



**UN-REDD INDONESIA
INCEPTION WORKSHOP
30 – 31 March 2010
Gran Melia Hotel, Jakarta,
Indonesia**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	1
Executive Summary	3
1. Introduction.....	5
2. Agenda.....	7
3. Opening	9
4. Session 1: REDD+ in Indonesia.....	12
5. Session 2: Introduction to UN-REDD	15
6. Session 3: Pilot Province	17
7. Session 4: Local Communities.....	18
8. Group sessions (Day 2)	20
9. Management and Implementation Arrangements	22
Abbreviations	24
Annexes	26
Annex 1 – Revised Annual Workplan.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Annex 2 Additional information from group discussions on Outcome 3	35
Annex 3 – List of Invitees	37
Annex 4 – List of Participants	43

Executive Summary

The UN-REDD programme had its formal kick-off at the 'UN-REDD Inception Workshop' at Gran Melia hotel in Jakarta, 30-31 March 2010. Participants from government, CSOs, IP representatives, Development Agencies and donors joined to hear representatives from the Ministry of Forestry present the UN-REDD programme and its place in the broader REDD+ strategy of the Government of Indonesia.

The UN-REDD programme aims to support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to timely develop a REDD+ architecture that will allow a fair, equitable and transparent REDD+ implementation, and a sustainable contribution of forestry to greenhouse gas emissions reductions. This objective is being pursued through three outcomes that are being implemented at respectively national, provincial and district level:

- Outcome 1: Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level
- Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture
- Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels

Day 1 started with an official opening of the workshop by the UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. El-Mostafa Benlamlih, Norwegian Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Eivind S. Homme, Ms. Ammanda Katili from DNPI and H.E. Mr. Zulkifli Hasan, Minister of Forestry.

Following this, Mr. Wandojo Siswant, Head of Climate Change Working Group in the Ministry of Forestry, presented the Government policy and road map on REDD+. This presentation was followed by a presentation by Mr. Agus Sarsito, Director of Center for International Cooperation in the Ministry of Forestry. Dr. Sarsito presented an overview over the current REDD+ initiatives in Indonesia. Thereafter, Mr. Yuyu Rahayu, in his position as National Programme Director for UN-REDD, presented the UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia. Further, Dr. Ruandha, Head of Spatial Data Network at the Ministry of Forestry, held a presentation on the process of pilot province selection amongst the three provinces in Sulawesi for UN-REDDs activities on the ground. Finally, Mr. Tomoyuki Uno from UNDP held the last presentation on the UN-REDD Programme approach to working with local communities, with particular emphasis on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). Constructive discussions emerged from the presentations providing valuable inputs to the UNREDD programme. Day 1 ended with a wrap-up and closing by Mr. Tim Boyle, UN-REDD Regional Coordinator, and Mr. Yuyu Rahayu.

On day 2, in-depth discussions on the Annual Work Plan were held amongst the UN-REDD team and counterparts of the Ministry of Forestry and DNPI. The discussions on the Work Plan were divided by Outcome, thus taking place in three distinct groups according to the Outcomes described above.

For Outcome 1, the main conclusion was that UN-REDDs planned activities still correspond to GoI's priorities for national level REDD+ work. One of the major results of the discussions was agreement amongst the participants that the Climate Change working group in the Ministry of Forestry as well as the DNPI should be strengthened through Outcome 1 to enhance coordination amongst the different REDD+ initiatives.

Also for Outcome 2, participants agreed that the proposed outputs and activities were largely corresponding to the current needs. A few of the activities were revised according to new

knowledge on the area of REL, MRV and fair payment systems. Amongst the results from the group work on Outcome 2, increased understanding of these activities, as well as agreement on coordination between different actors was decided upon.

For Outcome 3, the focus of the discussion was on the local implementation of the Programme as well as possible activities in various locations in Sulawesi. Participants from Sulawesi shared their knowledge about the local conditions for REDD+ as well as their expectations. Following meetings with local representatives, it was decided that the UN-REDD programme will focus its activities on Central Sulawesi with a secondary focus on the surrounding provinces.

1. Introduction

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) has become an eminent priority for Indonesia. In addition to being crucial for biodiversity and local communities, forests play an integral mitigating role, as they are one of the most important carbon sinks. The Un-REDD programme for Indonesia was approved by the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in March 2009. Indonesia is one of the nine pilot countries for the initial phase and the National Joint Programme (NJP) was formally signed on 23 November 2009.

The aim of the UN-REDD programme in Indonesia is to assist the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in establishing and organizing a fair, equitable and transparent REDD+ architecture as well as in attaining 'REDD-Readiness'. These objectives can only be met through close cooperation with the Indonesian Government, donors and development partners as well as civil society, NGOs and the private sector. Facilitating and strengthening multi-stakeholder discussions, participation and communication are thus crucial objectives of the programme.

The UN-REDD programme equally aims to provide a successful demonstration of establishing a 'Reference Emissions Level' (REL), a 'Measurement, Assessment, Reporting and Verification System' (MRV) and fair payment system at provincial level, based on the national REDD+ architecture. Due to Indonesia's particular decentralized governance system, it is further essential to contribute to build capacity for the implementation of REDD+ also at decentralized levels, especially at the district level. This includes empowering of local stakeholders so that they will benefit from a REDD+ architecture. UN-REDD will also establish a national communication programme to support a more sustainable forest management and enhanced understanding of REDD+ at local levels. The programme will further contribute directly to REDD+ lessons learned through the preparation of demonstration projects.

Inception Workshop

On 30 March 2010 the UN-REDD programme was formally kicked off with an Inception Workshop. This workshop was followed by an internal discussion meeting on March 31 to revise the Annual Workplan.

The objectives of the Inception Workshop were as follows:

1. To ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the UN-REDD programme, its structure and objectives;
2. To assess the relation between the UN-REDD programme and other REDD+ initiatives in Indonesia and to identify gaps and overlaps;

The objectives for the follow-up internal discussion meeting were:

1. To review, and, if necessary, revise the annual workplan and budget allocations, particularly with regard to activities to be undertaken during the first 12 months of implementation;
2. To secure consensus on indicators of progress, targets, and benchmarks;
3. To ensure that the Ministry of Forestry and UN agencies have a common understanding of programme management arrangements.

Participants

The participants of the workshop on 30 March 2010 included a broad range of stakeholders concerned and interested in REDD+ issues both at national and sub-national levels. The participants were directly or indirectly linked with REDD+ issues, and included policy makers, academia, development agencies and donors, NGOs, CSOs, central government staff, and sub-national government staff. A total of 154 participants attended the Inception Workshop on 30 March 2010.

At the internal discussion meeting on 31 March, 36 people were present. The participants on this day were from the Government of Indonesia and the three UN agencies that will be directly involved in the management of the project. On this day, the Annual Work Plan and project management arrangements were discussed.



This report will start by presenting the Agendas for the two day workshop, and then move on to summarize the main content of the workshop, day by day.

Power Point presentations held at the workshop, as well as information about UN-REDD in Bahasa Indonesia, can be found at the Ministry of Forestry website:

<http://www.dephut.go.id/index.php?q=id/node/6282>

2. Agenda

UN-REDD Inception Workshop March 30, 2010

Time	Activities	Remarks
08.30 – 09.00	<i>Registration and dissemination of questionnaires</i>	UN-REDD
	Opening Session	
09.00 – 09.10	Introduction	M.C.
09.10 – 09.20	Welcome speech by UNRC	Mr. El-Mostafa Benlamlih
09.20 – 09.30	Welcome speech by the Ambassador of Norway	H.E. Mr. Eivind S. Homme
09.30 – 09.40	Welcome speech by DNPI	Ms. Ammanda Katili, DNPI
09.40 – 10.00	Keynote Speech, official opening of the workshop	H.E. Mr. Zulkifli Hasan, Minister of Forestry
10.00 – 10.30	Coffee Break	
10.30 – 11.00	Presentation : Government policy and road map on REDD+	Mr. Wandojo Siswanto, Head of Climate Change Working Group
11.00 - 11.30	Overview over REDD+ initiatives in Indonesia (Presentation of a general matrix)	Mr. Agus Sarsito, Director of Center for International Cooperation
11.30 – 12.00	Question and Answer	Prof. Dr. Elias
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch Break	
13.00 – 13.30	Introduction to UN-REDD Indonesia	Mr. Yuyu Rahayu, Director of Inventory and Monitoring Forest Resources and UN-REDD National Programme Director
13.30 – 14.00	Question and Answer	Dr. Hermawan Indrabudi
14.00 – 14.30	Pilot province selection process	Dr. Ir. Ruandha A. Sugardiman, M.Sc., Head of Spatial Data Network
14.30 – 15.00	Question and Answer	Dr. Ngaloken Gintings
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee Break	
15.30 - 16.00	UN-REDD Working with local communities	Mr. Tomoyuki Uno, UNDP
16.00 – 16.30	Question and Answer	Dr. Laurel Heydir
16.30 - 17.00	Wrap up and Conclusions	Mr. Tim Boyle, UN-REDD Regional Coordinator
17.00 – 17.10	Closing	Mr. Yuyu Rahayu Director of Inventory and Monitoring Forest Resources and UN-REDD National Programme Director

**UN-REDD Inception Workshop
March 31, 2010**

Time	Activities	Remarks
08.30 – 08.45	Registration	UN-REDD
08.45 – 08.55	Welcome	Mr. Yuyu Rahayu, NPD
08.55 – 09.25	Summary of UN-REDD Inception Workshop (distribution of conclusions)	Ms. Silvia Irawan, consultant for UN-REDD
09.25 – 09.35	Introduction to group discussions	Rogier Klaver, FAO
09.35 – 11.00	Group Work; Refining Annual Work Plan for Outcome 1,2 and 3	Moderators: Prof. Dr. Elias Dr. Hermawan Indrabudi Dr. Laurel Heydir, Dr. Ngaloken Gintings
11.00 – 11.15	Coffee Break	
11.15 – 12.30	Presentation of Group Work and discussion	Moderators
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch	
14.30 - 15.00	Status Quo for operational and practical arrangements and the way forward	Mr. Yuyu Rahayu, NPD
15.00-16.00	Presentation and discussion on draft harmonized implementation arrangements	Mr. Chris Cosslett, UNDP Mr. Alex Heikens, UNDP
16.15-16.30	Coffee Break	
16.30-17.00	Briefings and discussion on management arrangements for UNDP, UNEP and FAO supported components	UNDP, UNEP, FAO
17.00-17.30	Wrap-up and conclusions	Mr. Yuyu Rahayu, NPD Mr. Budhi Sayoko, UNDP

3. Opening

OPENING SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF FORESTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AT THE KICK-OFF WORKSHOP FOR THE UN-REDD PROGRAMME – INDONESIA

Jakarta, 30 March 2010

His Excellency Ambassador Eivind Homme of Norway
His Excellency El-Mostafa Benlamlih, United Nations Resident Coordinator
Honourable Pak Agus Purnomo, Special Advisor for Climate Change to the President of the Republic of Indonesia
Distinguished participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Assalamu'alaikum warrahmatullah wabarakatuh.

It is my pleasure to address this important workshop, which signifies the start of the long awaited UN-REDD Indonesia Programme. This kick off workshop is giving a boost to Indonesia's endeavour to contribute to the global's climate mitigation and adaptation.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Climate change is a reality and has become a concern of the international community. Human beings must contribute to concerted efforts to reduce green house gas emissions. Unfortunately, the UNFCCC conference in Copenhagen was disappointing for most people. However, Indonesia take this as an extra motivation to work even harder.

Indonesia has no obligation under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its emissions. However, Indonesia fully recognizes the importance of reducing emission. President of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has declared Indonesia's voluntary target to reduce its emissions by 26% compared to the business as usual scenario, using national resources. Of that target of 26% reduction, most will come from the forestry sector.

The "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation" scheme, also known as REDD, is therefore very important in this context.

REDD as a major opportunity to boost the sustainable management of our forest resources. The Ministry of Forestry has already done a lot of work to prepare for REDD. In this regard, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my appreciation to countries and agencies which have provided their continuous support. And I hope that more support will be provided, because there are still so many things to be done.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would like to take this opportunity to share with you my views on several key topics, that is: (i) Indonesia's approach on REDD readiness, (ii) key-issues to be addressed, and (iii) expectations for UN-REDD

On the implementation of REDD, **Indonesia's approach on 'REDD readiness'** is a phased approach. In phase 1, also known as the "*preparatory phase*", we did a quick analysis of our national situation and looked into the state of science, technology and relevant policies.

We are now in phase 2, that is the “*readiness phase*”. We prepare methodologies and policy framework, including capacity building and demonstration activities. Based on the findings and recommendations of the Indonesia Forest Carbon Alliance (IFCA), the foundation for the regulatory framework on REDD has been established, and the national REDD strategy has been prepared.

Phase 3 is called the “*full implementation*” phase. The scheme of the implementation would follow the rules and procedures according to the new climate change agreements after 2012.

As regards **the key issues that need to be urgently addressed**, there are three that I would like to emphasize. **Firstly is coordination.** REDD is a cross-cutting issue that needs to be coordinated with all relevant stakeholders: Ministries, local governments, local communities, and international development partners. This includes coordination within the Ministry of Forestry, in which many technical institutions are involved and coordination is essential. Therefore, the Ministry is currently in the process of strengthening the internal coordination mechanism for REDD. We will also further strengthen our cooperation with other agencies.

The second issue is communication. With so many stakeholders involved at international, national, provincial, and local level, good communication is essential. That means we must create the same level of understanding, using language that is understood by all stakeholders. We need to be open minded to really listen to each other, find common ground and objectives, and work together. Only then we can succeed.

The third issue is the role of local communities. In the case of Indonesia and some other countries, there are so many communities dependent on the forests for their income and food security. Many of these communities still live in poverty. REDD is not only about carbon and forest, but also the communities’ wellbeing. The people who are depending on the forest resources must be at the centre of the discussion. We have to make sure that REDD will help them with getting a better life while preserving our forests and biodiversity. We should also endeavour to promote those communities’ roles in the REDD implementation and in relevant policy development.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Allow me now to touch upon the **expectations from the UN-REDD programme.** The Government of Indonesia has a long and excellent relationship with the UN system, including with the 191 other countries. My expectation from the UN-REDD programme is that it can assist Indonesia with coordination and facilitation to promote synergy both in policy and technical aspects, and to better achieve the development target comprehensively, including in addressing the needs of the local communities. UN-REDD programme should also assist us with participating in the international negotiations on REDD. With this high expectation, Indonesia is fully committed to support the implementation of the programme.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I wish you an effective workshop, where you can work hard to support Indonesia’s mission to reduce Indonesia’s emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. That is with a view that Indonesia can continue to show its seriousness to continuously push forward the REDD agenda, based on the principles of our *triple track development strategy*: pro-growth, pro-job, and pro-poor. I am asking your support to make it happen.

With that wish, and by saying *Bismillahirrahman nirrahim*, I hereby declare the UN-REDD Indonesia Programme's Kick-off Workshop officially open.

Wassalamu'alaikum warrahmatullah wabarakatuh.

Thank you.

MINISTER OF FORESTRY

ZULKIFLI HASAN



His Excellency Zulkifli Hasan, Minister of Forestry, officially opens the Inception Workshop in the presence of Norwegian Ambassador Eivind Homme (R) and United Nations Resident Coordinator, El-Mostafa Benlamlih (L)

4. Session 1: REDD+ in Indonesia

- a) **Presentation title:** Government policy and road map on REDD+
Presenter: Mr. Wandojo Siswanto, Head of Climate Change Working Group, Ministry of Forestry
- b) **Presentation title:** Overview of REDD+ initiatives in Indonesia
Presenter: Mr. Agus Sarsito, Director of Center for International Cooperation, Ministry of Forestry

The first session on day 1 started with a presentation by Mr. Wandojo Siswanto on Government policy and road map on REDD+. The presentation showed several statistics on the forest cover of Indonesia and the extent of forest fires in recent years. Mr. Wandojo Siswanto further presented the Indonesian REDD+ roadmap with special attention to Indonesia's peat lands. This led to a comparison with other sectors and the position of the forestry sector on GHG emissions.

The presentation showed that the Ministry of Forestry has set a number of priorities for the forestry sector, and that REDD+ is connected with these priorities.

Mr. Agus Sarsito presented the REDD+ strategy from the perspective of KLN. Mr. Sarsito focused on the different REDD+ initiatives currently underway in Indonesia and where each of these fit in with the overall REDD+ strategy. He concluded with a geographical overview of all REDD+ demonstration activities and voluntary activities in Indonesia.

Inputs

1. (Name of participant not registered).

Question: With the support provided for Indonesia, is it time to move from emission reduction target of 26% to 41%?

Answer: Indonesia alone cannot decide on this because it also depends on donors commitment, so at this stage, we are still concentrating on the 26% level.

Answer: The support provided at this stage is to prepare Indonesia's readiness to implement REDD. It has to be noted that Indonesia is currently in the readiness phase and implemented a fund-based approach. So supports provided thus far are to prepare for the full implementation, which is expected to start in 2012.

2. Burhan AS, Directorate of State Treasury.

Question: Looking at the project leaflet, the budget allocated is \$5 million with the implementation period of 2009-2011, so at this stage UN-REDD should be in the second phase of implementation. Does the source of fund come from loan or grant? If it is grant, is it on budget and on treasury?

Answer: The start of the UN-REDD project is somewhat delayed as it was originally planned for 2009. The coming months, recruitment of personnel is expected to be completed. Hopefully, the implementation can be started this month. So, we are now at the first year of implementation.

Answer: Currently the projects are on budget but not on treasury. As we moved from off budget to on budget, we are facing delay in the implementation. Therefore it is important to sit together and seek assistance and advice from the Ministry of Finance to avoid such delay.

3. Emil Kleden, Forest Peoples Program.

Question: Several comments: 1) The social safeguard aspect (FPIC in particular) has to be implemented and should not be complementary and procedural only. 2) Do we need to involve every stakeholder in the consultation process? Since the state has a mandate to improve people's knowledge, everyone needs to be involved and consulted although they don't have similar knowledge.

Answer: It is realized that everyone should be consulted. However it is necessary to hold the right event for the right constituent.

Answer: Related to FPIC, Indonesia doesn't have a complete approach that can be adopted. However in the implementation, we aim to consult every stakeholder at all levels. We therefore initiated demonstration activities to involve stakeholders from the earliest stage to gain experience in FPIC. It is expected that when the market based REDD is to be implemented, an FPIC approach in Indonesia is ready.

4. Daniel Mudyarso – CIFOR

Question: REDD is beyond a sectoral issue. It is important to ensure coordination with other sectors to implement REDD policies i.e. reducing emissions from peat located in non-forest lands.

Answer: In order to implement REDD+, it should indeed go beyond just the forestry sector and embrace also economic and social sectors. However, there has been a tug of war between economic, social and environmental sectors. Therefore coordination is important. Several attempts have been initiated with Bappenas related to land use plan to reduce deforestation. In RANPI, action plans are proposed to swap the conversion of forested land for productive land use activities to non-forested land. This therefore requires a coordinated decision not only at the national level but also at the local level. Across ministerial levels, DNPI has to play a role to coordinate for the achievement of REDD objectives but the Government also needs to ensure economic growth of 7%.

Question: Financing at the readiness phase should not only aim to get Indonesia ready but also to assist us on how to govern our forest. How would we use REDD initiatives to achieve this?

Answer: REDD+ will contribute not only to reduce emissions but it will also require good forest governance.

5. Suryo – The Faculty of Forestry – University Gadjah Mada

Question: We have been talking about support from donor agencies, what about funds from the national state budget?

Answer: Indonesia does not have demonstration activities funded by the national budget because we, as a developing country, demand for developed countries to assist us because it is in their

interests. Although it does not mean that without foreign assistance, Indonesia will not do it but it will certainly slow down the readiness process. There are a number of initiatives ongoing however we also realize that there is overlap and we are identifying the gaps.

Wrap up points:

1. REDD+ should contribute to reducing emissions. It is however crucial that forest protection, particularly in natural forests, involve local communities
2. REDD+ does not aim only to reduce emissions but also to contribute to sustainable management of the forest, people's welfare and environmental sustainability
3. Peatlands are essential for REDD+

5. Session 2: Introduction to UN-REDD

Presentation title: Introduction to UN-REDD

Presenter: Mr. Yuyu Rahayu, National Programme Director for UN-REDD, Director of Inventory and Monitoring Forest Resources, Ministry of Forestry

Mr. Yuyu Rahayu, in his position as National Programme Director for UN-REDD, presented the UN-REDD Programme. After introducing the global UN-REDD programme, Mr. Rahayu outlined the UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia. In essence, the UN-REDD Programme aims to prepare Indonesia for REDD+ implementation post 2012. With three outcomes, the programme acts on national, provincial and district level. Nationally, policy issues, lessons learned and communications will be addressed. At the province level MRV, REL and fair payment systems will be piloted and a decision support tool for REDD+ site location will be developed. At district level capacity building in spatial planning, empowerment of local stakeholders to benefit from REDD+ and multi-stakeholder endorsed plans for REDD+ implementation will be addressed.

Some priority activities for the first two quarters were high-lighted by Mr. Rahayu.

Inputs

1. Antony, NGO forum for environment and biodiversity CARE

Question: How successful is the REDD extensions or communicators on the ground?

Answer: We are now formulating the indicators of success, so we don't know yet. We aim to ensure that all stakeholders will not be disadvantaged but receive the benefits. We will formulate at each location on how to achieve this.

Question: Illegal logging initiated by neighbouring countries is being neglected.

Answer: We need to develop a program to address causes of deforestation including illegal logging.

2. Paramita – ICAR, Agraria

Question: Despite the success stories in a number of countries, like Viet Nam, the governance system in Indonesia is rather poor with overlapping regulations. So, REDD which is initiated by private entities will have adverse impacts to people surrounding forests in Indonesia. Therefore, the REDD scheme should be inclusive where the community is treated as a subject and not a object.

Answer: We will try with limited time and resources to address these issues. Dialogues should be started from now. We will also develop annual plans. Let us make this a learning process. Even though the process is rather late but it is important that we all learn together.

3. Tim Boyle – UN-REDD Regional Coordinator, UNDP

Response to Viet Nam comment: Viet Nam has not received any money from REDD, but a study has been carried out related to the distribution of benefits. This took place last year and came up with 17 different policy issues. That report is on the global UN-REDD website.

4. How does the Ministry of Environment (KLH) see the UN-REDD programme?

Response from KLH: KLH is not so much involved in UN-REDD so they are not aware of the progress. We have been invited in the beginning of the project but not lately. KLH has been doing MRV not only for LULUCF but inventory of greenhouse gasses.

Response by Mr. Yuyu Rahayu: The UN-REDD programme has attempted to initiate coordination between departments. Thus far, we have done it with Bappenas. So we are very welcome to work with KLH.

5. *Comment:* Indonesia could receive 80 million USD from FIP depending on the strategy developed. Until now, 90% of involvement in REDD is from public domain. The private sector has not had domain in REDD initiatives.

6. Teguh - Walhi

Comment: According to us, UN-REDD has not been designed together with local communities. If a project is not consulted properly, it will create conflict in the implementation stage.

Response: The scheme for local communities has not yet been developed. This will be developed together with local communities. If this will create conflict, the project will not be implemented. We have already discussed with NGOs but the programme has not been implemented yet.

7. Puspa, PHKA – Ministry of Forestry

Comment: The focus of REDD should be beyond just REL and MRV. We are very keen to know the strategy in achieving the targets. We have been working in Sulawesi and PHKA can assist in the biodiversity mechanisms.

8. Budhi Sayoko – UNDP

Question: Pak Yuyu has mentioned earlier that we should make friends because REDD is beyond forest. How? What are the barriers and constraints?

6. Session 3: Pilot Province

Presentation title: Pilot Province Selection Process

Presenter: Dr. Ir. Ruandha A. Sugardiman, M.Sc., Head of Spatial Data Network, Ministry of Forestry

Dr. Ruandha presented the process of pilot province selection. Three candidate provinces had been suggested, and from these three, one final pilot province would be chosen as a site for the activities in Outcome 2. Within the chosen province, one district for Outcome 3 activities will further be selected. Dr. Ruandha listed eight criteria as contributing to the basis on which the three provinces in Sulawesi were chosen as candidates. Dr. Ruandha further presented a list of reasons as to why these provinces were suitable for REDD+ pilot projects.

Inputs

1. Perkumpulan HUMA

It is imperative to consider the existing institution and governance structure in Sulawesi. For instance, related to corruption, North Sulawesi has a better performance than Gorontalo. The response of local communities are also important to be included as one criteria whether or not they want to be involved.

2. Perkumpulan Karsa – Palu Central Sulawesi

A good social response is crucial because 600 villages (60%) are located around forests and 150 villages are within forest areas. Data released in 2008 by Planologi reveal that 70% of forests in Sulawesi are secondary forests. Secondary forests also have the capacity to sequester carbon.

3. Suryo – Faculty of Forestry - UGM

The selection of Sulawesi is deemed right because it represents the Wallace and Weber lines with specific characteristics. It is important to select various ecosystems. Related to the criteria at the project level, it is important to define what fair and equitable is for the distribution of payment because it is very subjective.

4. Teguh from WALHI

UN-REDD needs to take into account the treats from mining. Some drivers of deforestation are caused by the government as it allows the conversion of forests for other land uses. UN-REDD should also contribute to reform the governance system.

Wrap up point:

Five additional criteria have been suggested for the site selection:

- Governance indicators
- Response of local communities to the project
- Forest type (i.e. secondary forest)
- Ecosystem diversity
- Threat or drivers of deforestation

7. Session 4: Local Communities

Presentation title: Working with Local Communities

Presenter: Mr. Tomoyuki Uno, UNDP

Mr. Tomoyuki Uno presented the UN-REDD Programme approach to working with local communities. Safeguarding the rights of local communities in any REDD+ scheme is critical. REDD+ has the potential to provide sustainable livelihoods, but there are fears that it can leave people marginalized. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) states that development should not take place unless Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is given by the local communities. Mr. Uno discussed in which situations FPIC is required and gave examples of UN-REDD activities that would include FPIC.

In order to prepare for 'REDD readiness' on a national level, consultations on a broader scale should take place. One suggestion is to establish a 'Civil Society Advisory Group' and to launch a broader communication strategy to inform local communities about REDD+. The next steps will focus on consulting with stakeholders and also to develop a process for FPIC for REDD+ in Indonesia.

Key points

- UN-REDD should engage in Community-based activities, NOT pilot projects
- Community-based activities include *on the ground work*- UN-REDD proposes to do FPIC for these activities in order to gain consent of local communities AND to provide lessons learnt for REDD+ stakeholders
- Proposition: a national Civil Society Advisory Group

Inputs

Q: REDD may be a cheap and easy way for some developed countries to meet their obligations, but communities are far from the issue of climate change. In fact, the main problem communities face is uncertain tenure rights and illegal forest concessions.

A: If tenure and other local community issues are not resolved, or continue to be a source of conflict, it will be very difficult to implement REDD in these areas because investors do not want to get involved and/or exacerbate these problems.

Q: The Government and major NGOs understand climate change and REDD, but the majority of local communities do not.

A: An important component of UN-REDD is actually on communication of REDD and awareness raising.

Q: Maybe the opportunity costs of illegal logging and palm oil plantations are too high for REDD to compete?

A: UN-REDD hopes to pursue the full range of REDD+ opportunities, including sustainable forest management and RIL. For example, a plantation could operate in degraded land instead of cutting down virgin forests, in which case the difference in costs would be manageable.

Q: What about gold, oil and other strong interests?

A: Perhaps REDD+ cannot compete economically, but the development options of Indonesia and its regions should be made by the Government, representing the people. UN-REDD tries to provide a broader range of opportunities to manage environmental resources in a sustainable manner.

Q: It is difficult to define who IPs (Indigenous People) are.

A: IPs should be categorized according to the principles of the UNDRIP- therefore the focus is to ensure that local communities with certain needs (preservation of language, culture etc.) and capacity gaps (restricted access to public services etc.) are fully represented in the consultation processes of UN-REDD.

Q: Actually, climate change adaptation matters more to local communities than climate change mitigation.

A: UN-REDD will try to ensure that REDD+ contributes to increased resilience to climate change, which comes to some extent naturally by preserving biodiversity and protecting ecosystem services, as well as keeping livelihood options available by preserving the forests.

8. Group sessions (Day 2)

Day 2 started with a review of day 1. Following this presentation, group sessions on each Programme Outcome were held. The objective of the group sessions was to review the activities as set out in the workplan. The participants were thus divided into three groups according to the three Outcomes of the UN-REDD programme:

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 Programme

Outcome 2 Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV 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 Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV), 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

Each outcome has a number of outputs and each output includes a number of activities. Every group reviewed all the activities under their respective outcome. For this process a matrix was developed. The completed matrices were collated into an annual workplan, which can be found in Annex 1.

For Outcome 1, the main conclusion was that UN-REDDs planned activities still correspond to Gol's priorities for national level REDD+ work. One of the major results of the discussions were the agreement amongst the group participants that the Climate Change working group in the Ministry of Forestry as well as the DNPI should be strengthened in order to enhance coordination amongst the different REDD+ initiatives.

For Outcome 2, a few of the activities were revised according to new knowledge on the area of REL, MRV and fair payment systems. Amongst the results from the group work on Outcome 2,

increased understanding of these activities, as well as agreement on coordination between different actors was decided upon.

For Outcome 3, the local implementation of the Programme as well as the pilot province selection was particularly discussed. Participants from Sulawesi, the pilot area, especially shared their knowledge about the local conditions for REDD+ as well as their expectations. Following meetings with local representatives, it was decided that the UN-REDD programme will focus its activities on Central Sulawesi with a secondary focus on the surrounding provinces. These surrounding provinces will be involved in the activities where possible. This will help achieving REDD+ readiness for Sulawesi as a whole.

9. Management and Implementation Arrangements

The UN-REDD Programme is a joint programme between the Ministry of Forestry, FAO, UNDP and UNEP. This close collaboration between several parties requires some harmonization between the different management arrangements and implementation arrangements. The three UN agencies have different systems. This, however, should not pose any difficulties for the Ministry of Forestry. In order to achieve smooth cooperation, several measures are planned. First, all agencies will follow the so-called HACT assessment (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers). Each UN Agency will further appoint one interlocutor who is the contact person for the Ministry of Forestry. Moreover, the UN agencies will require only one common budget from the Ministry. The Programme Management Unit, which is in the process of being installed, will be responsible for translating the common budget to the UN agency specific budgets.

Reporting requirements are suggested as follows:

What	When	By whom	To whom
Annual workplan / Budget	Six (6) weeks before end of calendar year	PMU (prepare)	UN Agency
Annual workplan / Budget	Four (4) weeks before end of calendar year	UN Agency (comment)	PMU
Annual workplan / Budget	Two (2) weeks before end of calendar year	UN Agency (endorse)	PMU
Quarterly workplan / Budget	Three (3) weeks before end of quarter	PMU (prepare)	UN Agency
Quarterly workplan / Budget	One (1) week before end of quarter	UN Agency (comment)	PMU
Quarterly workplan / Budget	End of Quarter	UN Agency (endorse)	PMU

What	When	By whom	To whom
Financial report	Two (2) weeks after end of a quarter	UN Agency	UN-REDD secretariat, copy to PMU
Narrative report	End of a quarter	NPD / PMU	UN agency for review
Narrative report	Two (2) weeks after end of a quarter	UN Agency (comment)	NPD
Final consolidated narrative report	Three (3) weeks after the end of a quarter	NPD / PMU	UN-REDD secretariat, with copies to each participating UN agency
Report on financial expenditures	End of a quarter	NPD / PMU through UNRC	UN-REDD secretariat, with copies to each participating UN agency

For a number of typical implementation activities a *common* arrangement is proposed. These typical implementation activities would include:

- Recruitment of consultants
- Procurement of supplies, services and equipment
- Organization of travel
- Organization of workshops, meetings, etc

In general, the PMU will prepare the specifics for the activity or procurement and will include it in the quarterly workplan. For national procurement, the PMU takes the lead in tendering and UN agency approves. For international procurement, the UN may take the lead and the NPD approves. In all cases UN procedures will be followed.

Abbreviations

BAKOSURTANAL	Badan Koordinasi Survey & Pemetaan Nasional (<i>National coordinating agency for survey and mapping</i>)
BAPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Daerah (<i>Local Planning Board</i>)
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional (<i>National Development & Planning Agency</i>)
BPKH	Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan (<i>Regional Office for Forest Area Assurance</i>)
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
DEPDAGRI	Departemen Dalam Negeri (<i>Ministry of home affairs</i>)
DEPLU	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DITPLAN	Directorate of Planology
DNPI	Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim (<i>National Council on Climate Change</i>)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (<i>by World Bank</i>)
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FORDA	Forestry Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Forestry
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FRIS	Forest Resources Inventory System
GHG	Green House Gas
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation agency
HPH	Hak Pengelolaan Hutan (<i>Forest Management Rights</i>)
HTI	Hutan Tanaman Industri (<i>Industrial Plantation Forest</i>)
IAFCP	Indonesia Australia Forest Carbon Partnership
INCAS	Indonesian National Carbon Accounting System
IPB	Institut Pertanian Bogor (<i>Bogor Agriculture University</i>)
KLH	Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup (<i>Ministry of Environment</i>)
KLN	Kerjasama Luar Negeri (<i>Center for International Cooperation</i>)
KNPI	Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia (<i>Indonesia National Youth Council</i>)
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFor	Ministry of Forestry
MRV	Measuring, Reporting and Verification
NJP	National Joint Programme

NPD	National Programme Director
PHKA	Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam (<i>DG Forest Protection and nature Conservation</i>)
PMU	Programme Management Unit
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REDD+	REDD with the addition of conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
REL	Reference Emission Levels
TCG	Terrestrial Carbon Group
TN	Taman Nasional (<i>National Park</i>)
UGM	Universitas Gadjah Mada (University of Gajah Mada)
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP)

Annexes

1. Revised Annual Workplan and list of participants in the Group Sessions
2. Additional information from group discussions on Outcome 3
3. List of invitees
4. List of participants



Power Point presentations held at the workshop, as well as information about UN-REDD in Bahasa Indonesia, can be found at the Ministry of Forestry website:

<http://www.dephut.go.id/index.php?q=id/node/6282>

Annex 1 – Revised Annual Workplan

The objective of the group sessions was to review the activities as set out in the workplan. For this the participants were divided into three groups according to the three outcomes of the UN-REDD programme. Each group reviewed the activities under the respective outcome. The resulting workplan including comments can be found below.

Group participants

Group Discussion on Outcome 1

Name	Organization	Name	Organization
1. Doddy S. Sukadri	DNPI	8. Siti Khadijah	PHKA-MoF
2. Alex Heikens	UNDP	9. Guntur	World Bank
3. Timothy Boyle	UN-REDD-RC	10. Wening SW	Litbang-MoF
4. Christopher E. Cosslett	UN-REDD	11. Riva Rovani	KLN-MoF
5. Ruandha Agung S.	DG Planning, MoF	12. Silje Haugland	UNDP
6. Budhi Sayoko	UNDP	13. Hanna Uusimaa	UNEP
7. Laksmi Banowati	KLN-MoF	14. Elias	Moderator, Fac. of Forestry, IPB

Group Discussion on Outcome 2

Name	Organization
1. Hermawan Indrabudi	Moderator
2. Hanna Uusimaa	UNEP
3. Petteri Vuorinen	FAO
4. F.X. Herwirawan	DG of Forest Planning, MoF
5. Isa Muhtar	DG of Forest Planning, MoF
6. Saipul Rahman	DG of Forest Planning, MoF
7. Retno Maryani	FORDA, MoF
8. Guntur Prabowo	WB
9. Rogier Klaver	FAO

Group discussion on outcome 3

Name	Organization	Name	Organization
1. H. Nahardi, MM	Kepala Dinas Kehutanan Sulawesi Tengah	8. Pudjiati	Dit Konservasi, PHKA, Dephut
2. Roi Terok	Sekretaris Dinas Kehutanan Sulawesi Utara	9. Silvia Irawan	Konsultan UNDP
3. Ansar Ansar	Staf Dinas Kehutanan Sulawesi Selatan	10. Idam	Staf Pak Yuyu , Dephut
4. Hendro	StafDinas Kehutanan Sulawesi Tenggara	11. Name not registred	Staf Ditjen BPK, Dephut
5. Benni Sormin	FAO Jakarta	12. Laurel Heydir	Independent Facilitator
6. Yuyu Rahayu	Dit Inventarisasi dan Minitoring SDH, Dephut	13. A. Ngaloken Gintings	Independent Facilitator
7. Nina	Perhutanan Sosial, RLPS, Dephut		

Revised workplan

Outcome 1: Strengthen multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national and provincial level	Indicative activities	2010			2011		Key stakeholders	Lead institute
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		
1.1 Consensus on key issues for national REDD policy development	1.1.1 UN REDD Programme Management Unit facilitating multi-stakeholder activities	-	-	X	X		MoFor, DNPI	
	1.1.2 National and sub-national consultations on key-issues	-	-	-	X		BAPENAS, MoFor, DEPDAGRI, BAPEDA, MoF	
	1.1.3 Analyze key issues focusing on those related to REL	-	-	-	X			
	1.1.4 Facilitate inter-ministerial round table discussions on identified issues	-	-	-	-		DNPI, MoFor, DEPDAGRI, BAPENAS, KLH, MoAgr, Dept. Pertambangan, MoF	
	1.1.5 Prepare policy recommendations & develop roadmap for issuing policies to address these issues	-	-	-	-		DNPI, MoFor, DEPDAGRI, BAPENAS, KLH, MoAgr, Dept. Pertambangan, MoF	
	1.1.6. Agreement on key issues						BAPENAS, MoFor, DEPDAGRI, BAPEDA, Private Sectors, NGOs, Academia	
	1.1.7. Strengthening working groups on climate change of MoFor						MoFor	

Outputs	Indicative activities	2010			2011	Key stakeholders	Lead institute
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		
1.2 REDD lessons learned	1.2.1 Establish national knowledge & learning network	-	-	X	X	DNPI, UNDP	
	1.2.2 Collaboration with local initiatives to stimulate coordination and joint learning	-	-	-	-	REDD Initiatives, Private sectors	
	1.2.3 Organize joint workshops	-	-	-	X		
	1.2.4 Prepare publication on lessons learned	-	-	-	X	Litbang, NGO, UNDP	
	1.2.5 Collecting existing information and analysis						
1.3 Communications Programme	1.3.1 Identify target messages, target groups and national partners	-	-	X	-		
	1.3.2 Design awareness impact monitoring system, establishing baseline, and assessing impact at completion	-	-	X	X	MoFor, DNPI, BAPEDA, Private sectors	
	1.3.3 Design of social marketing campaign, focus on high level government decision makers, as well as local resource users in the pilot districts	-	-	-	X	DNPI, BAPEDA, Private sectors, NGOs	
	1.3.4 Develop REDD information, education and communication materials	-	-	-	X	Universities, PUSDIKLAT	
	1.3.5 Conduct national communications campaign targeting one or two drivers of deforestation (incl. high-level Gol - UN conference or panel in JKT)	-	-	-	-	MoFor, DNPI, KLH, MoAgr,	
	1.3.6 Design and conduct training strategy on REDD - emphasize local level actors	-	-	-	X	Universities, PUSDIKLAT, BAPEDA, NGOs	
	1.3.7 Design and conduct training on International REDD-Negotiations					DEPLU, REDD-NEGOTIATORS	

Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture	Indicative activities	2010		2011		Key stakeholders	Lead institute
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		
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 Review on existing standards and methodologies in MRV at national and sub-national levels;	X	-	-	-	DG of Forest Planning (HQ & BPKH) FORDA Forest Service (Provincial&District) NGOs/CSOs Universities	DG of Forest Planning
	2.1.2 Development of measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory with reporting capability at provincial level, building on the existing Indonesian national forest inventory system;	X	-	-	-	Same as 2.1.1	DG of Forest Planning
	2.1.3 Training of field survey team for Forest Carbon Assessment	-	X	-	-	Same as 2.1.1	DG of Forest Planning
	2.1.4 Implementation of the forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces to assess carbon stock and carbon stock changes;	-	X	X	-	DG of Forest Planning (HQ & BPKH) FORDA Forest Service (Provincial&District) Forest Managers (TN, HPH, HTI) Local communities	DG of Forest Planning
	2.1.5 Development of methods for Reporting at sub-national level, consistent with national reporting requirements;	-	X	-	-	DG of Forest Planning (HQ & BPKH) FORDA Forest Service (Provincial&District) IAFCP INCAS Independent Verifier Min. of Environment DNPI	DG of Forest Planning
	2.1.6 Implementation of Reporting in pilot provinces	-	-	X	-	Same as 2.1.5	DG of Forest Planning
	2.1.7 Development of methods for Verification at sub-national level, consistent with national reporting requirements;	-	X	-	-	Same as 2.1.5	DG of Forest Planning
	2.1.8 Implementation of Verification in pilot provinces	-	-	-	X	Independent verifier	Independent verifier
	2.1.9 Workshop: Identification of additional data needs concerning socioeconomic aspect in MRV Training in monitoring and assessment methodology (with AusAid)	-	X	-	-	DG Forest Planning FORDA Working Group on Climate Change, Universities/Research Institutes AusAID	DG of Forest Planning

Outputs	Indicative activities	2010		2011		Key stakeholders	Lead institute
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		
2.2 Reference emissions level (REL) proposed at the provincial level	2.2.1 Review of methodologies for establishing REL at national and sub-national level	X	-	-	-	DG of Forest Planning (HQ & BPKH) FORDA WG on Climate Change, MoF Forest Service NGOs/CSOs Universities Forest managers (e.g. TN, HPH)	DG of Forest Planning
	2.2.2 Development of methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale	-	X	-	-	<i>Same as 2.2.1</i>	DG of Forest Planning
	2.2.3 Compilation of data to support development of REL	-	X	X	-	DG of Forest Planning (HQ & BPKH) WG of Climate Change, MoF FORDA Local government Local institutions	DG of Forest Planning
	2.2.4 Assessment of a provisional REL in a pilot province	-	-	X	-	<i>Same as 2.2.3</i>	DG of Forest Planning
	2.2.5 Scientific peer review of provisional REL	-	-	X	-	Scientific institutes (e.g. CIFOR)	FORDA
	2.2.6 Stakeholder consultations on REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL	-	-	-	X	WG on Climate Change, MoF DG of Forest Planning (HQ & BPKH) FORDA Forest Service NGOs/CSOs Universities Forest managers (e.g. TN, HPH) Local communities	WG on Climate Change, MoF
	2.2.7 Scientific peer review of REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL	-	-	-	X	Scientific institutes (e.g. CIFOR) FORDA	FORDA
2.3 Harmonized fair and equitable payment mechanism at provincial level	2.3.1 Compilation existing payment systems	X	-	-	-	WG on Climate Change, MoF FORDA (and MoFinance) , FCPF, Local entities,	FORDA
	2.3.2 Analysis/review of benefits and constraints of existing systems	-	X	-	-		FORDA
	2.3.3 Options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system	-	X	-	-		FORDA
	2.3.4 Stakeholder consultations	-	-	X	-	For training: Forestry Training and Education Center (Pusdiklat Kehutanan)	FORDA
	2.3.5 Integration of modifications to create a REDD payment system	-	-	-	X		FORDA
	2.3.6 Training of local institutions	-	-	-	X		FORDA

Outputs	Indicative activities	2010			2011	Key stakeholders	Lead institute
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		
2.4 Toolkit for priority setting towards maximizing potential Carbon-benefits and incorporating co-benefits, at the provincial level	2.4.1 Reach agreement in Indonesia on partner agencies, data sources, GIS development and site selection criteria					DG of Forest Planning ; PHKA; Bakosurtanal; Universities;	DG of Forest Planning
	2.4.2 Consultation to identify relevant decision support tools in Indonesia					International Partners (e.g. WCMC, Global Canopy Program, TCG);	DG of Forest Planning
	2.4.3 Development and testing of the Priority Setting Toolkit (including short manual)					Local Communities;	DG of Forest Planning
	2.4.4 Mapping of below- & above-ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate, based on existing data sources and linkages to NCAS/FRIS (a. national reconnaissance level; b. detailed pilot province level) (linked to FAO 2.1 & 2.2)					DG of Forest Planning IAFCP, AusAid; Forestry Training and Education Centre (Pusdiklat)	DG of Forest Planning
	2.4.5 Overlay mapping and analysis co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of poverty, others) - level a. and b. (one province only)						DG of Forest Planning
	2.4.6 (GIS) Training of provincial staff in use of Priority Setting Tool						Pusdiklat
	2.4.7 Workshop on how to translate and integrate the results into local spatial planning process, national REDD policy, and decision taking						DG of Forest Planning

Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels	Indicative activities	2010			2011	Key stakeholders	Lead Institute
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		
3.1 Capacity for spatial socio-economic planning incorporating REDD at the district level	3.1.1 Develop a comprehensive baseline dataset and identify areas of REDD-eligible forest					BPKH, Dishut, Bappeda, BP DAS	Bappeda
	3.1.2 Analyze opportunity costs of alternative land uses					PU, Dishut, BKPMD, BPKH, Biro Perekonomian, BSDA, Bappeda	Dishut
	3.1.3 Analyze the potential socio-economic impacts of REDD on communities					Same as 3.1.2	Dishut
	3.1.4 Mainstream REDD into existing spatial, forest utilization and FMU planning at District level					Same as 3.1.2	Bappeda
	3.1.5 District based consensus on land – and forest use allocation,					Same as 3.1.2	PU
	3.1.6 Approve the REDD mainstreamed spatial plan					Dishut, Bappeda, PU, BLHD	Bupati
3.2 Empowered local stakeholders are able to benefit from REDD	3.2.1 Capacity needs assessment	-	X	-	-	Badan Diklat, Balai Diklat Kehutanan, Universitas, Dishut, Kelompok Tani, NGO,	University
	3.2.2 Design of capacity building & training	-	X	-	-		
	3.2.3 Training of trainers	-	-	X	-		
	3.2.4 Conduct of training and other capacity building activities	-	-	X	-		
	3.2.5 Assessment of follow-up activities required to improve and sustain capacity	-	-	-	X		
3.3 Multi-stakeholder-endorsed District plans for REDD implementation	3.3.1 Assess five districts in which REDD is most feasible	-	X	-	-	Bappeda, Dishut, University, PU,	Dishut Provinsi
	3.3.2 Socialize REDD to these districts	-	X	-	-	BPKH, BP DAS, BKSDA,	Dishut Provinsi
	3.3.3 Invite these districts to present their proposals and ensure political readiness to implement REDD	-	-	X	-	Balai Penelitian Kehutanan, Balai Besar	Dishut Provinsi
	3.3.4 Agree with the selected district on an implementation framework.	-	-	-	X	Taman Nasional, Balai Taman Nasional	Dishut Provinsi

Additional comments outcome 1:

- 1) Activity 1.1.3. is not relevant to output 1.1. It should be under activities Outcome 2.
- 2) To achieve Outcome 1, the hot issues below should be considered:
 - a. Coordination and communication among sectors related to REDD
 - b. Consistency of Government policies, e.g. on Land Used Policy
 - c. Strengthening the coordination and collaboration capacity of the Ministry of Forestry including providing facility and consultants for the Climate Change Working Group of Ministry of Forestry
 - d. Strengthening coordination between Working Groups on LULUCF under KNPI and Working Groups under Ministry of Forestry on Climate Change
 - e. Encouraging information sharing among stakeholders on REDD including domestic related agencies and related international institutions

Additional comments outcome 2:

- 2.1.2 There are some overlaps with other initiatives. Protocols should be built on existing National Forest Inventory.
- 2.1.3 Stock changes cannot be defining in short term observations. Need next phases. Add trainings of field inventory team for forest carbon assessment
- 2.1.5 Implementation of reporting and verification should be separated since they will be done by different agencies

The following activities have been added or revised:

- 2.1.3 Training of field survey team for Forest Carbon Assessment
- 2.1.5 Development of methods for Reporting at sub-national level, consistent with national reporting requirements;
- 2.1.6 Implementation of Reporting in pilot provinces
- 2.1.7 Development of methods for Verification at sub-national level, consistent with national reporting requirements;
- 2.1.8 Implementation of Verification in pilot provinces

Comments on 2.2:

- Compare the results of the REL methodology with the results with other REL approaches e.g. IAFCP, GTZ
- REL of District and FMU level is also important
- By providing options of REL we can estimate kind of data and information we need for different options. The option will be chosen if we have the data and information required

Comments on 2.3 and 2.4

- FORDA and Ministry of Finance in cooperation with FCPF are doing a research on payment mechanism
- Preparing on carbon market and benefit distribution among stakeholders
- All activities should start right away and continue to the end of the program
- Proposal to change output 2.4 to: *Decision support tools for addressing co-benefit*
- Proposal to add extra activity after 2.4.1: *Consultation to identify relevant decision support tools in Indonesia*

Annex 2 Additional information from group discussions on Outcome 3

The objective of the group sessions was to review the activities as set out in the workplan and according to the objectives of the three outcomes. Group 3 discussed the outcome 'Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels'. Consequently, this group additionally focused on the district level activities in Sulawesi, and further discussed more generally the REDD+ situation in the different provinces in Sulawesi. This group included all Sulawesi participants (see list of participants above, above the Outcome 3 matrix).

Participants from the provinces were requested to give a presentation about the situation in their province. Two out of the five pilot provinces held presentations.

North Sulawesi Province

The presenter from North Sulawesi was certain that their province is suitable for UN-REDD activities for the following reasons:

- There is a suitable location for UN-REDD implementation that is in a forest area which is not too large – about tens thousand hectares.
- There has been a draft to establish a multi-stakeholder institution to implement REDD+.
- There has been a feasibility study of Carbon-Trade funded by Australian Government and France.
- There has been a MoU between Governor of North Sulawesi and (...) [unclear] to implement Carbon-Trade (year 2008). This MoU shows local government commitment.
- It is expected that implementation of UN-REDD can reduce deforestation rate in an area that is currently quite high.

Central Sulawesi Province

The presenter from Central Sulawesi ensured that Central Sulawesi is suitable to be chosen as a location for UN-REDD implementation for the following reasons:

- Central Sulawesi has a very large forest area, and within the forest area, about 500 thousand hectares are critical land.
- The area of Central Sulawesi consists of various type/kind of forest, from highland forest to lowland forest.
- Central Sulawesi is rich in biodiversity.
- Local government has already allocated some funds, in addition to funds from Central Government. This shows strong commitment from the local government.
- There are existing community empowerment programs.
- Good performance on management of forest area has been shown by the success of the implementation of the 'one man one tree' program. Central Sulawesi has planted 2.5 million trees last year- and the government plans to plant 5 million more trees next year.

- There is support from the German government to study the Carbon-Trade in Central Sulawesi [document of the study and equipment to do the study has been given as a grant to the University of Tadulako, Central Sulawesi]
- It is expected that the implementation of UN-REDD could facilitate a solution process on the conflicts on the use of the forest areas – including a conflict caused by the weakness of spatial data management (for example, a conflict caused by a decision by the Ministry of Forestry to appoint a conservation area in an area that previously had other usage – HPL)
- The expectation is realistic particularly with the support from NGO activists.

Various other comments made by participants

- It is important to develop demonstration plots on district level in order to get Reference Emission Level, measurement systems, reporting and verification systems, and fair benefit distribution in the provinces and districts, which are based on the REDD+ architecture.
 - It has been developed 8 criteria for the province selection. The participants suggested to add 5 more criteria ie : (a) Governance ; (b) Response from the community; (c) Type of forest including secondary forest; (d) Ecosystem biodiversity and (e) Drivers of deforestation, for example mining.
 - The existing Community Forest should be considered as a demonstration area for increasing community prosperity. This relates to the need of a community institution to support the UN-REDD activity.
 - Local communities often perceive REDD+ as an abstract concept. A real program such as implementation of ‘social forestry’, which has been implemented by multi-stakeholders, should be put in place.
 - It should be noted that access given to communities in utilizing forest resources will usually not immediately increase community prosperity. The above points suggest that implementation of UN-REDD in the field should contribute to the increase of community prosperity.
 - It should be noted that data on the amount of planted vegetation does not always show the real success of afforestation/land rehabilitation.
 - For the success of the policies on tree planting, it should be considered that incentive factors such as selecting certain types of trees that have demand in the market- so that the price of the tree is higher than its production cost.
 - Community participation should be discussed more detail.
- **In the aftermath of the discussion, it was concluded that UN-REDD activities in Sulawesi would focus on Central Sulawesi, with a secondary focus on the surrounding areas.**

Annex 3 – List of Invitees

List of Invitees, Day 1

Government

No	Name	Institution
1	H.E. Zulkifli Hasan, SE., MM	Ministry of Forestry
2	Dr. Ir. Boen M. Purnama, M.Sc.	Ministry of Forestry
3	Ir. Soetrisno, MM	Ministry of Forestry
4	Ir. Darori, MM	Ministry of Forestry
5	Dr. Ing. Ir. Hadi Daryanto, DEA	Ministry of Forestry
6	Ir. Indriastuti, M.M.	Ministry of Forestry
7	Dr. Ir. Tachrir Fathoni, M.Sc.	Ministry of Forestry
8	Ir. Wandojo Siswanto, MSc.	Ministry of Forestry
9	Dr. Ir. Achmad Fauzi Mas'ud, M.Sc.	Ministry of Forestry
10	Dr. Ir. Yetti Rusli, M.Sc.	Ministry of Forestry
11	Dr. Ir. Hadisusanto Pasaribu, M.Sc.	Ministry of Forestry
12	Dr. Ir. Agus Sarsito, M.For.Sc.	Ministry of Forestry
13	Ir. Helmi Basamalah, MM	Ministry of Forestry
14	Dr. Ir. Eka Widodo Soegiri, MM	Ministry of Forestry
15	Dr. Ir. Slamet Riyadi Gadas, MF.	Ministry of Forestry
16	Ir. Masyhud, MM	Ministry of Forestry
17	Ir. Basoeki Karyaamadja, MSc	Ministry of Forestry
18	Ir. Yuyu Rahayu, M.Sc.	Ministry of Forestry
19	Ir. Sriyono, MM	Ministry of Forestry
20	Ir. Deddy Sufredy, M.Si	Ministry of Forestry
21	Ir. Listya Kusumawardhani, M.Sc.	Ministry of Forestry
22	Ir. R. Iman Santoso, M.Sc	Ministry of Forestry
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39	Dr. Wardoyo	Ministry of Forestry
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42	Syaipul Rahman	Ministry of Forestry
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45	Riva Rovani, S.Hut, M.Agr.	Ministry of Forestry

46	Ima	Ministry of Forestry
47	Wawan	Ministry of Forestry
48	Syaiful Ramadhan	Ministry of Forestry
49	Tito	Ministry of Forestry
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51	Dr. Ir. Lukita Dinarsyah Tuwo, MA	BAPPENAS
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53	Dr. Anny Ratnawati	Ministry of Finance
54	Drs. Herry Purnomo, M.Sos.Sc.	Ministry of Finance
55	Drs. Ghafur Akbar Dharmaputra, M.Kom	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
56	Ir. Hilman Manan, Dipl. HE	Ministry of Agriculture
57	Dra. Masnellyarti, M.Sc.	Ministry of Environment
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66	Ir. Gusnar Ismail, MM	Kantor Gubernur Gorontalo
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81	Drs. H. Annas G,S, SP, MM	Dinas Kehutanan Sulawesi Selatan
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87		Universitas Tadulako
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89		Universitas Negeri Manado
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91		Universitas Haluoleo
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94	Tim Boyle	UNDP-Bangkok
95	Alex Heikens	UNDP
96	Tomoyuki Uno	UNDP
97	Silje Haugland	UNDP
98	Dr. Machfudh	UNDP/UNREDD
99	Man Ho So	FAO
100	Benni Sormin	FAO
101	Petteri Vuorinen	FAO-Bangkok
102	Rogier Klaver	FAO-Indonesia
103	Max Zieren	UNEP-Bangkok
104	Hanna Uusimaa	UNEP
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106	Hege Karst Ragnhildstveit	Royal Norwegian Embassy
107	Tim Brown	World Bank
108	Dr. Eri Indrawan	World Bank
109	Guntur Prabowo	World Bank
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111	Anne Casson	AusAID
112	Tim Jesup	AusAID
113	Graham Applegate	AusAID
114	Dr. Willistra Dany	AusAID
115	Dan Heldon	AusAID
116	Alfred Nakatsuma	USAID
117	Bjorn Thies	KfW
118	Ester Hutabarat	KfW
119	Sabine Markert	GTZ
120	Helmut Kris	GTZ
121	Ono Shigeru	JICA
122	Ichihara Jun	JICA
123	Ki Joo Han	KOICA
124	Lars Eskild Jensen	Denmark Embassy
125	Moray McLeish	World Resources Institute
126	Jurg Schneider	Switzerland Embassy
127	Annika Siwertz	Sweden Embassy
128	Gerard Howe	DFID
129	Prof. Dr. Daniel Murdiyarso	CIFOR
130	Stibniati Atmadja	CIFOR
131	Dr. Sonya Dewi	ICRAF
132	Jusup Tarigan	ICRAF
133	Agus Justianto	MFP - Multistakeholder Forestry Programme
134	Andi Roby	MFP - Multistakeholder Forestry Programme
135	Diah Raharjo	MFP - Multistakeholder Forestry Programme
136	Kaisa Seppanen	Finland Embassy
137	Stefan Lindstrom	Finland Embassy
138	Michael Jaeger	EU-FLEGT

139	Robert Lee	UNESCO
140	Damaris Monteiro Tnunay	UNODC
141	Made Sudana	Sekala
142	Emil Kleden	
143	Elin Sinta	UNDP
144	Lena Primasari	UNDP

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146	Wahyudi Wardojo	TNC
147	Lex Hovani	TNC
148	Abdon Nababan	AMAN
149	Bernard Stenli	CSO's Forum for Climate Change
150	Johan Kieft	GRM-
151	Dr. Jatna Supriatna	Conservation International
152	Sulaiman N. Sembiring	IHSA-Institut Hukum Sumberdaya Alam
153	Arif Aliandi	LATIN-Lembaga Alam Tripoka Indonesia
154	Christine Wulandari	FKKM-Forum Komunikasi Kehutanan Masyarakat
155	Putra Agung	FWI-Forest Watch Indonesia
156	Avi Mahaningtyas	Kemitraan
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158	Josi Khatarina, SH., LL.M.	ICEL-Indonesia Center for Environmental Law
159	Kasmita Widodo	JKPP-Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif
160	Usep Setiawan	Konsosium Pembaharuan Agraria
161	Moh. Djauhari	Konsosium pendukung Sistem Hutan Kerakyaan
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163	Wahyu	LEI-Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia
164	Amrosius Ruwindriyanto	Telapak
165	Mubarik Ahmad	WWF
166	Berry Furqon	WALHI
167	Oyong	Perkumpulan Karsa Palu
168	Zarlis	Jambata Palu
169	Rukmini Paata Taheke	Opant Palu (Organisasi Perempuan Adat Ngata Toro)
170	Dr. Ir. Irsyal Yasman	PT. Inhutani I
171	Ir. Budi Santoso	PT. Inhutani II
172	Yoto Wongsoredjo	PT. Inhutani III
173	Dr. Ir. Mustoha Iskandar MDM	PT. Inhutani IV
174	Ir. Nanang R. Ahmad	APHI-Associate Indonesian Forest Concession Holders
175	Dr. Ir. Upik Rosalina Wasrin, DEA.	PT. PERHUTANI
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178	Dr. Ngaloken Gintings	
179	Dr. Hermawan Indrabudhi	
180	Dr. Elias	IPB
181	Dr. Laurel Heydir	

List of Invitees, Day 2

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4	Ir. Deddy Sufredy, M.Si	Ministry of Forestry
5	Ir. Listya Kusumawardhani, M.Sc.	Ministry of Forestry
6	Ir. R. Iman Santoso, M.Sc	Ministry of Forestry
7	Dr. Ir. Bejo Santoso, M.Si.	Ministry of Forestry
8	Ir. Silver Hutabarat	Ministry of Forestry
9	Ir. Djoko Winaeno	Ministry of Forestry
10	Ir. Billy Hindra, M.Sc.	Ministry of Forestry
11	Ir. Sonny Partono, MM	Ministry of Forestry
12	Ir. Noor Hidayat, M.Sc.	Ministry of Forestry
13	Dr. Ir. Harry Santoso	Ministry of Forestry
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15	Ir. Adi Susmianto, MSc.	Ministry of Forestry
16	Dr. Ir. Bambang Trihartono, MF	Ministry of Forestry
17	DR. Ir. Nur Masripatin, M.For.Sc	Ministry of Forestry
18	Etty Ginoga	Ministry of Forestry
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25	Ir. Ary Sri Lestari, MM	Ministry of Forestry
26	Riva Rovani, S.Hut, M.Agr.	Ministry of Forestry
27	Syaiful Ramadhan	Ministry of Forestry
28	Tito	Ministry of Forestry
29	Dr. Dody Sukadry	DNPI

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4	DR. Ir. Husen Hasni, M.Si	Dinas Kehutanan Gorontalo
5	Ir. Hasbi Afkar	BPKH Sulawesi Tengah
6	Ir. H. Nahardi, M.M	Dinas Kehutanan Sulawesi Tengah
7	Ir. Agustinus La'lang, M.Si	BPKH Sulawesi Selatan
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4	Silje Haugland	UNDP
5	Dr. Machfudh	UNDP/UNREDD
6	Benni Sormin	FAO
7	Petteri Vuorinen	FAO-Bangkok
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9	Max Zieren	UNEP-Bangkok
10	Hanna Uusimaa	UNEP
11	Elin Sinta	UNDP
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Annex 4 - List of Participants

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10	Retho Maryam	FORDA
11	Chris Cosslett	UN-REDD Consultant
12	Tari Djoko S	PT. INHUTANI
13	ELIAS	FA IPB
14	ROY. TEROK	DINAS KEHUTANAN SULUT
15	Hermanan	Facilitator
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18	Ari Mahalinggati	Kemitraan
19	APRILIA	Ditjen Anggaran - Kemendagri
20	Yodi Y	"
21	YETTI Rusli	SAM
22	Indrianti	RIPS
23	ANSAR	DINAS Kehut. Sulsel
24	Harry Santoso	PKK - IPB
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36	Fayez UGAD Yodop	Ministry of economy and water
37	Ageng Wibow	LKRN ANTARA
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40	RIZA SUARGA	APHI
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61	ARY SRI WISNANTO	MOF
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65	FRANK COMBERS	FFI
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21	Hasantoha Adnan	RECOPIC INDONESIA
22	Kim, Yongkwan	Korean Embassy
23	Alex Neelens	UNDP
24	Pujanti	Dit KK PHKA
25	Yus Ruzila Noor	WI-IP
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64	MORAT MEKSIH.	WRI.
65	Mechfeld	UNLEED
66	Fifi	Jakarta Globe
67	Melani Harman	Harman & Associates re Opind
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72	Adi Susmianto	PULITBANSKUT.
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82	Handi	Presimp
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