



DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF FORESTRY PLANNING  
MINISTRY OF FORESTRY OF REPUBLIC INDONESIA

**UN-REDD**  
PROGRAMME  
INDONESIA

# **The Role of UN-REDD in the Development of REDD+ in Indonesia**



**VOLUME I: MAIN REPORT**





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Volume I  
MAIN REPORT



THE ROLE OF UN-REDD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REDD+ IN INDONESIA  
VOLUME I: MAIN REPORT

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# Preface

The report entitled “The Role of UN-REDD in the Development of REDD+ in Indonesia” consists of 3 volumes as follows:

- Volume I : Main Report
- Volume II : Glossary Used in UN-REDD and REDD+ Activities
- Volume III : Highlight of REDD+ Related Projects in Indonesia

This document (Volume I) contains the main report of the study, including syntheses of information derived from interview, desk study, and comparative study with other REDD+ projects. Other volumes are bound separately and served as supporting documents for the Main Report.

So many friends and colleagues have provided me with so much information through interviews, either directly or by skype and phone, and through provision of various reports/documents. Their information was so invaluable and basically served as the backbone of this report. The list of the resource persons interviewed for this study is provided

ed in Annex 1 of this Main Report. I really appreciate the information they shared with us and the time they were willing to spend for our interview sessions.

I would like to extend our sincere appreciation to my colleagues in UN-REDD Indonesia, who has been assisting me in many ways to finish the study, including providing information and relevant literatures: Yuyu Rahayu (National Project Director, NPD), Dr. Ruandha Agung Sugardiman (Deputy NPD), Laksmi Banowati (National Project Manager), Dr. Machfudh (Chief Technical Advisor), Abdul Wahib Situmorang (Team Leader 1), Dr. Hermawan Indrabudi (Team Leader 2), Agus Hernadi (Team Leader 3), and other supporting staffs: Diah Adji Purbosari, Judith Simbara, and Nanda F. Munandar.

I do hope that this report would be useful for all of us, especially for UN-REDD Indonesia Programme and the Ministry of Forestry. Further, information in Volume II and III can also be used by general audience who wish to know more about REDD+ and its implementation in Indonesia.

Jakarta, October 2012

Ani Mardiasuti



# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMAN	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara
APRIL	Asia Pacific Resources International Limited
AUD	Australian Dollar
AWG-KP	Ad Hoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol
AWG-LCA	Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional
BDS	Benefit Distribution System
BFCP	Berau Forest Conservation Program
CI	Conservation International
CIFOR	Center for Forestry Research
CKPP	Central Kalimantan Peatland Project
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DA	Demonstration Activities
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
Dishutda	Dinas Kehutanan Daerah
DKN	Dewan Kehutanan Nasional
DNPI	Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim
ERC	Ecosystem Restoration Concession
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FC	Financial Cooperation
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FLUCC	Forest Land Use and Climate Change
FORCLIME	Forests and Climate Change Programme
FORDA	Forestry Research and Development Agency
FPIC	Free, Prior, Informed Consent
G-20	Group of Twenty
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of Indonesia
Gt	Giga ton
HoB	Heart of Borneo

IAFCP	Indonesia-Australia Forest and Climate Partnership
ICCTF	Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IFACS	Indonesia Forest and Climate Support
IFCA	Indonesian Forest Climate Alliance
INCAS	Indonesian National Carbon Accounting System
Inpres	Instruksi Presiden, President's Instruction
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel of Climate Change
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JI-REDD+	Japan-Indonesia Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation
Kepres	Keputusan Presiden, President's Decree
KFCP	Kalimantan Forest and Climate Partnership
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KLN	Kerjasama Luar Negeri, Foreign Cooperation
LoI	Letter of Intent
MARV	Monitoring, Reporting, Assessment, and Verification
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
Menhut	Menteri Kehutanan, Minister of Forestry
MFP	Multistakeholder Forestry Programme
MoF	Ministry of Forestry
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
Permenhut	Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan, Ministry of Forestry's Regulation
PES	Payment for Environment Service
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PT	Perseroan Terbatas
Puspijak	Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Perubahan Iklim dan Kebijakan, Research and Development Center for Climate Change and Policy
Pustanling	Pusat Standardisasi dan Lingkungan, Center of Standardization and Environment
RAN-GRK	Rencana Aksi Nasional - Gas Rumah Kaca
RECOFTC	The Center for People and Forests
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation Plus
REDDI	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation - Indonesia
REKI	Rehabilitasi Ekosistem Indonesia
REL	Reference Emission Level
RHOI	Restorasi Habitat Orangutan Indonesia

RKTN	Rencana Kehutanan Tingkat Nasional, Forestry Plan in National Level
RL	Reference Level
RPJMN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional
RPJPN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional
R-PLAN	Readiness Plan
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SFCP	Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
TC	Technical Cooperation
TEBE	Towards Enabling Mitigation of Climate Change Through Promotion of Community Based Economic Growth
TLAS	Timber Legality Assurance System
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UKP <sub>4</sub>	Unit Kerja Presiden bidang Pengawasan dan Pengendalian Pembangunan (Presidential Unit for Development Supervision and Control )
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	United Nations-Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Center
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WG-FCC	Working Group – Forest Climate Change
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZSL	Zoological Society of London





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# I. Introduction

Indonesia has been named a country with a fast development of REDD+. One of the important reasons is that many international partners have been working together with Government of Indonesia, NGOs and private sectors in Indonesia to produce various activities related to REDD+.

The UN-REDD is a global program, a collaborative initiative of the United Nations (UN) on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in developing countries. The program brings together three UN bodies - namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - to work together with a host country with funding from The Royal Government of Norway.

Following the launched of UN-REDD Programme in 2008, Indonesia was selected as one of the host countries to conduct a program related to REDD+. The objective of the UN-REDD - Programme Indonesia is to support the Government of Indonesia - through the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) - in attaining REDD-Readiness, including at pilot province in Central Sulawesi. Furthermore, unlike many other projects which working on a specific level, UN-REDD simultaneously works on various levels: national level (policy coordination), provincial level (capacity building on methodologies and REDD+ toolkit), district level (spatial planning capacity building), and community level (empowering community to obtain REDD+ benefit).

The UN-REDD Programme Indonesia receives and manages a total fund of USD 5.6

million. The original duration of the program was 20 months. As some activities were not completed due to the rather late initiation of the program, the duration was extended by 6 months. The UN-REDD Programme Indonesia was officially launched in March 2010 and completed in mid October 2012.

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is considered relatively small in term of the amount of funding compare to other major REDD+ program currently commencing in Indonesia. However, the Programme was developed in such a way to fill in a specific niche among other existing programs and activities in Indonesia, with the hope that UN-REDD Programme Indonesia would produce a significant result and impact in the future.

The objective of the study is to reveal the development of REDD+ in Indonesia and how UN-REDD Programme Indonesia plays its role in the national situation, movement and development of REDD+ activities in Indonesia. Considering that UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has been working in many levels, including policy in national level and down to practical action in sub-national site, comparative study need to be done in almost all aspect within the REDD+ activities conducted in Indonesia. This study, however, does not aim to evaluate the overall performance of the program.

Desk study, interviews with resource persons from various backgrounds, and participation in various meetings (and other similar events) were carried out to produce information needed to meet the objective mentioned above.

As the report is quite lengthy and covers some seemingly independent topics, the report of this study was organized in 3 volumes. Each volume, however, can be read separately of its own and serves as additional information to each others. The 3 volumes are as follows:

- Volume I: Main Report, contains major findings of the study;
- Volume II: Glossary Used in UN-REDD

and REDD+ Activities, contains short explanation of words and expressions commonly used in REDD+;

- Volume III: Highlight of REDD+ Related Activities in Indonesia, contains summary of REDD+ related activities, both ongoing and recently completion programs/projects.



## II. Methods

The study was carried out through several approaches, namely desk study, interview with selected resource persons, participation in several meetings related to REDD+, and analysis. Details of the methods are as follows.

### A. Desk Study

Desk study was conducted to collect information mainly regarding to history, current activities of REDD+ in Indonesia, as well as review on UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Written information (hard copies) and soft copies were intensively collected from various sources. Webs incyberspace were also heavily accessed. Unpublished documents and reports of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia were also provides excellent resource for this report.

Main topics covered during desk study were:

1. History of REDD+:
  - a) History (inclusive its chronology) of REDD+, its impacts and adoption in Indonesia as well as the country's readiness toward addressing REDD+ related issues;
  - b) History (inclusive its chronology) of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, its progress, and contribution thus far toward REDD+ implementation in the country, by using IFCA (Indonesian Forest Climate Alliance) report as a starting point;
2. Progress of REDD+ related issues in Indonesia:

- a) Assessment review on the development and/or the dynamic progress of REDD+ related issues in Indonesia;
  - b) Analysis on the linkages of UN-REDD with the development of REDD+ in Indonesia;
3. Review on UN-REDD Programme:
    - a) Comparison review on all relevant projects conducted by other donors with regard to the efforts of UN-REDD Demonstration Activities (DAs) in combating negative impacts in exploring the environment toward better livelihoods;
    - b) Assessment review on the progress of the UN-REDD pilot province in Central Sulawesi.

### B. Interviews with Resource Persons

Interviews with national prominent key individuals who have concerns, experience, as well as good track records of activities in relation to REDD+ in the country and/or abroad were also conducted to collect the latest development on REDD+ in Indonesia and opinion regarding UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Information on the activities of UN-REDD Indonesia was also attained from resource persons who works with or closely related to UN-REDD Indonesia.

The main criteria to select a resource person was his/her deep knowledge on a certain topic within the umbrella of REDD+ activities in Indonesia. Collectively, resource persons represented various roles. The list of resource persons interviewed is presented in Annex 1. The total number of resource per-

sons interviewed during the study was 55, including those who worked with PMU.

Interviews were performed by face-to-face conversation, skype, or telephone call. Points for the interviews were basically open ended and depend on the role or position of the resource persons. Some important points for the interviews were: current activities and policies, activities conducted by resource person (for Demonstration Activities), challenges in REDD+ implementation, new and emerging issues in REDD+ in Indonesia, as well as opinion on UN-REDD Programme Indonesia.

Results of the interviews were extracted, analyzed, concluded, and were used in several parts of this reports. The original written text of the interviews, however, does not include in this report and were treated confidentially.

### **C. Focus Group Discussions and Meetings**

Four group meetings (Focus Group Discussions, FGD) hosted by UN-REDD Programme Indonesia were attended to provide more information regarding activities of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia in national level and in provincial pilot project (i.e. Cen-

tral Sulawesi). Many meetings, seminars, discussions, and workshops associated with REDD+ in national level and hosted by various institutions were also attended to update information on the REDD+ in Indonesia.

### **D. Analysis**

All information collected were combined and incorporated. If necessary, cross-checked to relevant resource persons were conducted to ensure accuracy of information. Information on Demonstration Activities and REDD+ related projects were presented in a systematic tables.

### **E. Duration of Study**

Initially this study was planned to be conducted in March to June 2012 (3 months). However, along with the development of REDD+ activities in national level and the increase activities of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, especially in the province of Central Sulawesi, this study was extended to early October 2012 in order to capture the latest development of REDD+ in Indonesia before the completion of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia in mid October. Therefore, the total duration of the study was 7 months.

### III. History of REDD+ Development in Indonesia

The history of REDD+ development in Indonesia arbitrarily can be clumped into three stages. The first stage was the Preparation Stage (2007-2009), whereby REDD+ in Indonesia and elsewhere was still in more or less in a concept steps and institutional development. The second stage (2009-2010) was the Start-Up Stage, whereby initiation of various REDD+ related activities were conducted in many locations in Indonesia. The third stage was the Acceleration Stage (2010-2012), whereby most programs and activities were developed, in line with the Readiness Phase as planned by the Government of Indonesia.

#### A. Preparation Stage: July 2007 - September 2009

##### July 2007: The Establishment of IFCA<sup>1</sup>

Following the Government of Indonesia's decision to host UNFCCC CoP 13, Indonesia has established the Indonesian Forest Climate Alliance (IFCA) in July 2007. The IFCA was a working team coordinated by Ministry of Forestry. The work of IFCA in 2007 was supported by Governments from Australia, Germany and the United Kingdom under the coordination of the World Bank.

IFCA had many members (totalling about 60 experts) consisted of experts from

Government, private sectors, civil societies, scientific institutions, and international partners. Universities and International Research Organizations from inside and outside Indonesia (CIFOR, ICRAF, The Australian Greenhouse Office, the Australian National University, Winrock International, the World Resources Institute, URS, EcoSecurities, The Nature Conservancy, WWF, Sekala, Wetlands International) have also contributed their expertise.

Between August and December 2007, IFCA worked under the direction of the Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) – Ministry of Forestry. Nine Working Groups worked together to produce a technical working paper and a policy paper.

##### August – November 2007: Workshops and Dissemination of IFCA Report

The first workshop intended to disseminate the work and policy of IFCA was the National Workshop on Forestry and Climate Change in Indonesia - "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation (and Degradation) in Developing Countries: Where to Start?" in Jakarta, 27 - 28 August 2007 hosted by German Government. The second National Workshop on REDD and Climate Change was the National Workshop on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Indonesia (REDDI) in Manggala Wanabakti on 5-6 November 2007, convened by the IFCA in Manggala Wanabakti, Jakarta (Ministry of Forestry's Headquarter).

Later on, the policy paper, entitled 'REDDI' was launched during the side event of

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<sup>1</sup> IFCA. 2008. IFCA Consolidation Report: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Indonesia. FORDA, Ministry of Forestry. Jakarta.

UNFCCC CoP 13. Furthermore, following several meetings with various stakeholders for additional inputs, in early 2008 a report entitled “IFCA Consolidation Report: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Indonesia” was published.



The IFCA provided several important recommendations: (1) build on the initial framework designed by IFCA, (2) continue consultations and technical analysis, (3) test and implement pilot/demonstration activities with heterogeneous conditions, (4) conduct capacity building at all levels, (5) create a credible national framework for verifiable emission reductions, and (6) deliver real reductions in GHG emissions.

### **3-14 December 2007: Conference of the Parties UNFCCC, Nusa Dua, Bali**

The Government of Indonesia hosted the 13<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the UNFCCC and the 3<sup>rd</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Also sitting were the twenty-seventh sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the resumed fourth session of the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP).

The CoP was convened at Nusa Dua (Bali) from 3 to 14 December 2007. During the Conference, the Parties agreed the Bali Action Plan, which mandates Parties to negotiate a post-2012 instrument, including possible financial incentives for forest-based climate change mitigation actions in developing countries. The CoP also adopted a decision on reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries, and encouraging parties to explore a range of actions in this field. The Bali Conference was not just a historic milestone for the global response to climate change, but also created major political momentum for action in Indonesia.

### **6 December 2007: Launching of REDDI – Side Event in Conference of Parties**

#### **UNFCCC Bali**

IFCA studies undertaken by Government of Indonesia for CoP 13 culminated in publications which were launched in conjunction with CoP 13. The report entitled “REDDI: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Indonesia - REDD Methodology and Strategies: Summary for Policy Makers”.

The IFCA outputs were integral parts of the material presented for discussion by the Ministry of Forestry at a parallel event at UNFCCC CoP13 on 6-7 December 2007 to officially launch Indonesia’s REDD roadmap where Indonesia was able to demonstrate its firm



intent and readiness to advance the REDD initiative, discuss the findings of studies conducted by the IFCA, and share perspectives and experiences with international partners on promoting and developing REDD related activities in the forestry sector. The event was opened by the Minister of Forestry with an opening speech from the Minister of State for Environment and presentations affirming their commitment to REDD by the Governor's of Papua and Aceh.

The REDDI Framework was very important document for Indonesia. Recently, the document has been elaborated and resulted in the National REDD Strategy.

#### **13 June 2008: IAFCP Agreement was Signed**

On 13 June 2008 the Government of Indonesia and Australia signed a bilateral agreement on the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP). The agreement was signed by the Indonesian President (Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono) and the Australian Prime Minister (Kevin Rudd) and sets a framework for co-operation on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The partnership agreement sets out the basis for co-operation in three areas: (1) policy development and capacity building, (2) technical support for forest carbon monitoring and measurement; and (3) Demonstration Activities.

#### **June 2008: REDD Process in Indonesia**

Through a public consultative process starting in June 2008, the Ministry of Forestry sought broad stakeholder input on its Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan – Tata Cara Pelaksanaan Pengurangan Emisi dari Deforestasi dan Degradasi Hutan (Ministry of Forestry Regulation – Procedure for Implementing Emission Reductions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) and Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan – Komisi Pengurangan Emisi dari Deforestasi dan Degradasi Hutan (Ministry of Forestry Decision Letter – Commission on Emission Reductions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation).

#### **4 July 2008: The Establishment of DNPI**



The UNFCCC CoP 13 hosted by Indonesia and the subsequent Bali Road Map gave a momentum for President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to establish a *Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim* (DNPI; National Climate Change Council, NCCC) through Presidential Regulation No. 46/2008 dated 4 July 2008. DNPI is chaired by the President and has 18 state institutions as its members. The role of the DNPI is to coordinate activities related to adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and funding.

#### **11 December 2008: The issuance of Permenhut 68/2008**

The MoF initiated a public consultation process in June 2008 in relation to the development of Ministerial regulations and institutions concerning REDD+. In December 2008, the MoF issued Regulation (Permenhut) No. P.68/Menhut-II/2008, which describes the procedure for the application and legitimisation of REDD+ demonstration activities (REDD-DA). The regulation permitted the testing and evaluation of the REDD+ methodology, technology and institutional framework (MoF 2008).

The aim of the implementation of demonstration activities is to test and develop methodologies, technology and institution of sustainable forest management that endeavor to reduce carbon emissions by addressing deforestation and forest degradation and also as an umbrella regulation for some REDD demonstration activities that are currently initiated by some institutions.



### **27 January 2009: The Establishment of WG-FCC**

Decree on establishing the Ministry of Forestry Working Group on Climate Change/WG-FCC (SK.13/Menhut-II/2009) was issued. The working group is responsible to provide inputs to the Ministry of Forestry on policies and issues that have to be solved related to climate change including REDD.

The Working Group on Forest and Climate Change (WG-FCC) based on the Regulation No. P. No.13 carry out the following tasks: a) provide inputs to the Minister of Forestry on the policies, strategies, programs, and activities on climate change control in the Ministry; b) assist the Minister of Forestry in conducting the duties of controlling climate change consisting of adaptation, mitigation and transfer of technology activities in the Ministry; c) assist the Minister in evaluating policies on climate change adaptation, mitigation and transfer of technology within the Ministry; and d) manage data and information on climate change in the Ministry.

### **March 2009: KFCP was Launched**

The Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (KFCP) is the first demonstration activity to be supported through the IAFCP, and has a budget of AUD 30 million for the period 2008-2012. The KFCP design document lays out a clear implementation strategy, based on flexible and adaptive management, scientific research, market orientation, and working with Government systems. The objective of the KFCP is to demonstrate a credible, equitable, and effective approach to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, especially from the degradation of peatlands.

### **1 May 2009: The issuance of Permenhut P30/2009**

P.30/Menhut-II/2009 was issued on 1 May 2009, describes the implementation procedures for REDD+ and the transformation of REDD-DA into 'real' REDD+ projects. The

regulation distinguishes between nationally driven and internationally driven REDD+ initiatives. It sets out requirements for project developers and implementing bodies, and for validation and verification.

### **22 May 2009: The Issuance of Permenhut P.36/2009**

P.36/Menhut-II/2009, issued on 22 May 2009, covers the procedures for licensing commercial use of carbon sequestration and/or storage in production and protection forests. It differentiates between carbon absorption and sequestration activities in various types of forest and business. It also specifies how revenues generated from these are to be shared amongst stakeholders. However, the Ministry of Finance subsequently questioned the right of the MoF to regulate financial issues, and it is unclear whether these regulations are likely to be successfully implemented.

### **May 2009: R-PP**

Indonesia finalized a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) in May 2009. The R-PP suggests a preliminary REDD+ strategy based on (i) the implementation of strategies for more effective conservation and management of Protected Areas and Production forests; (ii) strategies for forest and paper industry to procure their supply from sustainably managed sources created from degraded land; (iii) strategies for shifting the expansion of palm oil plantations towards non-forest(ed) land based on improved spatial planning; (iv) restoration of peatland; and (v) enhancement of the capacity of community groups, including adat communities to engage in forest management, through REDD+ activities.

### **August 2009: DNPI Announced the GHG Emission Reduction Study**

Indonesia's National Climate Change Council (DNPI) announced the results of a draft study which includes a series of projections for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

reductions and compares these with 'business as usual' scenarios. The draft estimates the country's annual CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>2</sup> emissions in 2005 at 2.3 Gigatonnes (1Gt = 1 billion tonnes). The DNPI draft says Indonesia's projected emissions can be reduced to 2.3 Gt by 2030, by implementing more than 150 measures for reducing emissions in the main GHG-emitting sectors. More than 80% of these are in the forestry, peat and agriculture sectors.

### **December 2009: BAPPENAS Launched Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap Document<sup>2</sup>**

In December 2009, BAPPENAS produced and launched the Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR). The document is meant to provide inputs for the 5 year Medium-term Development Plan (RPJM) 2010-2014, and also for the subsequent RP-JMN until 2030. Emphasis was given to the challenges emerging in the forestry, energy, industry, agriculture, transportation, coastal area, water, waste and health sectors. The document reflects the policy of BAPPENAS to address these challenges and opportunities through effective development planning and coordination of the work of all line ministries, departments and agencies of the Government of Indonesia (GoI).

### **B. Start-Up Stage: September 2009-May 2010**

#### **25 September 2009: The 26%/41% Commitment**

At the working lunch G-20 Leaders Summit on 25 September 2009 in Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania, USA) President Indonesia Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) made an intervention on climate change:

*"We are devising an energy mix policy including LULUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry) that will reduce*

*our emissions by 26 percent by 2020 from BAU (Business As Usual). With international support, we are confident that we can reduce emissions by as much as 41 percent. This target is entirely achievable because most of our emissions come from forest related issues, such as forest fires and deforestation. We are also looking into the distinct possibility to commit a billion ton of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction by 2050 from BAU (business-As-Usual). We will change the status of our forest from that of a net emitter sector to a net sink sector by 2030."*

Later on, the number 26% and 41% is used by Government of Indonesia as targets of reducing emissions without and with the assistance of international supports, respectively.

#### **6 January 2010: Launching of Indonesian Forestry REDD Demonstration Activities**

The Ministry of Forestry launched the first four REDD Demonstration Activities (DAs) of Indonesia at the Manggala Wanabakti Building (Ministry of Forestry's Headquarter), Jakarta. The DAs launched were: cooperation with the Australian Government Department of Forestry (IAFCP, Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership, FORCLIME funded by the German Government, project in Meru Betiri National Park funded by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC)'s project in Berau, East Kalimantan.

#### **February 2010: National Strategy REDD Indonesia - Readiness Phase<sup>3</sup>**

In February 2010, the MoF, in collaboration with several funding bodies and NGOs, finalizing the "National Strategy REDD In-

<sup>2</sup> BAPPENAS. 2009. Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap: Synthesis Report. BAPPENAS. Jakarta.

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Forestry. 2010. National Strategy REDD - Indonesia Readiness Phase 2009 - 2012 and Progress in Implementation. Ministry of Forestry. Jakarta.



Indonesia: Readiness Phase 2009–2012 and Progress in Implementation”. Under this plan, three implementation phases were proposed: (1) preparation: identification of information, knowledge, technology and related policies (2007–2008); (2) readiness: preparation of methodology and policies (2009–2012); and (3) full implementation: implementation according to COP regulations in the post-2012 UNFCCC scheme.

### **2 March 2010: Indonesia and Australia Announced Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership**

On 2 March 2010, the Minister for Climate Change, Energy Efficiency and Water of Australia, Senator Penny Wong, and the Minister of Forestry of Indonesia, HE Mr Zulkifli Hasan, announced the establishment of the AUD30 million Indonesia-Australia Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership (SFCP) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. SFCP is part of IAFCP which was already launched on 13 June 2008 by the Prime Minister of Australia and the President of Indonesia.

### **31 March 2010: UN-REDD Programme was Launched**

UN-REDD Programme for Indonesia was launched in Jakarta. Further detailed information about this programme is presented in Chapter 4.

## **C. Acceleration Stage: May 2010 -Present**

### **26 May 2010: Signing of the Letter of Intent (LoI) between Indonesia and Norway**

On 26 May 2010, a Letter of Intent (LoI) was signed between Indonesia (R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa - Minister for Foreign Affairs) and Norway (Erik Solheim - Minister of the Environment and International Development) to set up a bilateral arrangement to contribute to significant reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from deforestation, forest degradation and peatland conversion. Norway has pledged USD 1 billion: USD 200 million for the first 2 phases up to 2014, with the rest for ‘performance-based’ emission reductions.

Activities under the LoI are divided into 3 phases. The first phase (July to December 2010) was intended to include the completion of the national strategy, the establishment of an independent MRV institution, the design and establishment of a funding instrument and the selection of a province-wide pilot area.

The second phase (2011–2013) will involve operationalising the funding instrument, developing Tier 2 MRV and improving it to Tier 3, imposing a moratorium on all new concessions from peat and natural forest, strengthening the enabling conditions for REDD+ (database, law enforcement and tenure conflict resolution), and implementing the first province-wide pilot programme and establishing a second REDD+ pilot. The third phase (from 2014 onwards) is intended to involve contribution of verified emission reductions and the implementation of a GHG emission reduction verification mechanism. In this phase, a national contributions-for-verified emissions reductions mechanism will be implemented

### **24 September 2010: Draft of Strategi Nasional REDD+**

On 24 September 2010, the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)



presented a draft of the National Strategy for the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (or the REDD+ Strategy). It is intended that the strategy will form part of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010–2014, the National Long-Term Development Plan (RP-JPN) 2005–2025 and the National-Level Forestry Plan (RKTN) 2011–2030. The strategy will then be defined as the National Action Plan (RAB REDD+) and serve as the working document for Ministries and regional Governments to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes and activities to reduce emissions from the forestry and land use management sector. In March 2011, an expert team was formed to produce a second draft of the strategy based on feedback from public consultation.

The final draft (Version 1) was launched in November 2010 to obtain inputs from various stakeholders. In addition, national and sub-national consultations have been conducted in several provincial capitals. In February 2012, the draft was re-written with additional input from stakeholders.

### **20 September 2010: The Establishment of the First REDD+ Task Force (SATGAS REDD+)**

Following the the signing of Letter of Intent (LoI) to reduce green house gas (GHG) emissions level by the Government of Indonesia (GoI) and The Royal Government of Norway on 26 May 2010, on 20 September 2010 the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoy-

ono through Presidential Decree (Kepres) 19/2010 assigned the Special Delivery Unit under the office of the President (called UKP4, *Unit Kerja Presiden bidang Pengawasan dan Pengendalian Pembangunan*) to be the Task Force to oversee the establishment of a REDD+ agency and the completion of a national REDD+ strategy, also to improve coordination between government and ministries. The REDD+ Task Force is chaired by Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, who is also the Chairman of UKP4.



The REDD+ Task Force (*Satgas REDD+*) was given mandate: (a) to prepare for the establishment of a National REDD+ Agency; (b) to ensure the development of a National REDD+ strategy and national action plan for the mitigation of GHG emissions; (c) to set up a funding instrument; (d) to set up an independent MRV system; (e) to develop the selection criteria and strategy for implementation in pilot provinces; and (f) to prepare and implement other assignments in accordance with the LoI. The REDD+ Task Force was ended by 30 Juni 2011.

### **23 December 2010: Central Kalimantan was Selected as a Pilot Province for LoI Indonesia-Norway**

The LoI Indonesia-Norway requires a province-wide REDD+ pilot to demonstrate REDD+ components in the early implementation phase. In this framework, on 23 December 2010 President Yudhoyono announced the selection of Central Kalimantan Province as a pilot province to carry out pilot testing of the initial stage of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Indonesia.

The Province will be used as a site for testing strategies and approaches including processes for granting and managing forest



concessions, improving transparency and reducing corruption in the bureaucracy, strengthening law enforcement, and ensuring that benefits generated from forest conservation reach local communities. A second province-wide pilot may be chosen by late 2011 as part of this agreement. However, until May 2012 the second province as not decided yet.

The President selected Kalimantan Tengah out of nine forested provinces, upon receiving a report by Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, Head of the President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4), who also assigned by the President as the Chairman of the Task Force for the Preparation of REDD+ Institutional Establishment (REDD+ Task Force). President selected Central Kalimantan based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative evaluation. The assessment showed that Central Kalimantan is a province with large forest cover and peat land and faces a real threat of deforestation. The level of readiness and commitment of the Governor to implement REDD+ was also considered promising for Central Kalimantan to be successful partner.

#### **29 November - 10 December 2010: UNFCCC CoP16 Cancun**

After years of negotiations, an agreement on REDD was finally reached at the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (CoP 16) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Cancun, Mexico. This agreement lays the foundation of the concept of REDD+ and guides the work of the UN-REDD Programme.

#### **4 April 2011: Moratorium for Primary Forest and Peatland Conversion**

The Joint Concept Note for Phase 1 of the implementation of the Norway-Indonesia REDD+ LoI stipulated a 2-year moratorium on all new concessions or conversion of peat and natural forest, with the aim of limiting conversion. On 4 April 2011 President Susilo

Bambang Yudhoyono signed a policy banning the conversion of primary forest and peatland for two years as part of a Government pledge to combat climate change through reducing deforestation.

With the presidential instruction, all local authorities should stop issuing forestry permits, including for plantation and mining companies eyeing businesses in primary forest and peatland areas. The moratorium will apply to 64 million hectares of forests across the country. Most of the 64 million hectares is located in areas already protected by the 1999 Forestry Law. The Presidential decree still allows the exploitation of peatland with a depth of less than three meters.

#### **14 April 2011: Launching of the Website REDD-Indonesia (REDD-I)**

At the third IndoGreen Forestry Expo opening on 14 April 2011 in Jakarta Convention Center, Forestry Minister Zulkifli Hasan launched Indonesia's official Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) program website, [www.redd-indonesia.org](http://www.redd-indonesia.org). The website acts as a reference regarding REDD and contains information regarding REDD implementation in the country, pilot projects, REDD-related regulations and other environmental information.



The site is in Bahasa Indonesia, hosted by FORDA (Forestry Research and Development Agency, *Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kehutanan*), Ministry of Forestry. Now the site serves as an important information sources for REDD+ and other related issues in Indonesia.



## 20 May 2011: Inpres 10/2011 on Natural Forest and Peatland<sup>4</sup>



On 20 May 2011, the Government of Indonesia released Presidential Instruction No. 10/2011 on ‘The postponement of issuance of new licences and improving governance of primary natural forest and peatland’, as part of Indonesia’s cooperation with the government of the Kingdom of Norway, according to the Letter of Intent signed by the two governments on 26 May 2010. The Presidential Instruction, which effectively imposes a 2-year moratorium on new forest concession licences, generated widespread public discourse and important policy implications. This working paper analyses the significance of the moratorium in the context of improving forest governance in Indonesia.

Inpres No. 10/2011 aims to suspend the granting of new concession licenses for logging and conversion of forests and peatlands for two years from the date of enactment, with the suspension allowing for better planning for forest governance through the institution of necessary coordination processes, data collection and, potentially, new regulations.

## 8 September 2011: Establishment of the New REDD+ Task Force<sup>5</sup>

The President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono signed a decree No. 25/2011 to form a new (second) REDD+ Task Force (Satuan Tugas REDD+, Satgas REDD+) headed by Kuntoro

Mangkusubroto, Chairman of the Presidential Working Unit on Development Monitoring (UKP4). The earlier (first) Task Force, established in May 2010 following the signing of a Letter of Intent between Indonesia and Norway, has already expired on 30 June 2011.

The new Task Force, supported by leading Ministers and Government officials in forestry, will see the establishment of a REDD+ agency, the completion of a national REDD+ strategy and aims to improve coordination between government and local ministries. In addition, the Task Force also is responsible for the establishment of REDD+ financing mechanisms; the preparation of Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) institutions and the effective implementation of the moratorium.

## 16 September 2011: The Signing of MoU between REDD+ Task Force and the Government of Central Kalimantan

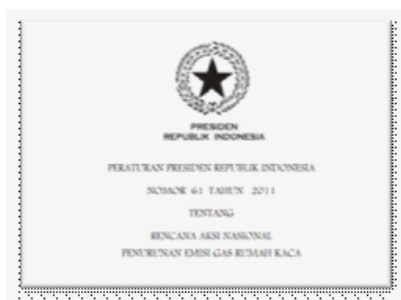
Following the President’s Decision on 23 December 2010 to select Central Kalimantan as the pilot project for LoI Indonesia-Norway, the Head of Indonesia’s REDD+ Task Force (Kuntoro Mangkusubroto) and Central Kalimantan Governor (Agustin Teras Narang) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 16 September 2011. The MoU outlining the Central and Provincial Governments’ plans for cooperatively implementing the on the ground activities necessary for strong REDD+ policy development, accurate mapping, and reference level establishment in the Province.



<sup>4</sup> Presiden Republik Indonesia. 2011. Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia nomor 10 tahun 2011 tentang Penundaan Pemberian Izin Baru dan Penyempurnaan Tata Kelola Hutan Alam Primer dan Lahan Gambut. Jakarta.

<sup>5</sup> Satgas REDD+. Undated. REDD+ dan Satgas Kelembagaan REDD+: Sebuah Pengantar. <http://www.satgasreddplus.org/download/Booklet.Satgas.REDD+.pdf>.

## 20 September 2011: National Action Plan to Reduce GHG Emissions (RAN-GRK) was Finalized<sup>6</sup>



In order to achieve the voluntary commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 26% or up to 41% with international support by 2020 – declared by President, in September 2011 – Government of Indonesia issued a National Action Plan to Reduce GHG Emissions (*Rencana Aksi Nasional Penurunan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca*, refer as RAN-GRK). In principle, RAN-GRK is Indonesian version of NAMAs.

The plan was stipulated in the Presidential Decree No. 61/2011 dated 20 September 2011 and it serves as the umbrella plan to reduce emissions in accordance with Indonesia's 26%/41% commitment. The Action Plan, which was launched by BAPPENAS on 28 October 2011, is a work plan document for the implementation of activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with national targets and serves as guidance to local Governments and Ministries on how plan and implement low carbon activities.

Activities listed in the RAN-GRK are grouped into 5 sectors and other supporting activities, i.e. agriculture, forestry and peatland, energy and transportation, industry, and waste management. Each sector included in RAN-GRK was given a proportion on their contribution to the overall GHG emission reduction target of 26%/41%.

## 23 April 2012: Regulation on Forest Carbon Implementation<sup>7</sup>

On 23 April 2012, Ministry of Forestry issued the Regulation on Forest Carbon Implementation (Permenhut Nomor P. 20/Menhut-II/2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Karbon Hutan). This Regulation basically contains regulation related to forest carbon and its implementation, including criteria of a Demonstration Activities. The issuance of this Regulation revokes some Articles in previously issued Regulations (Permenhut P.14/Menhut-II/2004 on Afforestation and Reforestation in relation to CDM, Permenhut P.68/Menhut-II/2008 on Demonstration Activities and reducing carbon emission from deforestation and degradation.

## May - November 2012: Formulation of the Indicative Moratorium Map

Following the issuance of Presidential



Instruction on New Permits Moratorium and improving Governance of Natural Primary Forest and Peatlands (No.10/2011 dated 20 May 2011), the Minister of Forestry has issued Ministerial Decree No. SK. 323/Menhut-II/2011 dated 17 June 2011 on the Stipulation of Indicative Moratorium Map (IMM; *Peta Indikatif Penundaan Izin Baru, PIPIB*) on Forest Utilization, Use of Forest Areas and Allocation Changes in Forest and Other Usage Areas, which will be revised every six months.

The Ministry of Forestry issued the first

<sup>6</sup> Presiden Republik Indonesia. 2011. Peraturan Presiden No. 61 Tahun 2011 Tentang Rencana Aksi Nasional Penurunan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca. Jakarta.

<sup>7</sup> Kementerian Kehutanan. 2012. Permenhut Nomor P. 20/Menhut-II/2012 tentang Penyelenggaraan Karbon Hutan. Jakarta.

revision on IMM through Ministerial Decree No. SK 323/Menhut-II/2011 dated 17 June 2011. The second revision on IMM was issued on 16 May 2012 through Ministerial Decree No. SK 2771/Menhut-VII/IPSDH/2012. The third revision is expected to be published in November 2012. The revisions of IMM have been done through the consultation of related Ministers and Government institutions (Survey and Mapping Coordination Agency, National Land Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, and the Presidential Working Unit for Supervision and Management of Development), as well as various stakeholders.

### May 2012: Central Kalimantan Province Completed REDD+ Provincial Strategy<sup>8</sup>

Central Kalimantan Province has com-



pleted a Provincial Strategy on Reducing Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in May 2012, despite the fact that the REDD+ National Strategy - as the policy umbrella for the province level - is still in draft stage and has been discussed by various stakeholders nationwide (hosted by REDD+ Task Force). The issuance of the Central Kalimantan Provincial Strategy was formalized through the Government Decree No. 10/2012. Central Kalimantan became the first province in completing the Provincial Strategy.

<sup>8</sup> Gubernur Kalimantan Tengah. 2012. Peraturan Gubernur Kalimantan Tengah nomor 10 tahun 2012 tentang Strategi Daerah dan Rencana Aksi Reducing Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation-Plus Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah. Palangkaraya.

In December 2011, Central Kalimantan Province has been selected as a pilot province for REDD+ under an agreement with the Government of Norway. The agreement stipulates that – among others - the Indonesian Government has to draft a national strategy as well as a provincial strategy for the selected pilot province.

As for the rest of provinces within Indonesia, the Government expected that the provincial strategic plan (*Strada; Strategi Daerah*) would be completed by the end of October 2012. National meetings and discussions were conducted several times since 2011 in order to achieve the same perception and common understanding amongst provinces.

### June 2012: REDD+ National Strategy<sup>9</sup>



Subsequent to several series of public consultation to the draft of REDD+ National Strategy since 2010 (coordinated by BAPPENAS, later on was handed over to REDD+ Task Force during the public consultation process), REDD+ Task Force (Satgas REDD+) on 4 June 2012 released an important document entitled 'REDD+ National Strategy', available in English and Bahasa Indonesia. The National Strategy contains directions on how to prepare an effective institutional system to implement the REDD+ program, to provide a basis and direction for integrated governance and regulatory systems, to develop sys-

<sup>9</sup> Indonesian REDD+ Task Force. 2012o. REDD+ National Strategy. Jakarta.

tematic and consolidated processes and approaches to save Indonesia's natural forests, and to provide a reference for the expansion of investment in the utilization of forests and peatlands.

There are five pillars in the Indonesian National Strategy, namely the REDD+ Agency, strengthening legal and regulatory framework, program strategies, work paradigm

and culture change, and public participation. Further, as mandated by Presidential Instruction 61/2011, each province is required to formulate a Regional/Provincial Action Plan for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gasses, to ensure that the various regional greenhouse gas reduction plans are consistent with REDD+ plans at the same Government level.

## IV. History of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia

### PROGRAMME INITIATION<sup>10 11 12 13</sup>

The United Nations Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) Programme was officially launched on 24 September 2008 by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the Prime Minister of Norway Jens Stoltenberg. The programme aims to assist developing countries to build capacity to reduce emissions and to participate in a future REDD+ activities and mechanism.

As mentioned in Chapter 1, the UN-REDD Programme was coordinated by three UN agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). The UN-REDD Programme is also working and cooperating closely with the World Bank's Forest

Carbon Partnership Facility, the Global Environment Facility's Tropical Forest Account and Australia's International Forest Carbon Initiative.

The Government of Norway has provided start-up financing the UN-REDD Programme with a contribution of USD 35 million as part of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative, announced during the UNFCCC conference at Bali in 2007. In 2009, Denmark became the second donor to the Programme, followed by Spain in 2010.

Following the launch of the UN-REDD Programme, nine countries have already expressed formal interest in receiving assistance through the UN-REDD Programme: Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia. Demand for the UN-REDD Programme's support has grown rapidly. The Programme now has 29 partner countries, include the above listed nine pilot countries and 20 new partners.

The 'Quick Start' phase was initiated in partnership with the nine pilot countries. 'Quick Start' is support programmes developed in cooperation with the nine pilot countries and any other additional pilot National Programmes approved by the Policy Board before 2011. This support has been helping pilot countries to launch a variety of REDD+ readiness activities including development of national REDD+ strategies. These programmes are designed to last about 18-24 months.

Indonesia submitted the 'Quick Start' proposal to UN-REDD in late 2008. The

<sup>9</sup> Indonesian REDD+ Task Force. 2010. REDD+ National Strategy. Jakarta.

<sup>10</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Tahun pertama UN-REDD Programme Indonesia: Mempercepat kesiapan REDD+ Nasional. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia.

<sup>11</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. 2012. Semi-Annual Report. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia - Directorate General of Forestry Planning Ministry of Forestry. Jakarta.

<sup>12</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Borchure. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia - Directorate General of Forestry Planning Ministry of Forestry. Jakarta.

<sup>13</sup> UNDP. 2011. Progress Report on Activities Implemented Under the UN-REDD Programme Fund. Report of the Administrative Agent of the UN-REDD Programme Fund for the Period 1 January through 31 December 2010. Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office Bureau of Management United Nations Development Programme.



Quick Start proposal from Indonesia was approved by the UN-REDD Policy Board on 14 March 2009 (total funding USD 5,644,250 - FAO: USD 1,498,000; UNDP USD 2,996,000; UNEP USD 1,150,250) and the National Joint Programme (NJP) was formally signed on 23 November 2009.

On 30 March 2010 the UN-REDD programme was formally kicked off with an Inception Workshop at Gran Melia Hotel in Jakarta. This workshop was followed by an internal discussion meeting on 31 March to revise the Annual Workplan. The partner for the programme in Indonesia is the Directorate General of Forestry Planning - Ministry of Forestry (MoF). The MoF has appointed the Director of Forest Resources. Inventory and Mapping as the National Program Director (NDP) for UN-REDD Programme.

A PMU (Programme Management Unit) was established to coordinate all activities, as well as to liaison with the Ministry of Forest-

ry. A National Project Manager and 3 Team Leaders were appointed to work in the PMU. Each Team Leader is responsible for one outcome of the programme. PMU works closely with UNDP, UNEP, and FAO in implementing the programme.

**Objective and Outcomes**

The objective of the UN-REDD Indonesia is quite simple: to assist the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in attaining readiness. Under this umbrella objective, 3 outcomes are expected. Outcome 1 is linked to the policy in the national context, Outcome 2 is related to the activities conducted in the pilot province, while Outcome 3 mainly deals with empowerment and capacity building. Further, Outcome is specified into 3 to 4 output, each is assign to the UN agencies involved in the programme (i.e. UNDP, UNEP, and FAO; see Box 1).

Box 1. Objective and outcome of the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia	
Objective: to assist the GoI in attaining REDD-readiness	
Outcome 1: Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level	
Output 1.1 (UNDP):	Consensus on key issues for national REDD policy development
Output 1.2 (UNDP):	REDD lessons learned
Output 1.3 (UNEP):	Communications Program
Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MARV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture	
Output 2.1	(FAO) Improved capacity and methodology design for forest carbon inventory within a Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification System (MARV), including sub-national pilot implementation
Output 2.2	(FAO) Reference emissions level (REL)
Output 2.3	(UNDP) Harmonized fair and equitable payment mechanism at provincial level
Output 2.4	(UNEP): Toolkit for priority setting towards maximizing potential Carbon-benefits and incorporating co-benefits, such as biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation under MDG
Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels	
Output 3.1	(UNDP) Capacity for spatial socio-economic planning incorporating REDD at the district level
Output 3.2	(UNDP) Empowered local stakeholders are able to benefit from REDD
Output 3.3	(UNDP) Multi-stakeholder-endorsed District plans for REDD implementation

## Pilot Province in Central Sulawesi<sup>14, 15, 16, 17, 18</sup>

The UN-REDD Programme have developed Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, Reference Emissions Level (REL) and fair payment systems at a provincial level which includes biodiversity, poverty alleviation and maximizing of carbon benefits. A pilot location, which was decided to be a province, was selected to test them on the ground.

Three candidate provinces had been suggested as field testing sites, and based on eight criterias, Central Sulawesi Province was selected, with a secondary focus on the surrounding areas. Within the Central Sulawesi Province, one district for Outcome 3 activities will further be selected.

The decision to select Central Sulawesi as the Programme's pilot province in May 2010 was based on selection criteria agreed

upon in the Joint Programme Document signed by UNDP, UNEP, FAO, and MoF. The decision was based on the fact that in Central Sulawesi the deforestation has occurred but significant forest cover remains, carbon density is relatively high, local political support is strong, local capacity is sufficient to generate rapid results, drivers of deforestation can be addressed relatively easily, and REDD+ can result in significant co-benefits within the chosen location.

The UN-REDD regional activity in Central Sulawesi was formally launched in Palu, the capital of Central Sulawesi on 13 October 2010. The centre of the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia's activities in Central Sulawesi is the Provincial Forestry Office, as stated in the letter signed by the Governor of Central Sulawesi on 29 September 2010. Later on, a REDD+ Working Group was established and formalized by the Governor of Central

### Box 2. Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Groups and Activities

Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group:

- Sub-Working Group I: Policies related to REDD+ Implementation (National Strategy)
- Sub-Working Group II: Organization and Methodology
- Sub-Working Group III: Demonstration Activities
- Sub-Working Group IV: Free, Prior and Informed Consent; Empowerment and Capacity Building in the local community

Main activities in province and districts:

- Strategy: development of the Provincial REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan
- Institutions: establishing administrative offices at the provincial and district levels
- Methodology: development of MRV and REL frameworks, payment mechanism options
- Safeguards: development of a FPIC framework and co-benefits toolkit
- Demonstration Activities: development of criteria and indicators to select district and project sites
- Capacity Building: training the trainers for REDD+ activities and information dissemination

<sup>14</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Provinsi Percontohan UN-REDD Programme di Indonesia: Sulawesi Tengah. Booklet. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia - Directorate General of Forestry Planning Ministry of Forestry. Jakarta.

<sup>15</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Central Sulawesi's Readiness to Implement REDD+ after 2012. Booklet. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia - Directorate General of Forestry Planning Ministry of Forestry. Jakarta.

<sup>16</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Pembentukan Kelompok Kerja REDD+ Sulawesi Tengah. Booklet. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia - Directorate General of Forestry Planning Ministry of Forestry. Jakarta.

<sup>17</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Program UN-REDD di Sulawesi Tengah. Booklet. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia - Directorate General of Forestry Planning Ministry of Forestry. Jakarta.

<sup>18</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Newsletter Edisi Khusus: Sulawesi Tengah, Juni – November 2011.

Sulawesi's Decision Letter no. 522/84/Dishut-da-G.ST/2011 on 18 February 2011. The Working Group has 77 members, with representation from all the main stakeholders, including the provincial government, universities, local communities, indigenous peoples, CSOs, and the private sector. The Working Group was further divided into 4 Sub-Working Group (Box 2) in order to achieve a good result.

The main activities of REDD+ in the province and districts were formulated in accordance to the need of the people and Government of Central Sulawesi and local Government. The UN-REDD's PMU is involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of activities conducted by the Working Group.

### Chronological Events in Central Sulawesi Pilot Province<sup>19 20 21 22 23 24 25</sup>

During the 26 months of program implementation of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, many activities and events have been happening in the pilot province of Central Sulawesi. Some important milestones of the programme are presented below. Activities and event happening in Jakarta are also included, as they might link to the activities in the pilot province.

14 March 2009

Indonesia received an approval from the Policy Board the amount of USD 5,6 million for its full National Programme. The programme duration is 36 months.

<sup>19</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Newsletter Edisi Perdana 2011.

<sup>20</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Newsletter Edisi Kedua 2011.

<sup>21</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Newsletter Edisi Ketiga 2011.

<sup>22</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Newsletter Edisi 4, 2011.

<sup>23</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Newsletter Edisi Project Executive Board III.

<sup>24</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Newsletter Edisi Khusus: COP17, Durban 2011.

<sup>25</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Newsletter Edisi 6, 2012.

30 March 2010

UN-REDD Inception Workshop held by the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia in Jakarta. Central Sulawesi Province was proposed as the location for Pilot Province.

26 July 2010

Secretary General of Ministry of Forestry issued a letter No. 5.786/II-KLN/2010 stated that Central Sulawesi was officially selected as the Pilot Province for UN-REDD Programme Indonesia.

13 - 15 October 2010

Central Sulawesi as a UN-REDD Programme Indonesia Pilot Province was officiated by a launch and workshop, combined with a REDD+ National Strategy regional consultation in Palu, Central Sulawesi. This fishbone analysis of the drivers of deforestation was produced and the participants identified five key drivers of deforestation: weak legal basis and law enforcement, weak spatial planning, ineffective Forest Management Units, problematic tenure, and problematic governance.

14 October 2010

The regional consultation for the first draft of the National REDD+ Strategy for feedback and recommendations was held in Central Sulawesi.

December 2010 - March 2011

Compilation and analysis of information on existing Payment for Environmental Services (PES) funding systems, payment mechanisms and benefit distribution systems and their implications for REDD+ in Indonesia and abroad between.

January - March 2011

National consultations on FPIC policy, the Forest Industry-based Forestry Development Road Map and the National Park-Based Forestry Development Road Map were held in Yogyakarta, Samarinda and Jakarta.

#### January-February 2011

Workshops on FPIC policy recommendations with Central Sulawesi Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Customary/Adat communities were held in Sigi and Donggala, Central Sulawesi Province.

#### February 2011

In collaboration with the DKN (National Forestry Council), policy Recommendation on 'FPIC Principles at National and Provincial Levels' was submitted to Satgas REDD+ (UKP4).

#### February 2011

Media gathering in Central Sulawesi, to promote the understanding of REDD+, climate change issues and the UN-REDD Programme.

#### February 2011

Local participation in regional discussion on post-Cancún challenges, organized by the Centre for People and Forest and FAO at Bangkok.

#### 18 February 2011

The Governor of Central Sulawesi issued the Decree Number 522/84/DISHUT-DA-G.ST/2011 dated 18 February 2011 on the Establishment of the REDD+ Working Group in Central Sulawesi.

#### March 2011

Joint workshop with DNPI (Indonesian National Council on Climate Change) on lessons learned was held in Bandung.

#### March - July 2011

Compilation of funding and fiscal transfer systems currently exist in Indonesia.

#### April 2011

Participation of Central Sulawesi journalists in the training on the issues of climate change, REDD+ and FPIC in Jakarta.

#### May, August and September 2011

Determining the Criteria and Indicators to select pilot location for REDD+ activities in Central Sulawesi Province.

#### 17 June 2011

The Central Sulawesi Governor, Drs. H. Longki Djanggola, M.Si was elected as a new Governor of Central Sulawesi, replacing H. Bandjela Paliudju. The new Governor has warmly welcomed the REDD+ Programme in Central Sulawesi as it is in accordance with the new vision of the local government under his leadership.

#### 27 June - 9 July 2011

Training in Basic Remote Sensing to increase the human resources capacity in Central Sulawesi (33 participants), particularly in the area of remote sensing; collaboration of the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia with Universitas Tadulako.

#### June 2011

Forest Industry-based Forestry Development Road Map and the National Park-Based Forestry Development Road Map (both developed through multi-stakeholder consultation processes) were presented to the Government.

#### July 2011

Training by UNEP-WCMC for 4 Indonesian colleagues (Ministry of Forestry, BPKH Palu, Central Sulawesi Forest Service and Tadulako University) on understanding and mapping potential multiple benefits from REDD+, including carbon stocks.

#### 26 July 2011

The Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group received a visit from indigenous peoples of Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, and Viet Nam. This visit was supported by the Working Group on FPIC together with the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara/AMAN). The purpose of the visit was to learn about the multi-stakeholder process developed by the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group.

#### 20 September 2011

Focus Group Discussion with the mem-



- bers of the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group in Palu to discuss about the draft of Guidelines for developing a REDD+ Policy based on a multi-stakeholder approach.
- 28 September 2011  
Workshop on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification for Universities in Eastern Indonesia, held in Palu. One of the aims of the REDD+ Programme Indonesia is to increase the role played by universities, especially in research and publications. To achieve this, a workshop on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), was held on 28 September in Palu.
- September 2011  
The initiation of development of a range of methods to calculate REL/Reference Levels (RLs) based on work on historical emission levels for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry in Central Sulawesi and Focus Group Discussions in 2010.
- 18 October 2011  
Focus Group Discussion on Guidelines on the FPIC, held in Palu.
- November - December 2011  
Meeting and panel discussion with the head of the Indonesia's delegation team and the high level decision-makers from the Ministry of Forestry for CoP 17 in Durban.
- November 2011  
A template for district baseline information for spatial planning activities was developed.
- November 2011  
Workshop and discussion on early awareness-raising on climate change and REDD+ issues with District Forestry Offices in Central Sulawesi.
- November 2011  
An initial scoping mission for capacity needs assessment for Central Sulawesi.
- December 2011  
Participation of the Central Sulawesi Government in the Durban UNFCCC CoP 17 side event.
- December 2011  
Establishment of the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia website (<http://unredd.or.id/>).
- 14-15 February 2012  
Meeting on Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) in Bogor, West Java. Members of the Indonesia PGA expert panel (Government representatives, members of civil society and of academia, governance practitioners and members of the UN-REDD Programme) gathered to have a closer look at the existing indicators for the PGA and discuss possible ways of refining these to ensure a methodologically sound indicator structure.
- 1 March 2012  
Focus Group Discussion on REL methodology options was held in Palu.
- 8-10 March 2012  
Implementation of FPIC trial activities in Lembah Mukti Village, Central Sulawesi.
- 16 May 2012  
UN-REDD Programme Indonesia received an official letter from REDD+ Task Force, mentioning that REDD+ Task Force is willing to support and facilitate the production document of Strategy and Action Plan to implement REDD+ in Central Sulawesi.
- 10-11 July 2012  
Workshop on formulation of Strategy and Action Plan for REDD+ in Palu.
- March - October 2012  
Drafting policy documents and various guidelines by REDD+ Working Group, including REDD+ Strategy for Central Sulawesi Province, REDD+ Plan for Central Sulawesi Province, and RAD-GRK for Central Sulawesi Province. REL and MRV are also under construction.

## V. Dynamic Progress of REDD+ Related Issues In Indonesia

In the REDD+ global mapping, Indonesia is obviously considered an important country, due to the high deforestation rate in Indonesia, making Indonesia as one of the world's largest emitters of green house gasses (GHGs). Funding, either from multi-lateral and bilateral agencies, as well as from various international NGOs has been pouring to Indonesia, for formulating policies, developing methods on the ground, developing Demonstration Activities, and many other activities related to REDD+.

Indonesia has been quoted in many reports as a country having numerous REDD+ related activities, even before REDD+ was still an initial discussion stage in the UNFCCC. Part of the reason is that many projects have been commencing in Indonesia by various NGOs and Government, although the projects were not specifically addressing REDD+ or climate change. Later on, many projects were adjusted in such a way to be in line with topics on climate change and REDD+.

### **National Organization Related to REDD+**

As reflected in the previous Chapter on the history of REDD+ in Indonesia, there has been several institutions deals with REDD+ and climate change in general. Summary of the role and responsibility of Governmental organization in climate change and REDD+ issues is presented in Table 1.

Policies mainly is set by DNPI (Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim; National Climate Change Council), headed by the President himself. Issues of REDD+ is managed and coordinated by REDD+ Task Force, part of the Presidential Unit of UKP<sup>4</sup>. REDD+ Task Force is also responsible for the project funded by Norway ('LoI Norway').

National Strategy on climate change – especially plans to reduce green house gasses from various sectors - has been developed under the coordination of BAPPENAS (c.q. Directorate of Forestry and Water Resources). This National Strategy will be used for the provincial Government to formulate strategy and action plan for the provincial Government.

As for REDD+ issues, the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) acts the leading agencies. Within the MoF there three divisions responsible for REDD+ namely Special Adviser to Minister in Environment and Climate Change (also served as the Chair of Climate Change Working Group – MoF), Center for Policy Study (*Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Perubahan Iklim dan Kebijakan* or '*Puspajak*') - FORDA, and Center for Standardization and Environmental (*Pusat Standardisasi dan Lingkungan* or '*Pustanling*').

Ministry of Environment (MoE) also has an important role in climate change issues, especially those related to environment. MoE also responsible for producing documents of National Communication to the UNFCCC, as this Ministry is the Indonesian focal point for UNFCCC.

As for financial institution, Indonesia already formed ICCTF, the Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund, under the supervision of BAPPENAS. ICCTF is created to provide ways to collect and disburse funding for climate change projects and activities. However, currently in reality funding is still spreading among other institution and ministerial deals with climate change and REDD+.

Table 1. Summary of the roles of Government institution in the development of REDD in Indonesia.<sup>26 27 28</sup>

Institution	Role
DNPI (National Climate Change Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate national policy on climate change mitigation and adaptation</li> </ul>
BAPPENAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating all Government's initiatives on climate change, including REDD+</li> <li>• Produce national documents related to climate change, included Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap and draft of the REDD+ National Strategy</li> </ul>
Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focal point of UNFCCC for Indonesia</li> <li>• Coordinate efforts to reduce emissions from non-forestry sector</li> </ul>
Ministry of Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead agency for developing REDD+ mechanism</li> <li>• Developing the methodologies, mechanisms and procedure for REDD on forest lands, integrating other activities related to REDD e.g. illegal logging, forest fire, forest restoration</li> <li>• Set the national reference of emissions from the forestry sector.</li> </ul>
REDD+ Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide guidance for the formulating, planning, implementation, and control of REDD+ activities in Indonesia</li> <li>• Responsible for the execution of policy and activities under Lol Indonesia-Norway</li> </ul>

## On-Going REDD+ Initiatives and Projects

Indonesia has been participating in a number of global REDD+ initiatives. Indonesia is a partner in the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. The R-PLAN's (Readiness Plan) estimate for the cost of investment and capacity building requirements is USD 4.5 million<sup>29</sup>. Indonesia is also one of the eight pilot countries in the World Bank's FIP (Forest Investment Program),

which could provide a budget of up to USD 70-80 million for REDD+. FIP proposal from Indonesia still need to be adjusted with current national plan to reduce green house gases. Currently the FIP of Indonesia will be re-submitted for review in the next Steering Committee meeting in October 2012. UN-REDD Programme is also a global initiative that has been participated by Indonesia.

As for the field projects, the implementer of various projects and activities related to REDD+ in Indonesia varies highly, ranging from national Government (through multi-lateral or bilateral agreements), local Governments, NGOs, private sectors, international donor agencies, and combination of all of those institutions. As for collabora-

<sup>26</sup> Interview with various resource persons.

<sup>27</sup> Anderson, P & T. Kuswardono. 2008. Report to the Rainforest Foundation Norway on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Indonesia. Downloaded on 22 May 2012 from [www.unredd.net/index.php?...com...](http://www.unredd.net/index.php?...com...)

<sup>28</sup> Kementerian Kehutanan. 2010. Bagaimana mekanisme distribusi peran dan manfaat REDD+ yang efisien dan berkeadilan? Policy Brief Volume 4 No. 6 Tahun 2010. Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Perubahan Iklim dan Kebijakan, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kehutanan.

<sup>29</sup> REDD Readiness Progress Fact Sheet. Country: Indonesia. June, 2011.

<sup>30</sup> AusAID. Undated. International Forest Carbon Initiative Concept Development Grants. <http://www.ausaid.gov.au/aidissues/environment/Pages/forest-carbon.aspx>.



tive projects by various international donors and Government of Indonesia, currently there are 7 on-going big projects (more than USD 1 million) commencing in Indonesia, namely LoI Norway, IAFCP (Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership funded by Government of Australia), IFACS (funded by USAID)<sup>30</sup>, FORCLIME (FC and TC Modules; funded by Government of Germany), MFP (funded by United Kingdom), JICA (several projects; funded by Government of Japan) and UN-REDD. In addition, there are also smaller projects (less than 1 million) implemented by Government of Indonesia, funded by ITTO<sup>31</sup>.

LoI Norway (“Cooperation on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation”), which is implemented by Satgas REDD+, currently has been operated in Central Kalimantan Province as the pilot province core area, and later on will be extended to the 8 “first ring pilot province” (i.e. Aceh, Jambi, Riau, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, West Papua, and Papua). The first funding installment was USD 30 million (out of USD 1 billion pledge) and has been used for various project initiation, including setting up an institution (Satgas REDD+ under the Presidential Special Unit of UKP4) and necessary policies, including moratorium of peatland conversion. If the project has a good performance, the LoI will be running for a long-term period.<sup>32</sup>

IAFCP is a collaboration project of Indonesian and Australian Governments, planned for 4 years (2009-2012). The 100 million projects basically has 3 major components, namely KFCP (**Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership**); developing a Demonstration Activities in ex-mega rice

site in Central Kalimantan Province)<sup>33</sup>, SFCP (**Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership**; Demonstration Activities in Jambi), and INCAS (Indonesian National Carbon Accounting System). IAFCP executed is in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry.

USAID provided USD 40 million for its program called USAID IFACS (USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support) Project. The project is designed in collaboration with Regional Forestry Offices to improve forest governance spread in eight landscapes in Indonesia, including 2 landscapes in Sumatra (South Aceh, South-East Aceh), 2 in Kalimantan (Ketapang, Katingan), and 4 in Papua (Mamberamo, Mimika, Sarmi, and Asmat).

FORCLIME (Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) has two major components/modules, namely the Financial Cooperation (FC) Modules and Technical Cooperation (TC) Modules. FORCLIME’s FC Modules developed projects in West and East Kalimantan. The 7-year projects received funding from KfW (Germany) amounting EUR 20 million for FC Modules. As for the TC Modules, it received funding EUR 6 million for 3 years (2009-2012). FORCLIME’s TC Modules has been working in many areas in Kalimantan, as well as in the Headquarter Office of Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta.

Government of United Kingdom has been provided funding GBP 5 million for MFP (Multistakeholders Forestry Programme)<sup>34</sup>. The programme run in 2007-2010 and was related to TLAS (Timber Legality Assurance System), timber trade and carbon management.

Government of Japan through JICA has been developed several projects in cooperation with Government of Indonesia. The on-going projects directly related to REDD+ is fire and carbon management in peat forest

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<sup>31</sup> ITTO. 2011. REDDES approved projects (as of 31 October 2011). [http://www.itto.int/files/user/thematic/TP\\_2011\\_1stCycle\\_REDDDES\\_17Nov.pdf](http://www.itto.int/files/user/thematic/TP_2011_1stCycle_REDDDES_17Nov.pdf).

<sup>32</sup> Caldecott, J., M. Indrawan, P. Rinne, M. Halonen. 2011. Indonesia-Norway REDD+ Partnership: First evaluation of deliverables. Final Report, 3 May 2011. Gaia Consulting Ltd in association with Creatura Ltd.

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<sup>33</sup> Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (KFCP) Design Document. 2009. Australia – Indonesia Partnership. Jakarta.

<sup>34</sup> MFP. 2010. Multistakeholder Forestry Programme: Annual Report 2009 – 2010. MFP. Jakarta.

of Kalimantan (JPY 400 million). In addition to the existing project, Government of Indonesia and Japan has been preparing a new project entitled 'Indonesia - Japan Project for Development of REDD+ Implementation Mechanism (IJ-REDD+)', which will be carried out in West Kalimantan Province. Government of Korea, through KOICA, has been funded a project in Lombok - West Nusa Tenggara.<sup>35</sup>

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is a collaborative project of Government of Indonesia (c.q. the Ministry of Forestry) and implemented by 3 United Nations agencies (UNDP, UNEP, and FAO). This multi-lateral funding agencies works on various levels (national, sub-national, site) and has been selected Central Sulawesi Province as the pilot location. The project worth USD 5.6 millions, runs for 18 months (March 2010 to June 2012) and now has been extended until December 2012. Further explanation on UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is provided in the next Chapter (Chapter VI).

International big NGOs also have been developing REDD+ related projects. WWF Indonesia currently has 4 locations for Demonstration Activities or other REDD+ related projects in Tesso Nilo, Sebangau, Kutai Barat, and Jayapura)<sup>36</sup>. FFI also has been very active and has been testing several REDD+ models in some areas in Indonesia, including in oil palm plantation and in community forests. TNC has been deeply focusing in developing Demonstration Activities in a district level, namely in Berau District, in collaboration with local Government of Berau<sup>37</sup>. CI Indonesia Programme is very active in Papua and

has been managing some projects in Mamberamo. As for WCS, to follow up their activities in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (southern part of Sumatra), they develop a REDD+ project in Bukit Balai Rejang in Bengkulu<sup>38</sup>.

Burung Indonesia, a national NGO and a member of BirdLife International coalition has been working to restore an ex production forest in Jambi. Burung Indonesia, in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry also has been developing a new scheme of Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC), which secure the license (given to PT REKI, Rehabilitasi Ekosistem Indonesia, a company established by Burung Indonesia) to manage a vast area (ex PT Inhutani V in South Sumatra and ex concession area of PT Asialog in Jambi, totaling 101,355 ha) up to 100 years.<sup>39</sup>

Other NGOs have been developed REDD+ activities in ERC scheme and has been granted the license are PT RHOI (PT Restorasi Habitat Orang Utan Indonesia, a company owned by Borneo Orang Utan Survival)<sup>40</sup> in Central Kalimantan (80,000 ha) and PT Ekosistem **Khatulistiwa** Lestari (operating in West Kalimantan). Other companies (about 40) is still submitting proposals for ERC and waiting for license granted from the Ministry of Forestry.

Private sectors also have been actively participating in the REDD+ related activities, teaming up with their partners, for example PT Rimba Makmur Utama, Rimba Raya Conservation<sup>41</sup>, Global EcoRescue, and

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<sup>35</sup> K.J. Han, L.K. Tae, C. A. Siregar. 2011. KOICA (KIPCCF) Project in Lombok: Korea-Indonesia Joint Project for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in Forestry. PowerPoint Presentation.

<sup>36</sup> WWF Indonesia. 2011. REDD+ Project Development. Presented at the workshop on Survey on Current Status of REDD+ in Indonesia, Kemenhut PKLN, 11 October 2011. PowerPoint Presentation.

<sup>37</sup> TNC. 2011. Program Karbon Hutan Berau: Respon Daerah dalam Upaya Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim. Disampaikan pada Simposium Nasional Penelitian Mitigasi, Adaptasi dan Pendanaan Perubahan Iklim. 18 Oktober 2011, Samarinda. PowerPoint Presentation.

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<sup>38</sup> Interview with Dr. Noviar Andayani, WCS Country Director.

<sup>39</sup> Interview with Aus Budi Utomo, Executive Director Burung Indonesia; and Yusuf Cahyadin, Executive Head, Harapan Rain Forest.

<sup>40</sup> RHOI. Undated. Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC) in Kalimantan, Indonesia, for orangutan release: A sustainable and responsible solution. PowerPoint Presentation.

<sup>41</sup> PT Rimba Raya Conservation & Infinite Earth. Undated. Avoided (Planned) Deforestation in Central Kalimantan (Borneo) Indonesia: The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve REDD Project. Project Design Document (PDD). [http://www.climate-standards.org/projects/files/rimba\\_raya/CCBA\\_PDD\\_Submission\\_for\\_Public\\_Comments\\_2010\\_06\\_05.pdf](http://www.climate-standards.org/projects/files/rimba_raya/CCBA_PDD_Submission_for_Public_Comments_2010_06_05.pdf).

Maquairie. Furthermore, big oil palm and industrial timber plantation companies have been initiating REDD+ related projects in their sites, for example Sinarmas Forestry and APRIL. Several Japanese companies (e.g., Marubeni<sup>42</sup>, Sumitomo<sup>43, 44</sup>, Mitsubishi<sup>45</sup>) also have been participated in various activities associated with REDD.

## Demonstration Activities and REDD+ Related Activities in Indonesia

As mentioned in the previous Chapter, on 6 January 2010 the GoI launched 4 DAs, namely KFCP (Central Kalimantan), FORCLIME (FC Module, East Kalimantan), Meru Betiri Project, and Berau Forest Carbon Program. Since then, several researchers have been trying to trace the number of Demonstration Activities in Indonesia and so far the results vary from 25<sup>46</sup>, 33 up to 44.

Interviews with many players of Demonstration Activities revealed that there have been many confusions on the actual meaning of the Demonstration Activities, although the definition of DA was available in MoF's Regulation No. P.30/Menhut-II/2009

on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. The confusion has risen because:

- some projects were initiated before REDD and REDD+ schemes accepted by UNFCCC in Bali; these so called 'first generation' of REDD+ projects aimed at conservation in general and not explicitly set objective for REDD+;
- the main target of project was conserving a certain flagship species and/or to restore a crucial habitat for endangered species;
- projects executed only some portion of the activities listed for a REDD+;
- projects were not officially register by the GoI (MoF).

Before the booming of REDD+, projects actually do not targeted on carbon building. PT RHOI's target, for example, is providing habitat for the release of Orang Utan in Central Kalimantan. ZSL's project in Berbak National Park (Jambi, Sumatra) is more concerned on the conservation of Sumatran Tiger, while Burung Indonesia focusing their work to restore ecosystem which used to be a production forest in Jambi. Berau Carbon Project in Berau by TNC is not intended for carbon trading as well. Instead, the program focused more on good governance and SFM.

The update of the REDD+ related activities (both on-going and recently terminated, that is not older than 2008) is presented in Table 2. Information on proponents, project objectives and duration is available in Annex 2. For more detailed information, please refer to Volume 3 of this report ('Highlight of REDD+ Related Activities in Indonesia').

Up to June 2012 there are 77 REDD+ related projects that has been going on in Indonesia. Programs and activities that do not related to field activities are excluded. The list was collected through web searching and interviews with many resource persons. Of the 76 projects, 68 are directly link to a particular bioregion (island), while the rest are either executed in national level, several bioregions, or nested (combination of the two).

<sup>42</sup> Marubeni Corporation. Undated. REDD+ Feasibility Study in Indonesia. PowerPoint Presentation. [http://www.google.co.id/#hl=id&scclient=psy-ab&q=marubeni+REDD%2B+Feasibility+Study+in+Indonesia%E2%80%A9&oq=marubeni+REDD%2B+Feasibility+Study+in+Indonesia%E2%80%A9&gs\\_l=hp.3...1351.3441.0.5366.10.7.0.3.3.0.394.999.1j4j0j1.6.o...o.o...ic.vrGhYeV6ssA&pbx=i&bav=on.2,or.r\\_gc.r\\_pw.r\\_qf.,cf.osb&fp=90d082e7a0af99ac&biw=1093&bih=521](http://www.google.co.id/#hl=id&scclient=psy-ab&q=marubeni+REDD%2B+Feasibility+Study+in+Indonesia%E2%80%A9&oq=marubeni+REDD%2B+Feasibility+Study+in+Indonesia%E2%80%A9&gs_l=hp.3...1351.3441.0.5366.10.7.0.3.3.0.394.999.1j4j0j1.6.o...o.o...ic.vrGhYeV6ssA&pbx=i&bav=on.2,or.r_gc.r_pw.r_qf.,cf.osb&fp=90d082e7a0af99ac&biw=1093&bih=521).

<sup>43</sup> Sumitomo Forestry. 2008. Sumitomo Forestry to commence restoration project in the Bromo-Tengger National Park: Transforming denuded land into lush, green fores tland. <http://sfc.jp/english/pdf/20081203.pdf>.

<sup>44</sup> Sumitomo Forestry. 2008. Feasibility Study on Wood Biomass Power Generation CDM Project in East Java, Indonesia. Summary Final Report. CDM/JI Feasibility Study. [http://gec.jp/gec/en/Activities/cdmfs/2008/200813SFC\\_eIndonesia\\_rep.pdf](http://gec.jp/gec/en/Activities/cdmfs/2008/200813SFC_eIndonesia_rep.pdf).

<sup>45</sup> Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting. 2011. New Mechanism Feasibility Study for REDD+ in Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. [http://gec.jp/gec/en/Activities/fs\\_newmex/2011/2011newmex20\\_eMURC\\_Indonesia\\_rep.pdf](http://gec.jp/gec/en/Activities/fs_newmex/2011/2011newmex20_eMURC_Indonesia_rep.pdf).

<sup>46</sup> Madeira, E.M. 2009. REDD in Design: Assessment of Planned First-Generation Activities in Indonesia. Resources for the Future. Washington, D.C.

Due to the fuzzy and vague definition of Demonstration Activities, the term 'REDD+ related projects' is used in this report, instead of 'Demonstration Activities' or 'DA'. It should be noted that (a) one specific location might be listed twice, if there is an on-going and/or recently terminated project or activities going on there; (b) in a case where a proponent or actor might have the same program in several sites, each site is counted as one activities or project; and (c) feasibility study related to REDD+ is also included.

The aim of establishing Demonstration Activities is to draw lessons learned from them, at the national level. REDD+ related projects might act as a Demonstration Activity, whereby field experience and lessons learned could be drawn from them. Unfortunately, many lessons learned are now still become knowledge of the players or proponents, scattered in all projects. Up to now there has been no plan to collect and aggregate all scattered information into a collective national knowledge, although meetings among proponents sometimes conducted to facilitate exchange of information.

Table 2. List of REDD+ related projects in Indonesia (on-going and recently completed projects).

REGION: SUMATRA	
1	Leuser Ecosystem REDD Project: Avoided Deforestation, Biodiversity Conservation and Development
2	Reducing Carbon Emissions from Deforestation in the Ulu Masen Ecosystem, Aceh, Indonesia
3	USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: South Aceh Landscape
4	USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: South-East Aceh Landscape
5	Batang Toru REDD Project
6	Kampar Ring: A Sustainable Development Model Based on Peatland Sustainable Management
7	Berbak Carbon Initiative Project: REDD Preparation in Berbak Ecosystem, Jambi
8	DANIDA Support to Harapan Rain Forest (DSHRF)
9	Harapan Rainforest: Pilot Restoration of a Degraded Forest in Sumatra
10	Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership
11	Community Carbon Pool in Jambi (Merangin)
12	REDD+ of Tesso Nilo Forest Complex
13	Giam Siak Kecil-Bukitbatu Biosphere Reserve: REDD+ Pilot Project in Bengkalis and Siak (Riau)
14	Rehabilitation of Degraded Peatland in Ogan Komering Ilir, South Sumatra
15	Merang REDD Pilot Project (MRPP)
16	Promoting The Partnership Efforts to Reduce Emission From Deforestation and Forest Degradation of Tropical Peatland in South Sumatra Through The Enhancement of Conservation and Restoration Activities (RED-SPD 009/09 Rev.2 (F))
17	Promoting Local Community Initiative on the Rehabilitation of Mangrove Ecosystem with Demonstration Activities in Bintan Island to Reduce further Deforestation and Forest Degradation (RED-PD 064/11 Rev.2 (F))
18	Ecosystem Restoration Project: Siberut



- 19 Leborg Carbon Conservation Program
- 20 Developing Model Institutional Arrangements for Local Government Proponents of Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Projects in Indonesia: A Case Study from Southern Sumatra (Bukit Balai Rejang Landscape Project)
- 21 Adaptive and Carbon Financed Forest Management in the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra

#### REGION: KALIMANTAN

- 22 Rehabilitation of the Sungai Putri Peat Swamp Forest, Ketapang, Kalimantan
- 23 Danau Siawan-Belida Ecological Restoration Concession: Conservation of the Upper Kapuas Lakes System
- 24 Community Carbon Pool in West Kalimantan (Kapuas Hulu and Ketapang)
- 25 Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) - Financial Cooperation Modules: Kapuas Hulu Project
- 26 Reducing Emission from Deforestation caused by the Oil Palm Sector in West Kalimantan
- 27 USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Ketapang Landscape
- 28 USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Katingan Landscape
- 29 Kalimantan Forest and Climate Partnership (KFCP)
- 30 Community Carbon Project for Lamandau Wildlife Reserve
- 31 Investment in Carbon Stocks in the Eastern Buffer Zone of Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve, Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia: a REDD+ Feasibility Study
- 32 Katingan Peat Restoration and Conservation Project
- 33 Mawas Peatlands Conservation Area Project
- 34 Sebangau Restoration Project
- 35 The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve REDD Project: Avoided (Planned) Deforestation in Central Kalimantan (Borneo) Indonesia
- 36 Ecosystem Restoration Concession on Production Forest Concession to Release Orang Utan Using REDD+ Scheme
- 37 Wild Fire and Carbon Management in Peat-Forest in Indonesia
- 38 Central Kalimantan Peatland Project (CKPP)
- 39 New Mechanism Feasibility Study for REDD+ in Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia
- 40 Marubeni Proposed REDD+ Project, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia
- 41 REDD in HoB: Leboyan Corridor, Bukit Baka – Bukit Raya National Park
- 42 Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) - Financial Cooperation Modules: Malinau Project
- 43 Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) - Financial Cooperation Modules: Berau Project
- 44 Berau Forest Carbon Programme (BFCP)
- 45 REDD in HoB: Community Forest in Kutai Barat (East Kalimantan) Kutai Barat
- 46 REDD in HoB: Sumalindo Jaya Lestari II



47 Avoided Deforestation and Resource-Based Community Development

48 Transforming Kutai Barat Spatial Planning Toward Forest Low Carbon: Kalimantan Timur Province

49 Ecosystem Restoration Project: East Borneo

#### REGION: JAVA

50 Tropical Forest Conservation for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Carbon Stocks in Meru Betiri National Park, Indonesia (ITTO PD 519/08 REV.1 (F))

51 Reforestation of Bromo-Tengger-Semeru National Park

52 East Java Reforestation Project

53 Forest Landscape Rehabilitation and Restoration: Gunung Gede-Pangrango Halimun- Salak Corridor Program

#### REGION: NUSA TENGGARA

54 Korea-Indonesia Joint Project for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in Forestry (KIPCCF)

55 Towards Enabling Mitigation of Climate Change Through Promotion of Community-Based Economic Growth (TEBE Project)

#### REGION: SULAWESI

56 Gorontalo: Establishment and Management of Nantu National Park

57 Forest Land Use and Climate Change in North Sulawesi (FLUCC) in the Poigar Forest/ Sustainable Management of Poigar Forest: REDD in North Sulawesi

58 UN-REDD Programme - Indonesia

59 Mamuju Habitat

#### REGION: MALUKU

- (None)

#### REGION: PAPUA

60 Preparation of REDD+ Involving Community in Jayapura District: Papua Province

61 The Mamberamo Basin Carbon and Community Conservation Project

62 Papua Avoided Deforestation Initiatives

63 Papua REDD Project: Mamberamo and Mimika

64 USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Mamberamo Landscape

65 USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Mimika Landscape

66 USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Sarmi Landscape

67 USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Asmat Landscape

## REGION: MULTI-REGION, NATIONAL

- 68 Enhancing Forest Carbon Stock to Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Degradation through Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Initiatives in Indonesia (RED-PD 007/09 Rev. 2 (F))
- 69 Pre-Feasibility Study of REDD Project in Riau and Central Kalimantan
- 70 Cooperation on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation ('Lol Norway)
- 71 Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) - Technical Cooperation Modules
- 72 Forest Governance and Multistakeholders Forestry Programme (MFP)
- 73 Project on Capacity Building for Restoration of Ecosystems in Conservation Areas (RECA
- 74 The Project for the Support on Forest Resources Management through Leveraging Satellite Image Information
- 75 Improving Governance, Policy, and Institution Arrangement to Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)
- 76 Accountability and Local Level Initiative to Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Degradation in Indonesia (ALLREDDI)
- 77 Indonesia – Japan Project for Development of REDD+ Implementation Mechanism (IJ-REDD+)\*

\*in preparation stage, most likely will be conducted in West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan

### Geographic Location of REDD+ Related Projects

In term of geographic location, Kalimantan has the most REDD+ related projects (28 of 67 projects executed in a certain bioregion, or 42%), followed by Sumatra (21 projects, 31%), and Papua 8 projects, 12%). Judging from the sites of the project, it is obvious that many projects are located in peatlands of Kalimantan (mostly in Central and West Kalimantan), Sumatra (mostly along the eastern coast of Sumatra), and Papua (mostly in eastern and southern part of Papua). This is not surprising considering that peatlands have been identified as the biggest emitter compare to other land and ecosystem types in Indonesia.

Java, Sulawesi and Nusa Tenggara have a few project. There three regions were considered less strategic for developing REDD+ related projects, especially because these bioregions do not have any peatlands. One biogeographic region, namely Maluku, does not have any REDD+ related project on it so far.

This is probably because the Maluku region consists of small islands, in fact it is too small for a REDD+ related project in Indonesia. Besides, a REDD+ related project in Maluku will be difficult for scaling up, either in the same region, or in other locations in Indonesia.

### Carbon Estimation

Indonesia has been struggling to develop the carbon accounting system in a national level. The INCAS (Indonesian Carbon Accounting System) project - part of IAFCP - has been up and running but unfortunately until now it is still facing many obstacles and has been experiencing some delay.

Basic data of the carbon estimation in national level was obtained from NFI (National Forest Inventory) of the already existed permanent and temporary plot samples spread all over Indonesia, combine with the latest data derived from remote sensing. Optical (Landsat) imageries have been used and in the future could be combined with images

generated by radar to eliminate cloud covered. The rough carbon stock for each biogeographic region is available (above ground biomass only), although it still needs some refining to produce more robust and accurate estimation and encompass all five carbon pools.

IPCC categorized forest cover into 6 classes, namely forestland, cropland, grassland, wetland, settlement, and other land. Ministry of Forestry (MoF) of Indonesia has a different system and grouped the land cover into 23 land cover classes (including cloud covered). In order to match with the IPCC classes, MoF need to do some re-classing.

The carbon accounting in national level is very crucial and the data is needed to set the national reference level. Some projects have already developed ways to estimate carbon in various forest types and showed good results already. However, system for carbon accounting for national scale as the basis for further analysis is still under developed.

In a smaller scale, FORDA of the Ministry of Forestry has compiled various scientific research on carbon stock in various forest types and in soil. Natural forest has a carbon stock up to 264.7 ton C/ha, plantation contains up to 177.2 ton C/ha, while soil can have a carbon stock up to 174.4 ton C/ha.<sup>47</sup>

## MRV

There is a need to establish integrated national baseline as a basis to derive emission target reduction and this is required integrated processes to establish national BAU (Business-As-Usual) Baseline or aggregated BAU baseline through top-down and bottom-up processes. In the short-run, Indonesia prioritized on the major emission contributors, namely forestry, land use change and peatland.

As for the MRV development, Indonesia REDD+ has been designed to be implemented at sub-national level with sub-national monitoring and reporting system as part of national MRV system. Further, MRV institutions in the near future are required to assured credible emission reductions. This institution should be based in national and sub national level which undertake reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation, forest conservation, forest conservation, sustainable management of forest, and enhancement of carbon stocks (REDD+) mechanism. At the national level, these institutions should be able to undertake several task, including accounting GHG at national level, reporting GHG accounting at national level, and verifying emission reduction at both national and sub-national (provincial) level.

## RL and REL

Reference Emissions Level (REL) is the amount of gross emissions from a geographical area estimated within a reference time period, while Reference Level (RL) is the amount of net/gross emissions and removals from a geographical area estimated within a reference time period. REDD+ requires a reference to measure emission reduction and the reference has to be accurate and verifiable, considering that demand and price of green house gasses credits depends on the quality of MRV.

RL and REL in site level have been estimated in some projects. However, progress of RL and REL in national level mostly is at the technical aspect, including data collection, processing and analysis, especially remote sensing data, and capacity building at the national and sub-national levels.

## Capacity Building

Many big projects usually have components of capacity building and transfer of knowledge. There are so many sciences, knowledge, and awareness needed in developing REDD+ related projects. Generally the

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<sup>47</sup> FORDA. 2010. Cadangan Karbon pada Berbagai Tipe Hutan dan Jenis Tanaman di Indonesia. Ministry of Forestry. Jakarta.

capacity building themes is categorized in nine themes: (1) awareness raising and REDD+ knowledge dissemination, (2) REDD+ policies, (3) benefit sharing, (4) measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV)/Information Systems, (5) social safeguards, (6) environmental safeguards, (7) calculating the potential costs versus benefits of REDD+, (8) REDD+ fund management, and (9) developing the national REDD+ baseline.

Big projects usually have components of capacity building. Unfortunately, national data related to capacity building is very lacking. In addition, the increase of capacity and its related impact is difficult to measure for some themes.

RECOFTC (2012)<sup>48</sup> conducted study on capacity building activities in Indonesia and concluded that during the last three years, capacity building and training efforts have been progressing well in Indonesia, although key gaps still remains. Through capacity building, the little-known concept of REDD+ now has become widely recognized by many communities and Government officials.

## **FPIC Process**

Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) is a necessary process to ensure that the local community is willing to participate in the proposed REDD+ projects. FPIC is also important to minimize leakage that might happen if or when carbon transaction finally happens. In almost all projects, local communities would be part of it. The local people could be resides within or adjacent the project site, and therefore, it is very important for the project proponents to have an agreement through FPIC process.

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<sup>48</sup> RECOFTC. 2012. Indonesia: REDD+ Capacity Building Services Assessment. RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Programme (UN-REDD). Downloaded on 3 June 2012 from [http://www.threddesk.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdf/2012/indonesia\\_redd\\_capacity\\_building\\_services\\_assessment.pdf](http://www.threddesk.org/sites/default/files/resources/pdf/2012/indonesia_redd_capacity_building_services_assessment.pdf).

Several projects have already conducted the FPIC in their sites. Unfortunately, lessons learned from the FPIC processes have not been collected and remains a knowledge and experience of the project proponents. As there are so many local communities, each having its own characteristics, FPIC needs to be adjusted so it will suit the local community in and surrounding the project sites. A general guideline still needed for Indonesia.

## **Carbon Trading and Payment Distribution**

So far, carbon trading from REDD+ projects has not been successful. In other words, none of the projects has already trade their carbon. Many resource persons admitted that Indonesia is still far from the carbon market. Further, all effort related to REDD+ activities or projects need to be perceived as the improvement toward good governance and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). Project proponents should understand this way of thinking before they start new projects.

Another homework that still needs to be formulated is how the payment should be distributed among the players and stakeholders, if or when the carbon can be traded already. Until now there is no clear decision about this, as the Ministry of Finance also needs to be involved in the transaction, especially for the mandatory carbon market. The distribution of income from the sale of carbon credits among Government, community and project developer is in the drafting process.

## **General Atmosphere of REDD+ Activities in Indonesia: Current Situation**

Despite the fact that REDD+ activities in Indonesia has been progressing relatively fast, there has been an indication that REDD+ activities in Indonesia has reached an exhaustive point. Even before REDD and REDD+ were discussed during the CoP in Bali and in Poznan, early start of many DA related projects had been initiated, with the hope that earlier project would gain benefit.

Five years has passed and projects has been initiated and implemented, funded by various donors. Unfortunately, until now the indication of carbon trading is still vague. None of the 77 identified Demonstration Activities and other REDD+ related projects has received funding from carbon trading. Some Demonstration Activities have been facing some financial difficulties, as the project is out of funding and there has is no additional income generation from the carbon trading, as expected before.

Most - or maybe all - DAs currently have been switching paradigm of the REDD+ related projects. The current paradigm that usually adopted by the developer is: Demonstration Activities and REDD+ related project is a mechanism for sustainable forest management (SFM), and not aimed at the carbon trading; if some funding would be allocated, it would be considered as a nice bonus.

A few new projects, however, have been initiated lately, for example the IJ-REDD (Indonesia-Japan) REDD, funded by JICA. Like it or not, it seems that the available funding from international community is always related to climate change.

Some resource persons blame the lack of finance institution and mechanism for managing the incoming funding, if any. Benefit Distribution System (BDS) in national level, for instance, has not been formulated. Some project sites have been exercising different scenario for benefit sharing, not currently none is operational. Some also blame the low price of carbon from Indonesia compare to carbon from other countries. Right now, the general atmosphere in Demonstration Activities and REDD+ related activities is 'loss of energy' and 'wait-and-see'. The 1 billion funds from Norway seemed cannot lift the spirit of the developer of Demonstration Activities yet.



## VI. The Role of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia

The progress and development of REDD+ in Indonesia - including in policy, institutional building, regulation, site projects, knowledge and skills gains through capacity building - has been rapid and quite difficult to follow. UN-REDD Indonesia Programme is not the first program developed in Indonesia. It is also not considered as a big program (in terms of available funding), compared to other major REDD+ related programs. However, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia seemed to play an important role within the overall REDD+ movement in Indonesia.

Mainly for the systematic arrangement of this report, the role of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is divided into 2 groupings. The first group is related to the target activities that have been carried out by UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, while the second group is other factors that also contributed to the role of the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia.

### A. Target Activities of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia

Within the objective and 3 outcomes of the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia basically accomplished 7 target activities, namely (i) policy, (ii) institutions, (iii) Reference Emission Level (REL), (iv) monitoring and MRV, (v) safeguards, (vi) Benefit Distribution System (BDS), and (vii) capacity building and communication. Assessment of each target activity is elaborated below. In each of the target activities, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia plays some significant roles.

#### 1. Policy<sup>49</sup>

In addition, by participating in facilitation of various meetings for policy formulation and co-publication, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia gained an advantage of popularity. Currently a lot of people are familiar with the logo of UN-REDD, which was written on many policy documents and backdrop of various meetings/workshops. So far UN-REDD has made a good collaboration with many Government institutions, including Satgas REDD+ (under UKP4), BAPPENAS, Ministry of Forestry, and Ministry of Environment.

In the provincial level of Central Sulawesi, UN-REDD Indonesia surely has a big role in setting up policies and its related regulations, both in the Province and in selected Districts. Full support from the provincial and local Government was a real asset to set the policies. Some outstanding achievements were the productions of these documents: (i) REDD+ Strategy for Central Sulawesi Province, (ii) REDD+ Plan for Central Sulawesi Province, (iii) RAD-GRK for Central Sulawesi Province. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia merely assisted and facilitated the process of producing those documents. The documents were produced by the stakeholders in Central Sulawesi, mainly the REDD+ Working Group.

The REDD+ Strategy for Sulawesi Province is a derivative plan of REDD+ National

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<sup>49</sup> UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. Undated. Multi Stakeholder Approach for Developing Indonesia's First REDD+: Lessons Learned from Consultation Process. Booklet. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia - Directorate General of Forestry Planning Ministry of Forestry. Jakarta.

Strategy. As mandated by the Central Government, each province in Indonesia has to formulate a document of provincial REDD+ strategy, based on guidelines in the National Strategy. The Governor of Central Sulawesi currently (in early October 2012) has been preparing a draft of Governor Decree, to officiate and legalize the document of REDD+ Strategy for Sulawesi Province.

The REDD+ Action Plan for Central Sulawesi Province is a document contains plans and activities need to be done in the province. Central Sulawesi Province has successfully formulated Action Plan for the mandatory reduced emission ('26% scenario'), and also another document for beyond the mandatory target.

The RAD-GRK (Rencana Aksi Daerah-Penurunan Gas Rumah Kaca; Provincial Action Plan for Reducing Emission of Green-

house Gasses) for Central Sulawesi Province was produced in response to the RAN-GRK. As mentioned in the previous Chapter, Indonesia through Presidential Decree has been formulated the RAN-GRK (Rencana Aksi Nasional - Penurunan Gas Rumah Kaca; National Action Plan for Reducing Emission of Greenhouse Gasses). As implied by the title of the document, in this RAD-GRK, plan to reduce GHG emissions is not only derived from forestry and peatland sector, but also encompass other 4 sectors (agriculture, energy and transportation, industry, and waste management).

In order to avoid confusion, Figure 2 present a diagram explaining the position and the link between/among documents at the national and provincial level. At the national level, some necessary documents have not been produced yet, or still under developed. Those non-existence documents are written in grey.

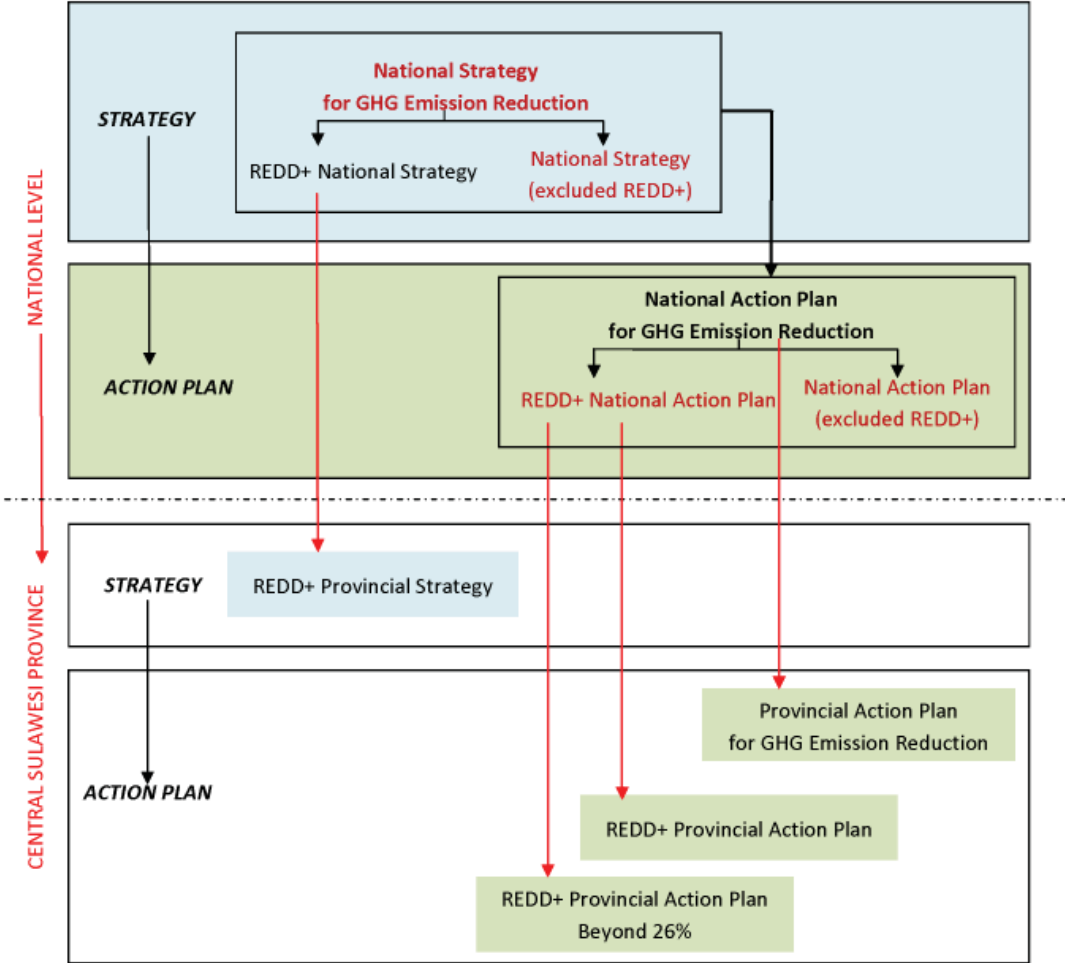


Figure 1. Position and the link between/among documents at the national and provincial level. Documents written in grey has not existed yet or under developed.

Another important document produced during the course of the project is a document contains statistics and data related to carbon content and carbon activities in all Central Sulawesi Province. Based on data published in this documents, various other estimation (carbon estimation, REL, etc.) were derived. Central Sulawesi also has formulated a policy on criteria to select pilot districts for REDD+. Another positive fact worthy to be mentioned here is that all documents were produced by local human resources, mainly REDD+ Working Group with a strong support from the local university.

All of the above policy documents have a strategic role in the development of REDD+ in Indonesia, specifically in the provincial (sub-national) level, as they can serve as models or reference to other province in Indonesia. As those documents were newly produced, proper dissemination is surely needed in the future.

## **2. Institutions**

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has been supporting the early development of REDD+ Task Force. Many activities related to strengthening institutions, carried out by Ministry of Forestry, DNPI, and BAPPENAS, was co-hosted by UN-REDD Programme Indonesia as these kinds of activities are part of the Outcome 1 of the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia (i.e. strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level). Although it is rather difficult to claim that strengthening the institutions in the national level is the sole success of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, at least the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia had a strategic role as a catalyst in the establishment of the REDD+ institution in the national level.

As for the sub-national level, the establishment of REDD+ Working Group in Central Sulawesi Province has been praised by many people, as the process to establish the Working Group involving almost all related stakeholders, by using a full participatory approach. Member of the REDD+ is quite big, totaling 77 persons. Surely it needs a strong

leadership in order to make everybody functioning.

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has been successfully convinced the important of a local institution to carry on the REDD+ activities in the province level. The institutional building is also equipped with appropriate capacity building to ensure that the REDD+ Task Force could be well operated in the future. As a comparison, Central Kalimantan Province has also created similar Task Force, although the initiation process differs than that of Central Sulawesi, as it more top-down process.

The sustainability of the REDD+ Task Force in Central Sulawesi, however, is still under challenged when the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia will be terminated at the end of 2012. Provincial Government of Central Sulawesi, in particular, needs to maintain the existence of REDD+ Task Force although there will be no more funding and facilitation from UN-REDD Programme. Another possible obstacle is if the main member of the REDD+ Task Force has to move to somewhere else. Transfer of information is needed to ensure continuity of institutional knowledge.

## **3. Reference Emission Level (REL)**

UN-REDD Indonesia Programme has set an outcome related to REL and MRV (Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MARV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture). It is not surprising that the Programme invested a lot of resources for activities related to REL and MRV.

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia facilitated Central Sulawesi Province to estimate the Reference Emission Level (REL). Methods to calculate REL at province level has been discovered and the REL was calculated as well. The Governor Decree on the REL will be issued soon. During the process of estimating REL, a step-by-step guideline to calculate REL for province level was also produced.

During the estimation of REL, researchers and experts from local university and local forestry office were actively involved. Lessons learned on approach and methods to estimate REL in a province scale with mineral soil type (non-peatland) provide an excellent reference for other province in Indonesia.

#### **4. Monitoring and MRV**

Monitoring and MRV basically involving a lot of activities, including forest measurements and inventory, land and satellite monitoring, and GHG inventory. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia facilitated Central Sulawesi to refine the plot design for NFI and improve the digital data related to NFI. During the implementation, lessons learned were drawn and the national monitoring and MRV framework has already shared to the national level, including to REDD+ Task Force. Data that has been collected could also be used to other purposes, in order to foster the development of the Central Sulawesi Province.

As the topic related to monitoring and MRV is in fact a new topic for most people, substantial efforts for capacity building have been given to activities related to MRV. Along the way, guidelines, training syllabi, and forums were produced and created.

#### **5. Safeguards**

Safeguards refer to the need to protect against social and/or environmental damage. Part of the activities within safeguards is FPIC (Free, Prior, Informed Consent). While the principles and criteria and associated tools and guidance are still under developed by UN-REDD Programme (international), UN-REDD Indonesia conducted an FPIC trial in Central Sulawesi.

FPIC is also part of a big portion in the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, both in provincial and national level. Considering that local community in Indonesia is exceedingly varies, various approach need to be tested in the field to make FPIC works.

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has been spending a substantial effort to develop

FPIC and to test it in two villages. Although one of the village (Talaga) refuse to have an FPIC trial, lessons learned of FPIC from other village (Lembah Mukti) was able to be drawn as a basis for policy maker. The final draft of the FPIC ('Guideline of FPIC implementation') has been submitted to Satgas REDD+ for consideration of adoption in the national level.

#### **6. Benefit Distribution System**

Indonesia still does not have a firm policy and guidelines regarding the Benefit Distribution System (BDS), and therefore, experience and lessons learned from the field are needed to discover options for BDS. Various policy documents related to BDS, including Roadmap of BDS Indonesia development, review of PES project, and review of existing fiscal transfer in Indonesia was produced and already submitted to REDD+ Task Force.

#### **7. Capacity Building and Communication**

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia invested heavily on capacity building, especially in the pilot province of Central Sulawesi. Various trainings, meetings, and discussions were conducted in a systematic manner to increase and improve capacity of persons involved in the REDD+ activities in the pilot province.

The approach of increasing capacity building could be strategic steps for a relatively short duration program such as UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, as it could create a big impact in the near future, especially when REDD+ would be fully implemented. It is imported to note that UN-REDD Programme Indonesia employed nearly all local (Indonesian) experts in implementing its project. This is also a proof that local experts – both in the PMU's headquarter in Jakarta and in Central Sulawesi Province - are capable to conduct scientific research and implementing activities related to REDD.

However, lessons learned from other



site having similar approach have proven that changing a mind set and implementing REDD+ on the ground may take a longer period. Furthermore, REDD+ is still progressing and evolving, demanding a continuous effort in order to keep up to the latest situation and development.

Resource persons who know rather well about the work of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia appreciate the efforts of this Programme to disseminate information through written material, CDs, and web. FPIC guideline published by UN-REDD Programme Indonesia and DKN is of particular interest because many project developers might use it as an important reference.

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia also produced many booklets and materials (comic book, flipchart, calendars) for the local use (Central Sulawesi Province). Unfortunately, not many people aware that the materials do existed. Special effort to disseminate the written materials is needed, so other projects can gain benefit from them.

UN-REDD, in collaboration with Ministry of Forestry (Pustanling) has been hosted a workshop to draw lessons learned derived from Demonstration Activities or REDD+ related projects. Although not all project developers were present to exchange various information, the lessons learned and shared information is a good start for knowledge and experience of REDD+ in the national level.

## **B. Other Contributing Factors**

### **1. The Popularity of UN-REDD Programme and its Activity**

When the resource persons were asked whether they know or ever heard about UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, all of them said that they do. In other words, the people in general are quite familiar with the UN-REDD. The resource persons knew the UN-REDD either because they have been involved in the UN-REDD Programme - one way or another, attended the Inception Meeting (in Gran Melia Hotel in Jakarta, 30-31 March 2010), at-

tend meeting and listen to the presentation of UN-REDD, read from various web, read from newspaper, received some documentation from UN-REDD, and from discussion amongst friends.

The resource persons also understand about the UN organization involved in the Programme, the approximate time and duration of the Programme, as well as the rough available funding. Among the three UN bodies involved in the Programme, UNDP seemed to be more popular than FAO and UNEP. This is probably because UNDP has been the spearhead for the policy and capacity building, which requires an intensive networking and collaboration with Government and other institutions. FAO is mainly working on the technical issues of Monitoring, MRV (Measurement, for Reporting and for Verification) and REL (Reference Emissions Levels) in the field, while UNEP is responsible for the communication and multiple benefit.

Some resource persons even did not know that FAO and UNEP are also part of UN-REDD Programme. All resource persons are aware that the Directorate of Forest Resource Inventory and Mapping hosts the National Program, with its Director as the National Program Director of the UN REDD Programme, and there has been a PMU within the MoF office.

However, most of the resource persons actually do not know about what exactly UN-REDD has been doing, especially because the UN-REDD Programme has been working in different levels, including broad-based consultation and consensus building at the national level, development of MRV and REL, and the local governance preparedness. To some resource persons' opinion, by conducting activities at multi-level, the Programme seems losing a focus.

### **2. Selection Criteria of the Pilot Province**

A project or program related to REDD+ may select a certain size of geographic region



as a Demonstration Activities or Pilot Site based on the aim of the project/program. So far in Indonesia there are two projects that selected a province as a unit for pilot activities, namely UN-REDD in Central Sulawesi and LoI Norway in Central Kalimantan.

All resource persons are aware that UN-REDD Programme has selected Central Sulawesi as the pilot site. The decision of selecting Central Sulawesi as the pilot province, however, raised a big question to almost all resource persons outside MoF.

As already discussed in the previous Chapter, the Government of Indonesia has already selected 9 pilot - called 'Core Province (Central Kalimantan) and 8 Ring-1 Provinces' (Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, Jambi, South Sumatra, Riau, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Papua, and West Papua Province) for REDD+ Demonstration Activities and/or REDD+ related project. However, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has chosen Central Sulawesi Province, which was not included in the 9 pilot provinces decided by the Government of Indonesia.

The selection of 9 pilot provinces by the Government of Indonesia was based on various criteria. Obviously, the criteria used by UN-REDD to select its pilot province are different than those used by the Government of Indonesia in choosing the national pilot province. Two main reasons behind the selection of Central Sulawesi as the Pilot Province for the UN-REDD Programme was because there has been no representative demonstration site for Sulawesi (among the 9 pilot provinces) and because Sulawesi has a very unique biodiversity.

A pilot province may qualify to obtain funding under the LoI Norway project. Therefore, Central Sulawesi as the pilot province for UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is not qualified for funding from LoI Norway. In order to give an opportunity for other provinces to benefit from LoI Norway, currently, Indonesia (Satgas REDD+) developed a 'Ring 2' pilot province. So far 2 provinces have already requested to be included in the 'Ring 2' pilot province, namely Central Su-

lawesi and West Sumatra Province. If Central Sulawesi would be qualified as the pilot province, there might be a possibility of LoI Norway or other funding sources to continue working in the Province.

### **3. Central Sulawesi as the Pilot Province of UN-REDD Programme**

As mentioned in some parts of this report, besides UN-REDD Programme Indonesia which selected the whole province of Central Sulawesi as a pilot province, LoI Norway also selected the Central Kalimantan as its pilot province. In Central Kalimantan currently there has been many projects implemented, including LoI Norway itself, KFCP (funded by Australian Government), Sebangau (WWF) and some other projects executed by NGOs and private companies (see Annex 2 for a complete list of projects in Central Kalimantan).

Sulawesi surely is not a favorite region/ island for REDD+ Demonstration Activities or REDD+ related projects. Interviews with many relevant resource persons revealed that compared to other regions (especially Kalimantan, Sumatra, and Papua) Sulawesi is relatively poor in forest resources and considerably has low deforestation rate.

Besides UN-REDD Programme in Central Sulawesi Province, there were only 3 projects undergone and has been going on in the whole island Sulawesi: one project in North Sulawesi (Nantu), which focus more on the conservation of big endangered and endemic mammals, another one in Gorontalo (Poigar Forest) which focusing on land use system and Sustainable Forest Management. The third one is a small project in Mamuju (West Sulawesi Province) which focused on plantation in a degraded landscape.

The selection of Central Sulawesi as the pilot province for UN-REDD Programme apparently has several competitive advantages:

- eliminating a chance of influenced from similar activities, as currently UN-REDD is the sole REDD related project in Central Sulawesi;

- there has been no previous major project related to REDD+ in this Province and thus assessing output and impact of this project would be more objective;
- Central Sulawesi has some conservation areas, including Lore Lindu National Park and Morowali Nature Reserve, providing a chance to exercise REDD+ implementation in conservation areas.

The UN-REDD Programme Indonesia of course faces some challenges, especially related to the size of the area and sustainability. The size of the area is considerably large (68,033 km<sup>2</sup>, forest cover is 43,949 km<sup>2</sup> or 64.6% of the total area), creating some difficulties in planning to manage the entire area based on REDD+ activities in such a relatively short time.

The large coverage also facing many challenges in related to MRV, as well as setting the RL and REL. Other program/project, such as Berau Forest Carbon Project by TNC, selects a much smaller area (a district) as the working unit for their pilot area or Demonstration Activities. There was also a project that select a smaller unit, for instance exercising an FMU as the management unit (e.g. Merang REDD project).

#### **4. Contribution of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia to GHG Reduction**

Indonesia has already set a target to reduce green house gas (GHG) emission. Calculation was already made to identify specific sectors and location targeted for GHG emission reduction. The UN-REDD Programme Indonesia actually did not setting a target for GHG emission, to be contributed in the national level. However, apparently interviews with resource persons revealed that UN-REDD Programme Indonesia was expected to make a significant contribution to the national GHG reduction through the establishment of Demonstration Activities (or REDD+ related project). Although Central Sulawesi serves as the pilot site, estimation

of the emission level and its reference for the whole province is still incomplete.

Policy and planning documents have already produced. It is now up to the Central Sulawesi Province to implement the plan in the future, in order to show that the Central Sulawesi also significantly contribute to the reduction of the GHG in the national level.

#### **5. Project Effectiveness**

Compare to other existing REDD+ related activities, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is considered a late comer, short duration, with a relatively small amount of budget. Many resource persons appreciate the achievement of the Programme, despite the fact that the funding is quite small compare to other major REDD+ projects in Indonesia. Therefore, this Programme is considered effective in relation to the achievement of outcome and activities. However, some feels that the outcome in general, as well as the selection of pilot province should have been followed the grand design set by the Government of Indonesia.

UN-REDD Indonesia is the first of its kind in terms of a project managed by those three different UN agencies - FAO, UNEP and UNDP - which have different rules and regulations. Despite achievements, UN-REDD Indonesia activities and projects under UNEP and FAO have been delayed due to different rules and regulations of the two UN agencies. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia project in Central Sulawesi should have been completed in May 2011. However, the project has to be extended to the end of 2012 due to the late start of the project resulting from technical differences among three UN agencies.

As for the staffing, there is some concern that UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is still under the shadow of foreigners (except PMU). Teamwork within the Programme, including among PMU, UNDP, UNEP, and FAO must be well maintained in order to produce a good results.

## 6. Budget System

Of the three available budget system in Indonesia, budgeting system of UN-REDD Indonesia is categorized as 'on top, off treasury', whereby the amount of funding is listed in the national budget system but is allowed to be managed by PMU. This approach has been proven relatively easy for budget disbursement and management. Another project managed by GoI which use the 'on budget, on-treasury' system has been experiencing some delays due to the rigid reporting system to the Government of Indonesia. Furthermore, internally, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia needs to manage the budget report, as each UN bodies (UNEP, UNDP, FAO) might have different style of budget reporting.

## 7. UN-REDD Programme Indonesia as a Showcase

UN-REDD is a global and multi-lateral programme. Like it or not, international communities will always compare and contrast results from other countries that executed the programme. Progress toward specific output for each country has been monitored and posted in the UN-REDD web. Evaluation also was done to compare and contrast results among countries having the same programme. There is no doubt that the success of the implementation, output and outcome of the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is a showcase to the international community.

So far the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has been showing good results. However, the programme still facing challenges, mostly related to the sustainability to the activities, and outcome of the program itself.

## VI. Conclusion

1. The duration of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is relatively short (about 2.5 years). However, during the implementation of the programme, UN-REDD Indonesia Programme has created a diverse role for the development of REDD+ development in Indonesia.
2. The role of UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has been identified as follows:
  - Catalizing: catalizing the production of various policies, both in national and sub-national level (i.e. Central Sulawesi Province), in cooperation with other institutions;
  - Creating: create a new institution of REDD+ in Central Sulawesi (i.e. Working Group); create an example on how to implement REDD+ in a province level;
  - Initiating: initiate various activities and program in the sub-national (provincial) level;
  - Strengthening: strengthening capacity building of local Government, local people, local NGOs, and local university; strengthen awareness and knowledge in the national level through production of various publications;
  - Provisioning: provision of data, information and database system related to REDD+ and other forestry data;
  - Formulating: formulate many methods, guidelines, and syllabi derived from the lessons learned of various activities.
3. Compare with many other similar programs or projects related to REDD+, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has a unique niche, which can be perceived as a competitive advantage, considering that:
  - UN-REDD Programme Indonesia selected a whole province where no REDD+ activities has never done before, and thus the impact of the programme can be easily accessed;
  - Local people showed an enthusiastic responses of the REDD+ and the creation of the Working Group and its products (policies, documents) is a proof that UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has been successful in convincing the people of Central Sulawesi on the future prospect of the REDD+ in Indonesia;
  - A huge support was also given by the local university (Tadulako University). Although the Working Group is solid, there are possibilities that the members of the Working Group might be transferred to other places. The local university might serve as the guardian of the data, knowledge and technology of the REDD+ in Central Sulawesi.
4. The wide and varied activities carried out by UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, however, have raised some questions and critique, as the Programme seems slightly out of focus. Implementing a program in various levels (national, province, site) requires a careful plan in order to create a smooth linkage among the different level and aiming toward a specific goal and objectives.

5. The REDD+ has a long future ahead. Discussion in international and national level has not finished yet, and the Central Sulawesi Province has to keep up with the latest development, even though the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia will not work in the Province anymore. The REDD+ Working Group of Central Sulawesi has to find a strategy to sustain the institution and the spirit in order to achieve a promising future derived from REDD+ activities.



# ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of interviewee/resource persons, listed alphabetically according to affiliated institutions.

No.	NAME	POSITION	MAIN TOPIC(S)
GOVERNMENT			
1	Agus Justianto	Centre for Forestry Training	UN-REDD activities in Central Sulawesi, UN-REDD performance in general
2	Bambang Supriyanto	Director, Tourism and Environment Service, Ministry of Forestry	REDD+ in general, DAs
3	Basah Hernowo	Director for Forestry and Water Resource Conservation, BAPPENAS	REDD+ in general, roles of MoF
4	Chairil Anwar Siregar	FORDA	KOICA Project in Lombok
5	Doddy Sukadri	Secretary, LULUCF Working Group, DNPI	Roles of various institutions related to climate change and REDD in Indonesia
6	Hadi Daryanto	Secretary General of the Ministry of Forestry; National Task Force of REDD+	REDD+ in Indonesia in general; finance mechanism
7	Hadi Pasaribu	Special Assistant to the Minister of Forestry	REDD+ in general, FIP
8	Hygiwati Rahayu	BAPPENAS	REDD+ in general, roles of MoF
9	Iman Santosa	FORDA	UN-REDD Project, research policy
10	Nur Masripatin	Head of Pustanling, Ministry of Forestry	REDD+ in Indonesia, especially related to MoF
11	Teguh Rahardjo	Center for International Cooperation, Ministry of Forestry	REDD Projects funded by multilateral agencies, FIP
12	Tonny Soehartono	Director for Forestry - Region II, Ministry of Forestry	Climate change scheme and REDD+
13	Udi Tyastoto	Pusdik Kehutanan (Centre for Forestry Training)	UN-REDD training in Central Kalimantan
14	Yani Septiani	Teal Leader, Project Coordinator ITTO PD 459/07 Rev.1 (F).	REDD+ in general
15	Yanto Santosa	Expert in Forestry and Peatland Window, Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund	ICCTF, REDD+ financial mechanism
16	Yetty Rusli	Senior Adviser to the Minister of Forestry on Environment and Climate Change	Development of REDD+ in Indonesia, especially related to Ministry of Forestry
17	Yuyu Rahayu	Director, Forest Resource Inventory and Monitoring, DG of Forestry Planning, MoF	UN-REDD Programme in general

SATGAS REDD+ (REDD+ TASK FORCE)			
18	Agus Sari	Financial Instruments	REDD+ in general, payment system, UN-REDD
19	Avi Mahaningtyas	Coordinator, GCF Indonesia	UN-REDD
20	Heru Prasetyo	Secretary of REDD+ Task Force, Deputy I UKP4	REDD+ in general, LoI Norway, UN-REDD
21	Iwan Wibisono	Staff of REDD+ Task Force	REDD+ in general
22	Mas Achmad Santosa	Kajian Hukum dan Penegakan Hukum	REDD+ in general
23	Mubariq Ahmad	REDD+National Strategy	UN-REDD
NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs)			
24	Abdon Nababan	AMAN	REDD+ in Central Sulawesi
25	Agus Budi Utomo	Burung Indonesia	DA (Harapan Rainforest), ERC
26	Barita O. Manullang	Policy Development Manager, Zoological Society of London (ZSL) – Indonesia	DA (Berbak)
27	Darmawan Liswanto	Country Director, Flora Fauna International	DA (Sungai Putri)
28	Herlina Hartanto	Community and Protected Area Senior Manager, The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	DA (Berau Carbon Project), UN-REDD in Central Kalimantan
29	Jamal Gawi	Chairperson of the Board of Directors, the Leuser International Foundation	REDD+ related projects in Aceh
30	Jamartin Sihite	RHOI	DA (RHOI)
31	Noviar Andayani	National Director, WCS	DA (Bukit Balai Rejang)
32	Wahjudi Wardoyo	Former Secretary General of Ministry of Forestry; Now Special Advisor for the Nature Conservancy (TNC)	IFCA, DA (Berau), REDD in Indonesia in general
33	Yusuf Cahyadin	Executive Head, Harapan Rainforest	DA (Harapan Rainforest), ERC
PRIVATE SECTOR			
34	Dharsono Hartono	President Director, PT Rimba Makmur Utama	DA (Rimba Makmur Utama)
35	Sukianto Lusli	Executive Director, PT Mitra Green Karbon	DA in general
INTERNATIONAL DONOR AND AGENCIES			
36	Eri Indrawan	Senior Forestry Specialist, The World Bank	World Bank support for REDD+ in Indonesia
37	Hiromi Yamauchi	FFORTRA – JICA	JICA-funded REDD+ projects
38	Hiroshi Kobayashi	JICA	

39	Nassat D. Idris	USAID	IFACS
40	Noor Hidayat	FFORTRA – JICA	New JICA-funded REDD+ projects: Japan-Indonesia REDD+ (JI-REDD+)
41	Silver Hutabarat	INCAS Coordinator- IAFCP	Development of INCAS, MRV in general
42	Steven Johnson	Communications Unit, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) - Yokohama	ITTO projects in Indonesia, related to REDD+
43	Shigeru Takahara	FFORTRA - JICA	New JICA-funded REDD+ projects: Japan-Indonesia REDD+ (JI-REDD+)
UNIVERSITIES			
44	Jatna Supriatna	Director, Centre for Climate Change Research, University of Indonesia	Development of REDD+ in Indonesia
45	Rizaldi Boer	Director, CCROM Bogor Agricultural University	Development of REDD+ in Indonesia
46	Lilik B. Prasetyo	Researcher, Bogor Agricultural University	Development of REDD+ in Indonesia
CENTRAL SULAWESI PILOT PROVINCE			
47	Nahardi	Head of REDD+ Task Force – Central Sulawesi; Head, Forestry Office, Central Sulawesi	Activities of UN-REDD in Central Sulawesi
48	Harijoko Siswo Prasetyo	Head, Lore Lindu National Park	UN-REDD activities in Central Sulawesi, especially in Lore Lindu National Park
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU) AND UN-REDD PROGRAMME INDONESIA			
49	Laksmi Banowati	National Programme Manager	UN-REDD activities
50	Machfudh	Chief Technical Advisor	UN-REDD activities
51	Abdul Wahid Situmorang	Team Leader on Multi-stakeholder Participation and Consensus at National Level	UN-REDD activities
52	Agus Hernadi	Team Leader for Capacity Building	UN-REDD activities
53	Hermawan Indrabudi	Team Leader for REDD Methodology	UN-REDD activities
54	Budhi Sayoko	Head of Environment Unit UNDP; UN focal point for UNREDD	UN-REDD activities
55	Anton Sri Probiyantono	Programme Manager, UNDP	UN-REDD activities

Annex 2. List of REDD+ related field projects in Indonesia.

NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PROPONENTS	MAIN STRATEGY	CURRENT STATUS
<b>REGION: SUMATRA (21 PROJECTS)</b>				
1	Leuser Ecosystem REDD Project: Avoided Deforestation, Biodiversity Conservation and Development	Global Eco-Rescue, Government of Aceh	Reduce deforestation and degradation, SFM	On-going
2	Reducing Carbon Emissions from Deforestation in the Ulu Masen Ecosystem, Aceh, Indonesia	Government of Aceh, FFI, Carbon Conservation Ltd PTY	Reduce deforestation and degradation, SFM	On-going
3	USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: South Aceh Landscape	USAID, local Government, MoF Regional Office	Governance, SFM	On-going (2010-2014)
4	USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: South-East Aceh Landscape	USAID, local Government, MoF Regional Office	Governance, SFM	On-going (2010-2014)
5	Batang Toru REDD Project	CI, OCSP, Australian mining concession, Yayasan Ecosystem Lestari	Reduce deforestation, SFM	On-going?
6	Kampar Ring: A Sustainable Development Model Based on Peatland Sustainable Management	APRIL (Asia Pacific Resources International Holding, Ltd)	Reduce deforestation, SFM (plantation forest)	On-going?
7	Berbak Carbon Initiative Project: A REDD Preparation in Berbak Ecosystem, Jambi	ZSL, MoF, Darwin Initiative	Reduce deforestation and degradation (peatland), habitat rehabilitation for Sumatran Tiger	On-going (2009-2012)
8	DANIDA Support to Harapan Rain Forest (DSHRF)	Burung Indonesia, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), BirdLife International, DANIDA	Ecosystem restoration	On-going, ecosystem restoration concession (2007-2107)



9	Harapan Rainforest: Pilot Restoration of a Degraded Forest in Sumatra	Burung Indonesia, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), BirdLife International, EU, KfW	Ecosystem restoration	Completed (2010)
10	Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership	Government of Indonesia, Government of Australia	SFM, Demonstration Activities	On-going (2011-2013)
11	Community Carbon Pool in Jambi (Merangin)	FFI, Darwin Initiative, ICAF	Rehabilitation in community forest	On-going (2010-2013)
12	REDD+ of Tesso Nilo Forest Complex	WWF, Tesso Nilo National Park	Reduce deforestation and degradation, habitat rehabilitation for Sumatran Elephants and Sumatran Tigers	On-going (2009-2013)
13	Giam Siak Kecil-Bukitbatu Biosphere Reserve REDD+ Pilot Project in Bengkalis and Siak (Riau)	Sinarmas Forestry, MoF, LIPI, Provincial Government	Reduce deforestation and degradation in biosphere reserve	On-going
14	REDD+ Pilot Project in Kampar Peninsula, Pelalawan, Riau	Sinarmas Forestry, MoF, LIPI, Provincial Government	Reduce deforestation and degradation in HTI (industrial plantation forest)	On-going
15	Merang REDD Pilot Project (MRPP)	GTZ, MoF, District Forestry Agency of the Musi Banyuasin, Provincial Forestry Agency of South Sumatera	SFM (peatland)	Completed (2009-2011)
16	Promoting The Partnership Efforts to Reduce Emission From Deforestation and Forest Degradation of Tropical Peatland in South Sumatra Through The Enhancement of Conservation and Restoration Activities (RED-SPD 009/09 Rev.2 (F))	ITTO, MoF, FORDA South Sumatra	Reduce deforestation and degradation, habitat rehabilitation (peatland)	On-going (2010-2012)

17	Promoting Local Community Initiative on the Rehabilitation of Mangrove Ecosystem with Demonstration Activities in Bintan Island to Reduce further Deforestation and Forest Degradation (RED-PD 064/11 Rev.2 (F))	ITTO, MoF	Reduce deforestation and degradation, habitat rehabilitation (mangrove)	On-going (2011-2013)
18	Ecosystem Restoration Project: Siberut	Global Green	Reduce deforestation and degradation, habitat rehabilitation	On-going?
19	Lebong Carbon Conservation Program	Artha Suaka Foundation, Government of Lebong District (Bengkulu), Carbon Conservation Pte. Ltd	Reduce deforestation and degradation, habitat rehabilitation	Completed (2006-2009)
20	Developing Model Institutional Arrangements for Local Government Proponents of Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Projects in Indonesia: A Case Study from Southern Sumatra (Bukit Balai Rejang Landscape Project)	Wildlife Conservation Society Indonesia Program, local NGO (not specified)	Governance, policy	On-going
21	Adaptive and Carbon Financed Forest Management in the Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra	German Government (BMU), UNESCO - Jakarta, LIPI	Development of a simple method to estimate carbon	Completed (2009-2011)
<b>REGION: KALIMANTAN (28 PROJECTS)</b>				
22	Rehabilitation of the Sungai Putri Peat Swamp Forest, Ketapang, Kalimantan	PT Wana Hijau Nusantara, FFI, Macquarie/BioCarbon	Ecosystem restoration	On-going
23	Danau Siawan-Belida Ecological Restoration Concession: Conservation of the Upper Kapuas Lakes System	PT Wana Hijau Nusantara, FFI, Macquarie	Ecosystem restoration	On-going
24	Community Carbon Pool in West Kalimantan (Kapuas Hulu and Ketapang)	FFI, Packard Foundation, AusAID, FCO-UK, USAID, EU	Rehabilitation in community forest	On-going (2010-2013)

25	Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) - Financial Cooperation Modules: Kapuas Hulu Project	KfW, GIZ, MoF, GFA, District and Provincial Government	Governance, SFM	On-going (2011-2018)
26	Reducing Emission from Deforestation caused by the Oil Palm Sector in West Kalimantan	FFI, PT Kayong Agro Lestari, PT Cipta Usaha Sejati	Reduced emission from oil palm plantation	On-going (2010-2012)
27	USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Ketapang Landscape	USAID, local Government, MoF Regional Office	Governance, SFM	On-going (2010-2014)
28	USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Katingan Landscape	USAID, local Government, MoF Regional Office	Governance, SFM	On-going (2010-2014)
29	Kalimantan Forest and Climate Partnership (KFCP)	Australian Government, CARE, BOS, Wetlands International	Reduce deforestation, restoration (canal blocking), SFM, capacity building	On-going (2008/2009 to 2011-2012)
30	Community Carbon Project for Lamandau Wildlife Reserve	RARE, YAYORIN, Clinton Foundation, Orang Utan Foundation	Rehabilitation in community forest	On-going
31	Investment in Carbon Stocks in the Eastern Buffer Zone of Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve, Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia: a REDD+ Feasibility Study	Clinton Foundation, ICRAF Southeast Asia, Yayasan Orangutan Indonesia (Yayorin), Orangutan Foundation (UK), RARE	Feasibility Study (estimation of carbon stock)	Completed (2010)
32	Katingan Peat Restoration and Conservation Project	PT Rimba Makmur Utama (RMU), Starling Resources	Reduce deforestation and degradation, SFM, demonstration activities	
33	Mawas Peatlands Conservation Area Project	Borneo Orangutan Survival (BOS) Foundation, Central Kalimantan Government, Winrock International, Shell Canada, Royal Dutch Government	Reduce deforestation and degradation, habitat rehabilitation for Bornean Orangutan	Completed (2006 – 2009)

34	Sebangau Restoration Project	WWF, MoF (Sebangau National Park)	Restoration (peat swamp forest)	On-going (2011-2013)
35	The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve REDD Project: Avoided (Planned) Deforestation in Central Kalimantan (Borneo) Indonesia	PT Rimba Raya Conservation, Infinite-EARTH, Ltd., Orangutan Foundation International	Reduce deforestation and degradation, SFM, demonstration activities	On-going (ecosystem restoration concession 2008-2038)
36	Ecosystem Restoration Concession on Production Forest Concession to Release Orang Utan Using REDD+ Scheme	PT RHOI (Restorasi Habitat Orangutan Indonesia)	Forest restoration for orang utan	On-going (long-term concession)
37	Wild Fire and Carbon Management in Peat-Forest in Indonesia	Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), University of Tokyo, Ehime University, BSN, University of Palangka Raya, LIPI, Menristek, LAPAN, FORDA, BPPT	Fire prevention, carbon management in peatland	On-going (2008-2013)
38	Central Kalimantan Peatland Project (CKPP)	CARE International-Indonesia, WWF-Indonesia, BOS-Mawas, University Palangka Raya, Wetlands International, Dutch Government	Habitat restoration (canal blocking)	Completed (2005-2008)
39	New Mechanism Feasibility Study for REDD+ in Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia	Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting Co., Ltd, Waseda University, Palangka Raya University, PT MU Research and Consulting Indonesia, Kokusai Kogyo	Feasibility Study (reduced degradation and deforestation)	Completed (2011)
40	Marubeni Proposed REDD+ Project, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia	Merubeni Corporation	Feasibility Study (to establish a bilateral offset credit mechanism)	Completed (2010-2011)
41	REDD in HoB: Leboyan Corridor, Bukit Baka – Bukit Raya National Park	WWF, BMU, MoF	Reduce deforestation and degradation surrounding a national park	On-going

42	Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) - Financial Cooperation Modules: Malinau Project	KfW, GIZ, MoF, GFA, District and Provincial Government	Governance, SFM	On-going (2011-2018)
43	Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) - Financial Cooperation Modules: Berau Project	KfW, GIZ, MoF, GFA, District and Provincial Government	Governance, SFM	On-going (2011-2018)
44	Berau Forest Carbon Programme (BFCP)	TNC, ICRAF, Sekala, Mulawarman University, Winrock Int'l, University of Queensland	Reduce deforestation and degradation, capacity building	On-going (2008-2016)
45	REDD in HoB: Community Forest in Kutai Barat (East Kalimantan) Kutai Barat	WWF, local Government	Reduce deforestation and degradation in community forest	On-going
46	REDD in HoB: Sumalindo Jaya Lestari II	WWF, PT Sumalindo Jaya Lestari II, MoF	Reduce deforestation and degradation in community forest	On-going
47	Avoided Deforestation and Resource-Based Community Development	Global Eco-Rescue, PT Inhutani II, Government of Malinau Regency	Reduce deforestation and degradation, SFM	On-going
48	Transforming Kutai Barat Spatial Planning Toward Forest Low Carbon: Kalimantan Timur Province	WWF, Bebsic, Bioma, MoF (Kutai Barat Regional Office)	Spatial planning, policy community engagement	On-going
49	Ecosystem Restoration Project: East Borneo	Global Green	Reduce deforestation and degradation, habitat rehabilitation	On-going
<b>REGION: JAVA (4 PROJECTS)</b>				
50	Tropical Forest Conservation for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Carbon Stocks in Meru Betiri National Park, Indonesia (ITTO PD 519/08 REV.1 (F))	ITTO, FORDA, LATIN, Meru Betiri National Park	Reduce deforestation and degradation, capacity building	On-going (2010-2013)



51	Reforestation of Bromo-Tengger-Semeru National Park	Sumitomo Forestry Co Ltd., MoF (Bromo-Tengger-Semeru National Park)	Reforestation, CDM	On-going (2008-2028)
52	East Java Reforestation Project	Sumitomo Forestry Co Ltd., PT Kutai Timber Indonesia	Reforestation, CDM	On-going (2006-2012)
53	Forest Landscape Rehabilitation and Restoration: Gunung Gede-Pangrango Halimun-Salak Corridor Program	CI, Gunung Gede-Pangrango National Park, Gunung Halimun-Salak National Park	Rehabilitation and restoration	On-going (2008-2012)
<b>REGION: NUSA TENGGARA (2 PROJECTS)</b>				
54	Korea-Indonesia Joint Project for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in Forestry (KIPCCF)	KOICA, MoF	A/R CDM, reduce deforestation and degradation capacity building	On-going (2009-2013)
55	Towards Enabling Mitigation of Climate Change Through Promotion of Community-Based Economic Growth (TEBE Project)	KYEEMA Foundation, AusAID, Yasan Peduli Sanlima, Yayasan Timor Membangun (YTM)	Forest rehabilitation, community engagement	?On-going
<b>REGION: SULAWESI (4 PROJECTS)</b>				
56	Gorontalo: Establishment and Management of Nantu National Park	Gorontalo University, Yayasan Adudu Nantu Internasional (YANI)	Reduce deforestation and degradation, SFM	Completed (2004-2007)
57	Forest Land Use and Climate Change in North Sulawesi (FLUCC) in the Poigar Forest/ Sustainable Management of Poigar Forest: REDD in North Sulawesi	Office National des Forêts – International (ONF-I), International, Green Synergies, FLUCC- North Sulawesi Team	Reduce deforestation and degradation, SFM	On-going? (2008-? ; 30 years)
58	UN-REDD Programme - Indonesia	UN-REDD, MoF, Government of Central Sulawesi	Reduce deforestation and degradation, SFM, capacity building	On-going (2009-2012)
59	Mamuju Habitat	KeeptheHabitat, PT Inhutani I, PT Empat Delapan Saudara	Forest rehabilitation, community engagement	On-going? (2008-?)

<b>REGION: MALUKU: NONE (0 PROJECTS)</b>				
<b>REGION: PAPUA (8 PROJECTS)</b>				
60	Preparation of REDD+ Involving Community in Jayapura District: Papua Province	WWF, MoF (Jayapura District)	Community engagement	?On-going
61	The Mamberamo Basin Carbon and Community Conservation Project	Conservation International, Government of Indonesia, Papua Provincial Government, CSIRO, CIFOR, PT Mamberamo Alasmandiri	SFM (concession area)	On-going (2012-?)
62	Papua Avoided Deforestation Initiatives	Sekala, PCSF, WRI, Telapak	SFM, avoided deforestation	On-going?
63	Papua REDD Project: Mamberamo and Mimika	New Forests Asset Management, PT Emerald Planet, Government of Papua	SFM, policy	On-going (2008-?)
64	USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Mamberamo Landscape	USAID, local Government, MoF Regional Office	Governance, SFM	On-going (2010-2014)
65	USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Mimika Landscape	USAID, local Government, MoF Regional Office	Governance, SFM	On-going (2010-2014)
66	USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Sarmi Landscape	USAID, local Government, MoF Regional Office	Governance, SFM	On-going (2010-2014)
67	USAID Indonesian Forest and Climate Support (USAID IFACS) Project: Asmat Landscape	USAID, local Government, MoF Regional Office	Governance, SFM	On-going (2010-2014)
<b>REGION: MULTI-REGION, NATIONAL (10 PROJECTS)</b>				
68	Enhancing Forest Carbon Stock to Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Degradation through Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Initiatives in Indonesia (RED-PD 007/09 Rev. 2 (F))	ITTO, MoF (FORDA)	Development of methods	Completed (2010-2012)

69	Pre-Feasibility Study of REDD Project in Riau and Central Kalimantan	ITTO-Marubeni-MoF	Feasibility Study	2010-2011
70	Cooperation on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation ('Lol Norway')	Government of Norway, Government of Indonesia	Governance, policy, reduce deforestation and degradation, SFM, capacity building	On-going (Phase 1 and 2: 2011-2013; Phase 3: 2014 and afterwards)
71	Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) - Technical Cooperation Modules	GIZ, MoF	Governance, FMU	On-going (2009-2012)
72	Forest Governance and Multistakeholders Forestry Programme (MFP)	Government of United Kingdom, MoF, local NGOs, Regional Forestry Offices	TLAS system, prevention of illegal logging	Completed (2007-2010)
73	Project on Capacity Building for Restoration of Ecosystems in Conservation Areas (RECA)	JICA, Ministry of Forestry, FORDA, LIPI, national parks, local Universities (Sriwijaya, Kuningan)	Restoration ecosystem, capacity building	2010 – 2015 (on-going)
74	The Project for the Support on Forest Resources Management through Leveraging Satellite Image Information	JICA, MoF	Use of radar for forest resources management	Completed (2008-2011)
75	Improving Governance, Policy, and Institution Arrangement to Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)	ACIAR, MoF, Regional Forestry Offices (Papua and Riau), Australian National University	Governance, capacity building	On-going (2009-2014)
76	Accountability and Local Level Initiative to Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Degradation in Indonesia (ALLREDDI)	ICRAF, MoF (DG of Forest Planning), Brawijaya University, Indonesia Centre for Agricultural Land Resources Research and Development (ICALLRD)	Governance, local community involvement	Completed (2009-2011)
77	Indonesia – Japan Project for Development of REDD+ Implementation Mechanism (J-REDD+)	JICA, Ministry of Forestry, Gunung Palung National Park	Not available yet (project is still under preparation)	Will be started at the end of 2012

