

ABSTRACT

Reducing Emission of Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is a recent program following up to the declaration which is signed in the United Nations Forum on Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC) 1992 in Bali. Its aim is to reduce the level of the global carbon emission by providing financial compensation from advanced industrial countries to developing countries which committed to attend to the given scheme.

Indonesia was the host of the conference and committed to involve in the program actively since Indonesia is a country which still has huge rainforest area. Furthermore, since decades Indonesia had been experiencing deforestation and forest degradation problem. Not just REDD, Indonesia expanded the program into the REDD+ (plus) to cover the enhancement activities like reforestation and community development. It was expected to support Indonesian government's promise to reduce carbon emission at minimum 26% by the year 2020.

In the end period of the program in 2012, however, the rate of degradation and deforestation in Indonesia remain relatively high. Therefore, this mini thesis paper aims to find out why the sophisticated REDD+ program ended in a failure. It is assumed that there was obstacles, some of them is immediate, and even there was an underlying cause, that is corruption. To those causes this analysis would focus on.