



2011 Annual Report Indonesia Programme

17 January 2012

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Country: Indonesia
Title of programme: Indonesia UN-REDD National Joint Programme.
Date of submission: March 2009

Start date: 23 November 2009
Date of first transfer: 20 January 2010
End date: May 2011
No-cost extension requested: June 2012

Implementing partners:

Ministry of Forestry, Republic of Indonesia

Financial Summary (USD)			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget	Amount transferred to date	Cummulative Expenditures up to December 2011
FAO	US\$ 1,498,000	US\$ 1,498,000	US\$ 631,855
UNDP	US\$ 2,996,000	US\$ 2,996,000	US\$2,118,529
UNEP	US\$ 1,150,250	US\$ 1,150,250	US\$902,073
<i>Total</i>	US\$ 5,644,250	US\$ 5,644,250	US\$3,652,457

Approved National Programme budget

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
Type the name of signatories in full:			
Dr. Mustafa Imir	Stephen Rodriques	Thomas Enters, PhD.	Ir. YuyuRahayu, MSc.

1.2 Monitoring Framework

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan) ¹	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions	Comments
Outcome 1: Strengthen multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national and provincial level								
				Achievements this reporting period:				
Output 1.1: Consensus on key issues for national REDD policy	1.1.1 UN-REDD Programme operational 1.1.2 National and sub-national consultations on key-issues organized 1.1.3 Key issues analyzed 1.1.4 Inter-ministerial round table discussions organized 1.1.5 Policy recommendations on at least 2 key-issues prepared 1.1.6 Roadmap for issuing policies on key-issues developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesian National Climate Change Council (DNPI) and Ministry of Forestry (MoFor) have established REDD related working groups. Mandates and responsibility of MoFor and DNPI working groups have not been detailed and harmonized yet. IFCA analysis needs further actions/studies. Few policies, but not operational yet. Some demo initiatives are ongoing. Status of demonstration projects has not been reported 	December 2010 1.1.1 UN-REDD Programme operational. 1.1.2 Two national consultations on 2 key-issues organized. December 2011 1.1.2 Two national and 4 sub-national consultations on 2 key-issues organized. 1.1.3 Two key issues analyzed. 1.1.4 At least 6 inter-ministerial round table discussions on 2 key issues. 1.1.5 Policy recommendations on at least 2 key-issues prepared	Cumulative achievements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of PMU secretariat and office (mid 2010). Recommendations to the Government based on 5 (five) key products (REDD+ national strategy, FPIC, Criteria to select REDD+ pilot province, Forest Industry based Forestry Development Road Map, National Park based Forestry Development Road Map were submitted based on 6 (six) national consultations involving cross ministries and 12 Sub-national consultations on REDD+ national Strategy (in Yogyakarta, Mataram, Jayapura, Aceh, Palu, Bali, Jakarta with 2,000 experts from about 200 organizations, September to November 2010); Criteria for REDD+ pilot province selection (in Jambi, Palembang and Papua, July to August 2010); How to establish REDD+ agency (July 2010); FPIC national policy (400 participants from more than 40 institutions, December 2010 to February 2011) More than 50 nationwide multi-stakeholder consultations in developing the above key policy issues, including inter-ministerial roundtable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports Minutes of Meetings (MoMs) Workshop proceedings Publications Policy recommendations Some of the above publications are available at http://un-redd.or.id/resources-publications and http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountryActions/Indonesia/tabid/987/language/en-US/Default.aspx 	UNDP; MoFor/Gol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elections may change the political landscape on REDD. Commitment from all partners. Institutional relationships strengthened. Organizational and personnel changes in Task Force have been bringing uncertainty and delays in the implementation of REDD+. Re-established REDD+ Task Force has a working group that has similar task to UN-REDD. It may create an unclear situation on how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft of the National REDD+ Strategy was submitted one year ago and was followed-up by Bappenas to further strengthen the document. Bappenas, then submitted the draft of the National REDD+ Strategy to the REDD+ Task Force, which is currently finalizing the document. Currently, it is unclear to what extent elements of the earlier draft have been incorporated into the new version.. Acceleration is needed to catch up with the dynamic

¹Expected targets are directly taken from the Standard Joint Programme Document/Indonesia UN-REDD National Join Programme, but not from the Annual Work Plan.

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		<p>yet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDDI Strategy Roadmap to REDD implementation has not been developed. 		<p>discussion, sub-national and national consultations with representatives from governments, private sector, CSOs/NGOs, local communities and Indigenous Peoples, academic groups and experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation on REDD pilot province criteria (in August 2010 through two workshops at Papua and Jambi in collaboration with REDD+ Task Force and the Ministry of Forestry) • REDD+ National Strategy (submitted to UKP4/Satgas REDD+ on 18 Nov 2010 in collaboration with Bappenas) 			<p>to claim the achievements of UN-REDD on this output.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights abuse by some companies (palm oil and ecosystem) is bringing adversarial impacts on REDD+ by associating violence with climate/ carbon programmes. 	situation of REDD+ in Indonesia.
				<p>Achievements this reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Recommendation on FPIC Principles at national and provincial levels (in collaboration with National Forestry Council/DKN and the recommendation was submitted to UKP4/Satgas REDD+ in February 2011) • Central Sulawesi Governor Decree on the establishment of Provincial REDD+ Working Group (February 2011) • Forestry Development Road Map (Forest Industry-Based) through multi-stakeholder consultation process (January-June 2011, presented to the Ministry in June 2011 by the Senior Advisor) • Forestry Development Road Map (National Park-based) through multi-stakeholder consultation process (January-June 2011, presented to the Ministry in June 2011 by the Senior Advisor) • Three national consultations on FPIC policy, Forest Industry based Forestry 				

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				Development Road Map, National Park based Forestry Development Road Map (in Yogyakarta, Samarinda, Jakarta with 200 experts, January to March 2011)				
1.2. REDD lessons learnt	<p>1.2.1 National knowledge & learning network established</p> <p>1.2.2 Mechanism established to cooperate with local initiatives</p> <p>1.2.3 Joint workshops organized</p> <p>1.2.4 A publication on lessons learned prepared</p> <p>1.2.4 A publication on lessons learned disseminated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some NGOs have developed REDD related initiatives. Others are willing to do so but have constraints on funding. Private sector intends to participate in REDD related activities. Bilateral REDD initiatives are ongoing. Experience and lessons of local communities and CSOs are not widely disseminated 	<p><u>December 2010</u></p> <p>1.2.1 Framework for a national knowledge & learning network proposed</p> <p>1.2.2 Terms of Reference for mechanism to cooperate with local initiatives developed</p> <p><u>December 2011</u></p> <p>1.2.1 National knowledge & learning network established</p> <p>1.2.2 Mechanism to cooperative with local initiatives operational</p> <p>1.2.2 Cooperation with 5 local initiatives confirmed</p> <p>1.2.3 Six joint workshops organized</p> <p>1.2.4 One publication on lessons learned prepared</p> <p>1.2.4 One publication on lessons learned disseminated</p>	<p>Cumulative achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint workshops with Forest Research and Development Agency (FORDA), Center for Environment Standardization/ Pustanling (December 2010), DNPI (December 2010 in Jakarta), lessons learned from REDD+ Demonstration Activities in Indonesia (Pustanling), the Indonesia Carbon Update (DNPI), the First Asia Carbon Update (DNPI) Lessons Learned materials: How to develop criteria to select Pilot Province with the REDD+ Task Force UN-REDD Indonesia Programme video at the Cancun Conference side event Presentation on how UN-REDD will conduct tFPIC at Cancun Conference Results from the Cancun Conference The National REDD+ Strategy draft UN-REDD Programme activities Effective coordination of Indonesia's diplomats (Ambassadors, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) about REDD+ in collaboration with Center for International Cooperation, Ministry of Forestry (November 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website (http://un-redd.or.id) Workshop proceedings Progress reports Publications Lessons learned disseminated at at COP15 Lessons learned disseminated at at COP16 Some of the above publications are available at http://un-redd.or.id/ Letter of Agreements with local initiatives 	UNDP; MoFor/GoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDD+ implementers are reluctant/unwilling to share their experiences/technologies. Difficulty in disseminating the publications via website due to the lack of website management person. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation and Lessons Learned from the processes might be valuable for other initiatives. There is a room for more cooperation with private sectors. It is important to improve capacities of Parliament members on REDD+ issues.

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				<p>Achievements this reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint workshops with DNPI (March 2011 in Bandung), DKN (January to March 2011), Central Sulawesi NGOs, Central Sulawesi Customary/Adat communities (January 2011 to February 2011 in Sigi and Donggala) on FPIC policy recommendation (DKN), socialization of REDD+ result studies (FORDA, March 2011) • Draft framework for national knowledge and learning network (May 2011) • Dissemination of progress on Demonstration Activities to multi-stakeholders at national level including the national parliament • Supported the National Climate Change Council (DNPI) in organizing the Indonesia Carbon Update, and the First Asia Carbon Update • Lesson learned materials: • UN-REDD multi-stakeholder consultation process • 10 'fast facts' (fact sheets) on national REDD+ strategy • Effective coordination of high rank decision makers in the Ministry of Forestry and members of the Climate Change working group of the Ministry of Forestry on the Cancun Conference's results (March 2011). 				
1.3 Communications Programme	Communications strategy and impact monitoring system developed to include: 1.3.1 Agreement on target messages reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on REDD remains limited to few key agencies at central government level. 	<p><u>December 2010</u></p> <p>1.3.1 Agreement on target messages reached</p> <p>1.3.1 Target groups identified</p> <p>1.3.2 Awareness impact</p>	<p>Cumulative achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness baseline study results ▪ Midterm assessment ▪ End-of-project assessment ▪ Media reports ▪ IEC materials 	Awareness baseline study results Midterm assessment End-of-project assessment Media reports IEC materials	UNEP; MoFor/Gol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government supports targeting controversial forestry issues, like oil palm expansion, 	Development of the Communication Strategy ideally should be at the beginning of project.

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	<p>1.3.1 Target groups identified</p> <p>1.3.2 Awareness impact monitoring system designed</p> <p>1.3.2 Baseline established</p> <p>1.3.2 Impact assessed (at completion)</p> <p>National communication campaign and training for local REDD+ actors developed, including:</p> <p>1.3.3 Social marketing campaign designed</p> <p>1.3.4 REDD information, education and communication materials (IEC) developed</p> <p>1.3.5 National communications campaign conducted</p> <p>1.3.5 high-level GoI - UN conference or panel discussion organized</p> <p>1.3.6 Training on</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various policies endanger prospect and sustainability of REDD, like expansion palm oil on peat and allowing the use of timber from natural forests for pulp and paper • Training on REDD related to sub-national levels are limited. • E-data at MoFor, DNPI, UN are not well updated. • No strategic approach in communications and no monitoring systems for assessing impact of awareness raising 	<p>monitoring system designed</p> <p>1.3.2 Awareness baseline established</p> <p>1.3.3 Framework for social marketing campaign drafted</p> <p>1.3.4 Outline of REDD information, education and communication (IEC) materials prepared</p> <p>1.3.6 Training needs on REDD for local level actors identified</p> <p><u>December 2011</u></p> <p>1.3.2 Impact of communication campaign assessed</p> <p>1.3.3 Social marketing campaign designed</p> <p>1.3.4 REDD information, education and communication materials developed</p> <p>1.3.5 National communications campaign conducted</p> <p>1.3.5 One high-level GoI - UN conference or panel discussion organized</p>		<p>Communication strategy developed and guiding communications at the PMU</p> <p>Monitoring system developed and level of awareness assessed and reported</p> <p>Communication products</p>		<p>mining and illegal logging.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse approaches and products can be developed that effectively raise awareness of a heterogeneous audience. • Hiring a qualified person for website management has been difficult partly due to difficulty in finding them and their availability, in addition to the fact that the recruitment process started late (late Nov 2011). 	

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	REDD for local level actors conducted		1.3.6 Training on REDD for local level actors conducted.					
				<p>Achievements this reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified target groups and customized messages for each group (July 2011) • Communication Strategy (August 2011) • A draft of policy recommendation on communication strategy for REDD+ implementation (December 2011) • Published articles about REDD+ and UN-REDD issues by national and local newspapers as well as broadcasting through a national television (TVRI) and province television (Palu TV). These were achieved because UN-REDD facilitated a Joint workshop with RECOFTC on capacity building for journalists (April 2011), collaborated with the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group on Media Gathering to raise awareness (February 2011) • UN-REDD Website (December 2011, http://un-redd.or.id/) • Facilitated a meeting and conducted a panel discussion with the head of the Indonesia's delegation team and the high level decision makers from the Ministry of Forestry for COP 17 in Durban • Early awareness-raising on climate change and REDD+ issues to the district forestry offices in the Central Sulawesi province (Nov 2011 in Palu attended by all representative of forestry offices from all districts) • Published and distributed the 				

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				<p>following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results from the Cancun Conference • National REDD+ Strategy draft • UN-REDD brochures and leaflet • UN-REDD quarterly Newsletters • 10 'fast facts' (fact sheets) developed and distributed at Forestry conference • Lessons Learned from National REDD+ Strategy process (in Indonesian and English) • Promotional materials of UN-REDD for national and international exhibitions • Organized an event with religious leaders in support of issues related to climate change mitigation and adaptation 				
<p>• Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture</p>								

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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	<p>2.1.1 Existing standards and methodologies in MRV reviewed</p> <p>2.1.2 Measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory developed</p> <p>2.1.3 Forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces implemented</p> <p>2.1.4 Methods for Reporting and Verification developed</p> <p>2.1.5 Reporting and Verification in pilot provinces implemented</p> <p>2.1.6 Workshop on MRV Training methodology organized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFI (1989-1997) are outdated and need to be further developed Baseline for socioeconomic data in NFI does not exist 	<p><u>December 2010</u></p> <p>2.1.1 Review of existing standards and methodologies in MRV published</p> <p>2.1.2 Outline for measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory prepared</p> <p>2.1.3 Terms of Reference for forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces prepared</p> <p>2.1.4 Outline for methods for Reporting and Verification prepared</p> <p>2.1.6 Workshop on MRV Training methodology organized</p> <p><u>December 2011</u></p> <p>2.1.2 Measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory developed</p> <p>2.1.3 forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces implemented</p> <p>2.1.4 Methods for Reporting and</p>	Cumulative achievements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports Regulation Training materials Workshop proceeding Publications 	FAO; MoFor/Gol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient staff, equipment and other resources are dedicated to the task Adequate methodology selected for demonstration of MRV There is a need for a clear data management and data sharing policy among information providers and users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The search for an international consultant to develop NFI design took very long and was eventually abandoned and a national consultant was selected. Clear time line on the NFI related activities should be developed to ensure that the activities will be in accordance with the project period. There are many DAs developing MRV methodology in their area. A lead agency is needed to coordinate

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			Verification released 2.1.5 Reporting and Verification in pilot provinces implemented					and decide what MRV methodology should be implemented for Indonesia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of clarity about responsibilities for MRV in Indonesia due the planned establishment of an MRV Institution. The details of Who and What this MRV institution is, are still unknown.
				<u>Achievements this reporting period:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendation on National REDD+ Information, Monitoring & MRV Action Plan to the REDD+ Task Force and other government institutions Draft of Forestry MRV Roadmap through collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry (since April 2011) Trained 33 participants from provincial government, forestry province, NGOs, CSOs, Universities on Basic Remote Sensing in Central Sulawesi (June to July 2011) 				

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published and disseminated publication about MRV principles (Nov 2010) Study on land use classification based on Spot 4 image for Central Sulawesi (October 2010) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) on redesigning the NFI's sampling method NFI study trip to FAO headquarters with staff from Ministry of Forestry to discuss the options for re-designing the NFI (since March 2011) Enhanced REDD+ understanding and collaboration through a MRV workshop for universities, focused on universities from eastern Indonesia (September 2011 in Palu) 				
2.2 Reference emissions level (REL) proposed at the provincial level	<p>2.2.1 REL methodologies reviewed</p> <p>2.2.2 Methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale developed</p> <p>2.2.3 Data to support development of REL compiled</p> <p>2.2.4 Provisional REL in the pilot province assessed</p> <p>2.2.5 Provisional REL scientifically peer reviewed</p> <p>2.2.6 Stakeholder consultations on REL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some data analysis exist within DGPLAN but incomplete No Baseline for Carbon Emission at the national and sub-national level exists Existing NFI data not calculated for REDD No scenario exists 	<p><u>December 2010</u></p> <p>2.2.1 Review of REL methodologies published</p> <p>2.2.2 Outline for methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale prepared</p> <p>2.2.3 Data to support development of REL compiled</p> <p><u>December 2011</u></p> <p>2.2.2 Methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale released</p> <p>2.2.4 Provisional REL in the pilot province released</p>	<p>Cumulative achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial historical emission levels for LULUCF for Central Sulawesi developed (October 2010) Initiated discussions on Reference Emissions Levels/Reference Levels through a Focus Groups Discussion (September 2010) Options of method to calculate REL/RL at national level are under development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports Technical reports Publications Workshop proceedings 	FAO; MoFor/GoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic information is available (satellite images, reference data) Authorities are willing to co-operate Implementing partners are capable to allocate skillful staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public has waited for the clear status of REL/RL from national/central government. UN-REDD should take this moment to provide policy recommendation on this issue as soon as possible to accelerate the REDD+ readiness in Indonesia. International guidance on Reference Emission Levels were lacking for a long time. At COP17 in Durban it was decided

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	methodological approach and provincial provisional REL organized 2.2.7 REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL scientifically peer reviewed		2.2.5 Peer review of Provisional REL completed 2.2.6 At least 4 stakeholder consultations on REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL organized 2.2.7 Peer review of REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL completed					that countries can develop their own methodology. FAO recommends to follow UNFCCC decisions, thus the work on REL started with a delay.
				Achievements this reporting period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiated discussions on Reference Emissions Levels/Reference Levels through a Focus Groups Discussion Options of method to calculate REL/RL at national level are under development (Sep 2011) 				
2.3. Harmonized fair and equitable payment mechanism at provincial level	2.3.1 Existing payment systems compiled 2.3.2 Benefits and constraints of existing systems analyzed and reviewed 2.3.3 Options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No REDD payment distributions systems for all types of credits Role of district government unclear 	<u>December 2010</u> 2.3.1 Information about existing payment systems compiled 2.3.2 Outline for a review on benefits and constraints of existing systems prepared 2.3.3 Terms of Reference for developing options for modifications to meet	Cumulative achievements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compiled information on existing funding systems, payment mechanisms and benefit distribution systems, and payments for environmental services (PES) in Indonesia and abroad (Dec 2010 – March 2011) Mapping of funding mechanisms in Indonesia from national to sub-national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports Publications Workshop proceedings MoM ToRs 	UNDP; MoFor/Gol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No national legislation enabling the payment system(s) Lack of up-front payments impacting local commitments Multiple initiatives, ministries and 	The government has recently issued a Presidential Decree about fund that might be used as a legal base for the development of trust fund like institution. UN-REDD need to focus on sub-national payment mechanism and use

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	<p>2.3.4 Stakeholder consultations organized</p> <p>2.3.5 A REDD payment system created</p> <p>2.3.6 Local institutions trained</p>		<p>requirements of a REDD payment system prepared</p> <p>2.3.4 One stakeholder consultations organized</p> <p><u>December 2011</u></p> <p>2.3.2 Analytical report on benefits and constraints of existing systems published</p> <p>2.3.3 Options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system developed</p> <p>2.3.4 Three stakeholder consultations organized</p> <p>2.3.5 A REDD payment system created</p> <p>2.3.6 Local institutions trained</p>				<p>agencies are working on the establishment of payment mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information sharing on this task by others • Difficulty in collaboration with other organizations 	<p>the result to generate a policy recommendation to the Task Force.</p> <p>The main reason for the delay in activities under this output 2.3 was because we revised the remaining activities due to the changes in the circumstances surrounding REDD+ in Indonesia, compared to when the Programme Document was drafted. We are now trying to collaborate with other agencies, such as the Task Force and FCPF on the REDD payment systems. However, due to the difficulty in collaboration with the Task Force as well as the time consuming process of this coordination, UN-REDD will continue to work on the remaining activities in parallel in 2012.</p>

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				<p>Achievements this reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation for analysis of the compiled information showing benefits and constraints of existing PES projects and the implications for REDD+ (Feb – March 2011) • Compiled funding and fiscal transfer systems that currently exist in Indonesia (March – July 2011) • Lessons learned from mapping existing funding systems, payment mechanisms and benefit distribution systems in Indonesia and internationally (April – June 2011) • Coordination meeting on potential collaboration in developing a road map of payment mechanism with UN-REDD, REDD+ Task Force, and WB/FCPF (December 2011) 				
2.4 Toolkit for priority setting towards maximizing potential Carbon-benefits and incorporating co-benefits, at the provincial level	<p>2.4.1 Agreement on agencies, data sources, GIS development and site selection criteria reached</p> <p>2.4.2 The Priority Setting Toolkit (including short manual) developed</p> <p>2.4.3 Below- & above-ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate mapped</p> <p>2.4.4 Co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No national nor provincial site selection process, IFCA provides guidelines only • No DSS to make feasible investment decisions • Draft criteria for site selection indicated in IFCA (2007) 	<p><u>December 2010</u></p> <p>2.4.1 Agreement on agencies, data sources, GIS development and site selection criteria reached</p> <p>2.4.2 Outline for the Priority Setting Toolkit developed</p> <p>2.4.3 Terms of reference for mapping below- & above-ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate prepared</p> <p>2.4.4 Outline for mapping co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources,</p>	<p>Cumulative achievements:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reports ▪ Manual of Toolkit translated in Bahasa Indonesia ▪ Maps ▪ MoM ▪ Work plan developed in collaboration with partners <p>Series of map overlays</p> <p>Priority-setting toolkit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Skills in using toolkit developed during training session ▪ Some of the publications are available at 	<p>UNEP; MoFor/Gol (UNEP-WCMC, leading the development of the output)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant data are available for producing map overlays • Remote sensing coverage pilot province not available or not in time for analysis • MoFor departments unwilling to exchange data sets, and share with FORDA • Climate Change impacts lead to 	<p>Progress of the output was delayed due to a lengthy selection of participants for the training on priority-setting toolkit.</p>

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	poverty, others) mapped 2.4.4 Co-benefits maps analyzed 2.4.5 Provincial staff trained in the use of Priority Setting Tool 2.4.6 Workshop organized on co-benefits, local spatial planning, and national REDD policy		pockets of poverty, others) prepared <u>December 2011</u> 2.4.2 The Priority Setting Toolkit (including short manual) developed and published 2.4.3 Below- & above-ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate mapped 2.4.4 Co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of poverty, others) mapped 2.4.4 Co-benefits maps analyzed and published 2.4.5 Provincial staff trained in the use of Priority Setting Tool 2.4.6 Workshop organized on co-benefits, local spatial planning, and national REDD policy		http://un-redd.or.id/publications		significant changes in forest ecology. • Relevant data are available for producing map overlays	
				Achievements this reporting period: • UNEP-WCMC scoping mission and preliminary action plan agreed upon (March 2011)—>target 2.4.1. • UNEP-WCMC four trained Indonesian colleagues from MoFor, BPKH Palu, Central Sulawesi Forest Service and				

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan) ¹	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions	Comments
				<p>Tadulako University (July 2011) → target 2.4.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced map layers to estimate carbon stock in the province (July 2011 in Cambridge, UK) → target 2.4.4. Identified additional data for further analysis (December 2011 in Palu) → target 2.4.4. Identified tool-kit package that can be developed, given the limited time period and budget (December 2011 in Bogor) → target 2.4.2. 				
• Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels								
3.1 Capacity for spatial socio-economic planning incorporating REDD at the district level	<p>3.1.1 a comprehensive baseline dataset developed</p> <p>3.1.1 Areas of REDD-eligible forest identified</p> <p>3.1.2 Opportunity costs of alternative land uses analyzed</p> <p>3.1.3 Potential socio-economic impacts of REDD on communities analyzed</p> <p>3.1.4 REDD integrated in existing spatial planning and forest utilization planning</p> <p>3.1.5 District based consensus on land –</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing conflicts TGHK with process RTRD. Few district spatial plans endorsed at national level 	<p><u>December 2010</u></p> <p>3.1.1 a comprehensive baseline dataset developed</p> <p>3.1.1 Areas of REDD-eligible forest identified</p> <p><u>December 2011</u></p> <p>3.1.2 Opportunity costs of alternative land uses analyzed and published</p> <p>3.1.3 Potential socio-economic impacts of REDD on communities analyzed and published</p> <p>3.1.4 REDD integrated in existing spatial planning and forest utilization planning</p> <p>3.1.5 District based consensus on land – and forest use allocation</p>	<p>Cumulative achievements:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports Minutes of consultations Maps draft spatial plan Some of the publications are available at http://un-redd.or.id/publications 	UNDP; MoFor/Gol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry authorities willing to participate and go for consensus Priority setting tool ready and applied Lack/uncertainty of reliable data at district level Data collection process has been time consuming Conducting the opportunity cost analysis with multiple experts – their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of activities for pilot district selection are planned by Q4/2011.

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan) ¹	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions	Comments
	and forest use allocation reached 3.1.6 The REDD mainstreamed spatial plan approved		reached 3.1.6 The REDD mainstreamed spatial plan approved				coordination is important	
				Achievements this reporting period:				
3.2 Empowered local stakeholders are able to benefit from REDD	3.2.1 Capacity needs assessment made 3.2.2 Capacity building & training modules developed 3.2.3 Trainers have been trained 3.2.4 Training and other capacity building activities have been implemented 3.2.5 Follow-up activities required to improve and sustain capacity have been assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low awareness and high level of misconception REDD at village and district level All REDD proposals driven by foreign agencies 	<u>December 2010</u> 3.2.1 Capacity needs assessment made 3.2.2 Outline for capacity building & training modules prepared <u>December 2011</u> 3.2.2 Capacity building & training modules developed 3.2.3 Trainers have been trained 3.2.4 Training and other capacity building activities have been implemented 3.2.5 Follow-up activities required to improve and sustain capacity have been assessed	Cumulative achievements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports Publications Awareness & capacity impact studies at mid- and end- term 	UNDP; MoFor/Gol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline established at inception Difficulty in reaching to stakeholders at district level Many activities are planned in a short remaining period of the Programme Conflicts with communities who live in protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media needs information and updates on CC and REDD+ issues in order to play a more strategic role for successful REDD+ readiness and implementation. Asia-Pacific countries need to consolidate to have a strong voice in upcoming UNFCCC COPs.
				Achievements this reporting period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the Working Group in Central Sulawesi and their increased level of understanding on REDD+ issues (February 2011) Dissemination of information on 				

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan) ¹	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions	Comments
				<p>climate change and REDD+ issues to Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group (February 2011 to-date)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Sulawesi Media Gathering to promote the understanding of REDD+, climate change issues and the UN-REDD Programme (February 2011) • Local participation in regional discussion on post-Cancun organized by RECOFTC and FAO at Bangkok (February 2011) • Participation of Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group members at Training of Trainers event organized by Conservation International and University of Indonesia on Climate Change and REDD+ (May 2011) • Supported the participation of Central Sulawesi journalists in the training on the issues of climate change, REDD+ and FPIC at Jakarta (April 2011) • Supported the participation of Central Sulawesi Government in the Durban COP 17 side event • Initial scoping mission for capacity need assessment for Central Sulawesi (November 2011) • Promoted the understanding on the issues of climate change, REDD+, and UN-REDD for the District forestry office. 				
3.3 Multi-stakeholder-endorsed District plans for REDD implementation	3.3.1 Five districts in which REDD is most feasible identified 3.3.2 REDD socialized to these districts 3.3.3 Districts	Few district spatial plans endorsed at national level	<p><u>December 2010</u> 3.3.1 Five districts in which REDD is most feasible identified</p> <p><u>December 2011</u> 3.3.2 REDD socialized to 5 districts</p>	Cumulative achievements:	<p><u>December 2009</u> 3.3.1 Five districts in which REDD is most feasible identified</p> <p><u>December 2010</u> 3.3.2 REDD socialized to 5 districts</p>	UNDP; MoFor/Goi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPRD approves district based spatial plans • Misunderstandings on the activities and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of districts have been delayed due to long selection process. • Representatives

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan) ¹	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions	Comments
	<p>developed proposals to implement REDD</p> <p>3.3.3 Districts show political commitment to implement REDD</p> <p>3.3.4 For at least one district, agreement on an implementation framework for REDD reached</p>		<p>3.3.3 Five districts have developed proposals to implement REDD</p> <p>3.3.3 Districts show political commitment to implement REDD</p> <p>3.3.4 For at least one district, agreement on an implementation framework for REDD reached</p>		<p>3.3.3 Five districts have developed proposals to implement REDD</p> <p>3.3.3 Districts show political commitment to implement REDD</p> <p>3.3.4 For at least one district, agreement on an implementation framework for REDD reached</p>		<p>scope of the UN-REDD Programme by NGOs and CSOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential conflicts with the villages or communities in the protected areas 	<p>from NGOs/CSO and IPs are represented in the Working Group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each sub-Working Group has specific tasks and functions • Need a synergy among sub-Working Groups.
				<p>Achievements this reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A set of criteria to select pilot districts • Selected five UN-REDD pilot districts (Sigi, Donggala, ParigiMoutong, Toli-Toli, and TojoUna-Una) • A set of guidelines on FPIC implementation • Selected locations for FPIC Pilot activities (KPH DampelasTinombo and Lore Lindu National Park which are located at Donggala, Sigi and Parigi districts) • The subject of FPIC pilot was agreed (not on REDD+) • Materials for FPIC pilot activities in selected districts. • Involvement of stakeholders in the consultation of the establishment of the Central Sulawesi Working Group (in February 2011) and inauguration (in March 2011) • Trained MoFor staff on opportunity cost analyses for REDD+(June 2011, Bangkok) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progress reports ▪ Publications ▪ Awareness & capacity impact studies at mid- and end- term ▪ Some of the publications are available at http://un-redd.or.id/publications 			

Expected Results (Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Target by the end of the reporting period (According to the annual work plan) ¹	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of Verification	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions	Comments
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collected data of every district to be used as district baseline (November 2011) Template for district baseline information for spatial planning activity (November 2011) 				

Cross-cutting issues:

Gender:

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

Governance:

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

1.3 Financial Information

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				
		BUDGET	CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES			DELIVERY (%)
			Commitments	Disbursements	Total Expenditures	Expenditure as percentage of the budget
Outcome 1: Strengthen multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national and provincial level.	FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	UNEP	749,000	186,900	505,173	692,073	92%
	UNDP	1,580,247		1,556,403	1,556,403	98% ²
Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture.	FAO	1,498,000	63,088	568,767	631,855	42%
	UNEP	401,250	130,000	80,000	210,000	52%
	UNDP	267,180		97,481	97,481	36%
Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels.	FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	UNEP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	UNDP	1,148,573		464,645	464,645	40%
TOTAL:		5,644,250	379,988	3,272,469	3,652,457	65%

i. Co-financing

If additional resources (direct co-financing) are provided to the UN-REDD National Programme, please fill in the table below:

Sources of co-financing	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing	Amount (US\$)
Multilateral agency	UNDP	Cash	\$ 240,000

² The figures are after budget relocation. The total expenditure for Outcome 1 reached USD 1,404,853.40 by the end of June 2011, against an originally planned budget of USD 963,000. It was partly because the expenditures for all operational costs (salary and office needs) in 2010 were charged under Outcome 1 for administrative efficiency. The approval of a re-allocation was recommended by the Regional Coordinator on November 16th 2011 on the understanding that sufficient funds remain in Outcomes 2 and 3 to deliver all the planned results.

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

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

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

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

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

In some cases, progress has been slower than expected, particularly for some activities in outcome 2 and outcome 3. This was because of the consultation process that was required to reach a recommendation on re-designing Indonesia's NFI (output 2.1), and because of necessary lengthy stakeholder consultations to select the five pilot districts (outcome 3). Many activities under Outcome 3 are designed to take place in the pilot districts. The delay in the district selection process impacted the other activities and led to the low delivery rate. However, we expect that the Outcome 3 activities will only accelerate as the pilot districts are now selected. Progress of the output 2.4 was delayed due to a lengthy selection of participants for the training on priority-setting toolkit.

The Programme has focused on strengthening the capacity of provincial multi-stakeholders forums through the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group before implementing its activities at province, district, and community levels. This approach was taken in order to make the REDD+ Working Group the driving force of REDD+ implementation in the province. We believe that the resulting strong sense of ownership will ensure the sustainability of the REDD+ work in the province.

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

words)

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

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

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

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

With the end of Programme in sight, there is concern about the continuation of the Provincial REDD+ Working Group and lack of the long-term institutional mechanism in the province. Based on the initial scoping mission by the capacity development expert, the UN-REDD Programme will support the establishment of a longer term institutional mechanism for brokering the supply and demand sides of REDD+ knowledge and learning initiatives in Central Sulawesi as well as a knowledge platform made up of existing organizations and institutions, with a view towards long term sustainability after the closing of the program in mid-2012.

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

N/A.

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

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

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

reaching consensus, including the pilot district selection and other REDD+ issues in Indonesia.

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

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

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

In addition, coordinating with REDD+ Task Force has been challenging. The Task Force was not operational from June to September 2011, because no decree had been issued to continue the Task Force after the initial end date until September. UN-REDD has been trying to reach out and collaborate with the Task Force, but the response has not been met with expectations.

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

UN-REDD is implementing the following:

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

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

If not, please explain:

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

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

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

Yes No

If not, please explain:

Currently HACT is applied for FAO and UNDP activities only. The approach to HACT is slightly different between the two agencies. FAO requires a Letter of Understanding between the implementing partner and FAO for the

implementation of HACT, whereas UNDP does not require this. UNEP does not apply HACT, but applies a cash transfer modality using a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA).

2.3 Ownership and Development Effectiveness

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

No Some Yes

Please explain:

The UN-REDD Programme applies a multi-stakeholder based approach for policy-related activities at national and sub-national levels. Various stakeholders related to REDD+ issues at national and sub-national level have been actively involved since the beginning of the Programme. By applying this approach, all stakeholders have the ownership of the policy outputs. Main government institutions at national and provincial levels that have formal authority to implement policies, including Bappenas, UKP4 (REDD+ Task Force), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Forestry, National Climate Change Council (DNPI) and National Forestry Council (DKN) are the partners of the UN-REDD Programme in implementing its activities. In addition, the two-year moratorium on new logging concessions, which is part of a bilateral agreement with Norway ("Letter of Intent") signed on May 26, 2010, has started on May 20, 2011.

In September, the REDD+ Task Force was established after the previous Task Force had expired in June 2011. The expiration of the new Task Force is set to be December 2012 and they are expected to complete the tasks by then. In the same month of September, the Memorandum of Understanding regarding the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Indonesia REDD+ (UNORCID) was signed by the United Nations and the Government of Indonesia, represented by Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, Head, Unit Kerja Presiden Bidang Pengawasan dan Pengendalian Pembangunan (UKP4) as well as the Task Force. The UNORCID is the United Nations' response to the Government's request to support the Task Force in implementing its National REDD+ Programme. Although the UN-REDD Programme is a small program in Indonesia, it has an important role in driving a REDD+ Readiness development in the country.

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

No Partially Fully

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- At the early development of the Programme by identifying activities that are needed for REDD+ Readiness in Indonesia. Some well known national NGOs were involved in identifying outcomes and outputs. The meeting was conducted during the UN-REDD scoping mission (FAO-HQ, UNDP-RAP & New York, and UNEP-Bangkok) in February 2009 at UNDP-Jakarta office. The second involvement of NGOs and CSOs was a consultation workshop for UN-REDD Indonesia National Programme Document was conducted in May 2009 as recommended by the UN-REDD Policy Board. The workshop was participated by 16 well known national NGOs and CSOs. The private sector was not involved in these events.
- UN-REDD facilitated workshops at national and sub-national levels. All non-government stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, privates, universities, individual experts) were invited.
- A meeting to develop the first annual work plan for the Programme was conducted in March 2009; stakeholders/participants identified detailed activities for the UN-REDD Programme. All non-government stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, the private sector, universities, and individual experts) were invited.
- Implementing the UN-REDD Programme activities in cooperation with the Government; such as through developing the National REDD+ Strategy (as a member of the writing team and as participants in FGDs and workshops), a resource person during (a) inputs collection for preparation to establish a REDD+ Agency by UKP4 which was facilitated by UN-REDD, development of national FPIC Policy Recommendations at national level, a resource person in (b) developing Roadmap of Forestry Development, (c) developing criteria for selecting the pilot province and districts, (d) developing the process of FPIC implementation at province level, and (e) establishing the REDD+ Working Group at sub-national level. All non-government stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, the private sector, universities, and individual experts) were involved.
- Organizing workshops/seminars such as (a) the national FPIC workshop in February 2009, (b) workshop on capacity building on REDD+ issue for journalists (April 2009), (c) conference on climate change justice (June 2011), (d) Adat (Indigenous Peoples) community consolidation in Central Sulawesi (January – February 2011), and (e) NGOs coordination for selecting representatives in the REDD+ Working Group (January – February 2011). National and local NGOs and CSOs were involved.
- Involvement of IP representative (AMAN) in the UN-REDD Programme Executive Board Meetings
- Organizing a MRV workshop specifically for universities from eastern Indonesia with the aim to facilitate a common understanding, sharing and collaboration between universities (organized by University of Tadulako).

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

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

1. Government and NGOs were actively involved in reviewing the planned activities of UN-REDD and gave positive inputs for revision of the National Programme Document.
2. Public consultations of REDD+ National Strategy had brought the government and NGOs, CSOs,

the private sector, universities, and individual experts to come together to identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the country. The established fish bone scheme of deforestation and forest degradation from the consultations is often referred by the government as well as NGOs and CSOs in various presentations related to deforestation and forest degradation issues.

3. The establishment of REDD+ Working Group of Central Sulawesi has brought the various entities together, including the government, NGOs, CSOs, the private sector, and universities. There are 4 (four) sub working groups focused on policy, methodology, pilot sites and community empowerment and FPIC. Members of each sub-working group also represent different organizations (government, NGOs, CSOs, and university as well as the private sector).

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

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

3. General Programme Indicators

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

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

Comments:

These focal personnel sit at the MoFor

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

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

MRV and monitoring system are currently being developed.

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

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

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

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

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

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

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

- Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

In collaboration with Indonesian Center for Environmental Law (ICEL), a national NGO, in June 2011,

UN-REDD conducted a workshop to discuss REDD+ and governance. One of the results from the workshop was that the National REDD+ Strategy has not answered the issues of anti-corruption measures, yet. The UN-REDD Programme has sent inputs to the REDD+ Task Force to consider this issue during the public comment period for submitting comments on the National REDD+ Strategy.

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

Women Total No. 1270.....

Men Total No. 1906.....

Comments:

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

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

Total No. 54.....

Comments:

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

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

3.1.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development with specific reference to pro-poor policies and gender mainstreaming:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

3.1.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

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

Yes Partially No Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

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

4. Government Counterpart Information

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

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

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