

## Jurisdictional Eligibility Assessment &Green Fund, South Sumatra Province, additional information, 27-11-2017

### Introduction & Conclusion:

During the &Green Advisory Board (AB) meeting on 4 October in Amsterdam, IDH and Norway were asked to provide additional information next to the submitted Assessment of South Sumatra Province. This document answers the questions as per the AB's request.

As per the information in the Assessment and this additional information document, we assess South Sumatra Province to meet the Jurisdictional Eligibility Criteria of the &Green fund.

### Temporal aspect of the Targets

**Assessment:** South Sumatra complies.

The Green Growth Plan sets **overall targets** for 2030, and **intermediate targets** for every four years between 2014 and 2030.

*Table 1: Copy of Green Growth Scenario Targets on p.36 of the South Sumatra Green Growth Plan, English version*

	2014	2018	2022	2026	2030
Deforestation in thousand/ha/year	52.8	39	13.9	13.4	0.5
Emission in Mton CO2	25.2	32.8	16.1	14.4	13.2
Peatland emission in Mton CO2	12.9	18.4	11.3	9.6	8.0
Carbon sequestration in Mton CO2	12.7	5.7	9.9	8.1	7.4

### Definition of deforestation

**Assessment:** South Sumatra complies.

The definition of deforestation is **gross deforestation**, it only takes into account natural forest loss (confirmed by Bappeda, owner of the Green Growth Plan and also in writing to IDH by ICRAF Indonesia, the author of the Plan).

### Historical period or BAU assurance

**Assessment:** the Business as Usual (BAU) Scenario is **realistic** compared to the historical projections and that the **Green Growth Scenario** is **ambitious** compared to both the historical and BAU scenarios. The historical trends feeding into historical and BAU scenario calculations are based on the **period 2005-2010-2014**.

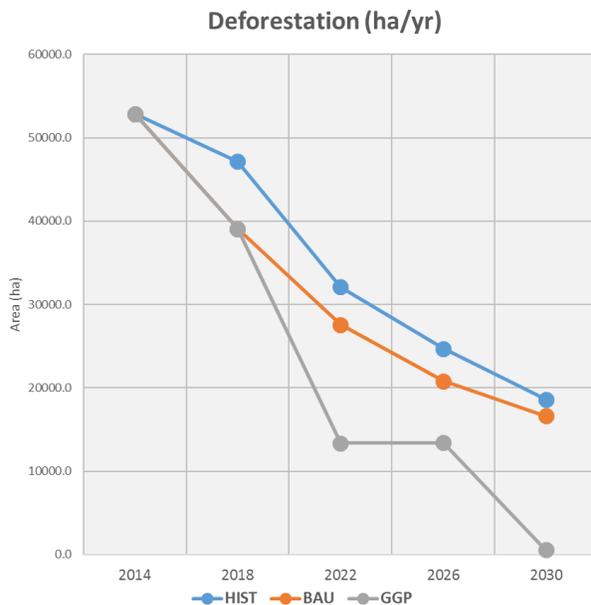
The BAU Scenario is presented on p. 36 in the report and copied below. The BAU scenario has been calculated by ICRAF with the LUMENS model, based on various existing planning documents combined with a historical projection based on an average rate of land use change in the period 2005-2010-2014, see page 24 of the Green Growth Plan and the figure below.

Table 2: Copy of Business as Usual Scenario values on p.36 of the South Sumatra Green Growth Plan, English version

	2014	2018	2022	2026	2030
<b>BAU Deforestation in thousand/ha/year</b>	52.8	39	27.6	20.8	16.6
<b>BAU Emission in Mton CO2</b>	25.2	32.8	25.5	21.2	17.3
<b>BAU Peatland emission in Mton CO2</b>	12.9	18.4	18.9	19.3	15.7
<b>BAU Carbon sequestration in Mton CO2</b>	10.7	5.7	6.5	7.0	5.8

The Business as Usual Scenario is slightly more ambitious than the historical scenario; although the reason for this is that a purely historical projection is unrealistic because the limited land availability is making that scenario impossible.

In the figure below (provided by ICRAF upon request of IDH; these are the same calculations based upon which the Green Growth Plan has been written), the historical projection, BAU, and Green Growth Plan scenarios are compared and an explanation behind the calculations is provided.



## Deforestation

YEAR	HIST	BAU	GGP
2014	52863.4	52863.4	52863.4
2018	47160.0	39066.6	39066.6
2022	32088.3	27601.2	13374.3
2026	24697.0	20835.4	13431.4
2030	18614.5	16639.2	547.2

- Deforestation was defined as changes from natural forest (both undisturbed and logged over) to other land uses (including industrial timber plantation)
- Deforestation in 2014 was calculated based on time series land use maps derived from digital classification of Landsat images
- Historical projection (HIST) is a linear projection of land use change using Markov Chain transition probability matrix based on average rate of land use change in 2005-2010-2014 for each planning units

### **Relation to national targets**

**Assessment:** South Sumatra complies.

The gross deforestation targets of South Sumatra are more ambitious than the national level targets set in the Indonesian NDC of 2016.<sup>1</sup>

The national level target states the deforestation rate (planned and unplanned) would not exceed 450,000 ha/year from 2013-2020 and 325,000 ha/year from 2020-2023.<sup>2</sup> The target of South Sumatra as stated in its Green Growth Plan (see Table 1 above) is close to zero deforestation in 2030 and is hence more ambitious than the NDC-target.

**Information:** The main source used is the South Sumatra Green Growth Plan, English version

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<sup>1</sup> The previously published RAN-GRK (2011) has been used as basis to develop the NDC. The relation between the two documents is being explained here: <http://climatescorecard.org/2016/11/20/indonesia-emissions-reduction-policy/>

<sup>2</sup> First Nationally Determined Contribution Republic of Indonesia, 2016, p. 14, retrieved from: [http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Indonesia%20First/First%20NDC%20Indonesia\\_submitted%20to%20UNFCCC%20Set\\_November%20%202016.pdf](http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Indonesia%20First/First%20NDC%20Indonesia_submitted%20to%20UNFCCC%20Set_November%20%202016.pdf)