

## **TALKING POINTS**

### **ADVANCING GLOBAL GOALS FOR FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

**15 November 2016 17.00**

- Indonesia aims to become a high-income country in the 2030s. This will require continued rapid economic growth and economic development. Administrative government under President Jokowi puts the priorities on economic development by infrastructure development, agriculture, and providing access to material welfare through appropriate scheme on forestry policies. It is in the frame of people-centered development.
- Our National Forestry Planning (Rencana Kehutanan Tingkat Nasional/RKTN) is set for 2011-2030 and now is in the process of revise and adjustment to the vision of President Jokowi's administrative government and off course for the material of forest aspects in the Paris Agreement. National Forestry Planning (RKTN) is a spatial based planning which is very important to prepare, formulate the plan of operation for the future of Indonesian forestry sector particularly by considering the forest land as the most important modalities for future development. RKTN is a macro-indicative direction serves as a reference for developing development plan, investment plan, and work plan in various geographical scale, period, and main functions of forest areas. As well as it will address a balanced target of Indonesian forestry sector development from the aspect of economic, ecology and socio-culture.
- Indonesia ratified the Paris Agreement by October 25<sup>th</sup> submitted to UNFCCC on October 31<sup>st</sup> and submitted the first NDC on November 6<sup>th</sup>. In our NDC, the target of reduction emission is set for 29 % to 41 %. And for that will come from forest and land sector of about 17 to 23 %, while from energy sector is projected for 11 to 17 %. We grateful that Forest has a particular position in the Paris Agreement with REDD+ agenda, which is for Indonesia is very important. Indonesia is leading the way on cutting its emissions in the land-based sector, largely through REDD+. REDD+ plays a significant role in Indonesia's effort to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.
- In Paris Agreement, forests maintained their presence as a key component of the climate change negotiations, and indeed the importance of the sector through a specific clause (Article 5) dedicated to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+). This article emphasized that REDD+ should be seen as a blueprint for climate change adaptation as well as mitigation. There is a growing consensus that forest management is no longer only a matter of balancing production and conservation priorities, but must take account both aspects of climate change.

- The Government is grateful to Norway and the UN for their support since 2009 toward this effort. Also thank to all overseas cooperation currently to Indonesia in supporting Indonesia for this forest subjects. Moving forward, Indonesia will implement activities to show measurable emission reduction. Indonesia is also please to announce the launch last week of its National Registry System that will pave the way for the monitoring of activities contributing to emission reductions in all sectors. The Indonesian Government is finalizing the regulation on the climate change finance instrument that will enable the establishment of the institution to channel resources for mitigating climate change.
- Based on national condition, target of the national development plan and considering Paris Agreement, with Indonesia experience, we may share for advancing global goals on forest and climate in the way :

#### I. Main problems and subjects

- The main problem of land (tenurial) conflict due to : inappropriate land allocatoion policy (causing land holding discrepancy and income dispartities)
- The roots of the problem of illegal logging
- The recognition to the local communities and their involvement.
- The main potential of the support of researches, NGOs,academician, activists, public figures, emminent persons.
- Appropriate institutional setting (mechanism, methods, rewards, punishment, targets, instruments, etc).
- A need to continue the shift away from the emphasis on conservation strategies as the means of protecting forest ecosystems, and towards managing all forests for multiple objectives. Forest products and services will have a major role to play in national adaptation strategies, and this must be balances with the importance of biodiversity conservation.

#### II. Agenda for The Enhancing Forest and Climate

##### 1. (Forest) land allocation policy

- a. shifting the paradigm by promoting social forestry (village concession, small scale wood industry, community activities on non timber forets products, as environmental services, honey, rattan, coffee bean, ecotourism, etc.). The Government issued a social forestry indicative map that will show how the Government will achieve the target to release 12.7 million hectares for social forestry, thereby protecting the forests and promoting the rights and livelihoods of the local communities. There are 34 thousand villages out of 77 thousand villages are in and surrounding forests, with

71.06% of economic of these villages depend their livelihoods on forest resources. By these facts, the Government of Indonesia is committed to expand community-based forest management and pledged a total of 12.7 million hectares for social forestry. An important part of this social forestry initiative is the recognition of customary law forests as one of the schemes of community-based forest management, along with community forests, community plantation forests, village forests and forest partnership.

- b. Formulating particular policies such as considering integration of upstream and downstream aspects. As an example is the agenda of FLEGT. Indonesia is the first country in the world to obtain the right to issue FLEGT license for timber exports to the EU. With FLEGT license, Indonesia timber product is recognised as meeting all requirements under the EU Timber Regulations, as the source of our timber exports are sustainably-managed and legal.

Formulating particular policy on Peat Restoration. Indonesia has established Peat Restoration Agency with the main objectives to restore the damage peatland due to the forest fire in 2015 in the 7 provinces. It is established in February and has the target to restore for 2 million hectares of Peatland, the burnt area and their hydrological peat zone.

Formulating particular policy on Palm Oil, their moratorium of expansion, increasing productivity and improving the downstream products.

- c. Reviewing the licenses
  - d. Promoting scheme of partnerships the small scale (cooperatives unit) and corporates. Small holders encouraged by corporate management skill.
2. Combating Illegal logging by legal operation (law enforcement) and by the local community as they have the access to the forest area, since they have been having long stay there.
  3. Developing tools, instruments to support the mechanism and operation of the policy/agenda (methods, maps, forums, data bases, etc).
  4. Partnerships (on the scheme of community cooperatives and corporates, and the scheme of the license given by the government to the local communities)
  5. Law Enforcement (criminal law, private law with penalty and administrative law) say in the forest fire, as well as in relation to the conflicts, area concession controlled, etc.

6. Role of activists, NGO and academician on supporting the community in social forestry scheme.
  7. Role of multi stakeholders (academician, researchers, NGO, eminent persons) in policy preparation and policy implementation control, working close to the government but, independently
  8. Engaging at early stage the youth and public figures for education, that might be fruitful within 4 to 5 years.
- I would like to end by concluding that REDD+ is an appropriate approach, for the implementation of Paris Agreement, with forestry as the main subjects considered in the NDC of a country.
  - Paris Agreement clarified that result-based payments will be one of the sources of finance for REDD+ and gave a strong signal to developed countries to increase investment and technical support. The Agreement gave a very strong political signal that the implementation and financing for REDD+ is part of the new climate change regime, yet REDD+ retains its voluntary nature and will not be imposed on any country.

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