but there is no response or feedback yet from DJPPI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the ‘Enabling Environment’ program, DJPPI will identify and assess how existing regulations can help NDC implementation and what are new regulations that are needed (this might be relevant to RFN’s research on NDC in Indonesia that is being commissioned this year). Under this program, Government Regulation on Climate Change will also be developed.
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			<p>previous regulation (National Action Plan on GHG Emissions Reduction).</p>
2.	<p>Ministerial Decree on NDC Implementation Monitoring (issued December 5, 2017) – SK 679/2017</p>	<p>This Decree determined objects for monitoring in NDC implementation and established Steering Team and Technical Team for NDC implementation, consisting mostly of related ministries and some university experts.</p> <p>The monitoring period is divided into pre-2020 (2017-2019) and 2020-2030.</p> <p>Objects of NDC implementation monitoring – mitigation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enabling conditions, including policies and institutional aspects, mitigation funding, technology development, capacity building and public awareness, and law enforcement 2. Activities to reduce GHG emissions, including (for the forestry sector) reduction of deforestation, reduction of forest degradation, improvement of industrial timber plantation productivity, peatland restoration and management, rehabilitation of degraded land, and reclamation of ex-mine areas 	<p>Participation</p> <p>Involvement or participation of civil society and/or communities in NDC monitoring is not mentioned at all in the regulation. No potential for independent report, for example, is provided nor an obligatory public comment period for the report before it is submitted to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>Indicators for monitoring</p> <p>It is important to disclose to the public the definition and indicators of things being monitored in NDC implementation, for example definition of deforestation, indicators of peatland restoration, and land rehabilitation so that the government’s monitoring results can be compared with independent monitoring results by CSOs on the same or comparable basis. In 2018, Madani will develop an independent report on NDC implementation and</p>

		<p>Objects of NDC implementation monitoring – adaptation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enabling conditions, including policies and institutional aspects, mitigation funding, technology development, capacity building and public awareness, and law enforcement, and preconditions for climate resilience (certainty in land use planning, tenurial security, food security, water security, renewable energy) 2. Climate resilience activities, including sustainable agriculture and plantation, reducing deforestation and forest degradation, land conservation, using degraded land for renewable energy, disaster-handling, conflict resolution, ecosystem restoration, social forestry, coastal protection, and resilient cities. <p>Steering Team</p> <p>The Steering Team consists of Echelon I of the MoEF, Bappenas, Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry (ESDM), Ministry of Transportation, Agriculture, Industry, Home Affairs, Public Work, Spatial Planning, Health, Maritime and Fishery, and Disaster Handling Agency (Directorate General level) headed by Director</p>	<p>therefore formulation of indicators for monitoring will be very crucial. Development of monitoring indicators will be done involving RFN Partners. Madani’s report and RFN’s commissioned research have the potential to complement each other.</p>
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		<p>General of Climate Change Control.</p> <p>Technical Team</p> <p>The Technical Team consists of Eschelon II of the abovementioned ministries (Directorate Level) headed by the Director of Mitigation of DJPPI plus two experts from Bogor Agriculture Institute (IPB) and one expert from Bandung Technology Institute (ITB).</p>	
3.	<p>Academic Paper for Government Regulation on Climate Change (Precursor to a Government Regulation)</p>	<p>Government Regulation on Climate Change (RPP-PI) is being developed as a more operational legal umbrella to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation actions under Paris Agreement that has been ratified by Indonesia in 2016 (Law No. 16/2016).</p> <p>Things that will be regulated:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, sustainable forest management, conservation, and enhancement of carbon stock, results-based payment 2. Voluntary international cooperation to reduce emissions, including market and non-market mechanism 3. Adaptation activities to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts 4. Activities to reduce and address loss and damage 	<p>Comment on consultation process:</p> <p>Consultation for regulations regarding climate change must be improved because the format currently used by the Ministry (one time meeting with large audience in only half a day without opportunity for in-depth and meaningful discussion) is not very effective. There is no announcement yet for consultation plan for further climate change regulations, including this RPP. Usually, the Ministry develops the regulations first, consulting only with one or two big NGOs that are close to them and then holds a big launching event (e.g. in a Festival) with limited opportunity for real discussion. Giving formal written inputs for the regulations was also difficult because they declined to share the</p>

		<p>due to climate change impacts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Provision of climate finance from developed countries 6. Improvement of cooperation between countries in technology development and exchange, education, training, public awareness, public participation, and public access to information regarding climate change. 7. Periodic national inventory of GHG (every 5 years) 	<p>draft regulations (in the case of REDD+ Ministerial Regulation and Presidential Decree on Funding Instrument) with an exception of draft NDC Implementation Strategy (which is only a policy document, not a regulation). Even in the rare cases where we had the opportunity to provide a written input, our inputs are not reflected in the final document and there is no way of knowing the status of our comments/inputs.</p>
4.	<p>Guidance to Calculate GHG Emissions for Community-Based Mitigation Actions</p> <p>(Director General's Decree Number P.5/2017) issued December 29, 2017</p>	<p>The regulation is a guidance to calculate GHG emissions from mitigation actions done by communities, including customary law communities and individuals comprising energy, forestry, agriculture, and waste sector.</p> <p>The result of the calculation is reported through two channels: 1) Proklam mechanism for Proklam activities and 2) National Registry System (SRN) for other mitigation activities.</p> <p>Mitigation actions in the forestry sector are divided into two groups: 1) preventing the loss of carbon stock, through reduction of deforestation or the loss of land cover, 2) enhancement of carbon stock, based on planting activities.</p> <p>Preventing the loss of carbon stock consists of two types of activities:</p>	

		<p>1) core activities and 2) supporting activities (including prevention of forest fire, land use change, and forest security). The latter cannot be translated into quantified emission reduction results in terms of carbon but can be approached through measurement of deforestation loss.</p> <p>Mitigation actions based on communities in the forestry sector comprise:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activities that maintain forest/land cover – controlling land use change in the villages, protecting the remaining natural forests in the villages. 2. Prevention of illegal logging and encroachment. 3. Prevention of forest fire. 4. Planting trees 5. Agroforestry 	
5.	Proklim (Climate Village Program)	<p>Proklim Road Map</p> <p>Proklim is a nation-wide joint adaptation and mitigation program managed by the MoEF (DJPP) conducted at the site level (<i>tapak</i>) from the sub-village level up to the village level. Proklim is one of the programmatic ‘hooks’ that can be used to recognize (but not necessarily financially reward) community-based mitigation and adaptation actions on the ground. Proklim only entails the granting of certificate of recognition from</p>	<p>Synergy between Proklim and Social Forestry.</p> <p>Madani is developing an MoU and collaboration with DJPP to conduct socialization and training of Proklim for social forestry proponents in Partners’ are (in 2018 it will be focused on Sumatra and Sulawesi region) to because good forest management practices of communities</p>

		<p>MoEF for the mitigation and adaptation activities conducted by communities. It does not entail the granting of any monetary incentives for the implementers or proponents. Once community-based mitigation and adaptation actions are registered in Proklim and/or SRN (National Registry System), they will be counted as the country's NDC achievement. Otherwise, their actions will not be considered or counted against the national target.</p> <p>Highlights of the Road Map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation of Proklim in 2,000 villages is one of DJPPI's performance indicators for the period of 2015-2019. In 2030, the target is to have 10,000 Proklim. Up to 2017, there are 1,345 Proklim registered. - As a climate change action, Proklim has a strong legal basis in the form of Ministerial Decree (PermenLHK P.84/2016) and technical regulation and guidance (Perdirjen PPI P.1/2017) up to guidance to calculate GHG emissions in Proklim (Perdirjen PPI P.5/2017). Compared to REDD+, which operational regulations are still pending, Proklim is more ready to be implemented. - In 2016, Proklim was launched as a 'National 	<p>in the form of social forestry deserve to be formally credited and recognized also for their mitigation and adaptation benefits.</p> <p>One of the challenges in Proklim is that the benefits of recognition as Proklim for communities is still 'in the clouds.' Proklim certificate does not translate to any financial or rights incentive on the ground while the process is quite complex, requiring many documents to be provided. Ways to promote reward communities using this mechanism must be further explored, for example by linking this program with more fiscal transfer for the regional government.</p>
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		<p>Movement' to control climate change based on communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proklam is also aimed at documenting traditional wisdom and innovative local adaptation and mitigation actions conducted by the government, regional government, private sector, and local communities. This will be used as feedback for development planning. - Synergy between Proklam and social forestry, including village forest and customary forest, is mentioned as one target in the future. 	
6.	SRN Roadmap	<p>The Road Map contains guidance for synergy to operationalize the National Registry System to measure NDC achievement in its first commitment period of 2020-2030. Pre-2020, the government is still developing and perfecting the system.</p> <p>All mitigation and adaptation actions must be registered in SRN. Data that must be inputted are: General Data, Technical Data, GHG emissions reduction, achievements of adaptation actions, Proklam, resources. REDD+ is a specific part of mitigation actions category in the SRN. Until December 2017, there are 389 proponents that have been registered in SRN with 1460 actions.</p>	

Funding Instrument and REDD+ Regulations

Regulations regarding REDD+ funding instrument (BLU/BPDLH) that are in the process of development are Presidential Decree on Environment Fund Agency and a Ministerial Regulation. Both drafts are still not disclosed by DJPPI. Ministerial Regulation on REDD+ is said to be in the final stage of registering in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenhukham), but in the end there was no consultation with broad NGOs about both regulations.

List of regulations and guidance launched by DJPPI in December 2017 and January 2018

1. Ecosystem-Based Identification of Adaptation to Climate Change (Book)
2. National Forest Reference Emission Level for Deforestation and Forest Degradation (submission to UNFCCC in 2015)
3. Ministerial Decree on the Development of Third National Communication to UNFCCC (October 2016)
4. Director General Decree on the Establishment of Working Group to Develop Third National Communication to UNFCCC (December 2016)
5. Proklim Road Map (2017)
6. Proklim Practical Book (2017)
7. Book of Proklim Regulations
8. Integrated Patrol Book (2017)
9. 3 Years of Indonesia's Struggle in UNFCCC Negotiations (Book)
10. Academic Paper – Government Regulation on Climate Change (operationalization of Law ratifying Paris Agreement)
11. Director General Regulation (Perdirjen) P.5/2017 on the Guidance for Calculating GHG Emissions for Community-Based Mitigation Actions
12. Ministerial Regulation P.3/2016 on the Guidance for Developing Climate Change Adaptation Action
13. Ministerial Regulation P. 32/2016 on Forest and Ground Fire Control.
14. SRN Roadmap (2017)
15. Information System on Vulnerability Index (SIDIK)
16. Ministerial Decree No. SK 679/2017 on Monitoring of NDC Implementation
17. Director General Decree No. SK 22/2017 on the Establishment of Panel Team on Methodology of Emissions Reduction and/or Enhancement of GHG Emissions
18. NDC Implementation Strategy (2017)

19. Study on Climate Change in Indonesia (Book)
20. Law No. 16/2016 on Ratification of Paris Agreement
21. Ministerial Regulation on the Guidance of Implementation and Reporting of GHG Inventory (document not obtained yet)
22. Ministerial Regulation on the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification of Climate Change Control (document not obtained yet)
23. Ministerial Regulation on REDD+ Implementation Procedure (document not obtained yet).
