



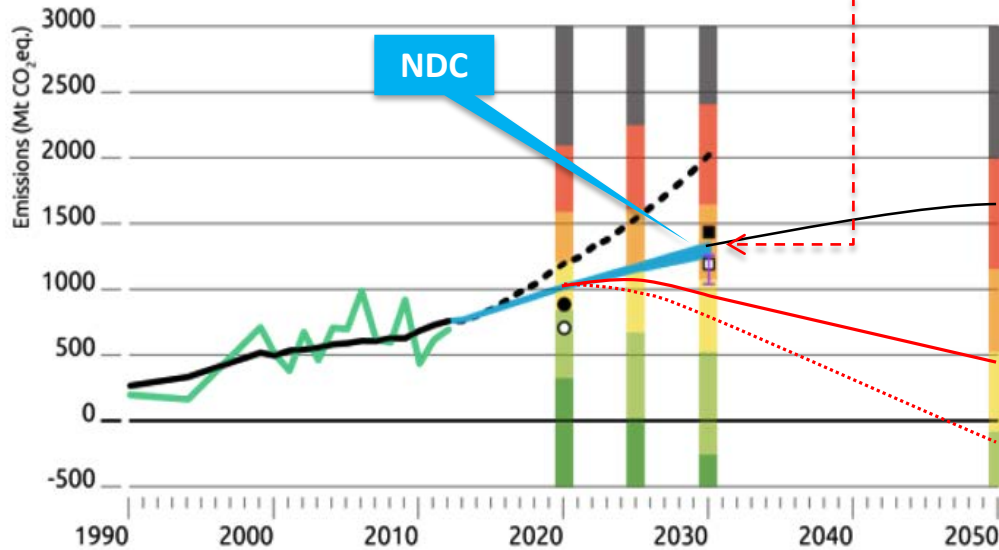
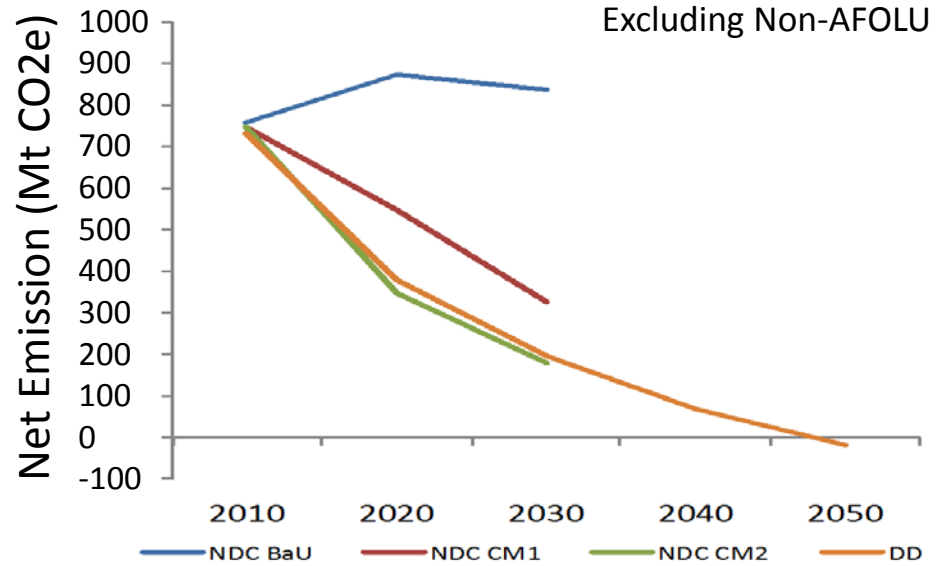
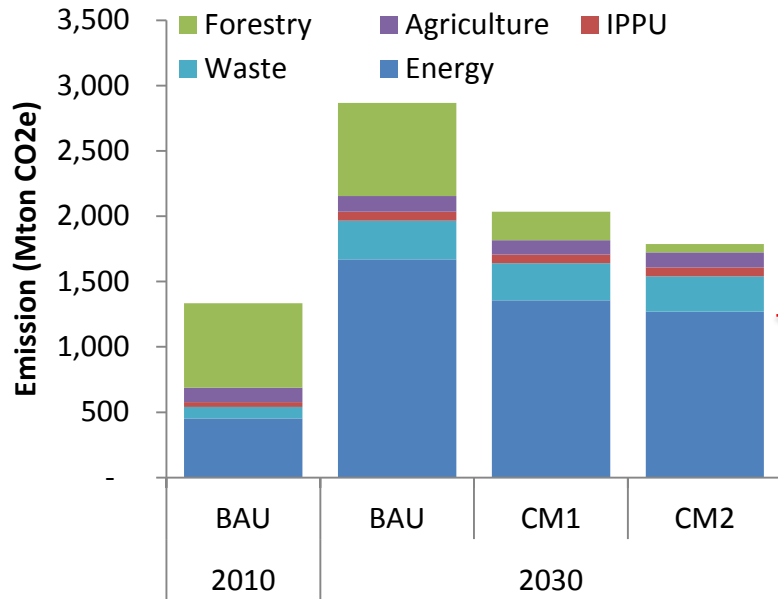
Strategies for Deep Decarbonization in Indonesia

Rizaldi Boer¹ & Retno G. Dewi²

¹Centre for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in Southeast Asia and Pacific,
Institut Pertanian Bogor (CCROM SEAP IPB)

²Center for Research on Energy Policy, Institut Teknologi Bandung (CREP-ITB)

INTRODUCTION



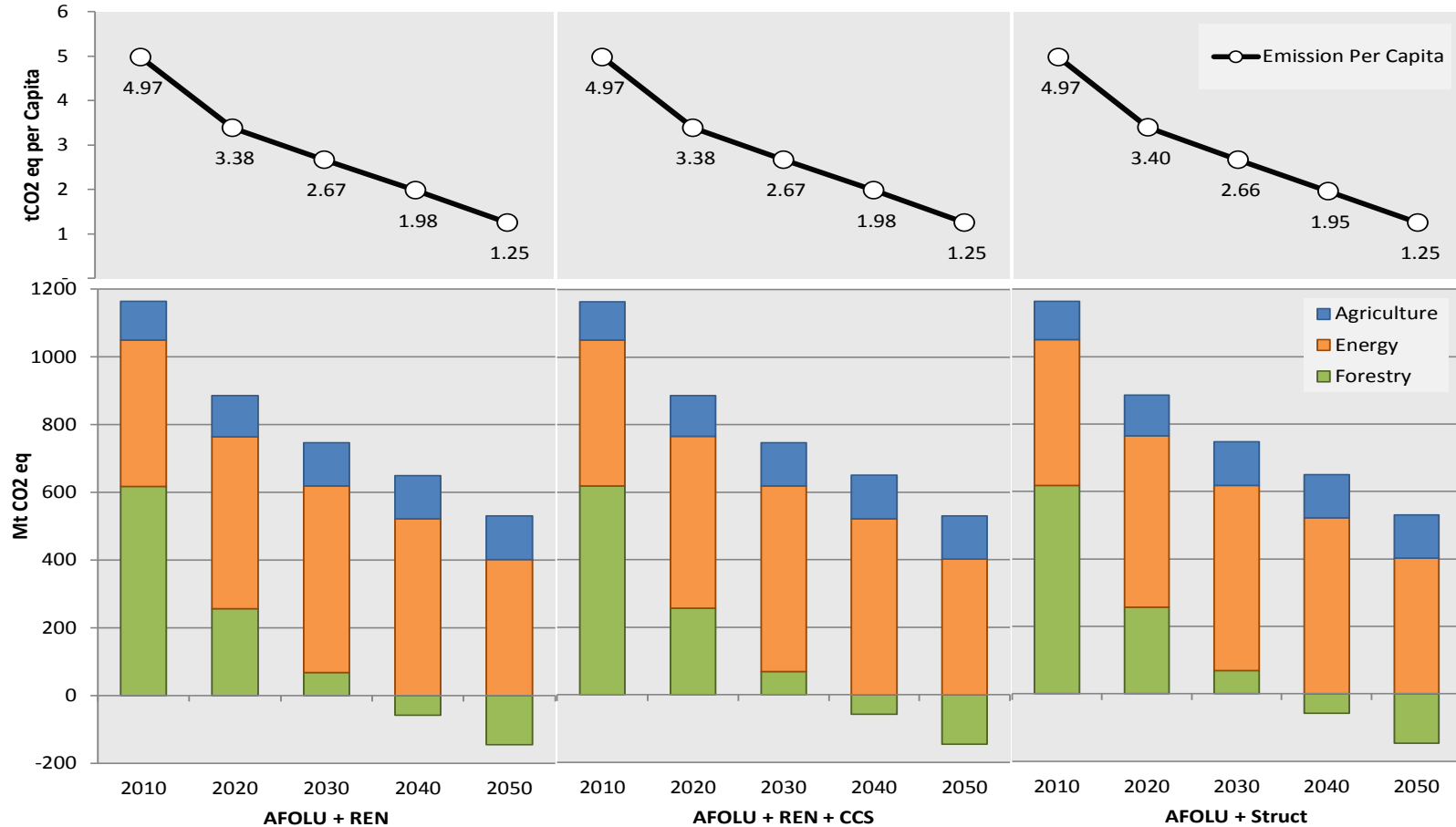
- Historical emissions, excl. forestry
- Historical emissions/removals from forestry
- Current policy projections
- ○ 2020 pledge unconditional/conditional
- □ NDC unconditional/conditional
- Reference for pledges (BAU)
- I National Energy Policy targets and biofuel targets

- Critically insufficient
- Highly insufficient
- Insufficient
- 2°C compatible
- 1.5°C Paris Agreement compatible

Strategies

- AFOLU and the electrification of end-use sector and deployment of RE (renewable energy) for power and transport,
- ***AFOLU and the electrification of end-use sector and deployment of RE for power and transport, in which the power sector is supported by CCS***
- AFOLU and changes of economic structure toward service sector (less energy demand, electrification of end use and the deployment of renewable energy)

Deep Decarbonization Scenario



Strategy for AFOLU

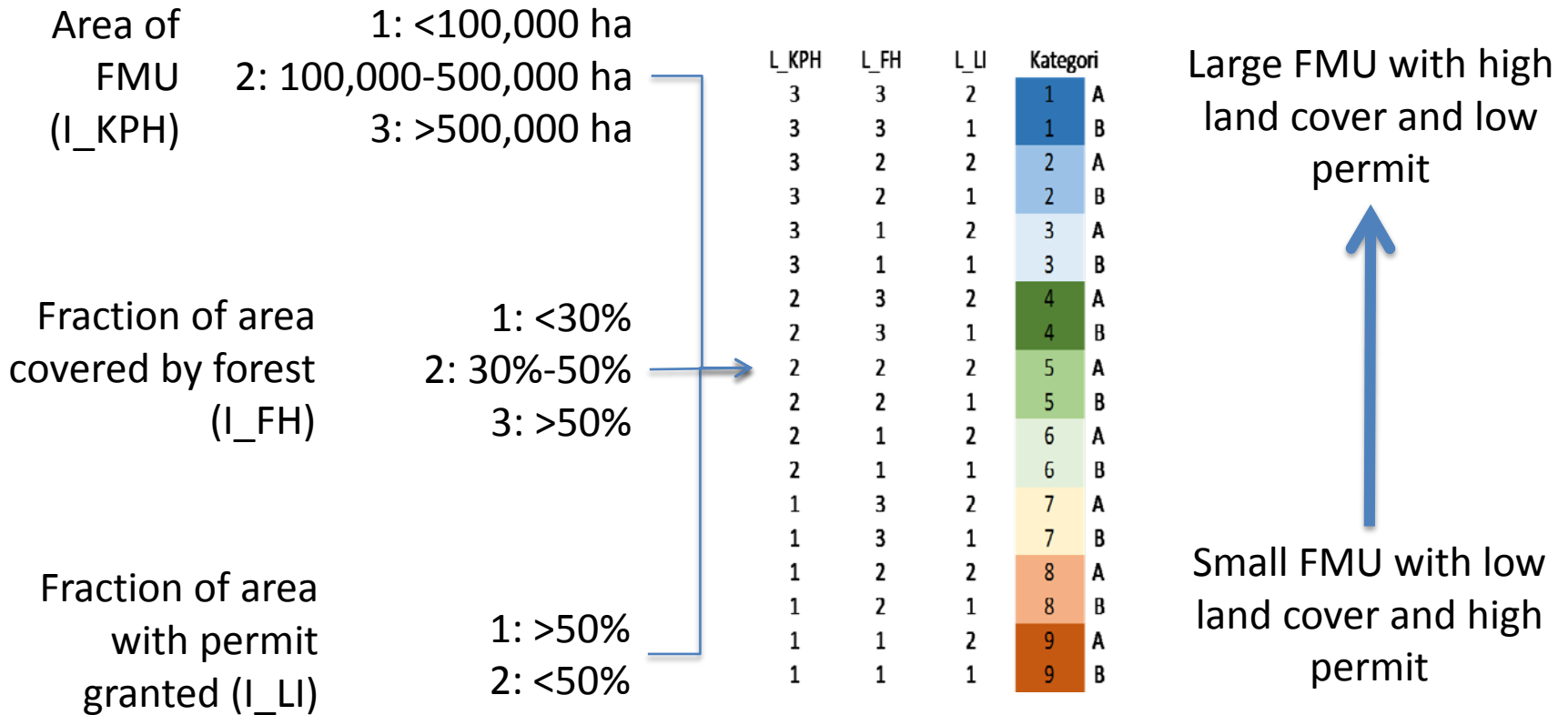
- Development of about 530 Forest Management Units in all forest areas to improve management of land and forest resources;
- Implementation of Sustainable Management Practices in production forests by introducing mandatory certification systems (e.g. RIL in 10.7 Mha);
- Improving quality and potency of forest in forest area with community participation through **social forestry program** (target 12 Mha)
- Increasing the establishment of timber plantation on community lands and state lands up to 10 million ha and increasing the share of wood from agricultural plantations up to 10% to reduce dependency on natural forests in meeting wood demands;
- Increasing annual crop productivity by between 15%-40% (annual) and more than 50% perennial crops (e.g. palm oil) and cropping intensity by between 10% and 23% to reduce the demand for land for agriculture;
- Increasing rehabilitation of degraded land up to 14 million hectare with high survival rate;
- Stopping the expansion of timber and agriculture plantations into peatland (moratorium policy)

Forest Management Units

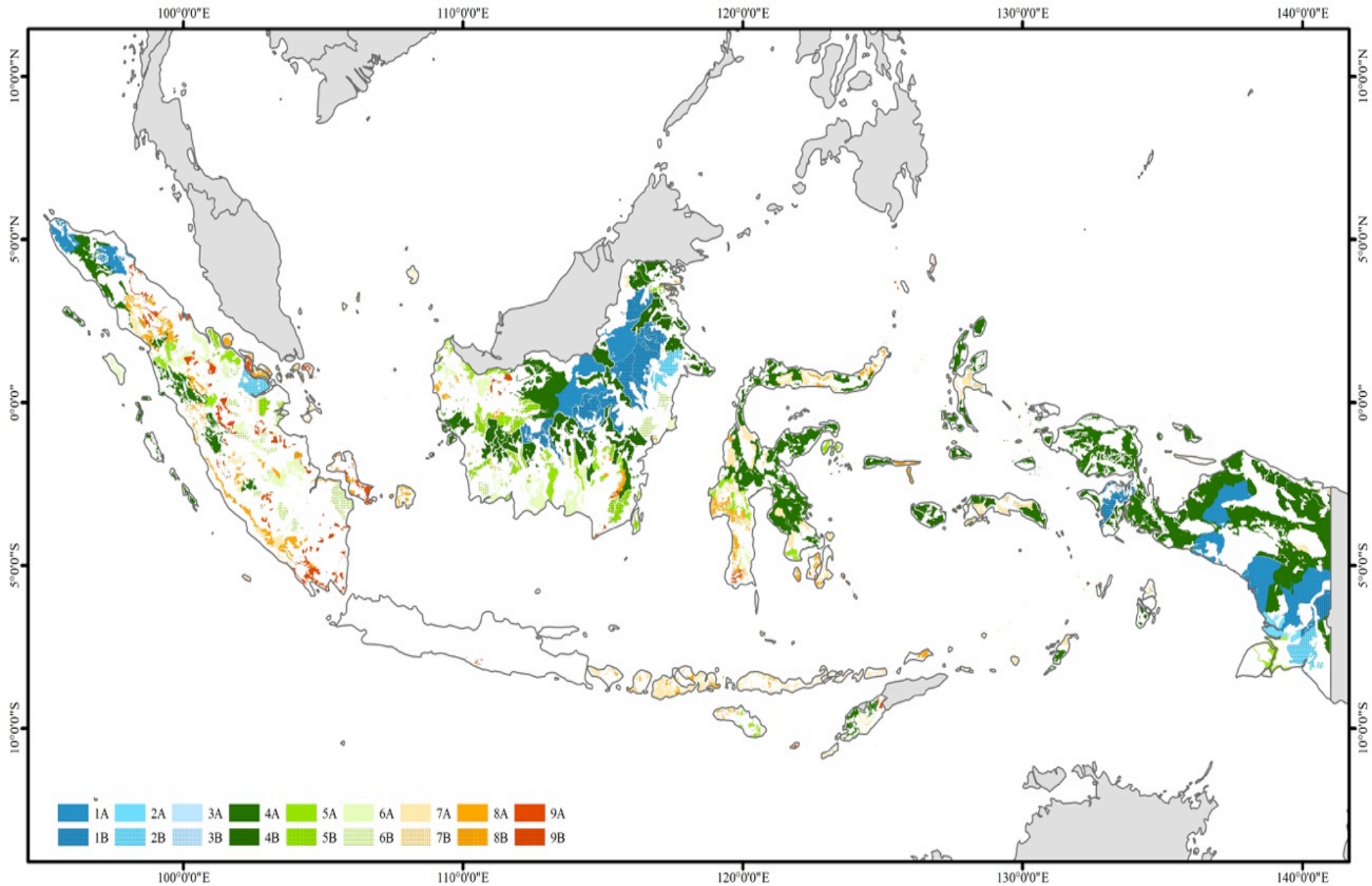
No	Category	Area (ha)	Percentage
1	Production & Protection Forest	83,624,470	Under 531 FMU
2	Forest Cover	58,689,041	70.18
3	Permits in Production Forest	29,701,368	35.52
4	Settlement	38,413	0.05
5	Agriculture uses	7,542,193	9.02
6	Degraded lands	42,404,584	50.71

Only about 35% of the production and protection forest has management unit in the

Clustering of FMU

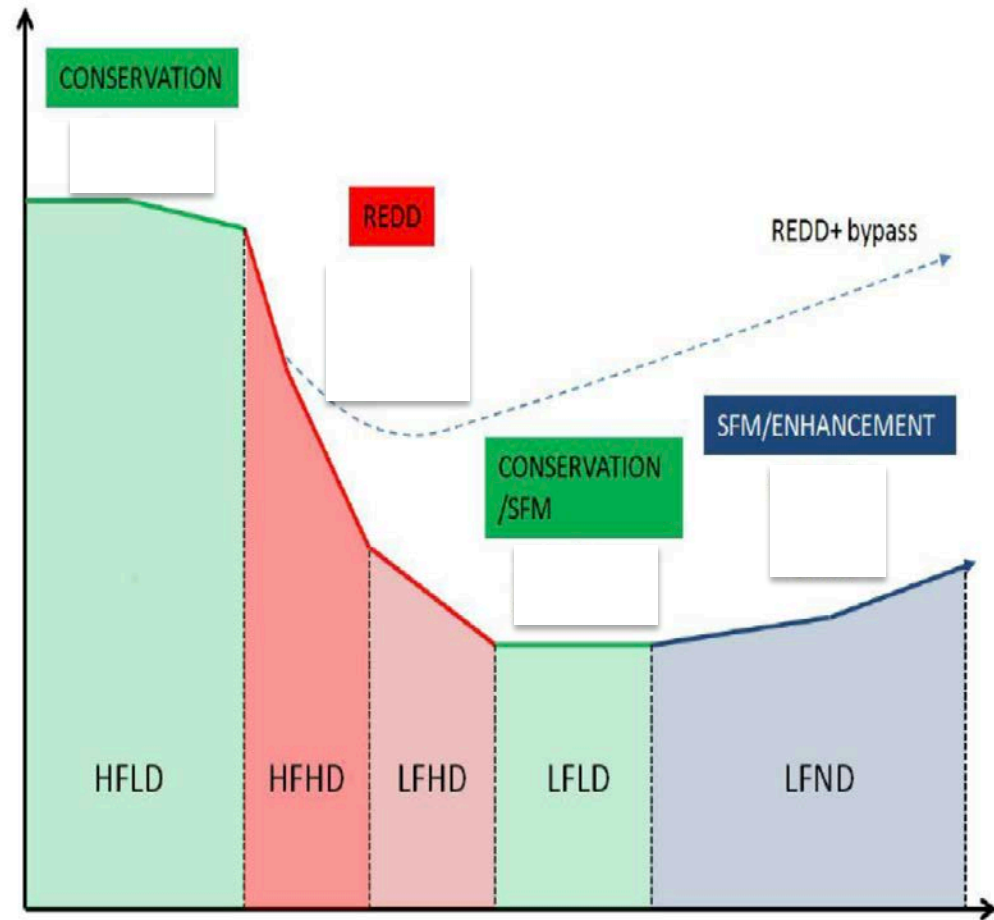


FMU Grouping

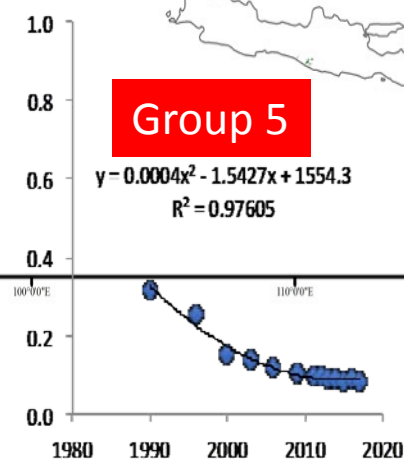
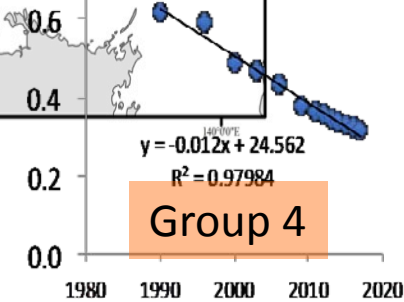
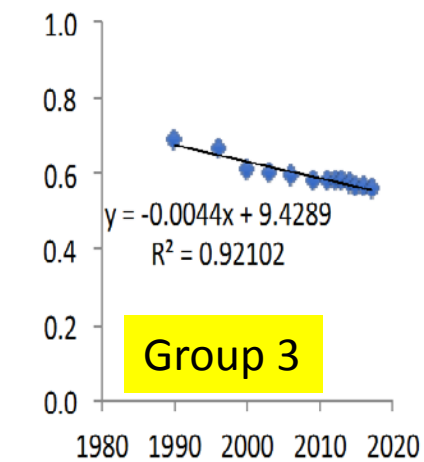
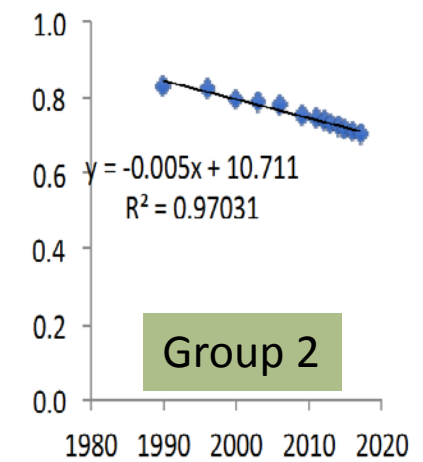
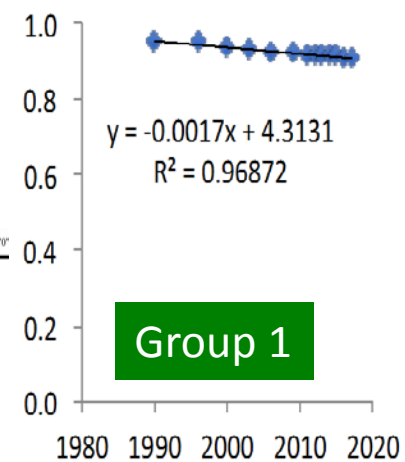
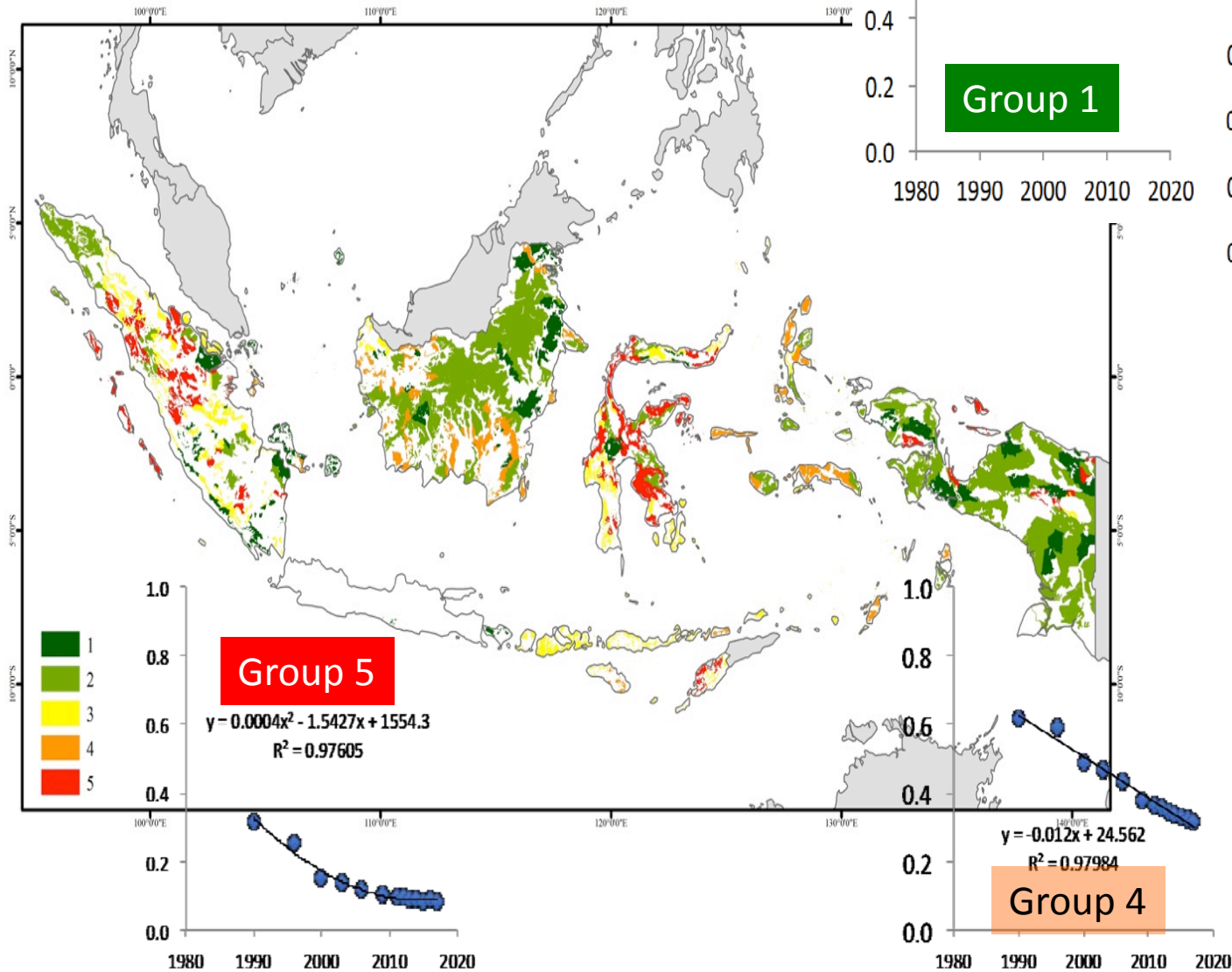


Forest Transition

- Provide indication change of forest cover from the past to present
- Strategy on the implementation of REDD+ will be prioritized in area with low-high forest cover with high deforestation



Forest Transition



Approach in Managing the Forest Area

(Source: Nurrochmat, 2018)

- Strong governance and strong social capital – collaborative based management
- Strong governance and weak social capital – state based management
- Weak governance and strong social capital – community based-management (*Cooperative*)
- Weak governance and weak social capital - privatization