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Central Sulawesi's Readiness to Implement REDD+ after 2012



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The Development of REDD+ in Central Sulawesi

Central Sulawesi Province was selected as the location for a REDD+ demonstration activity or DA, at the UN-REDD Inception Workshop held by the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia in Jakarta on March 2010. After the presentation by the Forestry Office of Central Sulawesi Province, it was decided that Central Sulawesi met all the criteria for a pilot province. This decision was formalized on 26 July 2010 by Secretary General's letter 5.786/II-KLN/2010 .

The selection of Central Sulawesi as a location for a DA was based on several criteria: although deforestation has occurred, there is still sufficient forest coverage, along with high carbon density, strong local political support, good local capacity to achieve fast results, an understanding that the implementation of REDD+ can deliver significant benefits, support from the government, and the fact that there aren't any REDD+ initiatives in this region.

After Central Sulawesi was selected as a pilot province, the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has been implementing a series of REDD+ methodologies and building the capacity of the province to implement REDD+. The selection of



Central Sulawesi as a UN-REDD Programme Indonesia pilot province was officiated by a launch and workshop, combined with a REDD+ National Strategy regional consultation in Palu, Central Sulawesi from 13 to 15 October 2010.

The REDD+ National Strategy is a requirement for REDD+ readiness. The strategy has to be in alignment with the national plan and must be developed using a multi-stakeholder approach, and to ensure this the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, together with the National Development Planning Agency (*Badan Perencanaan dan Pem-*

bangunan Nasional, Bappenas) held a regional consultancy with a range of stakeholders.

The degree of REDD+ readiness in Central Sulawesi Province has increased significantly, as demonstrated by the active participation and high enthusiasm of the local people in the activities arranged by the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia. The capacity building activities to implement REDD+ were conducted by engaging local communities in a series of workshops. The focus of these workshops was the establishment of the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group.

Four Sub-Working Groups were established:

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

The REDD+ Working Groups represent a broad spectrum of stakeholders in Central Sulawesi, including the provincial government, universities, indigenous peoples and local communities, CSOs and the private sector. This was formalized in Governor Decree Number 522/84/DISHUTDA-G.ST/2011 dated 18 February 2011 on the Establishment of the REDD+ Working Group in Central Sulawesi (2011); with the Working Group Secretariat located in the Office of Forestry building in Palu, Central Sulawesi.

Commitment of the Central Sulawesi Government to REDD+

To support REDD+ in Central Sulawesi, the REDD+ Working Groups work with the local government through the Forestry Office of Central Sulawesi Province.

The Central Sulawesi Governor, Drs. H. Longki Djanggola, M.Si., elected in June 2011, has warmly welcomed the REDD+ Programme in Central Sulawesi as



Drs. H. Longki Djanggola, M.Si.

it is in accordance with the new vision of the local government under his leadership. The Governor is committed to build closer links with the more developed provinces in eastern Indonesia, especially in developing agro-businesses and fishery.

The Governor's vision is reflected in the Regional Development Agenda V, which refers to "the sustainable management and use of natural and forest resources." To support this, the local government has also developed risk mitigation and disaster management plans including rehabilitation and natural conservation along the coastline and seas.

The Central Sulawesi government, through the Office of Forestry has cooperated with the REDD+ Working Group

in various REDD+ readiness activities. These activities, mostly capacity building in nature, have produced several outcomes, including, the Provincial Strategy draft, preparing the Reference Emissions Levels (REL), and the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) procedures for Central Sulawesi Province.

REDD+ Activities in Central Sulawesi

In preparing Central Sulawesi Province for REDD+ implementation, the following activities have been undertaken:

1. Launch and Workshop for the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia

To mark the commencement of the UN-REDD programme in Central Sulawesi Province, on 13 October 2010, the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, together with the Governor of Central Sulawesi held a launch followed by a workshop. The event introduced and familiarised the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia to the stakeholders in Central Sulawesi and provided a forum for consultation.

2. Regional Consultation

The regional consultation was held on 14 October 2010 and involved representatives of the provincial government, including the Regional Planning and Development Agency (*Badan Perencanaan & Pembangunan Daerah/Bappeda*), Office of Forestry, Office of Agriculture, Office of Mining,

Office of Public Works, Office of the Environment and the Regional Investment Coordination Body, CSOs, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and representatives from universities across Sulawesi. The purpose of this event was to present the first draft of the National REDD+ Strategy for feedback and recommendations.

3. The establishment of a Secretariat to support the REDD+ Working Group for Central Sulawesi Province under the Office of Forestry of Central Sulawesi Province

The Central Sulawesi Forestry Office initiated the secretariat to provide an administrative base for the UN-REDD Programme. The Secretariat has twelve members to:

- a) Provide the administrative support for establishing the REDD+ Working Group,
- b) Organize the discussions needed for the establishment of the REDD+ Working Group
- c) Develop the materials and proceedings of the REDD+ Working Group's establishment.

4. The establishment of the REDD+ Working Group for the Central Sulawesi Province involving Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

The purpose of this activity is to discuss the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in the planning of REDD+ processes or activities, to engage indigenous peoples and local communities in REDD+ activities, and to choose



The discussion with the traditional community of Salua,
Regency of Sigi, Central Sulawesi

representatives from indigenous peoples and local communities to be members of the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group.

To do this, a group of multistakeholder representatives from the provincial government, academics, the indigenous peoples and local communities, CSOs and the private sector, selected the representatives for the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group, choosing a total of 77 members, including 10 representatives from indigenous peoples and local communities. The establishment of the Working Group was made official by Governor Decree Number 522/84/DISHUTDA-G.ST/2011 dated 18 February 2011.

The responsibilities and functions of the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group are:

Sub-Working Group I: Policies related to REDD+ Implementation (National Strategy)

- a) Provide input, technical advice and recommendations to the Local Government on the implementation of readiness activities for the REDD+ scheme in Central Sulawesi Province.
- b) Coordination, synchronization and integration between the Provincial Government and Regency/District levels, as well as national and international levels, on matters related to the implementation of the activities and the REDD+ scheme.
- c) Consultation with various stakeholders to develop the Regional Strategy.
- d) Prepare draft Regional Strategy and REDD+ implementation.

Sub-Working Group II: Organization and Methodology

- a) Develop the criteria, indicators and pre-conditions for REDD+ implementation.
- b) Facilitate a comprehensive study of methodology, monitoring, evaluation, payment mechanisms, implementation and decision making for REDD+ implementation.
- c) Create harmonious, dynamic, and transparent communication with the National REDD+ Working Group and/or all relevant parties related to REDD+, in order to

increase the knowledge and understanding of the effects and consequences of deforestation and degradation.

Sub-Working Group III: Demonstration Activities (DA)

- a) Develop the criteria, indicators and requirements for the location for the implementation of pilot REDD+ activities and REDD schemes in Central Sulawesi Province.
- b) Carry out mediation to minimise conflict and prevent any problems between the stakeholders in relation to REDD+ implementation.
- c) Negotiate and recommend potential locations for the DA.

Sub-Working Group IV: Free, Prior and Informed Consent; Empowerment and Capacity Building of the local community

- a) Spread information and knowledge about climate change and the role of the REDD+ scheme in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in Central Sulawesi Province.
- b) Promote a collaborative spirit among stakeholders in the implementation of REDD+ activities.
- c) Implement efforts to increase the capacity of the local people to reduce and monitor emissions, deforestation and forest degradation.
- d) Recommend an FPIC workflow for the pre-conditions for implementation of the REDD+.

5. Focus Group Discussion to Draft the Guidelines to Develop REDD+ Policy and Communication Strategy

UN-REDD Programme Indonesia wants to promote the development of an REDD+ infrastructure that is based on collective multi-stakeholder interests. Based on the experience in the development of the REDD+ National Strategy and the establishment of the REDD+ Working Group in Central Sulawesi, UN-REDD Programme Indonesia has developed a draft of Guidelines for developing a REDD+ Policy based on a multi-stakeholder approach. The Guidelines are to be used as a reference for various



parties – especially the government (both national and regional levels) – and to provide a case study for other countries that are developing a REDD+ infrastructure.

To ensure that the draft reflects the aspirations of all stakeholders, the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia organised a focus group discussion with the members of the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group, in Palu on 20 September 2011.

At the same event, the REDD+ Communication Strategy, developed by an international consultant, was also discussed. The Communication Strategy includes early input from the members of the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Groups and the indigenous community. It is hoped that the communication strategy will provide a reference for both Central Sulawesi and various national entities. For this purpose, the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia wanted to accommodate the views of the members of the Working Group regarding the communication strategy.

6. Determining the Criteria and Indicators to Select Pilot Location for REDD+ Activities in Central Sulawesi Province

This activity was held in several stages over May, August and September 2011, in order to make available the Guidelines for the Criteria and Indicators for the Location of the DA, and to create a common understanding of the role of the Working Group in deciding the DA location in Central Sulawesi Province.

In order to develop appropriate selection criteria for the pilot location, the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group developed Criteria and Indicators (C&I) during a series of consultations with the Technical Implementation Units of the Ministry of Forestry in Central Sulawesi, as well as with the Working Group that is led by the Chief of the Office of Forestry of Central Sulawesi. The resulting criteria include support from the local government, demography, and the biophysics of the forest's natural resources. Each criterion has its own sets of indicators that will be used to analyze the data and profile of each regency and/or city in Central Sulawesi.

The results of the C&I exercise are being used to measure the potentials of each of the regencies or cities being considered as locations for REDD+ implementation. Those with the highest scores, will receive support from the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia for capacity building activities and a trial of REDD+ readiness infrastructure.

For the trial activities, the focus is on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and the methodologies developed by the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group at the community level. The result of the C&I will also list the regencies or cities that have least potential for REDD+ implementation. The UN-REDD Programme Indonesia will still deliver awareness-raising and general capacity building activities about REDD+ in these regencies.

7. Training in Remote Sensing

To increase the human resources capacity in Central Sulawesi, particularly in the area of remote sensing, the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, with Universitas Tadulako convened a training session in Basic Remote Sensing, attended by 33 participants from the Technical Implementation Unit of the Ministry of Forestry, the Regional Planning and Development Agency, the Office of Forestry of Central Sulawesi, the Registration Body of the Indigenous Land Rights, Merah Putih Foundation, Universitas Tadulako, Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu, and Universitas Al Khairaat of Palu. The training was delivered in Palu, Central Sulawesi from 27 June to 9 July 2011.



Participants of the Remote Sensing Training went to the field to verify the result of their mapping exercise.

The trainers came from the Education and Training Centre of the Ministry of Forestry in Makassar, and the Directorate of Inventory and Monitoring of Forest Resources at the Ministry of Forestry. To ensure its effectiveness, the training was divided into 40 percent of theory and 60 percent of practice, including a ground check which allowed the participants to see whether their classroom measurements matched the real measurements in the field.

8. Workshop on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification for Universities in Eastern Indonesia

One of the aims of the REDD+ programme is to increase the role played by universities, especially in research and publications. To achieve this, a workshop on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), was held on 28 September 2011 in Palu. The workshop had 60 participants, mainly scientists and academics from Universitas Pattimura (Ambon), Universitas Hasanuddin (Makassar), Universitas Haluoleo (Kendari), Universitas Mulawarman (Samarinda), Universitas Lambung Mangkurat (Banjarbaru), Universitas Tanjungpura (Pontianak), and the Bogor Institute of Agriculture (Bogor). It is hoped that this workshop will help build a network of academics and scientists researching topics related to REDD+, and monitoring the development of a regional MRV system.

9. The Trial of the Guidelines on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

The Central Sulawesi REDD+ Sub-Working Group in charge of the implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent will test FPIC Guidelines in the selected regency/city. This means giving clear information to the community in order to enable them to make decisions *before* REDD+ implementation. The Guidelines on the FPIC were developed by the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group on FPIC.

The Guidelines aim to ensure that the fundamental rights of indigenous and local communities are recognised. They recommend the best way to communicate the complex REDD+ concepts and impacts with the indigenous peoples and local communities, ensuring the information is clear and accurate, while addressing the context and culture. The Guidelines were presented and discussed in a focus group discussion in Palu on 18 October 2011, to be further supported by UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, in regards to materials production.

10. External Interest in Central Sulawesi Province's Pilot Activities

The Central Sulawesi Province's pilot activities have received national and international attention, including:

The indigenous peoples of Asia, Africa, and South America

On 26 July 2011, the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group received a visit from indigenous peoples of Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, and Viet Nam. This visit was

supported by the Working Group on FPIC together with the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (*Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara/AMAN*). The purpose of the visit was to learn about the multi-stakeholder process developed by the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group.

They were especially interested in the participation of indigenous peoples in the REDD+ Working Group, the FPIC model that was developed by the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, the rights of indigenous peoples in Central Sulawesi, and the views of the indigenous peoples on carbon trading.



Some of the indigenous people from Kenya and Peru who joined the meeting in Palu.

Researchers from Foreign Universities

In the third quarter of 2011, two researchers studied the REDD+ activities in Central Sulawesi. They are Nina Gaiser from the University of Eberswalde, Germany, and Ima Yudin Rayaningtyas, a staff member of the Ministry of Forestry who is currently completing her postgraduate degree in University of Hiroshima, Japan. Both students did the field research by observing and participating in UN-REDD Programme Indonesia's activities in Central Sulawesi.



Nina Gaiser (standing, centre) and Ima Yudin Rayaningtyas (down, second from right) among the members of Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group during an activity.

The West Sumatera Government

To learn more about REDD+ implementation, the provincial government of West Sumatera conducted a working visit to Palu, Central Sulawesi, on 7 July 2011. The team included the Office of Forestry, the Office of Regional Revenue, the Office of the Governor, the Regional Representative Assembly, and the private sector. The main purpose of the visit was to gain an understanding of the steps needed to be taken in order to deal with carbon trading. Central Sulawesi Province is considered a good example of a pilot province in the area of REDD+ readiness in Indonesia, particularly in ensuring multi-stakeholders involvement.

Challenges Faced by Central Sulawesi Province

The challenges and obstacles faced by the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia in Central Sulawesi are:

- 1) The mechanism for distributing the benefits to the community is still unclear, as REDD+ itself is still a new concept.
- 2) The program is a pilot program that is still collecting lessons learned
- 3) The Working Groups are themselves a pilot activity.
- 4) Various elements of the community need to improve coordination.

Central Sulawesi at A Glance

Central Sulawesi is the widest province in Sulawesi Island, with total land area of 68,033 km² and 189,480 km² of sea. The borders of Central Sulawesi Province are:

North : Sulawesi Sea & Gorontalo Province

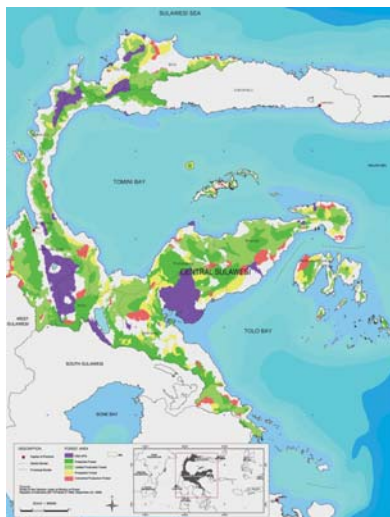
East : Maluku Province

South : Central Sulawesi Province & North Sulawesi Province

West : Makassar Strait

Administratively, Central Sulawesi Province is divided into 10 districts and one city:

- Banggai District,
- Banggai Kepulauan District,
- Buol District,
- Donggala District,
- Morowali District,
- Parigi Mautong District,
- Poso District,
- Tojo Una-Una District,
- Toli-Toli District,
- Sigi District, and
- Palu City.



The 2010 Census¹ reported that Central Sulawesi Province has a population of 2,633,420 (with 1,349,225 men and 1,284,195 women) scattered across a total area of 68,033,000 ha, or 39 people per km².

Central Sulawesi's Forests: Challenges and Opportunities

Central Sulawesi's forests cover 4 394 932 ha or 64.6 percent of the total area. This can be further divided into the following categories:

1. Protected Areas:

- a. Natural Protection Areas (*Kawasan Suaka Alam*) and Natural Conservation Area (*Kawasan Pelestarian Alam*) including land and water, 676 248 ha or 9.94 percent.
- b. Protected forest 1,489,923 ha or 21.9 percent.

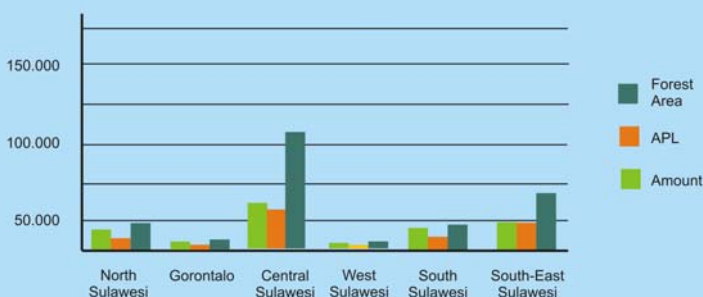
2. Cultivated Areas:

- a. Limited Production Forest, 1 476 316 ha or 21.7 percent.
- b. Permanent Production Forest, 500 589 ha or 7.36 percent.
- c. Converted Production Forest, 251 856 ha or 3.7 percent.

The 2008 data from the Forestry Planning Agency in Ministry of Forestry shows that from 2003-2006 the average deforestation rate in Central Sulawesi Province was 118744 hectares each year. The diagram below shows average deforestation rate across the six provinces in Sulawesi².

² *Deforestation Calculation Book 2008*, Mapping Inventory Center, Forestry Planning Agency, Ministry of Forestry, 2008.

DEFORESTATION RATE- SULAWESI (HA/ YEAR)
2003-2006 (Forestry Planning Agency, Ministry of Forestry 2008)



The condition of forest areas at district or municipality level in Central Sulawesi Province is as follows:

DISTRICT/ CITY	KSA-KPA	HL	HPT	HP	HPK	Sum	% Forest	APL	Total	% Total Area
Morowali	241.331	436.756	238.175	181.368	61.216	1.158.846	26,4	417.651	1.576.497	23,2
Banggai	23.726	169.669	309.113	55.526	52.529	610.563	13,9	329.990	940.553	13,8
Poso	126.739	140.287	136.372	22.716	16.969	443.083	10,1	427.048	870.131	12,8
Tojo Unauna	18.713	169.542	135.570	68.185	20.409	412.419	9,4	160.196	572.615	8,4
Parigi Moutong	60.714	162.640	127.607	22.467	22.808	396.236	9,0	207.301	603.537	8,9
Sigi	117.383	132.149	129.522	2.808	9.144	391.006	8,9	124.033	515.039	7,6
Donggala	18.353	100.846	164.905	8.816	24.152	317.072	7,2	194.221	511.293	7,5
Buol	9.802	63.602	100.341	60.413	24.070	258.228	5,9	158.613	416.841	6,1
Toli-Toli	53.698	55.955	80.644	39.999	1.208	231.504	5,3	173.054	404.558	5,9
Bangkep	-	51.336	49.691	38.291	19.351	158.669	3,6	194.446	353.115	5,2
Palu	5.789	7.141	4.376	-	-	17.306	0,4	21.815	39.121	0,6
Total Central Sulawesi	676.248	1.489.923	1.476.316	500.589	251.856	4.394.932	100,0	2.408.368	6.803.300	100,0

The table above shows that there are only 3 districts with forest coverage of more than ten percent: Morowali District (26.4 percent), Banggai District (13.9 percent), and Poso District (10.1 percent). There are two districts or municipalities with forest coverage of less than five percent: Banggai Kepulauan (Banggai Islands) at 3.6 percent and Palu City with only 0.4 percent.

Within the framework of REDD+ implementation, the diagnosis and analysis of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation need to be made systematically and logically.

Deforestation and forest degradation in the REDD+ context is analysed as follows:

- 1) Observation: description of the forest's condition and whether the impacts of degradation have caused a significant increase in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.
- 2) Analysis of the problem: this should also refer to the regional context, eg Indonesia as one of the highest GHG emitters and absorbers is committed to reducing emissions and to increasing carbon absorption.
- 3) Solutions: In order to reduce the causes of Indonesia's high emissions, we are prioritising efforts to reduce the rates of deforestation and land degradation.

Drivers of Deforestation

At this stage, we need to understand the real causes of deforestation. The existing conditions show there are two **direct drivers** of deforestation and forest degradation:

- 1) Planned and unplanned conversion (expansion of plantation estates, mining areas, encroachment, etc.)
- 2) Illegal logging and forest fires.

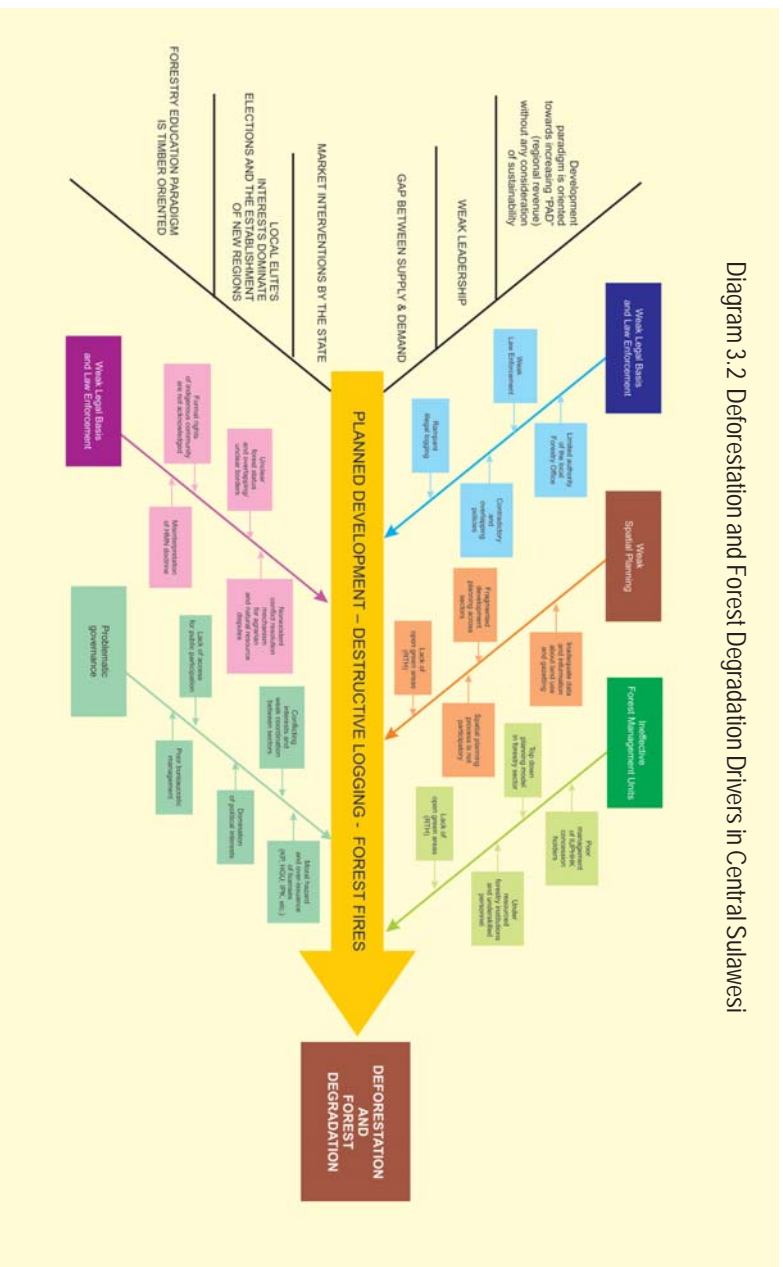
Meanwhile, the **underlying drivers** of deforestation and forest degradation are as follows :

- 1) Weak legal basis and law enforcement.
- 2) Weak spatial planning.
- 3) Ineffective Forest Management Units.
- 4) Problematic tenure.
- 5) Problematic forest governance.

Macro conditions that create the drivers:

- 1) A development paradigm that is oriented towards increasing Regional Revenue without any adequate consideration of environmental sustainability.
- 2) Demand for forest resources like timber and palm oil at global and national levels exceeds sustainable production capacity.
- 3) Weak leadership.
- 4) Regional autonomy permits elite capture at local elections –and the fact that there are too many newly established districts, without adequately skilled personnel.
- 5) A forest management paradigm that is still timber oriented.

Diagram 3.2. Deforestation and Forest Degradation Drivers in Central Sulawesi



This fishbone analysis of the drivers of deforestation was made during the Sulawesi Regional Consultation in Palu on 14 -15 October 2010. Participants identified five key drivers of deforestation as seen above: (1) Weak legal basis and law enforcement, (2) Weak spatial planning, (3) Ineffective Forest Management Units, (4) Problematic tenure, and (5) Problematic governance.

Potential: Lore Lindu National Park

Designated a national park in 1993 by the Minister of Forestry's Letter No. 646/Kpts-II/99, Lore Lindu National Park is a biodiversity protection site. It covers a total area of 217.991,18 hectares, about 20 km south-east of Palu, the capital of Central Sulawesi. Administratively, the site is located on the border of the Districts of Donggala and Sigi. Lore Lindu National Park includes several ecosystems including lowland tropical forest, sub-montane forest, montane forest and mixed forest. Covering part of the Park is a sub-alpine forest at an altitude of 2,000m. Frequently blanketed with mist, this forest contains low trees and mosses.



In general, the primary forests in Lore Lindu National Park are of three types:

1. Lowland Forest

The trees that characterize the lowland forest in Lore Lindu are rattan (*Callamus*), beringin (*Ficus*), leda (*Eucalyptus deglupta*), palm sugar palms (*Arenga pinnata*), kepayang (*Pangium edule*), and the family of *Artocapus*, the bark of which is used to make clothing.

2. Low Mountainous Area Forest

The types of flora in this area include Epiphytes, including 88 known species of orchid, ferns (*Pteridophyta*), and several types of cycas such as *Asplenium* and *Platyserium*. There are also fruit trees (*Artocarpus altilis*), and timber trees (*Agathis dammara*).

3. Alpine Timber Forest

This forest includes the epiphytic carnivorous plant known as monkey cup (*Nepenthes sp.*)

Apart from the three primary forests, Lore Lindu National Park is host to secondary forests made up of pine trees (*Casuarina sumatrana*), a mix of wanga (*Figafetta filans*), and leda (*Eucalyptus deglupta*).

UNESCO declared Lore Lindu National Park a Biosphere Reserve in 1977.

Indigenous peoples and local communities around Lore Lindu National Park have collaborated with the Park's management in its conservation efforts, including:

- Conservation Agreement with Indigenous Peoples.
- Conservation Agreement with Communities.
- Model Conservation Village.
- Collaboration on the Park's Security.
- Collaboration on water utilization.



