

CAPACITY ASSESSMENT ON KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, AND GENERAL AWARENESS OF REDD+

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The Ministry of Forestry Indonesia, together with FAO, UNEP, and UNDP has developed the UN-REDD National Joint Program (NJP) for Indonesia. The NJP was signed by the Indonesian Government and the UN in November 2009. The objective of the UN-REDD NJP is “support the Government of Indonesia in attaining REDD-Readiness”. In order to secure this objective, one of the three Outcomes that will be pursued is the outcome 3: capacity established to implement REDD+ at decentralized levels. As Central Sulawesi has been selected as the pilot province of UN-REDD, capacity of relevant stakeholders needs to be strengthened particularly toward REDD+ readiness (Outcome 3). This report will capture the capacity needs assessment, findings and pre recommendation of capacity development

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Part I: Context and Background

The UN-REDD (United Nations-Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) Joint Program is a collaborative program of UNDP/UNEP/FAO aimed at coordinating national and international efforts in the creation of a post Kyoto Protocol on REDD. The Program was officially launched by the Norwegian Prime Minister and UN Secretary General in September 2008 and Indonesia was selected as one of the pilot countries.

The Ministry of Forestry Indonesia, together with FAO, UNEP, and UNDP has developed the UN-REDD National Joint Program (NJP) for Indonesia. The NJP was signed by the Indonesian Government and the UN in November 2009. The objective of the UN-REDD NJP is “support the Government of Indonesia in attaining REDD-Readiness”. In order to secure this objective, three Outcomes will be pursued:

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

To implement the NJP, a UN-REDD Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established at the Ministry of Forestry. The PMU is led by a National Project Manager (NPM) with technical support coming from a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA). The PMU includes three components, each focusing on one of the three outcomes. Each of these components is led by a Team Leader (TL) who reports to NPM.

As Central Sulawesi has been selected as the pilot province of UN-REDD, capacity of relevant stakeholders needs to be strengthened particularly toward REDD+ readiness (Outcome 3). UN-REDD has engaged an national consultant as Technical Assistance/Technical Assistant (TA) to undertake a capacity needs assessment, including identification of key stakeholders and a set of capacity building programs.

Given UNDP’s significant experience in the field of Capacity Development (CD), including in the development and application of tools and methodologies for CD and CA (Capacity Assessment), a CD advisor from the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Center (APRC) was engaged by UN-REDD to support the initial phase – a scoping mission¹ - of developing CD initiatives in Central Sulawesi. The APRC Advisor, during the initial scoping mission, was responsible for the following:

- a) Initial scoping exercise, to identify special circumstances regarding REDD+ implementation in Central Sulawesi, and the development of a work-plan for a comprehensive CA and CD Plans
- b) On-the-job training of the National Consultant regarding each element of the work program
- c) Discussions with the UN-REDD PMU regarding resources, work-plans, etc.

Subsequently, the APRC Advisor, together with the UN-REDD Regional Coordinator, UNDP CO staff, and PMU, is responsible for oversight of the work of the National Consultant. The National Consultant is responsible for implementation of the agreed work-plan, including regular reporting of progress and any constraints to the APRC Advisor, together with the UN-REDD Regional Coordinator, UNDP CO staff, and PMU.

Basic Considerations & Key issues to do Capacity Assessment at District level at Central Sulawesi

Initial Scoping results (done last year by APRC Consultant) shows that there is a need for facilitating mechanisms / knowledge collection and distribution networks (for sharing, learning and strengthening the understanding of REDD +) at Central Sulawesi. However, the preliminary assessment revealed that the potential stakeholders at provincial level already have knowledge (done beginning this year by The Previous Technical Assistant). On the other hand experience showed that some district clearly showing the uncooperative or lack of understanding of the socialization of REDD + program, at Central Sulawesi. Considering that the assessment at district level perceived to be conducted.

- ***The Inclusion of Poso into the Assessment Activity***

To have a better understanding knowledge capacity of local assets/mechanism/facilities for REDD+, at Central Sulawesi, APRC and UN-REDD Bangkok, recommended this assessment to select another district as comparison. And it was also recommended to see the potential mechanism/activities related to Free Prior Informed Consent FPIC as Grievance /complaint mechanisms. Using the result of DA REDD+ location survey, done by POKJA REDD+, Poso were selected as the comparison district, since it represents districts which were decided as the lowest priority.

- ***The program comprises of two phases***

1. Phase I, The Capacity Assessment Program, was the stage where the assessment was done in order to deepen the understanding of current stakeholders understanding, awareness, perception, expectations and gaps on the existence of the REDD +. The work steps included:

- a. Work-plan engagement – discussion between the consultant team will met separately with PMU of REDD+ program and also the Working Group which was mandated by local government to induce REDD+ program at sub-national level. This activity also serves as opportunity to obtain more inputs, such as: which district is the best sample to represent the needs of Central Sulawesi, who are main stakeholders in the area and what are other key issues that need to be considered in this assessment.
- b. Stakeholders Mapping - Identification of the stakeholders that have a direct impact from REDD program. In addition to gaining information from the PMU and the Working Group, the Consultant met face-to-face with the local government at district level, or others, to conduct in-depth identification.
- c. This Capacity Assessment KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING AND AWARENESS REDD+, - included :
 - Method & Tools Preparation- have been done by the Assessment Team. (APRC, assisted by Consultants and representative of Working Group IV)
 - Data collection- Conducted capacity assessment through bilateral meetings, surveys, interviews and consultations with various stakeholders including local government leaders, which have already been identified on the previous stage
 - Analysis - The Assessment Team jointly conduct the analysis based on the result
 - Recommendation - preparing the recommendations of a commonly agreed to framework and strategy to manage and disseminate KNOWLEDGE and LEARNING to increase and

facilitate understanding of the impact (benefits and value) of the REDD+ program, in accordance with the needs of stakeholders at District level in Central Sulawesi.

2. **Phase II**, (will be conducted in Phase II - REDD). Considering the time constraint, this phase will be taken place as a follow-up and an agreed to timeframe. Activities that will be carried out at this point are implementation of the assessment recommendation. This initial step will be soon followed by further evaluation to determine the efficacy and effectiveness of strategy/program/package implementation. Activities will include:

1. Knowledge Delivery Implementation, the knowledge material/content, packaging and delivery that will be designed and implemented to serve to be a testing program (pilot project) on dissemination mechanism of information by using various tools and facilities that are considered effective to strengthen knowledge, learning and building awareness on REDD +. This will be a multi-channel approach using agreed upon key messages that are adapted to each audience segmentation (leaders, citizens, media, etc.) These channels will be used to support a broad message supporting the initial scoping on the program.
2. Evaluation on Delivery Implementation. Trial activities in the implementation phase will be evaluated at this period in order to determine the effectiveness of the dissemination mechanism of communication, information and learning. the evaluation will consist of a variation of the initial assessment tools in order to supply a comparative (before/after) analysis where clear evidence of change will be seen.

PART II : The Capacity Assessment Program

To focusing initiatives to strengthen the capacity of all relevant stakeholders at districts in Central Sulawesi, there are needs to assess capacity assets, facilities and needs of knowledge, learning and awareness on REDD+. Sigi and Poso were selected as the sampling districts to represent this province on this assessment program. Sigi represent the high priority as DA REDD+ location, and Poso represents districts which were decided as the lowest priority. Approach for these two districts: SIGI and POSO, to get inputs or feedbacks from the stakeholder who was identifying from the preliminary survey will be the same.

2.1. Goal

- To assess capacity assets and needs of knowledge, learning and awareness on REDD+.
- To give initial input for Capacity Building Strategy on REDD+. Findings will be roled as initial developing inputs to Government of the District level (Pemerintah Kabupaten) as well as to Government of Central Sulawesi.

2.2. Objective

To assess the REDD+ Knowledge and Learning Needs among Stakeholders at Sigi and Poso Districts

2.3. Approach and Methodology

TO BUILD a REDD+ KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT CULTURE, at district level, all relevant stakeholders should USE KNOWLEDGE, EDUCATION related on building the REDD+, therefore:

- o All relevant stakeholders should have capacity to build and manage partnerships and networks, specific to their role in REDD+, among REDD/Forestry experts, managers and planners across sectors in the district
- o All relevant stakeholders should have capacity to engage strategically with the public education system to see that forestry management and carbon reduction programs are promoted and implemented in public including schools
- o All relevant stakeholders should have capacity to mobilize and manage resources to support education campaigns and awareness building on REDD+
- o All relevant stakeholders should have capacity to monitor and evaluate the impact of public awareness and education campaigns

2.3.1 Strategy of collecting data

- 1) To Identifying and analyzing stakeholders in the District and village target sample, who has:
 - a) Significant interest/impact on REDD/REDD+ program,
 - b) the power/influence on decision making in the district
- 2) To Identifying the needs of each group stakeholders in the District target sample on KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING AND AWARENESS which works for them, by identifying:
 - a) Dissemination of information (Communication information -path / means/techniques needed)
 - b) Understanding the role and impact of FPIC existence
 - c) Efforts to establish collaboration between relevant stakeholders

2.3.2 Data collecting technique

In order to BUILD A SENSE OF BELONGING to the REDD+ program, the data collecting followed as:

1. Identified what information that had already known to each stakeholder on REDD + (base line Q) – to cover information and issues about REDD+, FPIC and sources of information known
2. Socialization of REDD+ and the Capacity Assessment, to inform the REDD+ Program and also the assessment program, the objective and the methodology, and it's relation with REDD+ context. Conducted by representative of REDD+ Working Group
3. Identified the attitude of the stakeholder to the benefit of REDD+ and willingness to participate/role on knowledge distribution on the REDD, also practical knowledge sharing used by them
4. Identified district capacity to do the Dissemination of knowledge about REDD +, cover the facility, communication channel and target of communication
5. Partnership - Risk Mitigation +, will covered the stakeholders perceptions about barriers and any other issues that might hinder forward movement, the actual network map and suggestion to build partnership
6. Communication Initiatives – suggestion for the Dissemination of knowledge about REDD +
7. Impact on the distribution of REDD + Knowledge Management (including the Monitoring & Evaluation)

2.3.3 Target Respondents

Based on the first mapping identification at Sigi, target respondent of this assessment program of both districts were:

1. DPRD Kabupaten (District House of Representative)
2. Bappeda (District Development Planning Agency)
3. DinasKehutanan&perkebunanKabupaten (District Forestry and Plantation Agency)
4. DinasLingkunganHidupKabupaten (District Environmental Agency)
5. BalaiPenyuluhanKabupaten (BP4K)
6. DinasPertanianKabupaten (District Agriculture Agency)
7. DinasPertambanganKabupaten(District Mining Agency)
8. Dinas PU Kabupaten (District Public Work Agency)
9. University (had a plan to buld a forestry faculty at Sigi)
10. ESDM (Energy and Mineral natural resource Agency)
11. DinasPariwisataKabupaten (District Tourism agency)
12. Member of Village and indigenous people (Kepaladesa, Tua-tuaAdat dan wanita) of villages besides the National Parks (selected)

Challenge and constraints:

1. The process of communication / consolidation between Palu, Jakarta and Bangkok was quite difficult. Beside, distance, the high level activity of each member, made the progress of this assessment slower than expected. (For example, it was really hard to find an agreed schedule for long distance discussion)
2. Activity was stop between, July 20-August 20 at the fasting period for Muslim community in Indonesia. It was followed by a festive week of Lebaran (7-10 days after the fasting period).
3. Deadlines / time constraints - the UN-REDD Programme end October 15, 2012 resulted in time management activities. PMU would also be a pretty tight schedule. This makes the local staff overwhelmed, thereby disrupting the support for this activity. Time constraints are a major obstacle to an interview in Poso, so it was not carried out as planned.

CAPACITY PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Step One: Preliminary Activities *and* Step Two: Identify Stakeholders

In order to have a better understanding about the needs at district and also to identify the relevant stakeholder in the district, the consultant went to Central Sulawesi and met 10 representatives from many institutions, representatives from Pokja REDD+ (REDD+ Working Group), Badan Perencanaan Kawasan Hutan-Propinsi Sulteng (Forest Territory Planning Agency- Central Sulawesi Province) Pengelola Hutan Donggala (Forest Management Unit Donggala), DinasLingkunganHidupKabupaten (*District Environmental Agency*), BalaiPenyuluhanKabupaten (BP4K), University Tadulako (*had a plan to buld a forestry faculty at Sigi*), Balai Taman Nasional Lore Lindu (Lore Lindu Conservation Unit) Member of Village and indigineous people (Kepaladesa, Tua-tuaAdat dan wanita) of Pakuli and Toro villags besides the National Parks. This Mission were done from 4th to 8th June 2012, beside give Introduction and clarification of the assessment program to the member of Working Group IV and key stakeholders at District of Central Sulawesi; also to identify the stakeholders with significant role as distribution channel for knowledge, learning and awareness of REDD++ Program at District level, in Central Sulawesi.

The Mission Result of this Pre CA activity appointed Sigi District as the target. Some consideration are this is a new district with limited income and mostly from agriculture, which make forest areas more vulnerable to become an alternative socio-economic assuredness. Even though the national park Lore Lindu have supports from both governments and several international NGOs, but the availability of relevant information of new forestry and environmental issues (including REDD + +) is still very limited. There are opportunities to utilize and empower local facilities (such as HR and programs from other governments agencies, beside the forest unit itself) as the information and knowledge channel distribution for forestry and environmental issues, including the REDD + .FPIC as an alternative of knowledge channel distribution for REDD +, is just started to be implemented. So it is worth to evaluate Its effectiveness as an information and knowledge media, specifically to the needs of the district of Sigi

Based on recommendation coming from various parties met the CA program should involving stakeholders as follow: DPRD KabupatenSigi(*DistrictHouse of Representative*), Bappeda (*District Development Planning Agency*),DinasKehutanan&perkebunanKabupaten (*District Forestry and Plantation Agency*), DinasLingkunganHidupKabupaten (*District Environmental Agency*), BalaiPenyuluhanKabupaten (BP4K), DinasPertanianKabupaten(*District Agriculture Agency*), DinasPertambanganKabupaten(*District Mining Agency*), Dinas PU Kabupaten(*District Publlic Work Agency*),Muhammadiyah University (*had a plan to buld a forestry faculty at Sigi*),ESDM (*Energyand Mineral natural resource Agency*), DinasPariwisataKabupaten (*District Tourism agency*),Member of Village and indigineous people (Kepaladesa, Tua-tuaAdat dan wanita) of villages besides the National Parks (*to be selected*)

A NEW DIRECTION on the CA Program.Tele-discussion on 26th June 2012, between, APRC, UNREDD Indonesia, PMU and CA Team (including representative of REDD+ Working Group), reached a new direction on the program. To have a better understanding aboutthe level of understanding and knowledge capacity of local assets/mechanism/facilities for REDD+, at Central Sulawesi, it was recommended to have one more district as comparison. It was also recommended to see the potential mechanism/activities related to FPIC and Grievance /complaint mechanisms.

Discussions with Working Group, PMU and consultants, establish Feasibility Survey Results Demonstrating Activity (DA) REDD + in Central Sulawesi (done by the Working Group on REDD +) as the criteria for determining the comparative districts. Based on the priority (high, medium and low) and other considerations, such as the

distance to the provincial capital, and the results of the initial survey team agreed to appoint CA Poso (low priority untuk the site of DA REDD +), as a comparison district

IMPORTANT NOTE - When determining POSO as comparison to Sigi, there are indications that aspects of forest management (DA survey in Central Sulawesi) has not been a major concern to the local governments. While the CA activities will be carried out, there was a new development. Poso regency formed independently the Forestry Unit and forest management unit model Sintuwu, so most likely this district ranked as priority locations REDD + DA improved. Still, it was agreed to use as a comparison POSO, with consideration, even if already have related units of forest management, the existing conditions are not sufficient..

Step Three: Design and Conduct Assessment

The assessment design, was set up through several discussion between CA Team (including representative of REDD+ Working Group), PMU and also APRC representative, between July and Sept 2012. It was suggested to set the data collection tool based on the PREMISES that questions should be also **“BUILD A SENSE OF BELONGING to the REDD+ program”**, which was operational as follow:

1. What was the level of their current knowledge about REDD+
2. How was their attitudes towards REDD +program
3. Did they willing to participate in distributing the REDD + Knowledge
4. Do they have:
 - a. Facilities,(such as know who the sources, the information providers)
 - b. communication channels
 - c. knowledge of who are their target goals
5. Risk Mitigation on building partnership on the distribution of REDD + Knowledge Management,
6. Communication Initiatives –for the Dissemination of knowledge about REDD + (ideas)
7. Impact on the distribution of REDD + Knowledge Management (including the Monitoring& Evaluation)

Method of collecting datawere done in a combination of short questionnaire, FGD and In-Depth interview.

In this case, Dr. Golar and Pak Nurudin as the Pokja IV members, were involved in the process of developing questionnaire. In particularly Dr. Golar, who initially designed the questionnaire, prior to be discussed in the CA team.

The Field Survey - Schedule to do the field survey, was recommended to be done between the last week of August and first week of September 2012. In fact, the survey has just been conducted between 1st – 6th Oct 2012. Preparation were including the following activities :To inform and obtaining approval from Secretary of local government, identifying stakeholders to be selected as respondents and to recruit another consultant, so that assessments can be carried out simultaneously in two districts.

a. Capacity assessment activity at Ditriect of Sigi

At Sigi the FGD/Workshop participants were supposed to be grouped into four. These are: Government officers, NGOs, Private sectors and Local Indigenous. In fact most of the participants were mostly Local

Government officers and two Heads of Sub district. Despite most of participants were government officers, BAPPEDA (the local Planning and Development Board), the most strategic institution was absent in the workshop. Hence, an in depth interview was conducted in the following day with Head of Infrastructure division, representing the Head of BAPPEDA Kabupaten Sigi.

None out of 3 NGOs attended the workshop, however representative of SCBFWM came. Thus, the other 2 NGOs, Karsa and Jambata, were being interviewed at the remaining days of field assessment. An attendance representing Private sector, that was the Head of Local HIPMI (Indonesia Young Entrepreneur Association), attended the Workshop. That is the only private sector represented in the workshop.

None of Local Indigenous attended the workshop. (The list of attendance is attached). But then both its readiness and capacity were captured in the depth interview, conducted in the following day. In this case, Local indigenous was represented by one of Board member of AMAN (*Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nasional*-National Local Indigenous Alliance), Ibu Rukmini.

Another two NGOs that did not attend the Workshop, have also been assessed by in depth interview at the remaining days of the field assessment

The Workshop/FGD implementation at Sigi

The Workshop at Sigi was opened by the Head of Forestry Local Government Unit (*Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan Kabupaten Sigi*). Activity followed by pretest to assess the participants' current knowledge regarding the REDD+ and FPIC, using short Questionnaire #1.

At Sigi, after the Coffee Break, a film documentation regarding REDD+ and FPIC campaign was presented. Followed by a power point presentation regarding REDD and REDD+ by one of the Pokja IV member, Dr. Golar. The presentation was followed by question and answer sessions.

The workshop agenda was then continued by asking the participants to complete the Questionnaire #2, regarding the attitude towards the REDD+ and the readiness of participants being parts of the REDD+ Knowledge distribution agents, representing their institutions. What role their institution would play in distributing the REDD+ knowledge, and what capacity they have.

To capture the actual institution capacity in REDD+ knowledge distribution, further discussion was conducted. The entire participants who remained in the workshop were then divided into two groups as follows:

Group 1 Comprises of institutions directly correlated with forest management at Sigi,

Group 2 comprises of those that have no direct linkage towards forest management

In this session, each institution was further explored to what extent they would play the role, what capacity they have, and how would they play the role, and in what type of mechanism the REDD+ knowledge would be disseminated.

The discussion at both districts, applied *Semi Meta Plan* method, in which each of participant was asked to write on a piece of cardboard, whether or not they were ready to participate in the knowledge dissemination. If that is so, how would they play their role. The cards were then being displayed on the wall. Each of participants was then further examined by being asked the following questions:

- What types of mechanism currently used to do the dissemination
- Any particular requirement was needed in terms of successfully disseminating the REDD+ knowledge
- What type of obstacles they frequently met in disseminating each particular knowledge

Each statement was then written on a Flipchart paper, and being displayed on the wall.

After completing the above session, each group was asked to conduct their own discussion to identify the following aspects:

1. The top 3 priority requirement to conduct a successful REDD+ dissemination
2. Any partnership that required, and what institution they need to be the partner in the dissemination
3. Develop a strategic plan (long, mid and short term plan) how would each group implement the dissemination program

The groups discussion took around 15 to 25 minutes, the results were then presented by each of Group Leader in front of entire FGD participants.

The discussion was wrapped up by the Pokja IV member, DrGolar at Sigi, and closed

b.Capacity assessment activity at Poso

Constraints such as the availability of time and recommendation coming from the authorities in the districts, caused the respondents who participated in the assessment did not fully comply with the plan. However it is interesting to note, the assessment activities was opened by the Vice Head of District of Poso.

The assessment were attended by representatives from 10 local government and other institutions such as : Bappeda (District Development Planning Agency), Forestry Unit, Balai Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten (District Environmental Agency), Balai Penyuluhan Kabupaten (BP4K), Dinas PU Kabupaten (District Public Work Agency), Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik (District Politics of National Unity Agency) KPH (district Forestry Unit Management), and Local NGO, university members.

Data collection through questionnaires, discussions and interview in both districts, comprising of: mapping the level of knowledge that was currently owned by the respondent on REDD +; introduction of the REDD + program by representatives of the Working Group; mapping the willingness and knowledge of communication channels and facilities to participate in the distributing knowledge on REDD +; mapping conditions surrounding the partnership issues at the district level, and inputs for strengthening the capacity of each stakeholders to participate in the distribution of knowledge about REDD +.

The Workshop/FGD implementation at Poso

The Workshop at Poso was opened by the Vice Head of the Poso District. Activity followed were the same with Sigi, except due to an electric facility problem, the presentation by Bp Nuruddin done orally. The workshop was then divided into two groups as follows:

- Group 1 Comprises government agencies at Poso and,

- Group 2, the second group were coming from non-government agencies

The discussion was wrapped up by the MrSuratno, Secretary of Bappeda at Poso, and closed

Step Four: Findings ,Conclusion and Recommendations

Findings –to provide more comprehensive information, data was being compiled on a table format, but data processing was done qualitatively.

A. ASSESSMENT ON KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION, AWARENESS AND LEARNING CAPACITY OF SIGI DISTRICT

1. The level of their current knowledge about REDD+

In general, the issue of REDD+ seems to be very well known among the stakeholders (Workshop/Focus Groups discussion participants). However, subject to further assessment, using more detail questions (Questionnaires related to REDD/REDD+ and issue of FPIC), revealed that the level of basic knowledge of the participants was somewhat limited. In that case, knowledge level of the main stakeholders, that is Local Government Unit (LGU) of Forestry, revealed to be limited as well.

2. Attitudes towards REDD + program

Despite the stated current limited knowledge, the attitude towards REDD+ program seems to be positive. Virtually, almost the entire participants/respondents agreed upon the implementation of REDD+, and they were enthusiastic to participate in the implementation of REDD+ knowledge distribution. Except one NGO is having an objection against the statement that REDD+ knowledge distribution approach is solving the reverse impact of deforestation. It said knowledge distribution should be followed by a concrete action, and enforced by rules and regulations. After being involved in some of Pokja activities, the REDD+ seems to be uncertain in terms of protocol and mechanism.

In this case, the representative of Local Indigenous (AMAN), ibuRukmini, would rather to emphasise the dissemination on the FPIC procedure which also plays as grievance mechanism, than on to the REDD+. Likewise, she could not see the REDD+ would be truly implemented, since no legal basis, no authority, neither both certain procedure nor technical mechanism have been established yet. However, despite the uncertainty at both level of Central and Local Government, it was claimed that AMAN, in collaboration with one of the Philippines' research institute, has been conducting a technical exercise in measuring Carbon content among the forest type of trees.

3. Willingness and Readiness to participate in distributing the REDD + Knowledge

In term of willingness, the FGD indicated that none of the participants/respondents refuses to participate in the distribution of REDD+ knowledge. Virtually, the entire participants/respondents, representing their institutions, were willing to participate in the distribution of REDD+ knowledge, provided that they were well informed upon the REDD+ nitty-gritty, comprehensively. The need of comprehensive REDD+ information was indicated from both Questionnaires and Discussions. Even the representative *DinaskEhutanankabupatenSigi*, mentioned that

they are willing to be the crusaders in disseminating the REDD+, but the shortage of basic knowledge of REDD+ has been the main obstacle to disseminate the matter toward the local communities.

The readiness to participate in distributing the REDD + Knowledge, was related to Stakeholders' role and capacity in disseminating particular program. For the Local Government, readiness was their role and capacity related to their institutions' main tasks and functions. This matter was indicated from the questionnaires and further discussion session in the FGD. Most of participants mentioned that their institution was ready to participate in REDD+ knowledge distribution program by putting forward their role and capacity in disseminating particular program, related to their institutions' main tasks and functions. Among others, The Family Planning Body, The Local Environment Body, LGU unit of Agriculture, and The BAPPEDA. One of Government Institution, that was the Law and Organisation Bureau, mentioned that its capacity was in safeguarding the Rules and Regulation of REDD+ Knowledge distribution such Local Regulation (*Peraturan daerah, Peraturan Bupati or Peraturan Desa-Perdes*). Other institution/NGO, that was SCBFWM, mentioned that their role and capacity was to develop and safeguard the Participatory Rural Regulations (PERDES berbasis masyarakat) related to REDD+ implementation.

Apart of the institution's role and capacity, readiness was also indicated from their requirements of resources in conducting Knowledge distribution of REDD+. Most of stakeholders indicated that their main requirements in conducting the REDD+ knowledge distribution program, was the Information or the comprehensive knowledge of REDD+ itself. The second significant requirement was the HR capacity development and the needs of Institutional strengthening, as well as the need of legal basis to conduct the dissemination. Further requirements were financial aspect and partnerships. In the FGD revealed that the establishment of Working Group at both District and Sub-district level were urgently required.

The above description indicates that the information channeling of REDD+ knowledge at the district level is relatively very weak.

4. Each stakeholders current capacities:

In this Assessment the stakeholders supposed to be divided into 4 groups. These were Government institutes, NGOs, Local Indigenous and Private sectors. In fact, respondents were dominated by Government institutes, of which capacities and roles were varies.

- a. **Facilities**, (Including Infrastructure and information providers). At the level of District, the main information providers regarding REDD supposed to be LGU of Forestry (Dinas Kehutanan dan Perkebunan). But the information was limited to the physical geographic and demographic condition as well as rules and regulation related to Forest management. The National Park of Lore-Lindu Authority (BBTNLL) seems to be the second source of information, since the respective National Park is covering nearly 75% of the District area of Sigi. Although officially the BBTNLL organisational status is at the provincial level, the Field facilitators could be assigned as the information providers, representing the authority.

The University of Tadulako at Palu can be one of the sources and information providers at the area, since Sigi is located adjacent to Palu, but no representative invited in the FGD. However, at least a member of the Pokja IV representing the Academic institution can be a liaison to the respective University.

In addition to that, Local NGOs could be the local sources or information providers. Despite their operational coverage is dispersed and relatively limited around the district, but they are more competent in terms of knowledge and social interaction.

- b. **Communication Channels.** In term of communication channels, nearly each of the entire stakeholders of the Government institution has an existing mechanism and instruments to conduct dissemination. The contents and agent of dissemination matter may be varies, but the mechanism is similar to each other. They recruit a dissemination agent (*penyuluh*) to organise both issues and target groups, started from the community level, and raised to the rural level (Desa), then raised to the sub district level, and finally end up at the district level, and vice versa, depending on what types of issue would be disseminated.

For example, environment and local cleanliness issues, the Environmental LGU (*Badan Lingkungan Hidup-LBH*) has a mechanism and instrument to disseminate the issues. The group of Environment awareness (*Kelompok Sadar Lingkungan-POKDARLING*) is the focal point of the issues, which would pick a dissemination agent from the rural level, to disseminate the issue at the community level.

Likewise at the Local Tourism Board, it has a similar mechanism to disseminate the Echo Tourism. Other institution that is conducting communication channels are among others: The Family Planning Body; and Agricultural LGU.

The most extensive body to conduct dissemination is BP4K (Dissemination Body for the issue of Agriculture, fishery, animal husbandry and Forestry). The body is perceived to be the most effective in conducting dissemination, in terms of contents and coverage target group as well as the area coverage.

Last but not least BAPPEDA (District Planning and Development Body) perceived to be the most strategic institution in terms of both disseminating knowledge as well as coordinating the respective programs. Since the Body has both dissemination and coordination authority and the mechanism. The mechanism officially names as Planning Cycles called MUSRENBANG. The MUSRENBANG mechanism could be utilised as both disseminating a particular knowledge and/or to coordinate a participatory planning/programs, which can be started from the community level up to the district, provincial or even brought up to National level. At the BAPPEDA the focal division to handle the forestry or/and REDD+ issues is at the Social and Cultural Division.

- c. **Knowledge of who are their target groups.** In terms of Target group, the Dinas Kehutanan and Perkebunan seem to be the most knowledgeable in identifying the respective Target group. Other than that, The National Park Lore Lindu Authority would also the second knowledgeable in identifying the Target group.

In addition, the NGOs that work for the respective matters have also been the knowledgeable agents to identify the Target group, although very limited according to their financial capability.

The AMAN, representing local indigenous, has even claimed that the institution has been disseminating the FPIC procedure to its target group at 8 out of 10 sub districts within the Districts of Sigi.

5. Risk Mitigation on building partnership on the distribution of REDD + Knowledge Management,

The only risk on building partnership, detected from the assessment, is the ineffective of partnership due to the existence of Institutional selfishness. The selected partners would probably mainstreaming their main interest, rather than disseminating the REDD + Knowledge. This type of possibility is a common phenomenon that exists among the Government Institution relationship and coordination.

Other possible risk to be mitigated, when selected partner has no common objective in doing the dissemination. For example, the Family Planning Body, the respective Body has quite different target group and mechanism of dissemination. This type of dissemination partnership would be vulnerable to miss interpretation.

6. Communication Initiatives –for the Dissemination of knowledge about REDD + (ideas)

Communication initiatives are indicated in the Questionnaires and the discussion in the FGD as the partnership and ideas of communication media to develop. In the FGD revealed that in term of disseminating the REDD+ knowledge, partnerships with the following institutions would make the Knowledge distribution more effective:

- a. Local indigenous at the rural level, and Sub district level
- b. Disseminating Agency (*BadanPenyuluh*) for Forestry, Agriculture, Husbandry and Fishery (BP4K)
- c. Leader of youth groups (TokohPemuda)
- d. Environment Awareness Group (Kelompok SadarLingkungan – POKDARLING)
- e. Alliance of Farmer Group

In addition to that, it was also proposed to develop circular and Brochure about REDD+ knowledge comprehensively will help significantly in the REDD+ knowledge distribution

Workshops at the rural level is proposed by the FGD team member, in order to make the REDD+ knowledge more effectively disseminated to the main Target Group.

Note: Impact on the distribution of REDD + Knowledge Management (including the Monitoring & Evaluation)

As long as the distribution of REDD+ Knowledge Management is conducted by Local Government Institutions, the impact can be identified by the respective institution (Local Government Unit or SKPD), since each of LGU has a monitoring and evaluation mechanism using Key performance Indicators as the parameters. The Evaluation procedure named LAKIP (*LAPORAN AKUNTABILITAS KINERJA INSTANSI PEMERINTAH*- Government institution Performance Accountability report). In the procedure, the programme could be monitored and evaluated in terms of the Output/deliverable achievement, Expected outcomes, benefit and impact.

In this case, Bappeda has its own division to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the entire Local Government Units' projects and programmes. Hence, the impact of entire REDD+ Knowledge distribution at KabupatenSigi can be monitored and evaluated accordingly.

B. ASSESSMENT ON KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION, AWARENESS AND LEARNING CAPCITY OF POSO DISTRICT

Results were coming from the questionnaire combine with discussion and in-depth interview, in general indicating that all participants addressing REDD + program as a positive program, though not all have the correct

understanding of how to put it into the existing program. Several respondents are new employee or have background which is not related for the post.

1. The level of their current knowledge about REDD+ -

The majority of the respondents which are coming from the governmental agencies, can provide a more comprehensive answer when answering questions related to knowledge about REDD +. According to Working Group representative, this might be possible because generally they recently followed the regional preparatory activities related to REDD + strategies at district level. While another third still lack comprehensive information, mostly they are coming from the local NGOs, university and community.

About knowledge who the sources, answers given for reliable and competent source for information dissemination are varied. This indicates that most of the respondent still does not have certainty on the source of REDD+ knowledge. Even the existence of REDD + Working Group did not emerge as an answer. This indicates that they do not have enough knowledge about what a reliable source for information.

2. Attitudes towards REDD + program,

In general (all parties) are positive. Even though some of them appeared to be not really understand how to implemented the REDD + program and the impact that would occur if it is implemented. For some of them, this became a "gold" opportunity. District will have opportunity to build a more integrated plan, coordination and activities / programs. Most of the stakeholder sees that this program is in line with the tasks and functions of each stakeholder. It can be synchronized with the program unit, for examples, for the forestry unit, this program can be synchronized to forest protection and rehabilitation unit, or to a unit which is responsible of production and use of forest. This program will support rehabilitation and forest conservation. Some respondents see this program will ease their duties their responsibility such as to controlling the use of space in the forest, especially the social welfare and safety stability.

3. Willingness and readiness to participate in distributing the REDD + Knowledge.

Even when the socialization of REDD + program conducted in Poso was disturbed by the lack of electricity, the number of questions coming from the respondents when Mr Nuruddin gave his presentation about REDD+, indicates their interest on how to participate in REDD+. They saw that there was an opportunity to do so as an integral part of their job. However respondents were aware that they need to be more careful to insert efforts in distributing REDD + knowledge into programs that already exists. One of the necessary actions is to develop the internal capacity, including the HR competence.

Major requirement concerned by most of the respondents, government and non-government, are about partnership, information systems and regulations that need to strengthen first if they are expected to be involved to participate in distributing the REDD + Knowledge. Commitment from all parties who deals with forest was one of the important issues raised by the respondents. In addition, a need to increase the level of communication among stakeholder and entering into cooperation agreements (MoU) are raised as proposed alternatives. Similarly, the system and information management which considered as important should also support not only with an effective infrastructure support, but also with a clear SOP to regulate the management of information and efforts to improve the competence of the knowledge of all parties involved. To be noted, in general respondent agree with the need to set up a special agency to deal with the distribution of information and knowledge about REDD +.

On the other hand, two respondents from government institution and local NGO which shows hesitation and show lack of readiness, since currently this program has not been socialized in the community.

4. Each stakeholders current capacities:

- a. **Facilities**, (including Infrastructure, the information providers) Answers given for reliable and competent source for information dissemination are varied. This indicates that most of the respondent still does not have certainty on the source of REDD+ knowledge. Even the existence of REDD + Working Group did not emerge as an answer. It also can be put into a specialized institution such as the forestry service, which is deal with forest specifically. Even if this is a viable alternative to be chosen, since this agency recently separated from a unit deals also with agriculture and plantations, this agency needs to acquire strengthening efforts in many aspects, including system and information, regulatory and human resources aspects.
- b. **Communication channels** – In general, every stakeholder already have systems and mechanisms to distribute information that can be used as a vehicle to distribute information and knowledge related to REDD +. Village discussion or Public Discussion and routine meetings, were mention by government and other respondent, beside the usual channel (tv, radioetc). Work plan and forestry strategic plan, is one of the means that are highlighted by the forest service, which seems to have put the issue of carbon in the district strategy for REDD+. Public Works Department also offers to utilized the BKPRD forum, a body set up for the preparation of district spatial planning as an alternative, specifically for the strategic issues. However, doubts still arise because there is no party able to provide information on the certainty of REDD+ program. *To be noted, FPIC, is not yet implemented at Poso.*
- c. **Knowledge of who are their target goal** - majority of respondents, may appoint partners in accordance with their duties and role. Institutions that deal with forests, may each designate another related technical institutions as partners. BLH (BalaiLingkunganHidup)or District Environmental Agency, appointed as the government's target district and village government, the nearest point for dissemination to the public. BalaiPenyuluhanKabupaten (BP4K) or District Extension Center appointed extension districts, because they coordinate all outreach activities of land conservation and tree planting. Kesbangpol Agency (Agency of National Unity and Politics), pointing to the agricultural / rural, since many of their location near the forest and potential use of forest. While for the majority of respondents came from a local NGO, university and community representatives, in addition to pointing the public, called local government as one of the partners, without specifically mentioning the relevant technical bodies. This suggests that if the non-government partner knowledge still needs to be improved

5. Risk Mitigation on building partnership on the distribution of REDD + Knowledge Management,

- Issues and obstacles that should be considered- Efforts to build relationships with key stakeholders such as members of the Regional Representatives Council is not maximized. Coordination is less effective, because of ego sector issues, different perceptions, levels of hierarchy. Ambiguity or overlapping regulation or policy, distribution of authority among regulatory agencies were seen as the source of unclear on permits and licenses issued by the relevant agencies.

- The party associated with in order to obtain information or to making decision, on REDD+ Knowledge/ issues. As mentioned above, it appears at this time the respondents has not been able to determine what they believed to be the source of information and decision-making to disseminate information and implementation of REDD + program. some of the answers given respondent, pointing parties in everyday situations, have a higher authority, but it is not dealing with forests or REDD +
- CD suggestion- Establish communication, enhance synergies and coordination between agencies were suggestion coming from representatives of government agencies. While NGOs and representatives of non-governmental organizations were asking:
 - Establish a multi-stakeholder forum in order to have a better perception and communication on REDD+
 - Legal protection for this multi-stakeholder forum, to ensure sustainability of REDD+ program itself
 - Commitment of all agencies and institutions, NGOs CSOs to support REDD + +

6. Communication Initiatives –for the Dissemination of knowledge about REDD + (ideas)

Though given the direction that the expected proposals of dissemination on knowledge about REDD +, should be related with their current responsibility, most of the proposal is not quite specific. This may indicate that respondents are still having trouble hooking REDD + knowledge dissemination with their current job.

Note: Monitoring & Evaluation of Impact on the distribution of REDD + Knowledge Management– from interview, it was revealed that district still facing difficulty to finance monitoring and evaluation program, to endorse the sustainability of program. One example is the re-planting the forest done by the environment unit, do not equipped with a monitoring program to ensure the sustainability

CONCLUSION

In General, the capacity and willingness to disseminate REDD + knowledge in both districts, Sigi and Poso, is relatively positive. However, lack of comprehensive knowledge about REDD + itself perceived to be the obstacle of doing so. This indicates that the information channeling of REDD+ knowledge to the district level is relatively very weak.

Dissemination of REDD+ knowledge conducted by Government institutions is potentially affecting an extensive coverage area. On the other hand, the local NGOs capacity in disseminating respective knowledge is limited in term of coverage area or target groups. But they are more competent in terms on knowledge and social interaction. Hence, the local NGOs are potentially to be selected as partner in doing so.

One of FGD results indicates that the establishment of District and sub-district Working Group (POKJAs), are urgently required in order to distribute REDD+ Knowledge effectively. In addition, the implementation of REDD+ knowledge management, should be supported by legislation and regulations, as well as strengthening the capacity of existing human resources.

Working Group was expected to be the agent of REDD+ knowledge distribution entity, after the UN REDD ceases to exist, despite of uncertain on its legal status. Apparently, the working group plans to conclude in conjunction to the termination of UN-REDD program

Currently, there has been a communication between Central Sulawesi and Satgas (the National REDD+ task force). Regarding the implementation of REDD+, Satgas has been preparing SRAP- *Strategy dan Rencana AksiPropinsi untuk REDD+* (Provincial Strategy and Action Plan for REDD+). In this case, Central Sulawesi has been one of 11 provincial target to apply the SRAP. To note, currently there has not been legal bases for the SRAP to be implemented in district level.

RECOMMENDATION –

General Remarks

The recommendations that follow draw directly from the findings of the assessment(s) in the districts of Sigi and Poso, particularly the following considerations and factors:

- The overall atmosphere and attitude of stakeholders (both government and non-government) in both districts indicates a willingness (even an enthusiasm) to be involved in REDD+ activities
- There are already existing programs and initiatives which related to REDD+ taking place in the districts; there is not yet however any mechanism for coordinating these activities and sharing information amongst all the relevant stakeholder groups
- At the district level, while there is a positive energy and “demand” for information and knowledge on REDD+, the participants identified a need for an accurate and readily available “supply” of information; the assessment found that the baseline of current knowledge of REDD+ in both districts is quite low, but with commitment to making improvements is quite high
- District stakeholders put forward the suggestion of establishing a (multi-stakeholder) working group at the district level in order to improve coordination and communication about REDD+; there was also a concern that any such working group would need to have a legal mandate, in order to ensure sustainability and avoid issues of mandate
- In addition to suggesting the potential establishment of a district REDD+ working group, which would be a new mechanism/body, participants from the various stakeholder groups also emphasized that there are a great number of existing mechanisms, which could be entry points or opportunities for improving the dissemination of knowledge on REDD+ (for example, *musenbang*[the national bottom-up/participatory planning system], the existing *penyuluh*[dissemination agent system of BP4K and other agencies], and ongoing community outreach activities of various NGOs and civil society groups)

Recommendations and Way Forward

Indonesia's National REDD+ Task Force (known as *Satgas*) published the National REDD+ Strategy in June 2012; it is available at the following:

<http://www.satgasreddplus.org/download/150612.REDD+.National.Strategy.Indonesia.pdf>.

The Strategy document includes a great deal of information which is extremely relevant to the findings and opportunities presented by the knowledge assessment in Sigi and Poso districts. There has been some indication of potential for Central Sulawesi to be added to the group of pilot provinces, particularly given the achievements towards REDD+ readiness through the UN-REDD program.

The National REDD+ Strategy provides numerous opportunities for action and follow up to the assessment facilitated by the UN-REDD program. The Strategy document confirms the establishment of a National REDD+ Agency, which will have the legal mandate on a number of aspects of REDD+ readiness and implementation across Indonesia; there is also indication that Provincial REDD+ Agencies will be established and will similarly be bestowed with legal mandate as well as budget. The Strategy suggests that the National Agency will be established in 2012 and fully functioning by early 2014.

In addition to the establishment of the Agency, the National REDD+ Strategy also states (pg. 8):

"At the Sub-National Level, each provincial government may create a REDD+ Institution to organize and implement its Regional REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, developed from the REDD+ National Strategy... Districts also can establish REDD+ institutions to consistently and efficiently coordinate all aspects of district-level REDD+ activities and report results to the provincial level. Data and information collected locally on developments in REDD+ program activities and projects will inform the national REDD+ Agency. The implementers of REDD+ Programs/Projects/Activities are organizations which have fulfilled specific criteria and procedures to register and implement REDD+ activities with the national REDD+ Agency upon the recommendation of a sub-national REDD+ institution. Groups and bodies as diverse as business entities, civil society organizations, local government institutions, and community groups can function as implementers. The requirements for registration of REDD+ programs/projects/activities are based on principles determined by the national REDD+ Agency and must be in line with local policy and custom."

The Strategy also elaborates on the establishment of a National Funding Instrument, and suggests that funding may be available *"to support human resource and institutional capacity building that directly benefits and supports REDD+ activities"* (pg. 12, excerpted from a longer list)

Finally, it is important to note that the National REDD+ Strategy puts a great deal of emphasis on the need to involve multiple stakeholders as well as to facilitate participation and information sharing. The Strategy highlights three main strategies for facilitating stakeholder participation. (1) identification and mapping of stakeholders; (2) emphasis on the importance of facilitating partnerships; and (3):

"Increasing understanding, awareness, unity of perception, agreement, and support among all concerned parties of the importance of implementing REDD+ with recourse to the principle of FPIC; this process will require effective communication strategies adapted to local conditions." (pg. 27)

The assessment team has elaborated these several relevant aspects of the National REDD+ Strategy because the Strategy would appear to open the door for stakeholders at the district level (provided there is endorsement from the Provincial level) to take the initiative to form a Working Group to take action on improving the coordination and knowledge sharing aspects of REDD+ activities in the district(s).

District stakeholders rightly expressed concern about legal mandates of any such group, yet the national Strategy would seem to indicate that there may be an opportunity for registering such a district working group as an ‘implementer’. There also appears to be an avenue for such a working group to appeal to the National Funding Mechanism for a budget with which to conduct activities.

To be sure, the establishment of such a district working group would need leadership to liaise with the Satgas and further explore opportunities and associated procedures as described above. The assessment team would therefore recommend that one or more focal points are nominated to provide this liaison function, perhaps by also utilizing the commitment of the (former) Provincial Pokja members including the Head of the Forestry Service, as well as the Pokja members who facilitated the assessment workshops.

In order to move forward on establishing such a district Working Group, stakeholders from the district (perhaps initially those who participated in the assessment exercise) would need to convene and make an initial proposal for the function and activities of the Working Group, which could provisionally include the following:

- Sharing of information between all relevant stakeholder groups in the district on current/planned activities and initiatives linked to REDD+
- Mapping of knowledge needs and gaps, and subsequent communication of those needs to potential “suppliers” (see below for further detail on this)
- Development of an action plan for utilizing existing entry points (such as musrenbang; FPIC activities of AMAN and other groups; etc.) to disseminate knowledge and information on REDD+ to various constituencies and stakeholder groups in the district
- Providing a forum to collate bottlenecks and challenges to implementing REDD+ activities (for example, mandate overlaps; policy weaknesses; etc) in the district and subsequent communication and sharing of this information with relevant Provincial authorities
- Providing a forum at the district level for coordination and information sharing about FPIC activities in the district and throughout Central Sulawesi province

As has been previously noted, a number of participants in the district assessment workshops pointed out that there is a paucity of “supply” of accurate and readily available (at district level) information and knowledge on REDD+. The findings from the Sigi assessment workshop, summarized on page 11 of this report, state: *“Most of the stakeholders indicate that their main requirement in conducting the REDD+ knowledge distribution is the information or the comprehensive knowledge of REDD+ itself.”* Some participants also made specific suggestion about the need for knowledge materials on REDD+, such as brochures and circulars.

The assessment team recommends that any future district REDD+ working group draw on the mandate and resources of the National REDD+ Task Force (Satgas) at the national level. Specifically, the Satgas has established a number of working groups; two are of particular relevance here: Knowledge Management Working Group and the Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Working Group.

For example, with respect to the Knowledge Management WG, it is stated² that *“The members of this working group are experts, researchers, and librarians. Their duty is to identify knowledge of REDD+, taking the essence of knowledge, and use this knowledge effectively”*. This working group also *‘is able to provide online services to all relevant stakeholders’*.

² See Satgas website: <http://www.satgasreddplus.org/en/redd-task-force/redd-task-force-profile/knowledge-management-dan-support>

Similarly, the Communication and Stakeholder Engagement WG's objectives include the following:

'To build a strong communication strategy, this working group analyses the needs and environment of the parties to understand the goals and communication strategies that can best be implemented. The goal is to identify the stakeholders associated with REDD+ projects, including government, business corporations, civil organizations, national and international media, donor countries, bilateral agencies and multilateral support.

This working group also ensures that all important facilities and capacity to collect and provide information related to the implementation of REDD+ is available and functioning properly. The Working Group also develops tools and strategic tactics for communication by creating a website of REDD+ Task Force, brochures and magazine.³

In this connection, the assessment team encourages the stakeholders at the district (and provincial) level to utilize this national resource and stated commitment of the National REDD+ Task Force, and to leverage their existing communication channels and knowledge of local context in the district to disseminate knowledge of REDD+.

Concluding Remarks

The National REDD+ Strategy indicates that by 2014 there may be fully functioning REDD+ Agencies at national and sub-national levels. With regards to following up on the findings of the district assessment exercises, one option would be for the district stakeholders to take a "wait and see" approach, in the hopes that the establishment of a REDD+ Agency in Central Sulawesi would result in a support program at the district level.

The reason for including so much information about the Satgas and National REDD+ Strategy in this concluding section of the report is precisely to make the point that there seems to be a concrete opportunity for district level stakeholders to take local action to form a REDD+ Working Group, and to appeal to the Satgas to advocate Head of Districts the importance and urgency to establish the Working Group at District level ; support on accessing a "supply" of accurate REDD+ knowledge; as well as perhaps a chance to apply for financial resources to support specific activities in the districts

In regard of financial resources there is a strong opportunity that the CA/CD recommendation could be implemented in the district area through the RAN-GRK, *Rencana Aksi Daerah –Gas RumahKaca* mechanism (Local Action Plan for Green House Gas). RAN-GRK Mechanism, bound under the Presidential Regulation No 61/2011 and No. 71/2011 that addressed to 10 provinces in Indonesia, one of which is Central Sulawesi. The respective Action plan regulates the GHG emission, including Forestry carbon emission. Despite REDD+ is not the focal content in the respective action plan, it has already been in the National Budget mechanism.

The CA/CD recommendations might be addressed to the Central Sulawesi Mid Term Development Plan, and probably linked into the RAD-GRK, *Rencana Aksi Daerah –Gas RumahKaca*, (Local Action Plan for Green House Gas) in order to sustain and implement the recommended activities.

15th Oct 2012

Prepared by,

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³ See Satgas web site: <http://www.satgasreddplus.org/en/redd-task-force/redd-task-force-profile/communication-and-stakeholders-engagement>

Indonesia- CA team

ASHLEY PALMER & DAVID GALLIPEAU

APRC – CA Team

ATTACHMENTS

Action Item	Implementation / Date	Result
Step Two: Identify Stakeholders		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify stakeholder groups at district and community level (Donggala District) to take part in the assessment 	(preliminary field survey) / 4 th – 8 th June 2012	Recommended Sigi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report back to APRC on the results/decisions taken on stakeholder identification, 	Tele discussion with APRC/ 26 th June 2012	to add 1 more district as comparison
	Meeting with PMU & WG Members/ 12 July 2012	Poso
	face-to-face meeting with the POSO local government at district level, or others, to conduct in-depth identification, done by the consultant	Will be done parallel with the assessment (data collecting)
	Reviewing the reports about Environment/Forestry Initiatives and Programs has been done or in progress at Sigi and Poso, and inform to APRC and PMU	reports from member of CA team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Think through the logistics and planning for the actual face-to-face meetings for the assessment, and make necessary preparations in advance 	Meeting with PMU & WG Members/ 12 July 2012 – brainstorming for the plan to conduct the assessment and	In process
	informing the program to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sekda (secretary of local government) and Stakeholders selected as respondents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU prepare the letter Courier - will be expected to give supporting explanation. Done by the working group member Letter distribution : last week of Sept 2012
	Prepare detail work-plan of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> data collection method and instrument, select the relevant respondent to participate FGD that will be conducted at the community level. Identify and visits relevant stakeholders who needs Grievance mechanism getting inputs from APRC, PMU and other CA team, 	Consultant & all Team
Step Three: Design and Conduct Assessment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design content of the assessment (questions, methodology, approach) 	Tele-discussion with APRC/ 19 th July 2012 and 19 th Sept 2012	Consultant (assist by APRC) prepare the instrument – between 3 rd up to 4 th week of Sept 2012
	prepare the instrument and ensure the feasibility of method of collecting data, by getting inputs from APRC, PMU and other CA team operationalized the tools at Palu with POKJA member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> preparing the dissemination REDD+ program and assigning facilitators questionnaire (current knowledge and willingness to participate)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct assessment at district and community levels 	3 rd Oct 2012 FGD at Sigi and Poso. 4 th -5 th Oct 2012, in-depth interview at Sigi and 4 th Oct 2012 at Poso (4 th oct traveling back to Palu). 5 th Oct 2012, consolidation results	FGD, Interview results from Sigi and Poso
Step Four: Recommendations		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate findings of assessment and analyze knowledge gaps for each stakeholder group 	8 th – 10 th Oct 2012, Consolidate findings of assessment and analyze knowledge gaps for each stakeholder group	Finding from Sigi and Poso
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop recommendations (and costing) knowledge packages to be delivered through various modalities and network 	10 th – 15 th Oct 2012 Develop recommendations - 31 st Oct, telediscussion with APRC 2 nd Nov , finalized by APRC	Final Report on CA REDD+ knowledge and Learning at Districts of Sulteng Final Report approved by APRC

DISTRICT's - ASSESSMENT PROGRAM			
Day 1			PIC
1	08.00 - 08.10	Opening - appreciation & general info about the activity	
2	08.10 - 08.30	Short questionnaire - REDD+ knowledge / present condition	
		What information that has already known to each stakeholder on REDD + (base line Q	
3	08.30 - 09.15	Presentation : REDD+ - (WHAT, HOW & Benefit in general and also fr districts) + FPIC (*)	
4	09.15 - 09.30	Break	
5	09.30 - 09.40	CAPACITY ASSESSMENT what the assessment is, what the objectives are, the methodology (for example, why were these two pilot districts chosen), and also the 'big picture' in terms of anticipated or at least benefit for the district itself	
6	09.40 - 10.15	Discussion - Topics: Taking Participation	
		What role can be taken on generated by each of the selected stakeholders in an effort to help build an understanding of REDD +	
7	10.15 -11.15	Discussion - Topics: Dissemination activities about REDD +	
		1	what are the needs for each stakeholders to IDENTIFY where REDD+ can be beneficial , why and ideas to have it (solutions)
		2	what are the needs for each stakeholders in order to PARTICIPATE in REDD+ programmes why and ideas to build it (solutions)
		3	What practical 'workshops' (or meetings) where knowledge sharing can occur, or are available - examples: mentoring structure (if there are mentors available) role is FPIC perceived by the stakeholder
8	11.15- 12.00	Discussion - Partnership - Risk Mitigation	
		1	discuss perceptions, barriers and any other issues that may hinder forward movement
		2	What is the actual mapping of the stakeholders networking relationship in the context of REDD+
		3	suggestions to overcome the risk in building partnership
9	12.00 - 13.00	LUNCH BREAK	
10	13.00 - 14.00	Discussion - District Capacity on applying/retaining REDD+ knowledge	
		as 'Continuing Learning' process - How is the district capacity to applying retaining information/knowledge (sustainability) in the context of REDD+	
11	14.00 -14.15	Break	
12	14.15 - 15.15	Discussion _ Communication	
13	15.15 - 15.30	Wrap - up	
14	15.30 - 15.45	Closing	
Day 2 and day 3			PIC
1	In - Depth Interview - with several key stakholders (Gov't, local people, private sectors and others)		Lindy (poso)/Lusi (SIGI)

TABLE SIGI RESULTS (3-5 October 2012)

<i>No</i>	<i>INSTITUTION / Agencies</i>	<i>Role &Responsibility</i>	<i>DISSEMINATION MECHANISM current information channel available</i>	<i>ROLE IN Disseminating REDD+</i>	<i>RECOMMENDATION</i>
1	DPRD KabupatenSigi (District House of Representative)	To Produce Local Regulations	na	na	na
2	Bappeda (District Development Planning Agency)	To formulate local (district) development program and budgeting by incorporating Local Government Unit's program and budgeting through the Planning Cycles mechanism, named MUSRENBANG	Planning Cycles mechanism, named MUSRENBANG	Diseminating REDD+ can be conducted trough the Planning Cycles mechanism, MUSRENBANG, as the respective mechanism is applied both ways, Bottom up starting from local communities up to District level, and vice versa.	BAPPEDA is the most strategic institution to actualise the REDD+ knowledge Dissemination program, since its main task and fuction is to allocate particular budget that comply with the existing regulation and mechanism. Bappeda would be able to accomodate Local Communities' proposal, raised to rural/village level, then to Subdistrict level, up to District level. At district level, the incorporated proposed budget would be discussed in the Local Government Units Forum (Forum SKPD) then consulted to the Province Level, and summerised by Local Budget Commitee (TAPD), prior to District House of Representative (DPRD) approval.

3	Dinas Kehutanan & Perkebunan Kabupaten (District Forestry and Plantation)	To safeguard Forest within District area of Sigi from deforestation and degradation.	LGU of Forestry is using dissemination mechanism that is applied by Dissemination Agency for Agriculture, Husbandry, Fishery and Forestry (BP4K)	-to manage and to provide information regarding forestry within the district area of Sigi.	- To enhance public knowledge on agricultural product as a substitution of Forestry product, by involving local indigenous and community leaders in the rural area adjacent to forest area, accompanied by applying compensation program, to those participating in the program, and affected by land conversion into forest.
4	Badan Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten (District Environmental Agency)	To protect and manage environment in the framework of district sustainable development	Community participatory dissemination program by establishing Environment awareness community group (POKDARLING-Kelompok Sadar Lingkungan), start from Rural/village level up to district level.	Environment conservation through dissemination; tree planting; and to conduct evaluation.	Under the Local Regulation, Redd+ Authority, which tasks and function merely to prepare and implement REDD+, is to be established. But in the mean time the current dissemination mechanism under the District Environment Agency could be utilise to undergo the REDD+ knowledge distribution.
5	Dissemination Agency for Agriculture, Husbandry, Fishery and Forestry (BP4K- <i>Badan Penyuluhan Pertanian, Peternakan, Perkebunan dan Kehutanan</i>)	To conduct Agriculture, Husbandry, Fishery and Forestry programme dissemination at district level, in accordance with the existing programme in the respective district Government units	To spread respective information by conducting dissemination start from District level, sub district, down to dissemination agents at the village level.	To disseminate information regarding REDD+, using the current (existing mechanism).	- To conduct some kind of Training theof trainer program regarding REDD+, mainly to the current disseminators, but can be expanded to those at other stakeholder institutions, which initially conducted at District level, then continue to subdistrict level, finally at the Village level.
6	<i>Dinas Pertanian Peternakan dan Perikanan Kabupaten (District Government Unit of Agriculture, Poultry and Fishery)</i>	to empower agriculturer communities and those working on Agriculture, Fishery and Husbandry sectors in their	in disseminating particular program the institution is applying BP4K dissemination Mechanism	To conduct comprehensive approach to the Farmer communities, and deliver the REDD+ message, giving understanding that forest is part of Natural	Conducting social approach to those living in REDD+ program area, by introducing livelihood commodity substitution other than forest based row material.

			business to achieve their own welfare.		Resources that available for them to be managed appropriately for the sake of their family welfare.	
7		<i>DinasPertambanganKabupaten</i> (District Mining Agency)	na	na	na	na
8		Dinas PU Kabupaten (District Public Work Agency)	na	na	na	na
9		University	na	na	na	na
10		ESDM (Energy and Mineral natural resource Agency)	Formulate technical policy on mining sector	na	na	na
11		DinasKebudayaan dan PariwisataKabupatenSigi (District Tourism Unit)	To conduct DitriectTourit destination management, including Agrotourism and Ecotourism.	na	To conduct public dissemination regarding REDD+ knowledge in conducting the institution tasks and functions related to Agrotourism and Ecotourism Tourist destination.	To establish Ecotourism program and destinations by safe guarding Forest conservation to maintain forest biodiversity.
12		Lore-Lindu National Park Authority (<i>BalaiBesar Taman Nasional Lore-Lindu-BBTNLL</i>)	to Conserve biodiversity (in situ) and ecosystem National Park	To conduct dissemination in collaboration with River Side area Authority (BP-DAS), which role is to drive the community in Forest concervation effort	to participate in disseminating REDD+ directly to the local communities who live surrounding forest area, as it is in line with the BBTNLL tasks and functions in persuading local communities to participate in forest conservation activities, with regard to reduce the Global Warming.	the REDD+ management/Organisation is to actively communicate with BBTNLL in accompined with financial support to implement REDD+ knowledge distribution, and establish collaboration between REDD+ organisation and BBTNL

13	Kantor Kecamatan Sigi Biromaru (Sub District Office of Biromoru)	To facilitate and to coordinate the head of Villages	Not specifically available, but could be able to facilitate in case of socialisation being conducted	Particularly in safeguarding the forest/conserved forest area from deforestation	The Subdistrict office could play the role as facilitator in the case of dissemination being conducted in sub district area and to safeguarding the forest area from deforestation
14	SETDA (District Office Secretariate) for Natural Resources	To improve public participation in Environmental protection, as well as disseminating of local regulation on Environment Protection, and Natural Resources conservation.	na	Only to coordinate and facilitation. Technically, the related District Government Units that being competent in conducting the respective sector.	- Sosialisasi, Perencanaan, Implementasi Program
15	Bagian Hukum dan Organisasi (District Legislation and Organization Unit)	To support the Local Government in developing Legal product, such as Local Regulation, Head of District Regulation (<i>Peraturan Bupati</i>), and Head of District Decree.	To prepare regulation and legislation related to REDD, to develop draft Local Regulation and to disseminate Local Regulation on REDD+ to Public	To Support District Government in Preparing and developing Local Regulation regarding REDD+	The respective Local Government Unit is to be involved in REDD+ knowledge distribution events in order to get comprehensive understanding in preparing District Legislation products. As well as having comprehensive understanding in dissemination Local Regulation on REDD+.
16	<i>BPP-KB (Badan Penyuluhan dan Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana)</i> - Family Planning Dissemination and Service Organisation	To implement Family Planning program at the district area	The Family Planning dissemination mechanism is slightly different with those of other District Govt units. In addition to assign Dissemination agents (<i>Penyuluh</i>) the unit has also select a kind of Healthy Champion/campaigner (<i>kader</i>) from the village level of community	REDD+ dissemination would be able to implement in the respective unit, using the existing Family Planning dissemination mechanism, provided that the dissemination agents and the campaigners are given a clear and comprehensive knowledge regarding REDD+.	The Family Planning unit can be involved in disseminating REDD+ knowledge, using its current dissemination mechanism. In this case, "Penyuluh" and "Kader" are to be appointed at the district level down to the village or even community level, to be further trained on the REDD+ knowledge comprehensively.

17		Indigineous people (AMAN- <i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nasional</i>)	Facilitating Local indigenous in preserving Forest at the surrounding area.	Via Email, Telephone and AMAN News letter (GauN)	AMAN is rather play the role to safeguard the FPIC implementation as well as an effort in measuring Carbon emission technically, with support from international expert	AMAN is recommended to work together with Working Group (IV in particular) in safeguarding the FPIC implementation. And to be involved in developing the FPIC mechanism, and to be further strengthened by Local Regulation.
20		Private sectors	na	na	na	na
21		NGO's				
22	1	Yayasan KARSA	- Facilitating and empowering rural/village communities who live surrounding the forest area, '- to encourage district govt to shift their policy on forestry and Natural resources to be in favour of local community	dissemination would be more effective through Mass Media , Community based Organisation (CBO- or ORMAS) and develop partnership with other NGOs	to conduct Planning, to be intermediation and to be an operator as well as conducting Impcat assessment.	- The respective NGO is to be involved in strategic design including the dissemination of REDD+ knowledge, as well as to identify the target group (target segmentation). The respective NGO can also be the partner or stakeholders in developing Media product/dissemination instrument/tools, as well as to conduct the dissemination and finally to conduct evaluation toward the implementation of REDD+ knowledge dissemination.
23	2	Yayasan JAMBATA	DRR; Climate Change Adaptation, Forest Conservation. And Community empowerment	Directly communicate with local community at the Forest and surrounding areas, as well as at the disaster risk areas.	to be the mediator among other NGOs, Local Government and local community on the REDD+ issues	The respective NGO is to be involved in disseminating REDD+ to play the role as mediator among three parties: Government , Local Communities as the end target group as well with other NGOs (Donors)

24	3	SCBFWM (Strengthening Community based Forest and Watershed Management)	community based land degradation reduction in order to improve community livelihood at the River side areas	Applying BP4K dissemination mechanism, and in collaboration with Field operators	To support REDD+ knowledge dissemination at the Pakuli village, facilitated by the beneficiary CBO leader	The respective organisation's tasks and function is to assist local community (via the CBO leaders) to disseminate and develop program implementation mechanism by involving the local community (CBO). This mechanism would then developed into Rural Regulation (PERDES). Thus SCBFWM is the potential stakeholder that would disseminate REDD+ Knowledge through the field facilitators.
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No	INSTITUTION / Agencies	Role and responsibilities	DISSEMINATION MECHANISM current information channel available	Role in Disseminating REDD+ Knowledge	Recommendation
1	DPRD Kabupaten Sigi (District House of Representative)	To Produce regulation	na	na	na
2	Bappeda (District Development Planning Agency)	To formulate local (district) development program and budgeting by incorporating Local Government Unit's program and budgeting through the Planning Cycles mechanism	MUSREMBANG or Forum SKPD (Forum for all local government insitutions)	assisting in coordinating program related to REDD+	its coordinative function, may play as a strategic facility to disseminate knowledge of REDD+. However the internal coordination and mechanism still perceived as need to be strengthen, especially to strengthen the HR Capacity strengthening the legal instruments, to empower the

					insitution to do the coordination of all sectors
3	DinasKehutanan (Forestry Agency)	Formulate policy and technical guidelines covering planning, implementation and control of forestry and implement mentoring activities in forestry covering: public policy, guideline development, developing community participation	1/ extention and outreach programs 2/ this institutions program's unit, such as under the rehabilitarian and unit protection or under production and forest usage 3/ Annual Plan/ Strategic plan of forestry	leading sector / initiator / Coordinator	<p>This institution is just separated and now has full authority to handle forestry issues, so it still has to strengthen competence on: coordination, ability to prepare strategy and approach in communicating with the heterogenous community</p> <p>REDD+ Program can be synchronized with this institutions program, such as under the rehabilitarian and unit protection or under production and forest usage</p> <p>District's Forestry Plan (annual and medium term Plan) has already mention about Carbon Emission but still have to strengthen the knowledge about REDD+ itself,</p> <p>they might to strengthen coordination with House of representative and the Head of district (to have the support on foresty in general and also for REDD+ knowledge distribution), especially in order to give comprehensive understanding in preparing District Legislation products., related to forestry (also about REDD+)</p>

4	Dinas perkebunan & pertanian Kabupaten (District Plantation and agriculture)	Handling the restructuring and district policy and implementation in agriculture, plantation sectors in accordance to the laws and regulation	na	na	na
5	Balai Lingkungan Hidup Kabupaten (District Environmental Agency)	Implementing local government affairs in the environment sector, such as in technical policy formulation, implementation, control and monitoring environmental technical affairs.	extension and outreach programs	monitoring environment and conservation aspects in local areas (as mandated)	Considering the role and responsibility, they are potential to do the dissemination, which initially conducted at District level, then continue to subdistrict level, finally at the Village level. However they should strengthening knowledge dissemination mechanism, monitoring and evaluation program ; strengthening HR Competence (back ground of most of officer are not from environment)
			licensing procedure		they also have to strengthen the coordination with other stakeholder related to REDD+ knowledge
			routine meetings with relevant stakeholders		they might utilize licensing process as means to sharing REDD+ information
					they also have to intensify the communication with relevant stakeholders (Forestry, mining, agriculture and plantation), included local community to exchange knowledge including about REDD+

6	BalaiPenyuluhanKabupaten (BP4K) _ Extention-outreach Agencies	Carrying out the compilation and implementation of policy in the forestry, agriculture, plantation and fisheries sectors	extention and outreach programs	as motivator and extention of information and programs related to forestry	<p>Considering the role and responsibility, they are able to conduct some kind of Training the of trainer program regarding REDD+, mainly to the current disseminators, but can be expanded to those at other stakeholder institutions, which initially conducted at District level, then continue to subdistrict level, finally at the Village level. REDD+ knowledge program can be insert in the current program,</p> <p>however this intitution has to add numbers of HR (motivators) and strengthening the HR ompetence (training, courses, supervising and monitoring evaluation on dissemination programs)</p> <p>they also has to strengthening coordination with related stakholders (Forestry, mining, agriculture and plantation), such as to gat new information about forestry or REDD+ itself</p> <p>they potential to function as reviewer on the disseminating REED+ knowledge mechanism, since they meet with the stakeholders</p>
7	DinasPertanianKabupaten (District Agriculture Agency)	Formulate policy and technical guidelines covering planning, implementation and control on agriculture sector	na	na	na

8	Dinas Pertambangan Kabupaten (District Mining Agency)	Formulate policy and technical guidelines covering planning, implementation and control on mining sector			
9	Dinas PU Kabupaten (District Public Work Agency)	Formulate policy and technical guidelines covering planning, implementation and control on spatial planning	Badan koordinasi penataan ruang daerah (Local spatial planning coordination agency), Public discussion, routine meetings (sluice guards etc)	Disseminating knowledge	they have a regular coordinative forum, attended by the Head of districts offices. This is one of the strategic opportunities to distribute information about REDD+. Including as a means to equip this decision makers to set policies related REDD+ on public works expand knowledge dissemination efforts on REDD+ to improve coordination with Bappeda and head of district - to increase the understanding on development
1 1	ESDM (Energy and Mineral natural resource Agency)	Formulate policy and technical guidelines covering planning, implementation and control on energy and mineral natural resources sector	na	na	na
1 2	Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten (District Tourism agency)	Formulate policy and technical guidelines covering planning, implementation and control of tourism sector	na	na	na
1 3	Badan Kesbangpol (Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik/National Unity Agency)	Organizing and setting policy formulation, and implementation of districts policy on national unity, political and public protection	penataran radio talkshow/ Youth Activities / Social Activities (such as replanting which attended	as community builder	

				also by Indigeneous or political representatives		
1 4	KPH (Forest Management Unit)	to plan (inventory management in the forest territory), implementation of forest governance and management plan, utilization, rehabilitation and recalamation, and protection and nature conservation. To function as research location, education, training, and carry out controllong the forest area		disseminating programs (brosur, leaflet, movies)	as forest community mentor/coach in the FMU area , including to strengthen partnership with private sectors	This is one of the key stakeholder of REDD+ knowledge management. Considering its role and responsibility to manage and monitor forest in their area, they deals with many stakeholders, including people who lives near the forest. How ever, this institution is relatively new. In addition to increase the number of staff and its need to enhance the technical capacity, including REDD+ knowledge. theyaso have to strengthening coordination and sharing information with related stakeholders, in order to manage and protect the forest.
1 5	Member of Village and indigineous people (Kepaladesa, Tua-tuaAdat	na	na	na	na	na
1 6	Private sectors	na	na	na	na	na
	NGO's/ Universities					

1	ypal	farmer community assistance in agriculture sector	Discussion / meeting / outreach / campaign	assist community to enhance knowledge and readiness transfer information to community	YPAL is recommended to work together with Working Group (IV in particular) in safeguarding the FPIC implementation. And to be involved in developing the FPIC mechanism, and to be further strengthened by Local Regulation. since their working closely with farmer community. However if they are chosen as partner to distribute REDD+ Knowledge, they might need financial support. Beside the OP-SPM to do the campaigns, building opportunities for communication and dissemination of REDD+ knowledge as a whole
2	solidaritasperempuan	community assistance on women issues and also role to monitor REDD+ WG		monitor REDD+ program whether it is already insert womens issues	This local NGO, might role as monitoring and evaluation party to review the disseminating REED+ knowledge mechanism, especially on womensissues, However they should strengthening their understanding of REDD+ itself beside increase the intensity of communication through formal / informal forums with community / group continuously.
3	CEWERS		village discussion/ radio programs	assistance	This local NGO, might involve in disseminating REED+ knowledge mechanism, especially on womensissues, since they work closely with communities around Poso. However they should strengthening their understanding of REDD+ itself beside increase the
4	LPMS (Lemb. Penguatan Masy Sipil)	strengthening community capacity (community assistance)	village/public discussion/radio talkshows	socialization of REDD+	

						intensity of communication through formal / informal forums with community / multi sector partners
	5	LBH	community assistance on legal aspects	news paper, website blog/ radio talkshow	legal assistance and socialization about forest and environment protection	Considering their expertise in legal aspect, this organization, might be able to take role on monitoring and providing inputs for regulation related to REDD+ and publicizing them
	6	University - fakpertanianunsimarposo	education	scientific discussion/articles about current scientific research	socialization, outreach and assistance giving scientific view on forest conservation issues in order to assist local programs ; socialization the importance of forest protection	beside taking role in distributing REDD+ knowledge (partnering with WG IV), they might give scientific view on forest conservation issues in order to assist local programs ; socialization the importance of forest protection. However they still have to enhance the knowledge capacity about REDD+ itself.