



Annual Report Indonesia Programme

31 December 2011

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Please identify the National Programme by completing the information requested below. The Government Counterpart and the designated National Programme focal points of the participating UN organisations will also provide their electronic signature below, prior to submission to the UN-REDD Secretariat.

Country: Indonesia Title of programme: Indonesia UN-REDD National Joint Programme. Date of submission: March 2009	Start date¹: 23 November 2009 End date: May 2011 No-cost extension requested²: June 2012
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Implementing partners³: Ministry of Forestry, Republic of Indonesia FAO UNDP UNEP

The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁴	Amount transferred to date	Cummulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2011 ⁴
FAO	US\$ 1,498,000	US\$ 1,498,000	US\$ 536,634 ⁵
UNDP	US\$ 2,996,000	US\$ 2,996,000	US\$1,238,910 ⁶
UNEP	US\$ 1,150,250	US\$ 1,150,250	US\$466,940 ⁷
Total	US\$ 5,644,250	US\$ 5,644,250	US\$2,242,484

Approved National Programme budget⁸

(This information is available on the MDTF Office GATEWAY www.mdtf.undp.org)

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Type the name of signatories in full:			

¹ Date of signature on the National Programme Document

² If yes, please provide new end date

³ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unite or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project

⁴ Disbursement and commitments combined

⁵ As of 19 December 2011

⁶ As of 20 December 2011

⁷ As of 20 December 2011

⁸ Total budget for entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document

⁹ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

In the table below, please report on progress to date based on the Monitoring Framework included in the signed National Programme Document. Please input cumulative achievements and achievements gained in the reporting period. If indicators or other data was modified, please explain in the comments column. If there is no data to be reported in the reporting period, please mark N/A. Please add additional rows as needed.

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan)	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions	Comments
Outcome 1: Strengthen multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national and provincial level								
				Achievements this reporting period:				
Output 1.1: Consensus on key issues for national REDD policy	1.1.1 UN-REDD Programme operational 1.1.2 National and sub-national consultations on key-issues organized 1.1.3 Key issues analyzed 1.1.4 Inter-ministerial round table discussions organized	- Indonesian National Climate Change Council (DNPI) and Ministry of Forestry (MoFor) have established REDD related working groups. - Mandates and responsibility of MoFor and DNPI working	<u>December 2010</u> 1.1.1 UN-REDD Programme operational 1.1.2 Two national consultation on 2 key-issues organized <u>December 2011</u> 1.1.2 Two national and 4 sub-national consultations on 2 key-issues organized 1.1.3 Two key issues analyzed	Cumulative achievements: - Establishment of PMU secretariat and office (mid 2010) - Recommendations to the Government based on 5 (five) key products (REDD+ national strategy, FPIC, Criteria to select REDD+ pilot province, Forest Industry based Forestry Development Road Map, National Park based Forestry Development Road Map were submitted based on 6 (six) national consultations involving cross ministries and 12 Sub-national consultations on REDD+ national Strategy (in Yogyakarta, Mataram, Jayapura, Aceh, Palu, Bali, Jakarta with 2,000 experts from about 200 organizations, September to	- Progress reports - MoM - Workshop proceedings - Publications - Policy recommendations - Some of the above publications are available at http://un-redd.or.id/resources-publications and http://www.un-redd.org/UNR	UNDP; MoFor/Gol	Elections may change the political landscape on REDD Commitment from all partners Institutional relationships strengthened	The submission of national REDD+ strategy has been submitted one year ago to the TF but it has not significant any actions informed to public. An acceleration is needed to catch up

	1.1.5 Policy recommendations on at least 2 key-issues prepared 1.1.6 Roadmap for issuing policies on key-issues developed	groups have not been detailed and harmonized yet. • IFCA analysis needs further actions/studies. • Few policies, but not operational yet. • Some demo initiatives are ongoing. Status of demonstration projects has not been reported yet. • REDDI Strategy Roadmap to REDD implementation has not been developed.	1.1.4 At least 6 inter-ministerial round table discussions on 2 key issues 1.1.5 Policy recommendations on at least 2 key-issues prepared	November 2010); Criteria for REDD+ pilot province selection (in Jambi, Palembang and Papua, July to August 2010); How to establish REDD+ agency (July 2010); FPIC national policy (400 participants from more than 40 institutions, December 2010 to February 2011) • More than 50 nationwide multi-stakeholder consultations in developing the above key policy issues, including inter-ministerial roundtable discussion, sub-national and national consultations with representatives from governments, private sector, CSOs/NGOs, local communities and Indigenous Peoples, academic groups and experts • Recommendation on REDD pilot province criteria (in August 2010 through two workshops at Papua and Jambi in collaboration with REDD+ Task Force and the Ministry of Forestry) • REDD+ National Strategy (submitted to UKP4/Satgas REDD+ on 18 Nov 2010 in collaboration with Bappenas)	EDDProgramme/CountryActions/Indonesia/tabid/987/language/en-US/Default.aspx)			with the dynamic situation of REDD+ in Indonesia.
				Achievements this reporting period: • Policy Recommendation on FPIC Principles at national and provincial levels (in collaboration with National Forestry				

				Council/DKN and the recommendation was submitted to UKP4/Satgas REDD+ in February 2011) - Central Sulawesi Governor Decree on the establishment of Provincial REDD+ Working Group (February 2011) - Forestry Development Road Map (Forest Industry-Based) through multi-stakeholder consultation process (January-June 2011, presented to the Ministry in June 2011 by the Senior Advisor) - Forestry Development Road Map (National Park-based) through multi-stakeholder consultation process (January-June 2011, presented to the Ministry in June 2011 by the Senior Advisor) - Three national consultations on FPIC policy, Forest Industry based Forestry Development Road Map, National Park based Forestry Development Road Map (in Yogyakarta, Samarinda, Jakarta with 200 experts, January to March 2011)				
1.2. REDD lessons learnt	1.2.1 National knowledge & learning network established 1.2.2 Mechanism	Some NGOs have developed REDD related initiatives. Others are willing to do	December 2010 1.2.1 Framework for a national knowledge & learning network proposed 1.2.2 Terms of	Cumulative achievements: Joint workshops with FORDA, Center for Environment Standardization/ Pustanling (December 2010), DNPI (December 2010 in Jakarta), lessons learned from REDD+	- Website (http://un-redd.or.id) - Workshop proceedings - Progress reports - Publications	UNDP; MoFor/Gol	REDD+ implementers are unwilling to share experiences/technologies due	Documentation and Lessons Learned from the processes might be

	established to cooperate with local initiatives 1.2.3 Joint workshops organized 1.2.4 A publication on lessons learned prepared 1.2.4 A publication on lessons learned disseminated	so but have constraints on funding. - Private sector intends to participate in REDD related activities. - Bilateral REDD initiatives are ongoing. - Experience and lessons of local communities and CSOs are not widely disseminated	Reference for mechanism to cooperate with local initiatives developed <u>December 2011</u> 1.2.1 National knowledge & learning network established 1.2.2 Mechanism to cooperative with local initiatives operational 1.2.2 Cooperation with 5 local initiatives confirmed 1.2.3 Six joint workshops organized 1.2.4 One publication on lessons learned prepared 1.2.4 One publication on lessons learned disseminated	Demonstration Activities in Indonesia (Pustanling), the Indonesia Carbon Update (DNPI), the First Asia Carbon Update (DNPI) - Lessons Learned materials: - How to develop criteria to select Pilot Province with the REDD+ Task Force - UN-REDD Indonesia Programme video at the Cancun Conference side event - Presentation on how UN-REDD will conduct FPIC at Cancun Conference - Results from the Cancun Conference - The National REDD+ Strategy draft - UN-REDD Programme activities - Effective coordination of Indonesia's diplomats (Ambassadors, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) about REDD+ in collaboration with Center for International Cooperation, Ministry of Forestry (November 2010)	Lessons learned disseminated at at COP15 - Lessons learned disseminated at at COP16 - Some of the above publications are available at http://un-redd.or.id/ - Letter of Agreements with local initiatives		to commercial or political interests	valuable for other initiatives. - There is a room for more cooperation with private sectors. - It is important to improve capacities of Parliament members on REDD+ issues.
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				Achievements this reporting period: • Joint workshops with DNPI (March 2011 in Bandung), DKN (January to March 2011), Central Sulawesi NGOs, Central Sulawesi Costumary/Adat communities (January 2011 to February 2011 in Sigi and Donggala) on FPIC policy recommendation (DKN), socialization of REDD+ result studies (FORDA, March 2011) • Draft framework for national knowledge and learning network (May 2011) • Dissemination of progress on Demonstration Activities to multi-stakeholders at national level including the national parliament • Supported the National Climate Change Council (DNPI) in organizing the Indonesia Carbon Update, and the First Asia Carbon Update • Lesson learned materials: - UN-REDD multi-stakeholder consultation process - 10 'fast facts' (fact sheets) on national REDD+ strategy • Effective coordination of high rank decision makers in the Ministry of Forestry and members of the Climate Change working group of the Ministry of Forestry on the Cancun Conference's results (March				
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				2011)				
1.3 Communications Programme	Communications strategy and impact monitoring system developed to include: 1.3.1 Agreement on target messages reached 1.3.1 Target groups identified 1.3.2 Awareness impact monitoring system designed 1.3.2 Baseline established 1.3.2 Impact assessed (at completion) National communication campaign and training	• Awareness on REDD remains limited to few key agencies at central government level. • Various policies endanger prospect and sustainability of REDD, like expansion palm oil on peat and allowing the use of timber from natural forests for pulp and paper • Training on REDD related to sub-national levels are limited.	December 2010 1.3.1 Agreement on target messages reached 1.3.1 Target groups identified 1.3.2 Awareness impact monitoring system designed 1.3.2 Awareness baseline established 1.3.3 Framework for social marketing campaign drafted 1.3.4 Outline of REDD information, education and communication (IEC) materials prepared 1.3.6 Training needs on REDD for local level actors identified	Cumulative achievements:	▪ Awareness baseline study results ▪ Midterm assessment ▪ End-of-project assessment ▪ Media reports ▪ IEC materials Communication strategy developed and guiding communications at the PMU Monitoring system developed and level of awareness assessed and reported Communication products	UNEP; MoFor/Gol	Government supports targeting controversial forestry issues, like oil palm expansion, mining and illegal logging Diverse approaches and products can be developed that effectively raise awareness of a heterogeneous audience	Development of the Communication Strategy ideally should be at the beginning of project.

	for local REDD+ actors developed, including: 1.3.3 Social marketing campaign designed 1.3.4 REDD information, education and communication materials (IEC) developed 1.3.5 National communications campaign conducted 1.3.5 high-level GoI - UN conference or panel discussion organized 1.3.6 Training on REDD for local level actors conducted	• E-data at MoFor, DNPI, UN are not well updated. • No strategic approach in communications and no monitoring systems for assessing impact of awareness raising	December 2011 1.3.2 Impact of communication campaign assessed 1.3.3 Social marketing campaign designed 1.3.4 REDD information, education and communication materials developed 1.3.5 National communications campaign conducted 1.3.5 One high-level GoI - UN conference or panel discussion organized 1.3.6 Training on REDD for local level actors conducted					
				Achievements this reporting period: • Identified target groups and				

				customized messages for each group (July 2011) • Communication Strategy (August 2011) • A draft of policy recommendation on communication strategy for REDD+ implementation (December 2011) • Published articles about REDD+ and UN-REDD issues by national and local newspapers as well as broadcasting through a national television (TVRI) and province television (Palu TV). These were achieved because UN-REDD facilitated a Joint workshop with RECOFTC on capacity building for journalists (April 2011), collaborated with the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group on Media Gathering to raise awareness (February 2011) • UN-REDD Website (December 2011, http://un-redd.or.id/) • Facilitated a meeting and conducted a 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 • Early awareness-raising on climate change and REDD+ issues to the district forestry offices in the Central Sulawesi province				
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				(Nov 2011 in Palu attended by all representative of forestry offices from all districts) - Published and distributed the following: - Results from the Cancun Conference - National REDD+ Strategy draft - UN-REDD brochures and leaflet - UN-REDD quarterly Newsletters 10 'fast facts' (fact sheets) developed and distributed at Forestry conference - Lessons Learned from National REDD+ Strategy process (in Indonesian and English) - Promotional materials of UN-REDD for national and international exhibitions - Organized an event with religious leaders in support of issues related to climate change mitigation and adaptation				
Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture								

2.1 Improved capacity and methodology design for forest carbon inventory within a Monitoring, Assessment, Reporting and Verification System (MRV), including sub-national pilot implementation	2.1.1 Existing standards and methodologies in MRV reviewed	(1) NFI (1989-1997) are outdated and need to be further developed	December 2010 2.1.1 Review of existing standards and methodologies in MRV published	Cumulative achievements:	- Progress reports - Regulation - Training materials - Workshop proceedings - Publications	FAO; MoFor/Gol	Sufficient staff, equipment and other resources are dedicated to the task	- The search for an international consultant to develop NFI design took very long and was eventually abandoned and a national consultant was selected. Clear timeline on the NFI related activities should be developed to ensure that the activities will be in accordance with the project period. - There are many DAs developing MRV methodology
	2.1.2 Measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory developed	(2) Baseline for socioeconomic data in NFI does not exist	2.1.2 Outline for measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory prepared				Adequate methodology selected for demonstration of MRV	
	2.1.3 Forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces implemented		2.1.3 Terms of Reference for forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces prepared				There is a need for a clear data management and data sharing policy among information providers and users	
	2.1.4 Methods for Reporting and Verification developed		2.1.4 Outline for methods for Reporting and Verification prepared					
	2.1.5 Reporting and Verification in pilot provinces implemented		2.1.6 Workshop on MRV Training methodology organized					
	2.1.6 Workshop on		<u>December 2011</u>					

	MRV Training methodology organized		2.1.2 Measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory developed 2.1.3 forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces implemented 2.1.4 Methods for Reporting and Verification released 2.1.5 Reporting and Verification in pilot provinces implemented					gy in their area. A lead agency is needed to coordinate and decide what MRV methodology should be implemented for Indonesia • Lack of clarity about responsibilities for MRV in Indonesia due the planned establishment of an MRV Institution. The details of Who and What this MRV institution is, are still unknown.
				Achievements this reporting period: • Recommendation on National				

				REDD+ Information, Monitoring & MRV Action Plan to the REDD+ Task Force and other government institutions • Draft of Forestry MRV Roadmap through collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry (since April 2011) • Trained 33 participants from provincial government, forestry province, NGOs, CSOs, Universities on Basic Remote Sensing in Central Sulawesi (June to July 2011) • Published and disseminated publication about MRV principles (Nov 2010) • Study on land use classification based on Spot 4 image for Central Sulawesi (October 2010) • Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) on redesigning the NFI's sampling method • NFI study trip to FAO headquarters with staff from Ministry of Forestry to discuss the options for re-designing the NFI (since March 2011) • Enhanced REDD+ understanding and collaboration through a MRV workshop for universities, focused on universities from eastern Indonesia (September 2011 in Palu)				
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2.2 Reference emissions level (REL) proposed at the provincial level	2.2.1 REL methodologies reviewed 2.2.2 Methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale developed 2.2.3 Data to support development of REL compiled 2.2.4 Provisional REL in the pilot province assessed 2.2.5 Provisional REL scientifically peer reviewed 2.2.6 Stakeholder consultations on REL methodologic	• Some data analysis exist within DGPLAN but incomplete • No Baseline for Carbon Emission at the national and sub-national level exists • Existing NFI data not calculated for REDD • No scenario exists	December 2010 2.2.1 Review of REL methodologies published 2.2.2 Outline for methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale prepared 2.2.3 Data to support development of REL compiled December 2011 2.2.2 Methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale released 2.2.4 Provisional REL in the pilot province released 2.2.5 Peer review of Provisional REL completed	Cumulative achievements: • Initial historical emission levels for LULUCF for Central Sulawesi developed (October 2010) • Initiated discussions on Reference Emissions Levels/Reference Levels through a Focus Groups Discussion (September 2010) • Options of method to calculate REL/RL at national level are under development	• Progress reports • Technical reports • Publications • Workshop proceedings	FAO; MoFor/Gol	Basic information is available (satellite images, reference data) Authorities are willing to co-operate Implementing partners are capable to allocate skillful staff	• Public has waited for the clear status of REL/RL from national/central government. UN-REDD should take this moment to provide policy recommendation on this issue as soon as possible to accelerate the REDD+ readiness in Indonesia. • International guidance on Reference Emission Levels were lacking for a long
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	al approach and provincial provisional REL organized		2.2.6 At least 4 stakeholder consultations on REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL organized					time. At COP17 in Durban it was decided that countries can develop their own methodology. FAO recommends to follow UNFCCC decisions, thus the work on REL started with a delay.
	2.2.7 REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL scientifically peer reviewed		2.2.7 Peer review of REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL completed					
				Achievements this reporting period: - Initiated discussions on Reference Emissions Levels/Reference Levels through a Focus Groups Discussion - Options of method to calculate REL/RL at national level are under development (Sep 2011)				
2.3. Harmonized fair and equitable payment mechanism at provincial level	2.3.1 Existing payment systems compiled	No REDD payment distributions systems for all	<u>December 2010</u> 2.3.1 Information about existing payment systems compiled	Cumulative achievements: Compiled information on existing funding systems, payment mechanisms and benefit	- Progress reports - Publications - Workshop proceedings	UNDP; MoFor/Gol	No national legislation enabling the	The government has recently issued a Presidential

	2.3.2 Benefits and constraints of existing systems analyzed and reviewed 2.3.3 Options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system developed 2.3.4 Stakeholder consultations organized 2.3.5 A REDD payment system created 2.3.6 Local institutions trained	types of credits • Role of district government unclear	2.3.2 Outline for a review on benefits and constraints of existing systems prepared 2.3.3 Terms of Reference for developing options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system prepared 2.3.4 One stakeholder consultations organized <u>December 2011</u> 2.3.2 Analytical report on benefits and constraints of existing systems published 2.3.3 Options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system developed	distribution systems, and payments for environmental services (PES) in Indonesia and abroad (Dec 2010 – March 2011) • Mapping of funding mechanisms in Indonesia from national to sub-national level	▪ MoM ▪ ToRs		payment system(s) Lack up-front payments impacting local commitments	Decree about fund that might be used as a legal base for the development of trust fund like institution. UN-REDD need to focus on sub-national payment mechanism and use the result to generate a policy recommendation to the Task Force.
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			2.3.4 Three stakeholder consultations organized 2.3.5 A REDD payment system created 2.3.6 Local institutions trained					
				Achievements this reporting period: • Preparation for analysis of the compiled information showing benefits and constraints of existing PES projects and the implications for REDD+ (Feb – March 2011) • Compiled funding and fiscal transfer systems that currently exist in Indonesia (March – July 2011) • Lessons learned from mapping existing funding systems, payment mechanisms and benefit distribution systems in Indonesia and internationally (April – June 2011) • Coordination meeting on potential collaboration in developing a road map of payment mechanism with UN-REDD, REDD+ Task Force, and WB/FCPF (December 2011)				

2.4 Toolkit for priority setting towards maximizing potential Carbon-benefits and incorporating co-benefits, at the provincial level	2.4.1 Agreement on agencies, data sources, GIS development and site selection criteria reached	(3) No national nor provincial site selection process, IFCA provides guidelines only	December 2010 2.4.1 Agreement on agencies, data sources, GIS development and site selection criteria reached	Cumulative achievements:	- Project reports - Manual of Toolkit translated in Bahasa Indonesia - Maps - MoM Work plan developed in collaboration with partners - Series of map overlays - Priority-setting toolkit - Skills in using toolkit developed during training session - Some of the publications are available at http://un-redd.or.id/publications	UNEP; MoFor/Gol (UNEP-WCMC, leading the development of the output)	Relevant data are available for producing map overlays	Progress of the output was delayed due to a lengthy selection of participants for the training on priority-setting toolkit.
	2.4.2 The Priority Setting Toolkit (including short manual) developed	(4) No DSS to make feasible investment decisions Draft criteria for site selection indicated in IFCA (2007)	2.4.2 Outline for the Priority Setting Toolkit developed					
	2.4.3 Below- & above-ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate mapped		2.4.3 Terms of reference for mapping below- & above-ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate prepared				Remote sensing coverage pilot province not available or not in time for analysis	
	2.4.4 Co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of poverty, others) mapped		2.4.4 Outline for mapping co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of poverty, others) prepared				MoFor departments unwilling to exchange data sets, and share with FORDA	
			December 2011 2.4.2 The Priority Setting Toolkit (including short				Climate Change impacts lead to significant changes in	

	2.4.4 Co-benefits maps analyzed 2.4.5 Provincial staff trained in the use of Priority Setting Tool 2.4.6 Workshop organized on co-benefits, local spatial planning, and national REDD policy		manual) developed and published 2.4.3 Below- & above-ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate mapped 2.4.4 Co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of poverty, others) mapped 2.4.4 Co-benefits maps analyzed and published 2.4.5 Provincial staff trained in the use of Priority Setting Tool 2.4.6 Workshop organized on co-benefits, local spatial planning, and national REDD policy				forest ecology. Relevant data are available for producing map overlays	
				Achievements this reporting period: • UNEP-WCMC scooping mission and preliminary action plan agreed				

				upon (March 2011)—>target 2.4.1. • UNEP-WCMC four trained Indonesian colleagues from MoFor, BPKH Palu, Central Sulawesi Forest Service and Tadulako University (July 2011)→ target 2.4.2. • Produced map layers to estimate carbon stock in the province (July 2011 in Cambridge, UK)→ target 2.4.4. • Identified additional data for further analysis (December 2011 in Palu) → target 2.4.4. • Identified tool-kit package that can be developed, given the limited time period and budget (December 2011 in Bogor) → target 2.4.2.				
Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels								
3.1 Capacity for spatial socio-economic planning incorporating REDD at the district level	3.1.1 a comprehensive baseline dataset developed 3.1.1 Areas of REDD-eligible forest identified 3.1.2 Opportunity costs of alternative land uses analyzed	(5) Ongoing conflicts TGHK with process RTRD (6) Few district spatial plans endorsed at national level	December 2010 3.1.1 a comprehensive baseline dataset developed 3.1.1 Areas of REDD-eligible forest identified December 2011 3.1.2 Opportunity costs of alternative land uses analyzed and published 3.1.3 Potential	Cumulative achievements:	▪ Reports ▪ Minutes of consultations ▪ Maps ▪ draft spatial plan ▪ Some of the publications are available at http://un-redd.or.id/publications	UNDP; MoFor/Gol	Forestry authorities willing to participate and go for consensus Priority setting tool ready and applied	• A number of activities for pilot district selection are planned by Q4/2011 .

	3.1.3 Potential socio-economic impacts of REDD on communities analyzed 3.1.4 REDD integrated in existing spatial planning and forest utilization planning 3.1.5 District based consensus on land – and forest use allocation reached 3.1.6 The REDD mainstreamed spatial plan approved		socio-economic impacts of REDD on communities analyzed and published 3.1.4 REDD integrated in existing spatial planning and forest utilization planning 3.1.5 District based consensus on land – and forest use allocation reached 3.1.6 The REDD mainstreamed spatial plan approved					
				Achievements this reporting period:				
3.2 Empowered local stakeholders are able to benefit from REDD	3.2.1 Capacity needs assessment made	Low awareness and high level of misconception	<u>December 2010</u> 3.2.1 Capacity needs assessment made	Cumulative achievements:	- Progress reports - Publications - Awareness & capacity	UNDP; MoFor/Gol	Baseline established at inception	Media needs information and updates

	3.2.2 Capacity building & training modules developed 3.2.3 Trainers have been trained 3.2.4 Training and other capacity building activities have been Implemented 3.2.5 Follow-up activities required to improve and sustain capacity have been assessed	ion REDD at village and district level • All REDD proposals driven by foreign agencies	3.2.2 Outline for capacity building & training modules prepared <u>December 2011</u> 3.2.2 Capacity building & training modules developed 3.2.3 Trainers have been trained 3.2.4 Training and other capacity building activities have been implemented 3.2.5 Follow-up activities required to improve and sustain capacity have been assessed		impact studies at mid- and end-term			on CC and REDD+ issues in order to play a more strategic role for successful REDD+ readiness and implementation. • Asia-Pacific countries need to consolidate to have a strong voice in upcoming UNFCCC COPs.
				Achievements this reporting period: • Establishment of the Working Group in Central Sulawesi and their increased level of understanding on REDD+ issues (February 2011) • Dissemination of information on climate change and REDD+ issues to Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group (February 2011 to-date) • Central Sulawesi Media Gathering				

				to promote the understanding of REDD+, climate change issues and the UN-REDD Programme (February 2011) • Local participation in regional discussion on post-Cancun organized by RECOFTC and FAO at Bangkok (February 2011) • Participation of Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group members at Training of Trainers event organized by Conservation International and University of Indonesia on Climate Change and REDD+ (May 2011) • Supported the participation of Central Sulawesi journalists in the training on the issues of climate change, REDD+ and FPIC at Jakarta (April 2011) • Supported the participation of Central Sulawesi Government in the Durban COP 17 side event • Initial scoping mission for capacity need assessment for Central Sulawesi (November 2011) Promoted the understanding on the issues of climate change, REDD+, and UN-REDD for the District forestry office				
3.3 Multi-stakeholder-endorsed District plans for REDD implementation	3.3.1 Five districts in which REDD is most feasible identified 3.3.2 REDD	Few district spatial plans endorsed at national level	December 2010 3.3.1 Five districts in which REDD is most feasible identified December 2011	Cumulative achievements:	December 2009 3.3.1 Five districts in which REDD is most feasible identified	UNDP; MoFor/Goi	DPRD approves district based spatial plans,	• Selection of districts have been delayed due to long selection

	socialized to these districts 3.3.3 Districts developed proposals to implement REDD 3.3.3 Districts show political commitment to implement REDD 3.3.4 For at least one district, agreement on an implementation framework for REDD reached		3.3.2 REDD socialized to 5 districts 3.3.3 Five districts have developed proposals to implement REDD 3.3.3 Districts show political commitment to implement REDD 3.3.4 For at least one district, agreement on an implementation framework for REDD reached		December 2010 3.3.2 REDD socialized to 5 districts 3.3.3 Five districts have developed proposals to implement REDD 3.3.3 Districts show political commitment to implement REDD 3.3.4 For at least one district, agreement on an implementation framework for REDD reached			process. • Representatives from NGOs/CSO and IPs are represented in the Working Group. • Each sub-Working Group has specific tasks and functions • Need a synergy among sub-Working Groups.
				Achievements this reporting period: • A set of criteria to select pilot districts • Selected five UN-REDD pilot districts (Sigi, Donggala, Parigi Moutong, Toli-Toli, and Tojo Una-Una) • A set of guidelines on FPIC	■ Progress reports ■ Publications ■ Awareness & capacity impact studies at mid- and end-term			

				implementation - Selected locations for FPIC Pilot activities (KPH Dampelas Tinombo and Lore Lindu National Park which are located at Donggala, Sigi and Parigi districts) - The subject of FPIC pilot was agreed (not on REDD+) - Materials for FPIC pilot activities in selected districts. - Involvement of stakeholders in the consultation of the establishment of the Central Sulawesi Working Group (in February 2011) and inauguration (in March 2011) - Trained MoFor staff on opportunity cost analyses for REDD+ (June 2011, Bangkok) - Collected data of every district to be used as district baseline (November 2011) - Template for district baseline information for spatial planning activity (November 2011)	Some of the publications are available at http://un-redd.or.id/publications			
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Cross-cutting issues:

Gender:

- Training on gender issues conducted to mainstream gender into the National Programme (training facilitated by UN Women)
- Gender specific indicators and relevant activities developed and have been integrated in the work plan.

Governance:

- UN-REDD Indonesia collaboration to develop the Participatory Governance Assessment supported by the Global UN-REDD Programme. UN-REDD Indonesia provides in kind contribution technical support to the development of the Assessment Criteria. Central Sulawesi is one of the assessment locations, and UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is providing extra support in this province.

1.3 Financial Information

In the table below, please provide up-to-date information on activities completed based on the Results Framework included in the signed National Programme Document; as well as financial data on planned, committed and disbursed funds. The table requests information on the cumulative financial progress of the National Programme implementation at the end of the reporting period (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). Please add additional rows as needed. Definitions of financial categories:

- *Budget*: Amount transferred from the MDTF to date for the programme
- *Commitments*: Includes all amount committed¹⁰ to date
- *Disbursement*: Amount paid to a vendor or entity for goods received, work completed, and/or services rendered (does not include un-liquidated obligations)
- *Expenditures*: Total of commitments plus disbursements
- *Percentage delivery*: Cumulative expenditure over funds transferred to date

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				
		BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES			DELIVERY (%)
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Expenditure as percentage of the budget
Outcome 1: Strengthen multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national and provincial level.	FAO	N/A	N/A			
	UNEP	700,000	700,000			
	UNDP	900,000	0	453,250	455,148	120.5
Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture.	FAO	1,498,000	103,970			
	UNEP	375,000	210,000			
	UNDP	400,000		44,764	44,764	74.9
Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels.	FAO	N/A	N/A			
	UNEP	N/A	N/A			
	UNDP	1,500,000	0	216,926	217,150	54.7
TOTAL:		5,275,000				

¹⁰ Commitment is the amount for which legally binding contracts have been signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years

2. National Programme Progress

The questions in section two are intended to capture advancements and challenges that the National Programme has faced during the reporting period. It also aims to collect information on inter-agency coordination, ownership and development effectiveness, and communication. Please provide your answers after each question.

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

The questions below ask for a brief narrative describing progress on the implementation of activities, generation of outputs and attainment of outcomes. It also asks for a description of internal and external challenges to National Programme implementation, as well as the contingency actions planned to overcome them.

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme is progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

The UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia showed good overall progress although some activities took longer than expected. This has some impact on other activities that were scheduled in sequence. However, it does not have to affect the overall targets.

The Programme gained support from the Government of Indonesia through the UN-REDD activities as well as the process that was taken in implementing the activities by including all the relevant entities and stakeholders. At national level, the government policy on REDD+ has been taken into account. Several decrees have been issued at the national level, including Presidential Instruction on REDD+ Task Force (Presidential Decree No. 19/2010 and No. 25/2011 in May 2010 and September 2011, respectively), Ministry of Forestry Decrees on REDD+ issues (P68/2008 on REDD+ Demonstration Activity initiative in December 2008, P30/2009 on Procedures to reduce emission from REDD, and P36/2009 on Procedures to license carbon sink utilization from production and protected forest in May 2009), moratorium of new license issuance for timber extraction from natural forest (President Instruction No. 10/2011, May 2011), Ministry of Finance Decree on Regional Incentive Transfer, and Presidential Decree on Trust Fund (Presidential Decree 80/2011 on Trust Fund, Nov 2011). UN-REDD facilitated the Directorate General of planology by conducting Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to provide inputs for the issuance of the moratorium decree. High-level decision makers have taken actions to implement the decrees. At the province level, the governor of Central Sulawesi has established a REDD+ working group to support the REDD+ readiness. The provincial government, represented by the Central Sulawesi Governor, the Head of Forestry Office and the Head of Planning Board also participated in the COP 17's side event and informed the international community on their willingness to implement successful REDD+ mechanisms in the province.

The Programme's multi-stakeholder consensus-based approach has been well implemented and recognized by REDD+ stakeholders in Indonesia, including national and sub-national governments, CSOs, NGOs, the private sector, universities and individual experts. The following report by the Indonesia-Norway partnership (http://www.norway.or.id/PageFiles/454212/Final_Report_4_May_2011.pdf) is one example of public recognition of our efforts. Moreover, under the outcome 1, the Programme has achieved more than the expected and targeted outputs (See Output 1.1). Also, the communications programme has made use of a variety of media for awareness-raising purposes since the finalization of the communications strategy in the middle of the year.

In some cases, progress has been slower than expected, particularly for some activities in outcome 2 and outcome 3. This was because of the consultation process that was required to reach a recommendation on re-designing Indonesia's NFI (output 2.1), and because of necessary lengthy stakeholder consultations to select the five pilot districts (outcome 3). Progress of the output 2.4 was delayed due to a lengthy selection of participants for the training on priority-setting toolkit.

The Programme has focused on strengthening the capacity of provincial multi-stakeholders forums through the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group before implementing its activities at province, district, and community levels. This approach was taken in order to make the REDD+ Working Group the driving force of

REDD+ implementation in the province. We believe that the resulting strong sense of ownership will ensure the sustainability of the REDD+ work in the province.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results during the reporting period. Please provide examples if relevant. (250 words)

The UN-REDD Programme has applied two approaches to ensure sustainability: (1) increasing the sense of ownership by stakeholders through the process of building multi-stakeholder consensus; and (2) collaborating with relevant institutions that are officially leading the implementation of REDD+. The development of the National REDD+ Strategy, the FPIC Policy Recommendation, the National REDD+ Framework, the National Forest Inventory Re-design and the Forestry MRV Roadmap are the examples where the outputs will continue to have an effect beyond the UN-REDD National Programme. A similar approach has also been applied at the province level.

Other measures to ensure the sustainability include facilitating the link between the activities at the provincial level and the national level, such as the Provincial REDD+ Strategy with the National REDD+ Strategy, and Province Action Plan for Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Reduction draft with the National Action Plan of the GHG reduction.

In addition, the Programme is working closely with the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group. The close collaboration with the Working Group will ensure the sustainability, and the UN-REDD Programme will continue to make sure that the Working Group is well informed on REDD+ dynamics at national and international levels. Capacity development on REDD+ related issues in the province continues.

The Programme also involved universities from other provinces in eastern Indonesia for a sharing on REDD+ and MRV. This facilitates a common understanding of REDD+ and MRV and establishes an informal network through which the universities can learn from each other.

2.1.3 If there are difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what are the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

N/A.

- ☐ UN agency Coordination
- ☐ Coordination with Government
- ☐ Coordination within the Government
- ☐ Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- ☒ Management: 1. Activity and output management
- ☐ Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC)
- ☐ Accountability
- ☐ Transparency
- ☐ National Programme design
- ☐ External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹¹ the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

It is not a difficulty but rather a challenge. The challenge is due to dynamic REDD+ negotiations at international level and debates related with REDD+ issues in Indonesia as well as the disparity in the level of understanding on REDD+ issues across the ministry. Implementing UN-REDD activities by strengthening stakeholders' capacity in REDD+ issues required various approaches to assist them reaching consensus, including the pilot district selection and other REDD+ issues in Indonesia.

¹¹ Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

Other challenges include how to increase ownership or ensure the sustainability of the program. Implementing the Programme in the way that the process ensures its sustainability has been more difficult than simply achieving the targets without considering the sustainability of the Programme.

- 2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹² (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)**

External difficulties faced by the UN-REDD Programme were uncertainty of the REDD+ negotiation at international level and also various interpretations and varying levels of understanding on REDD+ issues by national stakeholders whom we have been working with.

- 2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections. (250 words)**

UN-REDD is implementing the following:

- Involving various key stakeholders at national and sub-national levels in developing various policy recommendations related to REDD+ in the country.
- Ensuring the sustainability of the program by implementing a process-based approach rather than target/output-based (process versus output).
- Collaborating with key institutions that are responsible on actions related to REDD+ implementation such as BAPPENAS, UKP4, DNPI, DKN, FCPF and Climate Change working group of the Ministry of Forestry.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

The aim of the questions below is to collect relevant information on how the National Programme is contributing to inter-agency work and “Delivering as One”.

- 2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?**

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, does the National Programme fit into the national strategies?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

- 2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary:**

- Quarterly Progress Report is developed by PMU using the UNDP’s QWR template and distributed to all UN participating agencies.
- Regular coordination meetings of PMU, FAO, UNDP, and UNEP.

- 2.2.3 Is HACT being applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?**

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

¹² Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

2.3 Ownership¹³ and Development Effectiveness

The questions below seek to gather relevant information on how the National Programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

2.3.1 Do government and other national implementation partners have ownership of the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

☐ No ☐ Some ☒ Yes

Please explain:

The UN-REDD Programme applies a multi-stakeholder based approach for policy-related activities at national and sub-national levels. Various stakeholders related to REDD+ issues at national and sub-national levels have been actively involved since the beginning of the Programme. By applying this approach, all stakeholders have the ownership of the policy outputs. Main government institutions at national and provincial that have formal authority to implement the policy, including Bappenas, UKP4 (REDD+ Task Force), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Forestry, National Climate Change Council (DNPI) and National Forestry Council (DKN) are partners of the UN-REDD in implementing its activities. Although the UN-REDD Programme is a small program in Indonesia but has an important role in driving REDD+ Readiness development in the country.

2.3.2 Are the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities been applied in the National Programme process?

☐ No ☐ Partially ☒ Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation varies between non-government stakeholders:

UN-REDD Indonesia has developed a consultation process concept for all stakeholders including Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Since the Programme works at national, province, district, and community levels, it has developed the following consultation framework:

- (a) Multi-stakeholder (public) consultations are applied at national, province, and district levels. Consensus by all stakeholders (government, NGOs, CSOs/local communities, Indigenous Peoples' representatives, private sector, universities, and experts) is an approach for producing public policy related outputs.
- (b) A consultation process to the community located at selected districts through the implementation of FPIC.

These consultation concepts are disseminated to all stakeholders at various UN-REDD events to let the public fully understand how UN-REDD Indonesia works.

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities are non-government stakeholders involved in?

☒ Policy/decision making
☐ Management: ☐ Budget ☐ Procurement ☒ Service provision
☐ Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement varies between non-government stakeholders:

Non-government stakeholders such as NGOs/CSOs (including groups working on gender issues) and the private sector as well as universities and professionals have been involved since the development of the National Programme Document. Non-government stakeholders were involved in the following activities:

- At the early development of the Programme by identifying activities that are needed for REDD+ Readiness in Indonesia. Some well known national NGOs were involved in identifying outcomes and outputs. The meeting was conducted during the UN-REDD scoping mission (FAO-HQ, UNDP-

¹³ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

RAP & New York, and UNEP-Bangkok) in February 2009 at UNDP-Jakarta office. The second involvement of NGOs and CSOs was a consultation workshop for UN-REDD Indonesia National Programme Document was conducted in May 2009 as recommended by the UN-REDD Policy Board. The workshop was participated by 16 well known national NGOs and CSOs. The private sector was not involved in these events.

- UN-REDD facilitated workshops at national and sub-national levels. All non-government stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, privates, universities, individual experts) were invited.
- A meeting to develop the first annual work plan for the Programme was conducted in March 2009; stakeholders/participants identified detailed activities for the UN-REDD Programme. All non-government stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, the private sector, universities, and individual experts) were invited.
- Implementing the UN-REDD Programme activities in cooperation with the Government; such as through developing the National REDD+ Strategy (as a member of the writing team and as participants in FGDs and workshops), a resource person during (a) inputs collection for preparation to establish a REDD+ Agency by UKP4 which was facilitated by UN-REDD, development of national FPIC Policy Recommendations at national level, a resource person in (b) developing Roadmap of Forestry Development, (c) developing criteria for selecting the pilot province and districts, (d) developing the process of FPIC implementation at province level, and (e) establishing the REDD+ Working Group at sub-national level. All non-government stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, the private sector, universities, and individual experts) were involved.
- Organizing workshops/seminars such as (a) the national FPIC workshop in February 2009, (b) workshop on capacity building on REDD+ issue for journalists (April 2009), (c) conference on climate change justice (June 2011), (d) Adat (Indigenous Peoples) community consolidation in Central Sulawesi (January – February 2011), and (e) NGOs coordination for selecting representatives in the REDD+ Working Group (January – February 2011). National and local NGOs and CSOs were involved.
- Involvement of IP representative (AMAN) in the UN-REDD Programme Executive Board Meetings
- Organizing a MRV workshop specifically for universities from eastern Indonesia with the aim to facilitate a common understanding, sharing and collaboration between universities (organized by University of Tadulako).

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁴ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

The UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia is fully aware of the criticism and skepticism on REDD+ activities amongst some NGOs, and has reached out to these groups to ensure that the Programme's objectives are well understood and to contribute to an increased understanding of REDD+. Some criticism, partly based on inaccurate information, was raised by a national NGO named HUMA on UN-REDD FPIC activities in Central Sulawesi and an online publication by the Forest and People Programme. We reached out to the NGO communities and explained UN-REDD's FPIC approach, which resulted in a general increase in awareness about UN-REDD's sub-national activities and FPIC methodology. Communications among governments and NGOs, CSOs, and the private sector in relation with the UN-REDD Programme have been established since the early stage of the Programme, such as:

1. Government and NGOs were actively involved in reviewing the planned activities of UN-REDD and gave positive inputs for revision of the National Programme Document.
2. Public consultations of REDD+ National Strategy had brought the government and NGOs, CSOs, the private sector, universities, and individual experts to come together to identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the country. The established fish bone scheme of deforestation and forest degradation from the consultations is often referred by the government as well as NGOs and CSOs in various presentations related to deforestation and forest degradation issues.
3. The establishment of REDD+ Working Group of Central Sulawesi has brought the various entities

¹⁴ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

together, including the government, NGOs, CSOs, the private sector, and universities. There are 4 (four) sub working groups focused on policy, methodology, pilot sites and community empowerment and FPIC. Members of each sub-working group also represent different organizations (government, NGOs, CSOs, and university as well as the private sector).

In conclusion, the government and the non-government institutions are currently supporting each other to make the REDD+ program successful in the country.

Comments and responses from the public on the UN-REDD program have been collected by the PMU as part of project accountability. These show that UN-REDD has been contributing to build a better relationship between the government and non-government actors at national and sub-national levels.

3. General Programme Indicators

3.1.1 Number of MRV and monitoring related focal personnel with increased capacities:

☒ Women Total No 5(five).....
☒ Men Total No 8 (eight).....

Comments:

These focal personnel sit at the MoFor

3.1.2 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

MRV and monitoring system are currently being developed.

3.1.3 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The PGA has been initiated, and we anticipate that it will contribute to nationally-owned governance indicators in the future.

3.1.4 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

☒ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative:

The REDD+ National Strategy draft, which was previously facilitated by the UN-REDD Programme and then further processed by the REDD+ Task Force, has been enriched by incorporating the issue of a participatory governance assessment as one of the tools to implement REDD+ good governance as suggested by the UN-REDD Programme in the early September 2011.

3.1.5 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☒ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

In collaboration with Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL), a national NGO, in June 2011, UN-REDD conducted a workshop to discuss REDD+ and governance. One of the results from the workshop was that the National REDD+ Strategy has not answered the issues of anti-corruption measures, yet. The UN-REDD Programme has sent inputs to the REDD+ Task Force to consider this issue during the public comment period for submitting comments on the National REDD+ Strategy.

3.1.6 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

☒ Women Total No. 1270.....
☒ Men Total No. 1906.....

Comments:

This information is based on the attendance list of national consultations for National REDD+ strategy, MRV Forestry Roadmap, FPIC national policy, Industry based Forestry Roadmap, and National Park Forestry Roadmap.

3.1.7 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No. 54.....

Comments:

This information is based on the attendance list of national consultations for National REDD+ strategy, MRV Forestry Roadmap, FPIC national policy, Industry based Forestry Roadmap, and National Park Forestry Roadmap. It excludes PMU coordination meetings.

3.1.8 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☒ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

UN-REDD has not developed a grievance mechanism. It will be developed under the program of a participatory governance assessment and the capacity development in 2012.

3.1.9 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The UN-REDD Programme is in the early stages of FPIC piloting at district level. Currently, preparation step of the FPIC activity is on the way in a form of developing guideline for FPIC implementation addressed to facilitators and materials preparation for the implementation.

3.1.10 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The UN-REDD program is in the early stage of discussing multiple benefit of REDD+ particularly developing a tool-kit for decision makers on co-benefit (output 2.4-UNEP).

3.1.11 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

Please refer 3.1.9; UN-REDD apply multi-stakeholder consultation approach.

3.1.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development¹⁵, with specific reference to pro-poor¹⁶ policies and gender mainstreaming¹⁷:

¹⁵ Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

¹⁶ Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

¹⁷ The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The UN-REDD Programme is in the early stage of discussing options for payment mechanism and benefit distribution system (output 2.3-UNDP).

3.1.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The UN-REDD program is in the early stage to develop this toolkit. We are currently completing spatial data collection and conducted a focus group discussion (output 2.4-UNEP).

3.1.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors¹⁸:

☒ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

Both national and sub-national REDD+ strategies include REDD+ financial issues related to sources of funding (hybrid funding mechanism) for REDD+ implementation.

3.1.15 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a catalyst to a green economy:

☐ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The Government has developed funding mechanisms for initiatives related to GHG emissions reduction and climate change, such as Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF), Regional Fiscal Transfer, and Green Economy Investment which is still being developed by the Ministry of Finance.

4. Government Counterpart Information

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

UN-REDD is a joint program involving three UN-Agencies: FAO, UNDP and UNEP to help the government in attaining REDD+ Readiness. The REDD+ issue in Indonesia is currently under the REDD+ Task Force mandates. UN-REDD has taken a position to support the Task Force based on the activities as written in the UN-REDD National Joint Program Prodoc. With the available mechanism in running the project – on budget off treasure-, the UN-REDD has been able to run its program in a flexible manner. The UN-REDD is on track in relation to the dynamic of REDD+ readiness progress in Indonesia. UN-REDD has provided inputs to the Task Force for most basic issues of REDD+ Readiness system at national level. Since REDD+ issue in Indonesia has been a mandate of the Task Force, and UN-REDD has provided inputs for basic REDD+ readiness system to the Task Force, it is a time for the UN-REDD to focus on its sub-national level activities and link sub-national activities with the national system.

UN-REDD has been a key driver for REDD+ Readiness in Indonesia. This has been shown by the way UN-REDD can bring all stakeholders together to take part in REDD+ Readiness, by actively involving government, CSOs, NGOs, universities and private sector. This has a great opportunity to ensure the ownership of REDD+ by all REDD+ related stakeholders. Another example is the FPIC principle to be a national policy in the REDD+ implementation strategy. For the next step, UN-REDD has to be able to show how FPIC is implemented in the field and spread its lesson learned to others.

explicitly consider women.

¹⁸ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.