Institutional Mapping on REDD+ Knowledge and Learning Facility At Central Sulawesi

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By Muhammad Farid

Background:
The success of reducing emissions and stabilizing the concentration of Green House gaseseffort through REDD+ program requireslong termstakeholder cooperation. This should be in placed at Central Sulawesi in regard to following up the enabling condition creted by UNREDD in collaboration with key stakheolder. Optimal cooperation can be reached if stakeholders at Central Sulawesi have equal knowledge relating to REDD+ modalities and procedures. In addition, recognizing existsting networks and comprehensiveexperiences that are relevant to forest protection and reforestation activities will be a fundamental spirit to facilitate the coordination and communication among stakeholders. System of cooperation would be optimal if each role and responsibility has been recognized. The system will be doable then stakeholders succeeded in making the vision and mission and transform into animplementable common agenda. Respective Stakeeholder should demonstrate their role and responsibility to carry the agenda on.

UNREDD in cooperation with the Ministry of forestry havecollaborated Government of central Sulawesi province to be ready in implementing REDD+ programme. Series of training, workshop and simulation of building block REDD+ architecture have been conducted. Those activities are an ingredients for REDD+ that sholuld be tailored in running a full implementation of REDD+. However, stakeholders will befully involvedif there is connection between their existing role and responsibility with REDD+ skill.

Capacity Development Steps:
The capacity development on REDD+ implementation consix of 4 steps. The first step where this report provided is Insitutional mapping to identify the potential institution involve into REDD+ implementation agency as stakholder and to treat their capacity. The second and third step is to learn the demand and supply of skill of the stakeholder. And the last step is to find option of Knowledge and learning facility, where this entity will help to keep moving the momentum on conducting capacity building.

Capacity building on REDD+ Implementation is a process to improve individual, government agency, organization and community capacity to reach the ideal knowledge on how to implement REDD+ scheme. The scope of capacity building in this study does not cover only training but also application of new knowledge and skill, a working system that supports the performance, a supporting organizational structure and a supporting inter-institutional relationship. Capacity building is prepared based on needs. Capacity building components proposed within the context of REDD+ implementation proposed in this study include system, organization, individual and financial aspects. System means legal framework and

policy which influence the achievement of REDD+ goals which is reducing emission and inreasing CO2 sequestration. Organization means structure, decision-making system, procedures and work mechanisms as well as management. Individual aspects include skill, qualification, knowledge, attitude, work ethics and motivation. Financial aspects are capacity to finance REDD+ Knowledge and Learning facilities and capacity building in a sustainable manner. A comprehensive capacity building for REDD+ stakehlder as organization and individual include the law and policy aspect, institutional aspects, technical aspect on MRV, information system on safeguard, financial management, private sector participation and public participation.

The assessment of training needs in this study is self assessment and aimed at: (i) identify the gaps between the obligations of local government in providing support and services for upcoming REDD+ implemntation, as well as the skills and knowledge of the actual individual, (ii) identify the types of training and capacity building necessary to empower local governments and other stakholder to support the provision and services for REDD+ scheme.

Objectives of first Step:
The institutional mapping aims to get picture of key stakeholder that will be potentially invoved into REDD+ implementation at Central Sulawesi.

Methodology:
During collecting data, i used two aprroach which are Focus Group Discussion and constructive interview. Institutional Mapping was started by listing the existing network in Central Sulawesi in particular REDD+ working group. Through the working group, I asked the member involved and asking the possibility to be put on the REDD Implementation team. During the field visit (26-30 December 2011), I startedconvening Central Sulawesi REDD+ working group to get their opinion about the whole process of Capacity Development assessment programme. At the same time, I did Focus group discussion and indepth interview of representative from government and NGO.   I also went to the government office (four offices) to interview experienced person running a conservation forum including as well as a NGO office and university. Through the process, i did listing, grouping and analising their role and responsibility. Those stakeholder will conduct self assessment to know their supply, demand and obstacles to perform the same goal.

Tebel 1. Timeline, methods and number of people engaged during collecting data 27 – 30 December 2011

Date	Activities	Location	Number of people
27 December	Focus Group Discussion	REDD Working Group	3 persons
27 December	Focus Group Discussion	Dinner Meeting	3 persons
28 December	Interview	Kantor Gubernur	1 person
28 Decemeber	Interview	Development Planning Bureau	1 person
28 December	interview	Senior NGO	1 person
29 December	Interviews	Lore Lindu National Park office	3 persons

29 December	Interviews	BKSDA	3 persons
29 December	interview	Tadulako University	1 person
30 December	interviews	The Nature Concervancy	2 persons
30 December	interviews	Tadulako University	2 persons

The questions were being asked during the mapping as follows:

1. Which institution should be put in the REDD+ full implementaion team in particular government, NGO, university and private sectors? Or Do we need to add other institution for running REDD+ ?
2. What is the role and responsibilities of the institution?
3. What is the main obstacle to goal a common agenda in natural resource management (take into account about REDD+ implementation)?

During the field trip, I also develop intiatial question to the step two and three of the study. The question on Is there any official forum that have carried out natural resource management?

Result and Discussion:
I.   Mapping of potential institution and potential obstacle.
An institution will be potentially involved at REDD+ should be based on their role and responsibility**.** During field visit, mostly stakeholder that was interviewed and through FGD agreed to enhance membership of Central Sulawesi REDD+ working group (many time I did do field visit, the issue always emerge). However, UNREDD can only suggest but can't endorse since the member determined by provincial government. Additional institution should be done because their role, responsibility and their experience can help to address stabilization green house gasses. That institution can be source of planned and unplanned deforestation and forest degradation.

 A. Government:
In terms of REDD+ implementation strategy, Indonesia will apply national registry sub national implementation approach. Central government, provincial and district government should coordinate and collaborate to address common agenda REDD+ implementation at sub national. It is not different for REDD+ implementation in Central Sulawesi. At national level, Indonesia has already produced National Strategy planned on REDD+ implementation. Central Sulawesi had already been downscaling the national strategy through establishing the Regional strategy planned.

The explanation below is about government agencies, civil society, university and private sector that should be engaged to perform upcoming REDD+ agencies in particular Knowledge and Learning Facility. The Knowledge and Learning facility will continue to facilitate the process of capacity building on REDD+ implementation.

1. Representative Central Government
Government in Central Sulawesi and other province in Indonesia has some of representative of Central Government in particular Ministry of Forestry that have

most linked with REDD+ initiative. Ministry of Forestry has some of branch office at provincial level to ensure conservation areas and watershed effective management, sustainable management of forest production area as well as forest area planning. Those branch offices get their programme and budget from Ministry of Forestry, nor from provincial budget, but they need to coordinate with governor. Since 2007, Minister of forestry appointed the head of Lore Lindu National park as regional coordinator, he has to share their programme implementation. The coordinator will collaborate with governor when there is common agenda to be addressed such us encroachment, illegal logging, illegal fishing, illegal wildlife trade and any development issues in state forest area. In terms of permission to use state forest in particular forest production area, Minister of Forestry release permission to concessionaire. This business as usual is applying for REDD+ activities so that the Minister degree P.30/2009 about REDD+ procedure implementation have to take permission from minister of forestry. **Table 2** below shows that existing central government branch under Ministry of Forestry andpotentially linking with REDD+ implementation.

Table 2. Central Government Branch office in Central Sulawesi Province to be potencially implementing REDD+

No	Name of Institution	Role and responsibility
1	Togean Island Marine National Park Management Unit	Conserve biodiversity (insitu) and ecosystem National Park
2	Lore Lindu National Park Management Unit	Conserve biodiversity (in situ) and ecosystem National Park
3	Natural resources Conservation Management Unit	Manage conservation and protection area (in situ) except National park
4	Watershed Management Unit	Manage watershed area
5	Forest Product Monitoring Management Unit	Controlling log production from Production forest area
6	Forest Planning Management Unit	Ensuring forest planning program

All of the branch government agency had already become member of Central Sulawesi Working Group (Governor Degree No.322/84/Dishutda-SUST/2011). The reason to involve them, because of their role and responsibility inline with emission reduction effort as well as emission sequestration. In addition, National Park management unit role is to ensure that biodiversity at genetic, species and ecosystem level inside the park can be sustainable manage. Another management unit under MoF is Natural resource conservation management unit which will protect conservation area (exclude National Park). Watershed management unit is another branch office of MoF that working on watershed management through tree planting at degraded land within watershed area. Those management units should collaborate Forest Planning Management Unit to develop their programme and budget. Their role and responsibility is related with the main goal of REDD+ to reduce emission because this management unit have to protect the ecosystem (standing stock of forest and biodiversity) as a home of wealth biodiversity from deforestation and degradation.

2. **Central Sulawesi Government**
At Provincial level, governors should report their planning, programme implementation and budget to Minister of home affair. It means that all

development initiative at provincial level should collaborate and coordinate with governor. However, all of policy intervention to address driver of deforestation and forest degradation as well as carbon conservation and enhancement carbon stock should get approval from house of representative as a REDD+ common agenda in Central Sulawesi. Line sectoral agency will support the programme based on their role and responsibility and their existing skill.

Table 3. Central Sulawesi Government to be involed in implementing REDD+

No	Name of Institution	Role and responsibility
1.	House of Representatives	Produce regulation
2.	Governor Secretary office	Perform administrative and legal aspect
3.	Regional development planning bureau	Coordinate regional development program
4.	Energy and Mineral natural resource Agency	Formulate technical policy on mining sector
5.	Agriculture agency	Formulate technical policy on agriculture sector
6.	Plantation agency	Formulate technical policy on plantation development
7.	Public Work Agency	Formulate technical policy on spatial planning
8.	Forestry Agency	Formulate technical policy on forestry sector
9.	Environmental agency	Formulate technical policy on environment issue
10.	Central Sulawesi research and development Bureau	Carry out research and development
11.	Land agency	Produce permission of land utilization for business
12.	Local Revenue agency	Formulate technical policy on local revenue
13.	Public labour and TransmigrationAgency	Establish policy on public labour and transmigration
14.	Community empowerement and village goverment Bureau	Establishing Diversity of livelihood options
15.	Education Agency	Developing Education policy
16.	Staffing, Education and Training Bureau	Conducting training on specific area
17.	Promotion and Local Investment Bureau	Establishing Local Investment strategy

Some of government agency on**Table 3** above had already been a member of Central Sulawesi REDD+ Agency. However, there are about 9 government agencies and parliament didn't involve it yet. Those agencies should be encourage to be a member for upcoming REDD+ agency in Central Sulawesi. They potencially produce emission from planned deforestation for example Plantation, Agriculture and Land utilisation that is performed by Land agency. Local revenue agency and Promotion and local investment Bureau shuld be involving as well due to they will have an important role to handle about financial aspect. In addition, Education agency and Education and training Bureau are crucial agency to be involved in particular to address the ultimate goal of establishing Knowledge and Learning facility. Lastly, The parliament is an important institution to be member of upcoming REDD+ agency. It has an urgent role to be legally push REDD+ programme implementation.

The component of provincial government agency is very similar in each district level, although some of agency merged for example agriculture, forestry and plantation agency merge to become Forestry and Agriculture Agency.

In terms of coordination, mostly resource person believe that there are big challange on how to increase vertical coordination between central and provincial level as well as horizantal coordinatin among government agencies in Central Sulawesi province.

Number and various of activities that each agencies run contribute to blur the coordination line. Authority of central and provincial government is similar challanges for example permission for logging concession and mining concession where the big scale indutries have to get the permission from central government. The coordination and authority can't be doable because of overlapping many of regulation. Three challanges have to be clear and should be in line with capacity development ultimate goal, implementing REDD+ scheme effectiveness, efisien and equity.

B. Civil Society

Since REDD+ implementation have to apply the principle of tranparancy, Civil society roles are very prominent. They can remind the REDD+ decisien maker to be careful in covering safeguard component which are governance, environment and social. There is actuallyInstitutional Mapping for NGO conducted by Merah Putih Foundationin 2001, but the report was unpublished.

Tabel 4. Civil Society Organization potencially involved in Implementing REDD+ scheme.

No	Name of Institution	Role and responsibility
1.	The indegenious People Alliance of the archipelago	Promote indegenious people right
2.	Women Organization of Adat Ngata Toro	Promote gender balance
3.	Evergreen Indonesia	Promote Sustainable Natural Resources
4.	KARSA Foundation	Promote Sustainable Village forest
5.	Merah Putih Foundation	Mentoring Tenurial cases
6.	Bantaya Association	Mentoring tenurial cases
7.	REDD+ Monitor	Monitor REDD+ readiness phase
8.	Tanah Merdeka Fundation	Mentoring Tenurial Cases
9.	The Nature Conservancy	Promote conservation biodiversity
10.	JAMBATA Foundation	Promote sustainable Natural Resource Management

In Central Sulawesi, Mostly representative NGO at REDD+ working group have experience on emerging local community/Indigenous people right as well as oversee the policy intervention on community welfare. There is no much experience on sustainable forest management and forest conservation as well as natural resource management. In upcoming REDD+ entity, Perkumpulan Bantaya and TNC have the experience in particular sustainable forest management that linking with ecology, social and economic aspect.

C. Universities

In Central Sulawesi, there are nine universities including Tadulako University, Muhammadiyah University, Al Khairat University, STIP, STIE, STIKES, STIKOM, POLTEKES and POLTEK Pertanian. However there is only three universities that working on natural resources management in particular to develop scientific adjustment to decision maker. In terms of REDD+, the Tadulako Universityis more advance since they have project namely STORMA that carry out carbon measurement. Collaborating with Gottingen University and Bogor Agricultural institute, Tadulako University develop a model to estimate carbon below and ubove gorund at Lore Lindu national park. The data are very useful to estimate the carbon sink in similar area within Central Sulawesi Forest. Other Universities have tons of experience in preparing position paper to decisian makerin sustainable natural

resource management in general. Tabel 5 below is showing the three univeristies are potentially to join with REDD+ agency in Central Sulawesi.

Tabel 5. Universities that potentially member of REDD+ agency.

No	Name of Institution	Role and responsibility
1.	Tadulako Univeristy	Conduct research on Sustainable development
2.	Alkhairat University	Conduct research on various development policy topic
3.	Muhammadiyah University	Conduct research on various development policy topic

D. Private Sector

Logging, mining and palm oil plantation are three majority of extractive industry in Central Sulawesi. Those activities are also main of driver deforestation in Central Sulawesi. In 2011, mining activities cover about 162.692 ha and palm oil is planted on 53.703 ha. Meanwhile logging concession open the forest about 638,09 ha in 2011 comparing with 3.398,23 ha in 2006 (BPS, 2011). If bussiness as usual is still occuring, the rate of deforestation will increase in upcoming years. According to this fact, the role of three main extractive industries are very crucial to address driver of deforestation.

Tabel 6. Three main extractive industry stakholder to be involve into REDD+ agency

No	Name of Institution	Role and responsibility
1.	Central Sulawesi Forest Concessionares Association	Logging activities
2.	Mining Concessionares representative*	Mining activities
3.	Palm Oil concessionare representative*	Palm oil plantation activties.

II. General analysis on Central Sulawesi stakeholder.

Tabel 7 below shows the gap of knowledge, position, potency emitter and power in for the relevant stakeholders including Government agency, NGO, Reserach community, Private sector and indeginious people.

Tabel 7. Status of relevant stakeholder

Stakeholder	Knowledge on REDD+	Position on REDD+	Potency Emitter	Power to Influencing decision
Government agency	High	support	high	high
NGO	High	Neutral/reject	Very low	low
Research Community	High	support	Very low	high
Private Sector	High	support	high	high
Indigenous People	low	Neutral/reject	Very low	low

Tabel 7 shows that the four elements of REDD+ stakeholder that have high knowledge are government, NGO, Reserach community and private sector, but indeginious people has low knowledge about REDD+. This prove us that FPIC programme is a must for Indeginious people in Central Sulawesi. In terms of position, NGO and Indigenious people are not uniform, some of support it and some of againts. According to resource person, Indegineous people supports because they see REDD+ goals is similar with their local wisdom.

Potency emitter is estimated for those group stakholder. Private sector especially Mininng, plantation and logging have high potential emitter because they open the forest. Government has high potency emiiter because they do planned deforestation by releasing permission for private sector. In terms of power, Government, Reseracher and private sectr have high power to influence decision making process. Goverment as regulator has high power because they regulate activities on REDD+ implementation. Reserach has high power because they can influence decision making process based on their fact finding in the field. And private sector has the high power to influence decisin making process because they have money, money is power.

Conclution:
Based the analysis above, some of points conclution are acquired:
1. There are about 39 different institution potentially involved into REDD+ implementation agency. About six MoF branch office, 17 Central Sulawesi government agency, 10 civil society and three private sectors.These institution will becoming basic list to be involve on REDD+ Knowledge and Learning programme.
2. Mostly resource person in this Institutional Mapping would like to enhance the member of REDD+ Working group in particular Journalist Alliance, Private sector (Mining and Palm oil) and some of NGO. Additonal member involved because they have an important role to support Knowledge and Learning programme.
3. The main potential obstacle is about coordination and authority. Both of vertical (central and regional government) and horizontal (among Central Sulawesi Government) coordination can't optimally occur because of some overlapping regulation. This caused also contribute to blur authority the central and regional government.

Recommedations for the next step:
1. The second and third steps are to assess the supply and demand of skill of REDD+ stakholder. During collecting data, resource person informed that there are some of network existed(project or forum) that need to be explored. Through this network, we can identify the supply and demand of skill to catalyse REDD+ implementation. Through FGD on these network, we can also get lesson learn on coordination and authority aspect. Tabel below shows four of network to be explore.

Tabel 8. Existing Networking in Central Sulawesi

Name of the network	Objective	Developer
Central Sulawesi Integrated Area Development and Conservation Programme	Build Local Skill Needed for community based integrated conservation management at Lore Lindu National park	NRM, USAID, 2002
Marine and Coastal Resource Management Project	Build local skill for planning and management of Marine and Coastal	Asia Development Bank, 2006
Forum Konservasi Taman Nasional Lore Lindu	Co-Management of Protected Area	CARE, 2004
Forum Daerah Aliran Sungai	Freswater security	Bappeda, 2003

2. The outcome of this self assessment is option to establish Knowledge and Learning Facility. Mostly stakholder are not fully support on developing REDD+ knowledge and learning facility. The main challange for establishing this facility is to have sustainable funding. There are three optins as follows:
    a. If this facility should be funded by goverment then it has to be attached to one of Government agency (for example forestry agency, Regional Development Planning). This is not easy because parliament should agree on.
    b. Presidential degree no 61/2011 about national action on reducing GHG released, provincial government have to develop the mitigation action. Government budget will cover this implementation. Beside educate about REDD+, the facility can be enhanced to mitigation in general. REDD+ knowledge and learning facility can be funded by local government if the facility cover all of mitigation action as the presidential said.
    c. Funded by public funding or bilateral cooperation to establish new REDD+ agency where the knowledge and learning facility is one of programme. However this will take effort and time.

    The three options above are basic information from reource person, but we need to elaborate by checking, rechecking and crosschecking the information related.

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