

REDD+ ANNUAL COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORTING (with semi-annual update)

COUNTRY: INDONESIA
PERIOD: August 2014 – August 2015

Background:

The framework of this country reporting is following the structure of the FCPF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, its logical framework, and Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) to facilitate and systematize the data analysis. This semi-annual country reporting provides the Facility Management Team (FMT) of FCPF indicating the progress of REDD+ countries towards their achievements of the readiness activities and the implementation of their Emission Reductions programs overtime, where the data are easily consolidated, and indicates the achievement level of the FCPF output, outcome and impact indicators as defined in the FCPF M&E Framework.

Report preparation:

The submitted country report should draw upon the country M&E system for REDD+ (component 6 of R-PP) and should be consulted with members of REDD task force or equivalent body. Inputs from stakeholders including IPs and CSOs should be integrated into national reporting, and divergent views indicating lack of consensus on specific issues should be recorded in the country report.

Reporting schedule:

It is expected that the annual country progress reporting will be submitted to the FMT by August 15th each year. The reporting should be based on a self-assessment of progress. An update of this country reporting will also be submitted by March 15th each year.

1. SUMMARY OF REPORT

This section provides a short description of FCPF support in country (bullets on FCPF-financed activities only). Information summarizes progress, key achievements focusing on higher level results and important issues/problems that arose during the reporting period. Highlights of next steps in following period should also be provided (key bullets only).

SUMMARY:

The FCPF Readiness Fund has been able to support the preparation of REDD+ implementation in Indonesia as well as the enabling condition for implementation of REDD+, as it is happening in East Kalimantan Province through FCPF Carbon Fund. Several activities supported by FCPF have contributed to the establishment of Reference Emission Level, Measurement – Reporting – Verification, and Safeguards at national level, as well as preparation for financing mechanism at sub national level, particularly in East Kalimantan Province. The four focus areas set up in this program at the national level have been achieved.

Even though the technical aspects of REDD+ implementation in Indonesia have been available, the political process has not been completed yet. National FREL has been established and it is now in the process of finalization of technical assessment. Several issues such as a national MRV system and national benefit sharing mechanisms are in the process to complete and the options of the system have already been provided. The support of FCPF has proven to be significant in the readiness phase of

Indonesian REDD+ because it is successful to fill the gap in the readiness preparation. Nevertheless, there are a lot aspects in the readiness phase to address at sub national level to enable them to implement REDD+. Therefore, a continued support is needed to link the readiness at the national and sub national to implement REDD+.

2. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS DURING THE PERIOD

The section below provides qualitative and quantitative data on the progress towards expected results along the following subsections. Information is provided cumulatively. If the requested information is not available or not relevant at the time of the reporting, it is mentioned as “does not apply – n/a”.

Amount of non-FCPF investments received under R-PP process (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator I.2.B.i.):

<u>Source:</u> GEF-UNDP	Amunt provided: US\$ 17,792,684
<u>Source:</u> ACIAR	Amunt provided: US\$ 233,227
<u>Source:</u> JICA	Amunt provided: US\$ 7,016,726
<u>Source:</u> Korea KFS	Amunt provided: US\$ 3,000,000
<u>Source:</u> KfW (Germany)	Amunt provided: US\$ 21,838,000
<u>Source:</u> Germany/GIZ	Amunt provided: US\$ 27,055,644
<u>Source:</u> EU	Amunt provided: US\$ 7,630,000
<u>Source:</u> Denmark/Danida	Amunt provided: US\$ 14,642,789
<u>Source:</u> USAID	Amunt provided: US\$ 19,181,482
<u>Source:</u> UN-REDD	<u>Amount provided:</u> USD 5,644,250
<u>Source:</u> Government of Australia	<u>Amount provided:</u> AUD 30,000,000
<u>Source:</u> KOICA-MoF	<u>Amount provided:</u> USD 5,000,000
<u>Source:</u> AUSAID and FCO/FFI	<u>Amount provided:</u> USD 327,992
<u>Source:</u> Packard Foundation, AUSAID, FCO-UK/FFI	<u>Amount provided:</u> USD 1,500,000
<u>Source:</u> ITTO/7 HOLDINGS	<u>Amount provided:</u> USD 973,388
<u>Source:</u> Trust Fund, facilitated by TNC	<u>Amount provided:</u> USD 6,000,000
<u>Source:</u> Darwin Institute (DFID UK) and other donors	<u>Amount provided:</u> USD 520,000
<u>Source:</u> KfW-BMU	<u>Amount provided:</u> EUR 7,050,000

<u>Source:</u> Germany	<u>Amount provided:</u> EUR 1,433,454 +625,786
<u>Source:</u> WWF Indonesia	<u>Amount provided:</u> USD 6,000,000
<u>Source:</u> PT Rimba Makmur Utama (Private Company)	<u>Amount provided:</u> USD 15,000,000
<u>Source:</u> LoI between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of Norway	<u>Amount provided:</u> 1 Billion USD (as stated in the LoI)

Describe how stakeholders are participating and engaging in REDD+ decision making processes
(FCPF M&E Framework Indicator I.3.A):

Provide examples of how IPs and CSOs are represented in institutional arrangements for REDD at the national level.

Overall in the process of preparing REDD+ readiness, Indonesia always involve various stakeholders, including representatives of IPs and CSOs. One of the examples of stakeholder engagement in decision-making process is the development process of SIS-REDD+ as one of the elements required for full implementation of REDD+. The development of SIS-REDD+ aims to translate safeguards for REDD+, as agreed in COP 16 Decisions into national context; to analyze policy instruments and other instruments related to safeguards for REDD+; to develop the most suitable structure and mechanism for safeguards information provision system of REDD+ for Indonesia context; in order to provide information on how 7 REDD+ Cancun Safeguards are addressed and respected.

The process of SIS-REDD+ development is also a way to improve stakeholders' capacity through learning by doing process. In addition, the process has also resulted in the formation of a REDD+ group of actors that is accepted by a wider community. The stakeholder engagement was carried out in a transparent and participative procedure to improve self-confidence of each stakeholder, develop the sense of belonging from all stakeholders, and attain a wider acceptance of diverse actors to REDD+. Furthermore, the multi-stakeholder process was a way to adjust REDD+ in national context into sub national context.

To facilitate the involvement and participation of various stakeholders in the REDD+ readiness implementation, several collaborations have been made and networks have been built, including national networks, local networks, and civil society networks. Also, networking with the private sector, universities, research institutes, and training institutes on climate change and forestry have been developed. As one example, the Indonesian Researcher and Scientists on Forest and Climate Change Network (APIK-Indonesia) has been established as a scientific network that provides scientific support for Indonesia's climate change, including the development of REDD+.

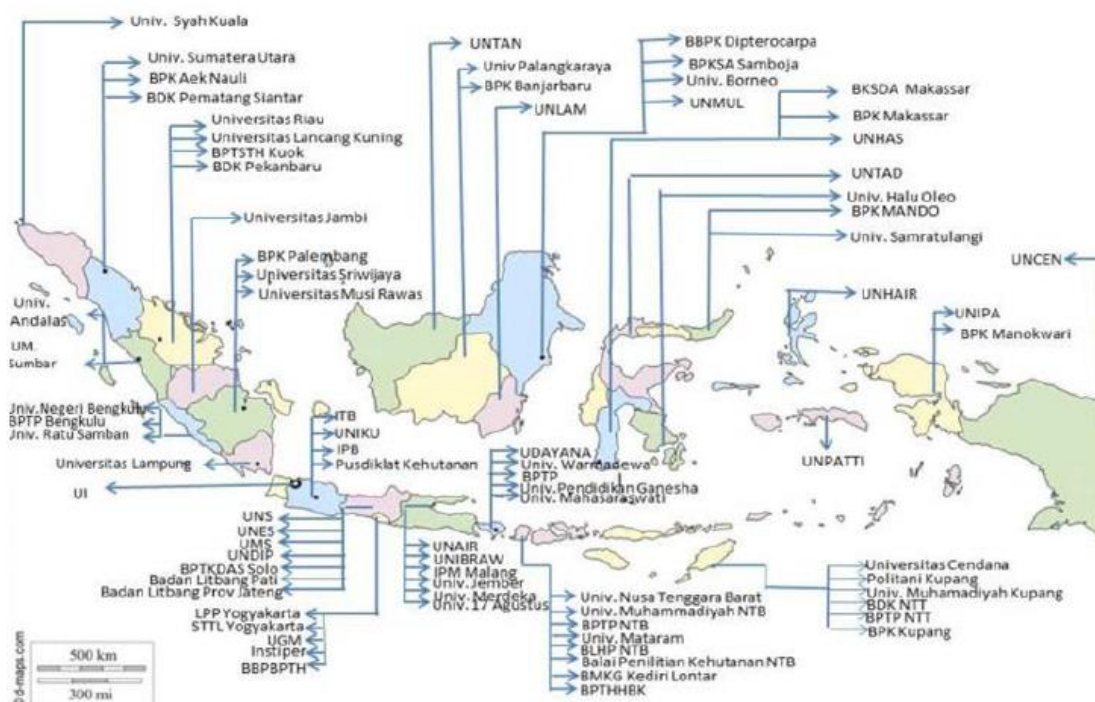


Figure 1. Map of Climate Change Research and Education Framework
source: APIK-Indonesia

In addition to that, further implementation of SIS Indonesia, a collaboration between National Government (MoEF) and AMAN is currently being initiated, to better involved the IPs in safeguard implementation for REDD+.

Examples of stakeholder engagement platforms in country that meet regularly to discuss and provide inputs to the REDD+ readiness process (*FCPF M&E Framework 3.2.a.*):

Frequency: Once a month (depends on issues to be discussed)	Working Group on REDD+ at the sub national level (Province)
Once a year (for general issues) and several times a year for thematic issue	Technical workshops and technical meetings (National and Sub National Levels)

Examples of resources made available to enable active participation of IPs , CSOs and local communities in national REDD+ readiness.

There are some resources that both directly and indirectly contribute to enable active participation of IPs, CSOs, and local communities in REDD+ readiness in Indonesia. These resources are provided by National Government and Sub-national Government (both in kind and funding), as well as facilitation and assistance provided by partners (e.g. FORCLIME, TNC, WWF, ITTO, USAID, FCPF). These resources are mobilized and utilized in the form of collaborative work. One of the examples with the FCPF involvements is as follows:

A collaborative work between Centre for Social, Economy, Policy and Climate Change R & D and Regional Forestry Council of Maluku (consisting of Provincial Forest Offices of Maluku, West Papua, East Nusa Tenggara; Regional Technical Implementing Units of Ministry of Forestry and Non-Governmental Organizations in the three provinces, Pattimura University, Papua State University, and Nusa Cendana University) has been built since 2014, to prepare a guideline to develop capacities of local communities to participate actively in REDD+ process facilitated by FCPF. The role of the FCPF in the process is to provide financial contribution and expertise.

The guideline is particularly useful for local communities to implement REDD+ in Eastern Indonesia. The guideline was also prepared to explain how safeguards for REDD+ could be applied to minimize social and environmental disadvantages in REDD+ implementation. As the guideline is specifically addressed for Eastern Indonesia, it was developed based on the cultural particularities of the Indonesian Eastern region.

To raise awareness among multi-stakeholders in the region, public consultations were carried out in three provinces, i.e. East Nusa Tenggara (in the capital of Kupang), Maluku (Ambon), and West Papua (Manokwari). In each province, the public consultation involves government staff, civil society (including universities, NGOs, local community alliances, indigenous people institutions), and private sectors/companies.

The guideline comprises three sections. The first section consists of historical description, philosophy about how to implement REDD/REDD+, and institutional arrangement of safeguard for Indonesia. The second section is the most important part of the guidelines which is consultation process and participative communication to integrate REDD+ mechanism into public entities at the practical level. The third section is the ethnographic compilation of the three big islands (Maluku, Nusa Tenggara, and Papua). The ethnography section discusses the relationship between communities, forests, and their environment. The section also presents recommendations on how to develop introduction for entering the community entities.

Number and type of policy reforms initiated, completed or underway complying with REDD+ standards, if any (*FCPF M&E Framework Indicator I.3.B.*):

Number of policy reforms during the reporting period that are:

Underway:

1. National regulation related to Climate Change and REDD+ funding instruments (RPP, Presidential Regulation, and Ministerial Decree).
2. Ministerial Regulation on REDD+ implementation. The scope of this regulation will include all aspects of REDD+ (REDD+ Strategy, FREL, MRV, safeguard and SIS, financing, benefit sharing, both at national and sub-national level)
3. A decision of Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is being formulated to support the process of REDD+ implementation at national level.

Other than the above three listed policies, some previous regulations are being reviewed and will be reformed to better address the current situation of REDD+ in Indonesia.

Completed:

1. Law (UU) No. 23/2014 regarding the Local Government.
2. Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 16/2015 regarding the Establishment of Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
3. Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 8/2015 regarding Moratorium of New License Issuance and Improvement of Primary Natural Forest and Peat Land Governance.
4. Forestry Ministerial Decree no. 18/2015 regarding institutional arrangement of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry
5. Forestry Ministerial Decree (SK Menhut) No. 633/2014 regarding Forest Reference Emission Level
6. DG Climate Change Decree no. SK8/PPI-IGAS/2015 on MRV team
7. Presidential Regulation number 9/2016 regarding acceleration of one map policy implementation

Please describe these policy reforms:

1. Law (UU) No. 23/2014 regarding the Local Government. It is about the transfer of authority from district government to provincial government. The shift of authority has significant implication to institutional arrangement for REDD+ implementation in Indonesia, in that all the arrangements and responsibilities will be the responsibilities of the provincial government.
2. Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 16/2015 regarding the Establishment of Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Perpres No. 16/2015 has eliminated the Perpres No. 46/2008 regarding Climate Change National Council (DNPI) and Perpres No. 62/2013 regarding REDD+ Agency. The two institutions were merged into Directorate General of Climate Change Controlling (DG of CCC), under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The task of DG of CCC is to conduct the policy formulation and implementation in climate change controlling. The main functions of CCC DG are policy formulation; policy implementation; formulation of norms, standards, procedures and criteria; coordination and synchronization of policy implementation; conducting evaluation, reporting, and administration, as well as technical coaching and supervision in the fields of mitigation and adaptation; GHGs emission reduction, resource mobilization, GHGs inventory, climate change MRV, and controlling of land forest fires.
3. Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 8/2015 regarding Moratorium of New License Issuance and Improvement of Primary Natural Forest and Peat Land Governance. Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 8/2015 is the extension of previous Inpres No. 6/2013 which has the same title. This Inpres points out the prohibition of new licenses in primary natural forest and peat land. The most important thing of this regulation is the tight control in the field implementation.
4. Forestry Ministerial Decree no. 18/2015 regarding institutional arrangement of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This Ministerial Decree elaborates the mandate from Presidential Decree no 16/2015, particularly regarding the functions and roles of DG Climate Change.

5. Forestry Ministerial Decree (SK Menhut) No. 633/2014 regarding Forest Reference Emission Level. This Decree contains the numbers FREL. This FREL figure actually has been revised, but the decree itself containing these numbers has not been amended.
6. DG Climate Change Decree no. SK8/PPI-IGAS/2015 on MRV team. This decree regulates the structures of MRV team at National level. This team is responsible for the process of planning, implementation and MRV for climate change mitigation action (including REDD+).
7. 7. Presidential Regulation number 9/2016 regarding acceleration of one map policy implementation. It is aimed to accelerate of one map policy to support the land use governance (including the forestry governance)
8. Forestry Ministerial Decree (SK Menhut) No. 633/2014 determines Forest Reduction Emission Level (FREL) of 0.816 GT-CO₂ on the basis of average forest emission from year 2000 to 2006 and forest emission projection for development activities outside forestry sector up to 2010. This FREL is different from the FREL calculated by the REDD+ Agency. Therefore, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is still discussing the new FREL intensively.
9. Law (UU) No. 23/2014 has significant impacts for all development sectors because this law has shifted the autonomy power from the district to the province levels. Therefore, the formulation of ER-PIN should be focused in provincial level rather than district level.

Design of national REDD+ Strategies addresses indicators for enhancement of livelihoods of local communities and for biodiversity conservation (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator 3.B.):

Provide examples of how national REDD Strategies address livelihoods of local communities and biodiversity conservation.

One of pillars encompassed in the Indonesian REDD+ National Strategy framework to support REDD+ readiness preparation and implementation in the country, is the Inclusion/involvement of stakeholders. For Indonesia, with its all national circumstances, the involvement of multi stakeholder is the core to the process of REDD+ implementation. The pillar of stakeholders' participation/involvement provides a fundament on how the national strategy framework addresses the aspect of social and environmental in REDD+, including the livelihoods of local communities and biodiversity conservation. As required by international mandate, there are 7 Cancun REDD+ safeguards, including social and environmental safeguards, to be addressed and respected in the implementation of any REDD+ activities.

The Indonesian national REDD+ strategy highlights and provide clear strategy for the facilitation of interaction among stakeholders, including identification and mapping of stakeholders; 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; increasing stakeholders' role in planning and problem solving. These will lead to an effective and full participation of stakeholders in the REDD+ implementation. The national strategy also highlight the important of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as part of social safeguards within the inclusion of stakeholders participation, and FPIC could be applied in the implementation of REDD+, particularly when the national approach of REDD+ is implemented at sub national level.

Indonesia is fully aware that there is a strong relationship between social and environmental aspects in REDD+ framework. Therefore it is designed in Indonesian REDD+ national strategy, that the REDD+ programs in the country will include in integrative manner activities that create additional benefits along with reduced emissions, including: improvement of local people's welfare, improved preservation of biodiversity, as well as improved protection for other ecosystem services. Within this understanding, in order to address the issue of livelihood at local communities and biodiversity conservation, which is part of social and environmental safeguards of REDD+, some relevant criteria and indicators have been developed under the Safeguards Information System (SIS) for REDD+ in Indonesia.

3. PROGRESS AT R-PP sub component level

3.1. REDD Readiness Progress

As a synthesis of the following output level assessments, please briefly describe here the progress made during the reporting period in developing the country Readiness Package (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator 1.A.): up to 300 words, if applicable

National REDD+ arrangements have significant progress. Several initiatives have been established for accelerating action on REDD+ including a phased action program, focusing on the establishment of a national strategy, an MRV-NFMS, REL/RL, SIS and financing instruments as presented in Figure 2.

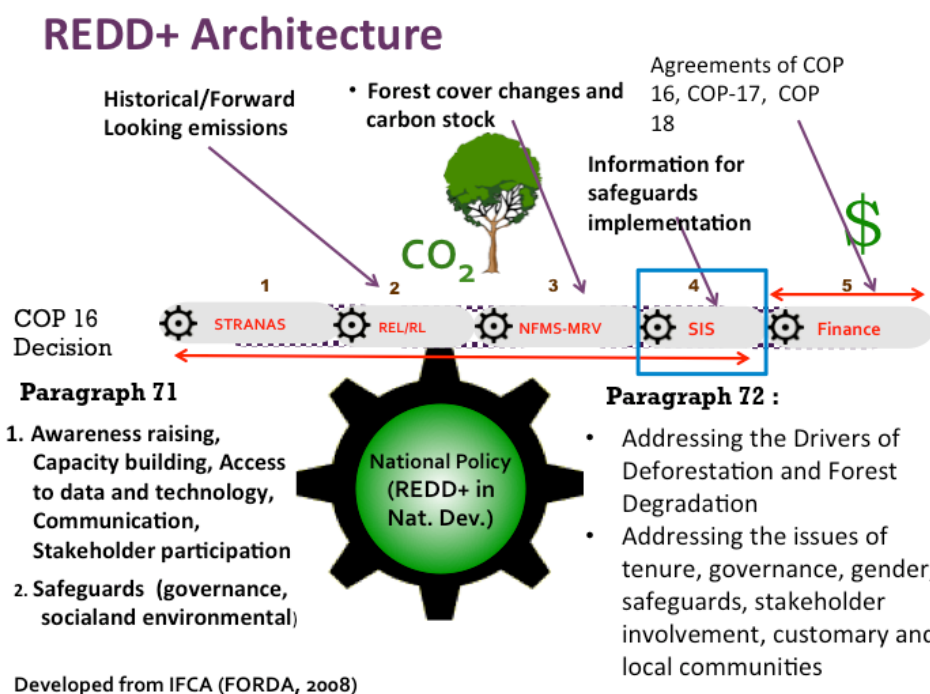


Figure 2. The Architecture of REDD+ Readiness (MoF, 2008)

The second stage of the three phased of REDD+ implementation in Indonesia is the period of 2014-2016 or the transformation stage. In this stage, Indonesia should be ready to contribute to be verified on its emission reduction both institutionally and operationally. In addition, at provincial level, all provinces provide support to improve forest and land governance through REDD+ scheme.

At international level, respecting to the results of COP 19 in Warsaw, one of the decisions was to encourage interested parties to authorise a national entity or focal point to serve as a liaison with the secretariate and bodies under the Convention, to support coordination, and may also be nominated to receive and obtain results-based payments.

Recently, Indonesia has developed a new institution, namely Directorate General of Climate Change (Ditjen PPI) under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. All institutions responsible for climate change issues such as Ministry of Forestry, BP REDD+, DNPI, KLH, were integrated in this new institution. This new institutional arrangement can improve the effectiveness and efficiency of coordination, therefore the implementation of REDD+ is expected to be more accountable and transparent. However, at regional level, the role of Ditjen PPI should be strengthened. In this transformation stage, the regional capacity also needs

to be improved through activities that support REDD+ implementation. In response to this, the plan of establishment of technical implementing unit (UPT) of Ditjen PPI at sub-national level is now under discussion within the Ministry. In addition, the Minister of Environment and Forestry determined the National Climate Change Controlling Steering Committee as an ad-hoc agency. The determination of the Steering Committee aims to coordinate the results and processes from various sectors and parties effectively.

The current architecture of REDD+ in Indonesia experiences significant development. On a national level, Indonesia has developed its REDD+ National Strategy, National FREL, NFMS/MRV, and SIS-REDD+. Furthermore, Indonesia is developing funding instrument and benefit-sharing mechanism for REDD+, but there is still a need to develop legal basis for establishment of arrangements for REDD+ architecture at sub-national level, as well to link the existing arrangement between national and sub-national levels

Any REDD+ activities must prioritize stakeholder's interests as well as several networks and partnership among stakeholders (community, private, university, research and development agency, and education and training institution). In 2011 the President of Indonesia issued Instruction Number 10/2011, on the Postponement of Issuance of New Permits and Improving Governance of Primary Natural Forest and Peat land. This **moratorium on forest conversion**, which was extended by another two years through Presidential Instruction Number 6/2013, provides a significant opportunity to address important governance issues, including spatial planning and licensing, before primary forest and peat land is further converted to non-forest uses. The Task Force has also produced a map identifying the forest areas to be included in the moratorium. The map is available at:

<http://appgis.dephut.go.id/appgis/petamoratorium.html>

A number of **sub-national REDD+ activities** are underway. Most of these are small-scale activities at the project level; others are larger in scale and will test REDD+ strategies at the province or district levels. Demonstration activities across the country have produced useful results, including: (i) development of an avoided deforestation methodology for peat lands; (ii) experiences with district level REDD+ approaches; and (iii) inputs into the development and field testing of a national forest carbon accounting system.

In spite of this progress, a number of **challenges** remain exist, including the following issues:

- Establishment of funding instrument and benefit sharing mechanism
- Development of REDD+ architectures at sub national levels, to follow up their development at the national level,
- National management arrangements need to be better aligned with sub-national agencies at the province, district, and project levels,
- Sub-national REDD+ working groups need to be strengthened,
- Community institutions needs to be strengthened in order to facilitate partnerships,
- Forest Management Units (FMUs) need to be strengthened to support field level REDD+ management and implementation.

Further address the Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as well as forest, land and peat fire.

Please indicate which of your country R-PP components and sub-components have received support from FCPF through the Readiness Preparation Grant (>3.4 million USD)

Components	Sub-components	Support from FCPF (Yes/No)
1. Readiness Organization and Consultation	1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements	YES
	1b. Consultation, Participation, and Outreach	YES
	2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change	YES

2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation	Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	
	2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	YES
	2c. Implementation Framework	YES
	2d. Social and Environmental Impacts	YES
3. Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		YES
4. Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards	4a. National Forest Monitoring System	YES
	4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	YES
5. Financing for REDD+ and benefit sharing mechanism	Benefit sharing mechanism at sub-national level (East Kalimantan Province)	YES

2.1.2 Consultation, Participation, and Outreach

A number of consultation processes have contributed to the development of REDD+ policies. A national consultation protocol was developed by DNK and served as a basis for informing all consultation processes. Furthermore community involvement guidance for Eastern Indonesia was developed based on local knowledge and cultural condition at East Indonesia region. It was the result of collaboration between PUSPIJAK and Regional Forestry Council (DKD) of Maluku Province. Indigenous peoples and other local forest dependent communities should utilise this guidance in implementing REDD+.

PUBLICATION 2011-2015





Figure 2. Publications between 2011 and 2015

FCPF has carried out numerous capacity building initiatives at the national and sub national levels. Besides workshops and trainings on REDD+, outreach materials in the form of digital and print media (Figure 2) have led to an increasing understanding of REDD+ at all levels. In order to support the carbon information in sub national level, FCPF has established Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) for monitoring forest carbon in 14 provinces. The measurements were conducted to obtain data in five carbon pools (above ground, below ground, litter, dead wood, and soil). To integrate efforts conducted by central and local government as well as other initiatives with similar objectives for managing database, forest carbon monitoring system in the provincial level is required to integrate all available data. In addition, data integration in the national level is also needed. The database is accessible at www.puspijak.org/karbon/.

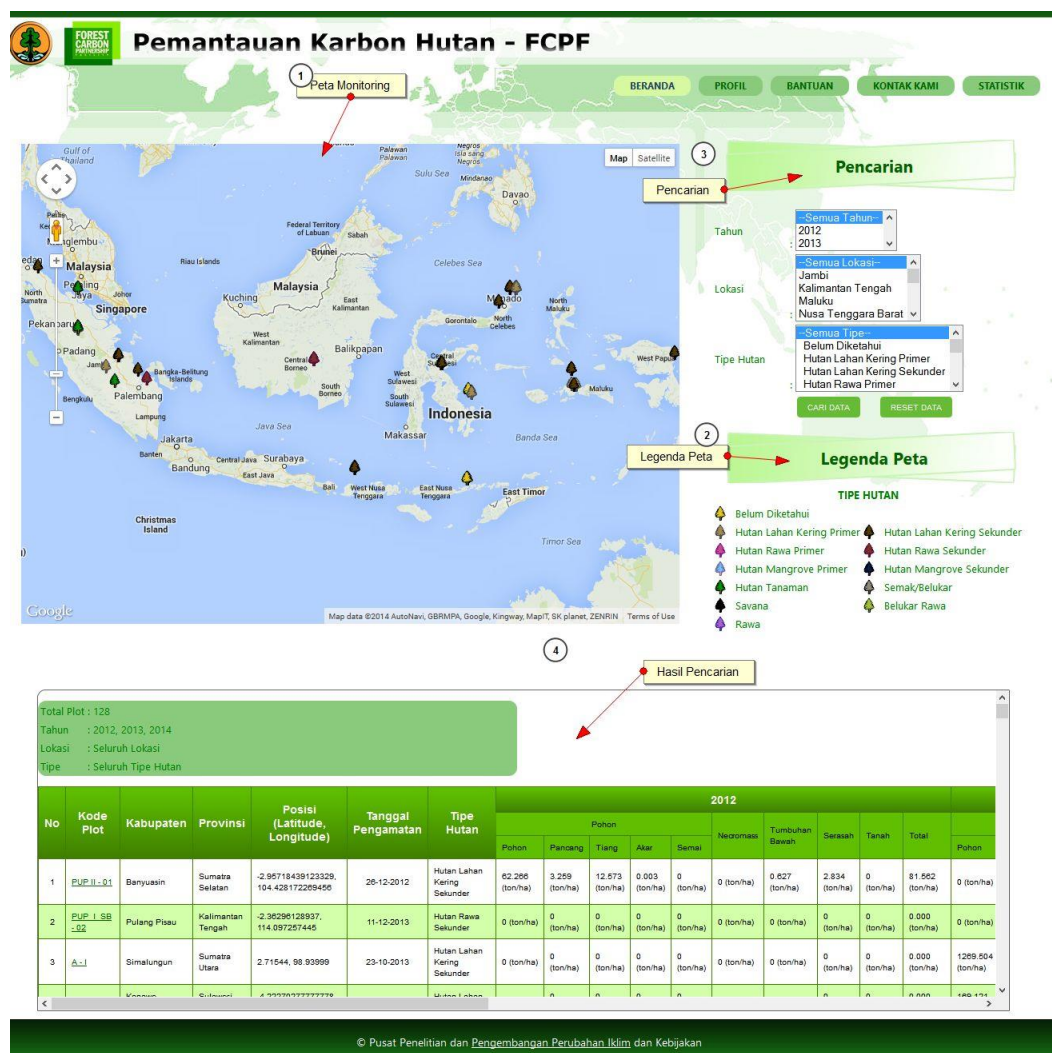

















Figure 3. The Database of Forest Carbon Monitoring System

Private sectors were involved in the preparation of national and local-level REDD+ strategies. Their opinions have been discussed in the analysis of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, given the role of some commercial activities in spurring forest loss. Demonstration activities were also led by the private sectors with guidance from Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The private sector engagement is expected to strengthen due to further implementation of the FCPF grant.

Various activities have been carried out by parties to increase the involvement of customary law peoples. Several efforts to strengthen customary law peoples including: facilitating coordination at the national level and PPMHA (protection of customary law communities); developing national action plans to PPMHA; supporting sub-national governments in promoting policy agencies for customary law people in the regional area; and strengthening customary law institutions through PPMHA; in collaboration with organizations such as AMAN, Kemitraan, KKI-WARSI, etc.

In spite of tangible progresses in consultation and outreach, stakeholder capacity at the district level needs to be further strengthened. There is a gap in understanding on policies and technical aspects of REDD+ between national and sub-national levels. Further trainings for extension officers and more outreach for local communities are required to eliminate the gap.

Level of overall achievement of planned milestones according to approved FCPF-financed Readiness Fund Grant (>3.4 million USD) (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3.b.):																	
<u>Planned Milestones:</u> The milestones were classified into 4 focusing areas comprising:	<u>Level of Achievement</u> ¹ :	<u>Tracking</u> ² :															
		<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Significant progress</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Progressing well, further development required</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Further development required</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Not yet demonstrating progress</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Non Applicable</td></tr></table>			Significant progress			Progressing well, further development required			Further development required			Not yet demonstrating progress			Non Applicable
				Significant progress													
				Progressing well, further development required													
				Further development required													
				Not yet demonstrating progress													
				Non Applicable													
Please explain why:																	






¹ Countries are expected to provide data on the overall level of achievement of planned milestones as defined in their Readiness Preparation Grant Agreement, and, if applicable, on their Supplementary Grant Agreement for an additional grant of up to \$5 million. For instance, under their Preparation Readiness Grant Agreement (>3.4 million USD), Countries should provide data on (i) the support to the Coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process and Multi-Stakeholder Consultations; (ii) the contribution to the Design of a National REDD+ Strategy; and (iii) the preparation of a National Reference Scenario for REDD+

² The level of achievement of planned milestones according to approved RF grant will be summarized through progress scores related to the synthesis of an overall achievement, qualitatively expressed on a four-color 'traffic light' scale and then explained. In case the assessment is not applicable, a fifth color scale "Non Applicable" can be selected.
















This 'traffic light' scale is based on the system contained in the R-Package Assessment Framework

Degree of achievement of planned milestones per R-PP component and sub-component (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3.c.).






Countries are expected to rate progress toward the implementation of R-PP sub-component only once a year, as part of the reporting submitted by August 15th each year
















	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ³ (Please select your light rating)
		Planned milestones	Achievements	
R-PP Component 1 – Readiness Organization and Consultation	Sub-Component 1a – National REDD+ Management Arrangements <i>Purpose: setting-up national readiness management arrangements to manage and coordinate the REDD-plus readiness activities whilst mainstreaming REDD-plus into broader strategies</i> <i>Country Self-Assessment Criteria: (i) accountability and transparency; (ii) operating mandate and budget; (iii) multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration; (iv) technical supervision capacity; (v) funds management capacity; (vi) feedback and grievance redress mechanism</i>	Formal institution coordinated REDD+ in Indonesia.	DG Climate Change (MoEF)	<div><div></div><div></div><div>Significant progress</div></div>
				<div><div></div><div>X</div><div>Progressing well, further development required</div></div>
				<div><div></div><div></div><div>Further development required</div></div>
				<div><div></div><div></div><div>Not yet demonstrating progress</div></div>
				<div><div></div><div></div><div>Non Applicable</div></div>
				<p>Please explain why:</p> <p>All REDD+ activities are formally under the coordination of one institution, i.e. DG Climate Change MoEF. But there is still a need to further develop a link between national and sub national levels for all aspects of REDD+.</p>






³ The level of achievement of planned milestones per R-PP component should be self-assessed and reported, as well as summarized through progress scores related to the synthesis of this overall achievement, qualitatively expressed on a four-color 'traffic light' scale and then briefly explained. In case the assessment is not applicable, a fifth colour scale 'Non Applicable' can be selected. This 'traffic light' scale is based on the system contained in the R-Package Assessment Framework, The R-Package assessment criteria are included to










Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ³ (Please select your light rating)																	
	Planned milestones	Achievements																		
Sub-Component 1b – Consultation, Participation, and Outreach <i>Purpose: broad consultation with and participation of key stakeholders for future REDD+ programs, to ensure participation of different social groups, transparency and accountability of decision-making</i> <i>Country Self- Assessment Criteria: (i) participation and engagement of key stakeholders; (ii) consultation processes; (iii) information sharing and accessibility of information; (iv) implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes</i>	Please see 2.1.2		<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Significant progress</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>X</td><td>Progressing well, further development required</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Further development required</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Not yet demonstrating progress</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Non Applicable</td></tr></table> <p>Please explain why:</p> <p>Participation and engagement of key stakeholders have been undertaken in every REDD+ activity. It has been conducted through many ways by related government institution such as Ministry of Environment and Forestry, National Planning Agency, and Ministry of Finance. Moreover the establishment of networking in each unit activity is further strengthening the involvement and participation of the key stakeholders.</p> <p>In addition the establishment of networking also expands the access and sharing of information although it needs further improvement.</p>					Significant progress		X	Progressing well, further development required			Further development required			Not yet demonstrating progress			Non Applicable
		Significant progress																		
	X	Progressing well, further development required																		
		Further development required																		
		Not yet demonstrating progress																		
		Non Applicable																		

assist countries identify, plan and track their readiness preparations progress with the core aspects and desired outcomes of readiness preparation activities as contained in R- Package Assessment Framework.





	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ³ (Please select your light rating)		
		Planned milestones	Achievements			
R-PP Component 2 – REDD+ Strategy Preparation	Subcomponent 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance <i>Purpose: identification of key drivers of deforestation and/or forest degradation, as well as activities concerning conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks</i> <i>Country Self- Assessment Criteria: (i) assessment and analysis; (ii) prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement; (iii) links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities; (iv) actions plans to address natural resource right, land tenure, governance; (v) implications for forest law and policy</i>	Addressing the drivers of DD, improve forest law, policy and governance.	<u>Drivers of DD are mostly identified and efforts to improve forest law, policy and governance are taken continuously</u>			Significant progress
					X	Progressing well, further development required
						Further development required
						Not yet demonstrating progress
						Non Applicable
				Please explain why: A lot studies and analysis through various initiatives have identified drivers of DD, as well as assesing forest law, policy and governance. Recommendations related to these issues have also been proposed. The challenge is to follow up these recommendations.		






	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ³ (Please select your light rating)																
		Planned milestones	Achievements																	
	<p>Subcomponent 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options</p> <p><i>Purpose: Develop a set of policies and programs for addressing the drivers of deforestation and/or forest degradation</i></p> <p><i>Country Self- Assessment Criteria: (i) selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options; (ii) feasibility assessment; (iii) implications for strategy options on existing sectoral policies.</i></p>	<p>The implementation is divided into three phases namely Phase I (2010-2013), Phase II (2014-2016), and Phase III (2017-2020). Activities in the Phase I is focused in 11 partner provinces which agreed to promote good governance on forest and land through REDD+ scheme. This phase is focused on the preparation of designing three institutional pillars (REDD+ institution, MRV institution, and Financing Instrument). It is also focused on the preparation of infrastructures including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Institutionalising REDD+2. Strengthening the capacity of LAPAN to One Map initiative3. Equipping the Presidential Situation Room for REDD+ Information in Bina Graha4. Preparing National and Local strategies5. Reviewing legislation for preparing the reform road map for natural resource management6. Implementing of pilot activities in a small scale7. Moratorium on Licensing	<p>Achievements on this phase is REDD+ Institutional Design including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. National Strategy2. Provincial Strategy and Action plan3. REDD+ Institutional Design4. REDD+ Financial Instrument Institution and Design5. MRV Design and Institution <p>The main actions including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The initiation for a moratorium of new licenses on primary forest and peat land2. The initiation for Indonesia One Map Initiative3. Revision of land-based licensing4. Preparation of reform road map for Natural Resource management5. Green School6. Preparation of Kadastral database and mapping (5 Provinces)7. Upgrading Lapan Earth station in Pare-Pare8. Determining 9+2 Partner Provinces9. Implementing REDD+ Pilot Activites in Central Kalimantan	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Significant progress</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>X</td><td>Progressing well, further development required</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Further development</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Not yet demonstrating progress</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Non Applicable</td></tr></table>			Significant progress		X	Progressing well, further development required			Further development			Not yet demonstrating progress			Non Applicable	<p><i>Please explain why:</i></p> <p>Activities are focused in 11 partner provinces with Central Kalimantan as pilot province. Those provinces are Aceh, Riau, West Sumatera, Jambi, South Sumatera, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, West Papua, and Papua</p>
		Significant progress																		
	X	Progressing well, further development required																		
		Further development																		
		Not yet demonstrating progress																		
		Non Applicable																		
















	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ³ (Please select your light rating)		
		Planned milestones	Achievements			
	Subcomponent 2c: Implementation Framework <i>Purpose: Set out credible and transparent institutional, economic, legal and governance arrangements necessary to implement REDD+ strategy options</i> <i>Country Self-Assessment Criteria: (i) adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations; (ii) guidelines for implementation; (iii) benefit sharing mechanism; (iv) national REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities</i>	Current Indonesia readiness of REDD+ implementation is in national level. The readiness includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Strategy 2. FREL 3. MRV 4. Safeguard and SIS 5. Financing and Benefit Sharing Mechanism 6. 	In national level, Indonesia have had: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Strategy 2. National FREL 3. NFMS/MRV 4. Safeguard and SIS 5. Financing (funding instrument) and Benefit Sharing Mechanism are in the development process 			Significant progress
					X	Progressing well, further development required
						Further development
						Not yet demonstrating progress
						Non Applicable
				<p><i>Please explain why:</i></p> <p>Indonesia has made significant progress but National Strategy is currently under review, Financing (funding instrument) and Benefit Sharing Mechanism are in the development process</p> <p>The challenge is to link the national and sub-national level on FREL, NFMS/MRV, SIS-Safeguards.</p>		






	<p>Subcomponent 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts</p> <p><i>Purpose: Ensure compliance with the Common Approach and prepare a country specific Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)</i></p> <p><i>Country Self- Assessment Criteria: (i)) analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues; (ii) REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts; (iii) Environmental and Social Management Framework</i></p>	<p>Indonesia has guidance for social and environmental safeguards of REDD+ implementation in the context of Indonesia</p>	<p>In Indonesia, there have been several approaches to REDD+ safeguards, that include the safeguards frameworks such as PRISAI (which was developed with main aim to screen REDD+ projects in order to receive result-based payment), REDD+ SES (REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards, with focus on the implementation of social and environmental safeguards of REDD+), PGA (Participatory Governance Assessment; which focus on governance safeguards), and SESA. SESA is used to assess the potential impacts from the national REDD strategy, formulate alternatives and mitigation strategies and enhance the decision-making process around the design of the national REDD strategy. It is deemed an adequate tool for this purpose as it strives to integrate social and environmental concerns into the upstream policy-making process. SESA is a critical instrument for the FCPF to make sure that the readiness process will prevent or minimize adverse impacts at social and environmental levels (and even enhance potential benefits), and help to ensure compliance with our safeguards policies.</p> <p>All of these REDD+ safeguard-related framework will contribute and support to the provision of the REDD+ safeguards implementation, as managed under the national</p>	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Significant progress</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>X</td><td>Progressing well, further development required</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Further development</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Not yet demonstrating progress</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Non Applicable</td></tr></table> <p><i>Please explain why:</i> Having the mentioned REDD+ related safeguards frameworks and also national Safeguards Information System (SIS) in place to approach international mandate on REDD+ safeguards, it is a need to maintain the coherence among them. Another further steps to do are also to enhance the implementation of the REDD+ safeguards, and to maintain and keep the SIS-REDD+ well-operationalised.</p>			Significant progress		X	Progressing well, further development required			Further development			Not yet demonstrating progress			Non Applicable
		Significant progress																	
	X	Progressing well, further development required																	
		Further development																	
		Not yet demonstrating progress																	
		Non Applicable																	






	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ³ <i>(Please select your light rating)</i>
		Planned milestones	Achievements	
			SIS (Safeguard Information System) of REDD+	

	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ³ (Please select your light rating)			
		Planned milestones	Achievements				
R-PP Component 3 – Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	R-PP Component 3 - Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels <i>Purpose: Development of the general approach to establish a REL/RL</i> <i>Country Self- Assessment Criteria: (i) demonstration of methodology; (ii) use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances; (iii) technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines</i>	Indonesia accepted the opportunity to voluntarily and exclusively submit a forest reference emission level (FREL) for a technical assessment in the context of results-based payments for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	The FREL Indonesia was submitted in 2015. Currently, UNFCCC expert team is working on technical assessment		X		Significant progress
							Progressing well, further development required
							Further development
							Not yet demonstrating progress
							Non Applicable
				And explain why:			

	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ³ (Please select your light rating)		
		Planned milestones	Achievements			
R-PP Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards	Subcomponent 4a: National Forest Monitoring System <i>Purpose: Design and develop an operational forest monitoring system and describe the approach to enhance the system over time</i> <i>Country Self- Assessment Criteria: (i) documentation of monitoring approach; (ii) demonstration of early implementation; (iii) institutional arrangements and capacities- Forests</i>	SABSTA 36 prior to COP 17 in Doha made decision on Parties to establish NFMS	In Indonesia the NFMS has been developed to monitor conditions of forest resources continuously. This reliable and transparent NFMS has been established also to support MRV in mitigation actions for land based sector			Significant progress
					X	Progressing well, further development required
						Further development
						Not yet demonstrating progress
						Non Applicable
				And explain why: The national MRV system is being prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Maintenance for the NFMS/MRV system is on going		

	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ³ (Please select your light rating)																	
		Planned milestones	Achievements																		
	<p>Subcomponent 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards</p> <p><i>Purpose: Specify the non-carbon aspects prioritized for monitoring by the country</i></p> <p><i>Country Self- Assessment Criteria: (i) identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues; (ii) monitoring, reporting and information sharing; (iii) Institutional arrangements and capacities – Safeguards</i></p>	The development of National Safeguards Information System (SIS)	The Ministry of Forestry has developed a system for providing information on how safeguards are addressed and respected. The National Safeguards Information System (SIS) builds on existing safeguards systems and has been tested in Central Kalimantan and East Kalimantan provinces. A web-based information system has been developed under and the former MoF	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Significant progress</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>X</td><td>Progressing well, further development required</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Further development</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Not yet demonstrating progress</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Non Applicable</td></tr></table>			Significant progress		X	Progressing well, further development required			Further development			Not yet demonstrating progress			Non Applicable		
		Significant progress																			
	X	Progressing well, further development required																			
		Further development																			
		Not yet demonstrating progress																			
		Non Applicable																			
				And explain why: Maintenance of the operationalizatio of the SIS system and preparation of the summary of information on safeguard implementation as mandated by COP decision UNFCCC.																	

Disbursement rate of FCPF-financed Readiness Fund Grant (>3.4 million USD), in percentage (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3.d.):		
	Rate	Tracking
RF Grant - disbursement rate vs. planned disbursements Disbursed: US\$ 3.087.515 Planned: US\$ 3.196.428 (by Sep 15. 2016) Utilisation Rate: 96.59%		<i>Please select your rating:</i>
		 X Up to 10% variance with plans
		 Between 10-25% variance with plans
		 Between 25-40% variance with plans
		 More than 40% variance
		 Non Applicable

Disbursement rate of Total R-PP Budget in percentage (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3.d.):		
	Rate	Tracking
Total Budget in R-PP - disbursement rate is US\$ 3,087,515.73 (96.59%). This number is just FCPF Readiness Grant. Other disbursed funding sources have not available yet.		<i>Please select your rating:</i>
		 Up to 10% variance with plans
		 X Between 10-25% variance with plans
		 Between 25-40% variance with plans
		 More than 40% variance
		 Non Applicable






3.2. Engagement of stakeholders within the approach to REDD +

Examples of actions/activities where IPs, CSOs, and local communities participate actively, if relevant (FCPF M&E Framework 3.1.a.):

Determination of potential locations for FCPF Emission Reduction, and Follow-up Plan for Joint Proposal of the elected districts, Bogor, 29-30 April 2014

No	Name	Institution	Email Address
1	Muh. Alur Munawar	Secondary Assitant Of Head of Tolitoli District	-
2	Sudirman	Forestry Service of Tolitoli District	Sudirmandir47@yahoo.co.id
3	Auri Adam Putro	District Planning Agency Of Bungo District	auriadhamputro@gmail.com
4	Iman Budisetiawan	REDD Task Force of Bungo Dictriect	Iman_budisetiawan@yahoo.com
5	Andi Sultan	Forestry Service of Donggala District	anbhu.hidden@yahoo.com
6	Anhar	Forestry Service of Donggala District	anhar.abdillah@yahoo.com

7	Nana Supriatna	District Planning Agency Of Merangin District	ragilns@gmail.com
8	F.P. Sihotang	Forestry Service of Merangin District	dearegi@gmail.com
9	Doni Fadila	District Planning Agency Of Merangin District	donifadila@gmail.com
10	Yulkari	KKI WARSI	yulgari@yahoo.co.id
11	Dedi wawan	District Planning Agency Of Bungo District	Deddy_bungo@yahoo.com
12	Suprianto	Expert Staff for Head of Bungo District	-
13	Ishak	Forestry Service of Bungo District	Ishak_rais89@yahoo.com
14	Tini Gumartini	World Bank	tgumartini@worldbank.org
15	Werner Kornexl	World Bank	wkornexl@worldbank.org
16	Kirsfianti L. Ginoga	Centre for Climate Change and Policy R & D (Puspijak)	kginoga@indo.net.id
17	Victor Edwar	Forestry Service of Tolitoli District	forestervicky@yahoo.co.id
18	Ichlas R. Zaqie	KFCP	al.zaqie@iafcp.o.id
19	Boyke Lakaseru	BP REDD+	blakaseru@gmail.com
20	Suparno Kasim	Government of Berau District	suparnokasim@gmail.com
21	Triastuti Nugraheni	IPSDH DITJEN Planologi	nunik.harijanto@gmail.com
22	Saipul Rahman	TNC	srahman@tnc.org
23	Radian Bagiyono	Center for Standardization and Environment, MoF	Bagyo_rd@yahoo.com
24	Agus Afifudin	Kutai Barat district planning agency	gusfif_kbr@yahoo.co.id
25	Zulfira Warta	WWF	zwarta@wwf.or.id
26	Muhajirin	World Bank	-
27	A. Rauf	Tadulako University	rauf.ompo@yahoo.com
28	Nahardi	Forestry Service of Central Sulawesi Province	n.nahardi@yahoo.com
29	Yan Hendri Ale	Kapuas District Planning Agency	yanhendrieale@yahoo.com
30	Pungki W	National Planning Agency	pungkyw@gmail.com
31	Medrilzam	National Planning Agency	medrilzam.medrilzam@gmail.com
32	Dadang JM	National Planning Agency	dadangjm@gmail.com
33	Sulistyo AS	IAFCP	sulistyo@iafcp.or.id
34	Bambang Suryo	PUSPIJAK	rafayulio@gmail.com
35	Mega Lugina	PUSPIJAK	mega_lugina@yahoo.com
36	Lex Hovani	TNC	lhovani@tnc.org
37	Hanjoyo	Flora & Fauna International	aseng.tan@gmail.com
38	Subarudi	PUSPIJAK	ruudi.subarudi@yahoo.co.id
39	Deddy Hadriyanto	C3S-Mulawarman University	dhadriyanto@gmail.com d_hadriyanto@yahoo.com
40	Zahrul Muttaqin	Puspijak	zahrul.muttaqin@forda-mor.org
41	Machfudh	Climate Change Task Force in Ministry of Forestry	mfood2003@yahoo.com
42	Yulia	ASDEP Adaptation Ministry of environment	yssuryanti@yahoo.com

Number of IP and REDD country CSO representatives (men/women) having been successfully trained by FCPF training programs (FCPF M&E Framework 3.1.b.):					
		Rate	Tracking		
1. Training Of Verification and Updating PSP data to Support National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and appropriate with MRV System	<u>3 days</u>	25 Men 20 Women	Please select your rating:		
				X	Targets in terms of number of men and women to be trained by country to be defined
					
					
					
2. Establishment and Management of PSP for forest Carbon Measuring in Province Level (East Nusa Tenggara, East Kalimantan).	<u>2 days each</u>	16 Men 14 Women			Non Applicable
3. ToT on Carbon Accounting (West Sumatera, Jambi, West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, East Java)	<u>2 days</u>	20 Men 10 Women			

3.3. Knowledge sharing (see annex 1)

Has your country developed and published REDD+ knowledge products with FCPF support:	
Yes:	<p><u>Please provide the list of published REDD+ knowledge products, if any, during reporting period:</u></p> <p>Books:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest Carbon Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) Management in FCPF Activities in Indonesia 2. Guidance for Effective Local Community Involvement in REDD+ Implementation in East Indonesia: REDD+ Readiness Preparation 3. Study on Public Consultation Protocol Preparation for National Forestry Council 4. The Dynamics of Land Cover: The Influence of Socio-Economic Factors <p>Proceeding:</p> <p>Proceeding of Monitoring Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) Workshop in South Sumatera Province</p>

	<p>Brief Info:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carbon Fund: Leading the Way to Performance-Based Funding Mechanism for REDD+ in Indonesia 2. Training for Verification and Updating PSPs Data to Support Forest Carbon Monitoring System based on MRV Principal 3. FCPF Carbon Fund Eleventh Meeting (CF11) in Washington D.C 6-8 October 2014 4. 17th Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Participant Meeting, Lima-Peru, 1-4 July 2014 Continuous Support for Indonesia 5. Workshop on the Synergy of Program and Policy in Climate Change Mitigation and the Development and Management of Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) for Forest Carbon Measurement in East Nusa Tenggara Province 6. Public Consultation Series for Emissions Reduction Program-Idea Note (ER-PIN) Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)-Carbon-Fund Preparation 7. Tenth Meeting Carbon Fund CF-10 : Milestone for REDD+ Implementation Based on Performance, Bonn, 16-19 Juni 2014
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How many people have been reached by these knowledge products, if any:
<p>Overall number by product:</p> <p># of Men: 938</p> <p># of Women: 1011</p>

Have some experts of your country participated in any South-south learning activities? If yes, how many (men and women)?		
Yes/No:	<p>List the South-South learning activities:</p> <p><u>2015-Regional expert meeting on REDD+ safeguard in Bangkok</u></p> <p><u>2014-Conference on REDD+ safeguard operationalization in SEA and the Pacifics (Phillippines)</u></p>	<p># of men:(IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives)</p> <p># of women: (IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives)</p>

4. ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND RISKS

This section should present any problems, difficulties or constraints faced by the country in making progress towards the intended REDD+ results (outputs, outcomes and possible impacts), the main causes and their expected effect on the work plan. Actions that have been taken to overcome or manage these constraints/flaws/problems identified should be stated. Each problem/constraint should be stated as a separate point, along with associated proposed changes in work planning for the next six month/year to address it, as relevant.

It is expected that the country monitors any changes in the assumptions that underpin the logic of intervention of FCPF at the national level and other significant risks that may arise. This section should explain through a narrative any changes in the level of risk associated with the different assumptions, or describe new risks that may have emerged and have a significant bearing on the national work-planning with respect to FCPF support for the next year and beyond, along with the associated measures required to address this change.

ISSUES :

A. Organisation, readiness and consultation processes:

1. Under the working cabinet of Joko Widodo and Jusuf Kalla 2015 – 2019, REDD+ Agency was no longer in operation, and its tasks have been transferred to D.G. of Climate Change Control of the Ministry for the Environment and Forestry. The existence of REDD+ working group and its performance with the absence of REDD+ Agency has not been assessed yet.
2. Documentation and knowledge management system from FCPF activities need to be strengthened..
3. The consistency of information quality strongly depends on related sectors that supply data. The institution to handle this task should be D.G of Climate Change

B. REDD+ strategy preparation

National REDD+ Strategy was developed since 2008. With the development of REDD+, nationally and internationally, and the existing social, economy and politic in Indonesia, this National REDD + strategy needs to be reviewed to find out whether the stated programs have been accomplished and whether the remaining ones are still relevant.

C. Reducing (or Reference) Emission Level (REL)

Reference Emission Level:

- Update data that has a significant implication on budget availability.
- Alignment between National dan sub-national FREL

D. Forest monitoring system (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification)

In pursuance to guidelines in monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems, it is still using guidelines that regarded as too general, particularly standard number being used that have not reflected local forest condition. Also, mitigation activities are difficult to be quantified, such as development of FMU (Forest Management Unit) and boundaries. Reporting arrangement at sub-regional level has not shown a strong integration among sectors. .

E. Safeguards

Implementation of REDD+ safeguard and provision of information on how REDD+ safeguard are addressed and respected.

CHALLENGES:

A. REDD+ organisation

1. There is a need to strengthen coordination between D.G. of Climate Change and other REDD+ initiatives available in the communities (local, private, and other sectors) both at national, sub-national and local levels.
2. REDD+ strategy preparation relating to budget needs to be effectively managed. It particularly focuses on effectiveness, efficiency and transparency. All initiatives need to be managed under existing government budgetary multi-year system. However, budget auditing is conducted by different institutions, such as Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Audit of Board of the Government of Indonesia, and World Bank.
3. Information sharing and knowledge management system need to be continuously improved at all levels by applying the available Information Technology.
4. Not all REDD+ institutions at sub-national level have been ready yet. Only several provinces and districts have strong and established institutions.
5. REDD+ programs in Forest Management Units have not been built yet due to limited capacities of human and lack of financial resources.

B. REDD+ strategy preparation

The challenge is how to strive the results of the review and evaluation of the REDD+ Strategy developed in 2008 to accelerate the full implementation of REDD+.

C. Reducing (Reference?) Emission Level (REL)

Reference Emission Level:

- Determination of FREL Carbon Fund methodology is not aligned with National FREL

D. Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)

To simplify the use of MRV guidelines, the following tasks need to be conducted:

1. To revise the available guidelines, including types of mitigation activities that can be quantified and emission factor value.
2. To update periodically data on forest carbon measurement both at national, sub-national and local levels conducted by an institution that has been integrated with other sectors (for example National Mapping and Surveying Coordinating Board or Bakosurtanal).

E. Safeguards

How to strengthen and improve the implementation of REDD+ safeguard and how to maintain the operationalization of SIS REDD+

RISKS:

1. **REDD+ organisation**

Risks that might happen if problems about organisation and the decision making processes cannot be handled, is the delay of full implementation of REDD+.

2. REDD+ strategy preparation

REDD+ strategy preparation that does not involve local communities, will cause a refusal at local level.

3. Reducing Emission Level (REL)

Failure to align the national and sub-national REL, as well as the methodology being used in the process of REL calculation can cause difficulties in calculating mitigation actions that have been conducted. Also, it might cause reducing trust from donors involved in REDD+ scheme.

4. Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)

MRV guidelines that cannot be implemented, can cause reducing the reliability of data and information related to emission reduction efforts, affecting the impediment of REDD+ scheme implementation.

5. Safeguards

The weak implementation of REDD+ safeguard and lack of provision of information may delay the full implementation of REDD+ particularly in association to result based payment. .

5. MAIN LESSONS LEARNED

This section should be used to provide information on important lessons learned since the beginning of the readiness process. It is expected that this section will be fairly substantial, making reference to different lessons learned, analysis documents developed, and/or experiences made in dealing with issues of particular interest to REDD+.

Since the start of REDD+ readiness preparation activities (November 2011 –September 2016), the lessons learned include preparation process of REDD+ organisation, followed by strategic framework, process of determining REL, MRV, and safeguard, and funding mechanism and benefit sharing. Other lessons include responses from national, sub-national, and local governments towards REDD+ preparation processes. In general, various activities have been conducted and documented in detail but at several stages they are not effective.

Lessons from REDD+ organisation

The importance of clarity about the institution at the national level to coordinate the activities of REDD+ . To support the readiness of REDD+ at sub-national levels it is important to have REDD+ institution at the sub-national level. But there is need to note that it does not mean to build a new institution, because it will imply on the budgeting and effectivity of the REDD+ implementation

Lessons from component of REDD+ strategy framework preparation

REDD+ strategies should be reviewed and the implementation of the program should be evaluated regularly. Thus the REDD+ strategy is truly a living document, not merely to meet the formal requirements

Lessons from component of Reducing Emission Level (REL) determination

Lessons from REL component determination generally has a limitation because it refers to year base and interest of other sectors that need forest area in the future. At the national level, REL determination can be enforced with power politics, but at the sub-national and field levels, it is quite difficult because each region has its different development priority. In the future, REL determination needs to be adjusted with bottom-up approach, as such there will be no conflict of interest with the regions.

The difficulty has been realized, therefore there is a need to align between the methodologies being used in the development of FREL

Lessons from Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) component

It is important to have reliable MRV guideline that can ensure the full implementation of REDD+

Lessons from safeguards

Implementation of REDD+ safeguard as well as their provision of information through a well maintained and well operationalized SIS is essential to ensure the transparency toward the full implementation of REDD+.

Annex 1. Published REDD+ knowledge products with FCPF support

List of Publication with FCPF Support

No	Title of Publication	Year
1	Prosiding Workshop Review Status Pilot REDD+ di Indonesia	2010
2	Prosiding Workshop Identifikasi Penyebab Deforestasi dan Degradasi Hutan dan Aktivitas yang menyebabkan pengurangan emisi, peningkatan serapan dan stabilisasi stok karbon hutan	2011
3	Prosiding komunikasi stakeholder tentang penanganan isu perubahan iklim: Mengelola Peran Kehutanan dalam Target Pengurangan Emisi 26%	2011
4	Prosiding komunikasi stakeholder tentang pengelolaan data & pembelajaran kesiapan/kegiatan demonstrasi REDD+	2011
5	Prosiding Pertemuan Stakeholder Review Regulasi di Beberapa Sektor Berbasis Lahan Terkait dengan REDD+	2011
6	Prosiding Workshop Review Opsi Pendanaan (Financing Options) kegiatan mitigasi perubahan iklim sektor kehutanan	2011
7	Leaflet : REDD+ Demonstration Activities in Indonesia Where Are We Now?	2011
8	Leaflet : Safeguards for REDD+ Implementation: How COP-16 Decision Should be Translated into National Context?	2011
9	Leaflet : Standarized Approach : A Way to Address National-Sub National Issues in REDD+ Implementation in Indonesia	2011
10	Policy Brief: RAN GRK Seberapa Jauh Penyiapan perangkat untuk Mengukur Kontribusi Kehutanan?	2011
11	Warta FCPF News and Updates edisi Februari 2012	2012
12	Prosiding Pertemuan Stakeholder tentang Penangan Isu Perubahan Iklim: Memahami Konsep Ekonomi Hijau & Kontribusi Sektor Kehutanan dalam Implementasi di Indonesia	2012
13	Warta FCPF News and Updates edisi April 2012	2012
14	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi 1, Juni 2012 berjudul Pertemuan Pertama Komite Pengarah Program (KPP) Fasilitas Kemitraan Karbon Hutan (FKKH)	2012
15	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi 2, Juli 2012 berjudul FCPF PC 12 Meeting	2012
16	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi 3, Agustus 2012 berjudul Koordinasi Awal Kerjasama Puspajak – FCPF dengan Provinsi NTB dan Sumatera Barat	2012

17	Prosiding Seminar “Green Grabbing” di Indonesia”: Apa dan Bagaimana Kita Menyikapinya	2012
18	Prosiding Workshop MRV Untuk Kesiapan Implementasi REDD+ di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat	2012
19	Prosiding Workshop MRV untuk Persiapan Implementasi REDD+ di Sumatera Selatan	2012
20	Prosiding Workshop MRV Untuk Persiapan Implementasi REDD+ di Sumatera Barat	2012
21	Buku berjudul Analisis Time Series Faktor-faktor Sosial Ekonomi dan Kebijakan	2012
22	Buku berjudul Identifikasi Kegiatan-kegiatan yang Mengurangi Emisi Karbon Melalui Peningkatan Serapan Karbon dan Stabilisasi Simpanan Karbon Hutan di Indonesia	2012
23	Prosiding Proses Stakeholder dalam rangka Pembangunan Sisten Informasi pelaksanaan Safeguards REDD+ di Indonesia 2011-2012	2012
24	Prosiding: Training of Trainees (ToT) Pengehituan dan Monitoring Karbon Hutan	2012
25	Prosiding Workshop Indetifikasi Penyebab Deforestasi dan Degradasi Hutan serta Aktivita yang Menyebabkan Pengurangan Emisi, Peningkatan Serapan dan Stabilisasi Stok Karbon Hutan	2012
26	Prosiding: Komunikasi Publik tentang Pengaturan Institusi dan Kerangka Regulasi untuk Implementasi REDD+ dan Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim di Sektor Kehutanan	2012
27	Prosiding: Konsultasi Publik dalam rangka Pembentukan, Penguatan dan Peningkatan Kapasitas Kelompok Kerja REDD+ dan Tim Penyusunan RAD-GRK di Tingkat Provinsi	2012
28	Prosiding: Workshop Komunikasi Stakeholder tentang Pengelolaan Data dan Pembelajaran Kesiapan/Kegiatan Demonstrasi REDD+	2012
29	Prosiding: Workshop Koordinasi Mitra Kerjasama Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim Sektor Kehutanan dan “REDD+ Readiness”	2012
30	Prosiding: Workshop Review Status Demonstration Activities (DA) REDD+ di Indonesia	2012
31	Prosiding : Workshop Pengembangan Kapasitas dan Studi untuk Membangun Kerangka Kerja REDD+	2012
32	Policy Brief: REDD+ tidak Identik dengan Carbon Trading REDD+ adalah Isu Kehutanan in a Changing World	2012
33	Policy Brief: Experiences from Indonesia REDD+ Readiness Activities under Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF): Working Effectively in a Dynamic Political Landscape	2012
34	Prosiding Pertemuan dalam Rangka Awareness Raising Penanganan Perubahan iklim: Review Status Penanganan Perubahan Iklim Bidang Kehutanan di Indonesia	2012

35	Prosiding Komunikasi Stakeholder tentang Penangan Perubahan Iklim: Hasil COP-18 Konvensi Perubahan Iklim (UNFCCC) dan Implikasinya terhadap Penanganan Perubahan Iklim Bidang Kehutanan Indonesia	2012
36	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi 1, 2013 berjudul Pertemuan Tim Pengarah (PSC Meeting) FCPF ke-2	2013
37	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi 2, 2013 berjudul Hasil SBSTA-38, 3-14 Juni di Bonn Perlu Tindak Lanjut Riset	2013
38	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi 3, 2013 berjudul Hasil dari PC (<i>Participant Committee</i>) Meeting FCPF ke-15 di Lombok	2013
39	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi 4, 2013 berjudul Pembangunan <i>Permanent Sample Plot</i> : Penyiapan Dukungan MRV REDD+	2013
40	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi 5, 2013 untuk <i>Focus Group Discussion</i> (FGD): Tantangan dan peluang Keterlibatan Swasta dalam Mekanisme REDD+ Sebagai Jalan Menuju pengelolaan Hutan Lestari (<i>Sustainable Forest Management</i>)	2013
41	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi 6, 2013 berjudul The First Multistakeholders Meeting on Current Status of REDD+	2013
42	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi 7, 2013 pada Workshop Pembangunan Aplikasi Database dalam Mendukung Sistem Pemantauan Karbon Hutan	2013
43	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi 8, 2013 berjudul KPH Model dan Peningkatan Kapasitas Untuk Implementasi REDD+	2013
44	Buku Modul <i>Capacity Building</i> Untuk Kerangka Kerja REDD+ di KPH	2013
45	Buku berjudul COP 19/CMP9 Tahun 2013 Tersukses Untuk REDD+: <i>Citius, Altius, Fortius</i>	2013
46	Prosiding Workshop Strategi Monitoring dan Pelaporan Plot Sampel Permanen di Provinsi Sulawesi Utara	2013
47	Prosiding Workshop Strategi Monitoring dan Pelaporan Plot Sampel Permanen di Provinsi Sumatera Barat	2013
48	Prosiding Workshop Strategi Monitoring dan Pelaporan Plot Sampel Permanen di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat	2013
49	Prosiding Workshop Strategi Monitoring dan Pelaporan Plot Sampel Permanen di Provinsi Maluku	2013
50	Book of Principles, Criteria and Indicators for a System for Providing Information on REDD+ Safeguards Implementation (SIS-REDD+) in Indonesia	2013
51	Buku Prinsip, Kriteria dan Indikator untuk Sistem Informasi Safeguards REDD+ (SIS-REDD+) di Indonesia	2013

52	Prosiding Workshop Penanganan Akar Masalah Deforestasi dan Degradasi Hutan dalam Implementasi REDD+ dan RAN-GRK Sektor Kehutanan: Tinjauan tentang Opsi Tukar-Menukar (Land Swap) antara Kawasan Hutan dan Areal Penggunaan lain (APL) dalam rangka Mempertahankan Tutupan Hutan dan Perlindungan Cadangan Karbon	2013
53	Prosiding Workshop Periodic Review of Demonstration Activities: Ujicoba Prinsip, Kriteria dan Indikator (PC) dan Alat Penilai Sistem Informasi Safeguards (SIS) REDD+ pada Project REDD+ dan Workshop Pembangunan dan Implementasi Sistem Informasi Safeguards REDD+ di Indonesia	2013
54	Prosiding Workshop REDD+ dan LULUCF dari Bonn Menuju Warsaw dan Progress di dalam Negeri (Workshop/Dialogues on Policy and Technical Issues on REDD+ Post Durban and Doha)	2013
55	Prosiding: Awareness Raising tentang Penanganan Perubahan Iklim Workshop Up Date Hasil Conference of Parties (COP) 19-Warsaw dan Implikasinya terhadap Penanganan Perubahan Iklim Bidang Kehutanan di Indonesia	2013
56	Prosiding Diskusi tentang Registry untuk Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim di Indonesia dengan Kasus Spesifik REDD+ dan NAMAs (Public Consultation on Institutional Setting and Legal Framework)	2013
57	Prosiding Workshop Sosialisasi Pembangunan Sistem Informasi Pelaksanaan Safeguards REDD+ dan Ujicoba Alat Penilai pada Sistem Informasi Pelaksanaan Safeguards (SIS) REDD+ di Tingkat Sub Nasional (Provinsi Jambi)	2013
58	Prosiding Semiloka: Status Riset dan Pengajaran Hutan dan Perubahan Iklim dan Pengembangan Jejaring Kerja Perguruan Tinggi, Lembaga Penelitian dan Lembaga Pendidikan terkait Bidang Hutan dan Perubahan Iklim di Region Sumatera (Capacity Building and Studies to set up REDD+ Framework of Selected Area)	2013
59	Prosiding Semiloka: Status Riset dan Pengajaran Hutan dan Perubahan iklim dan Pengembangan Jejaring Kerja Perguruan Tinggi dan Lembaga Penelitian Terkait Bidang hutan, Lahan dan Perubahan Iklim di Region Jawa. Menggali Potensi Kontribusi Hutan dan Lahan dalam Pembangunan Rendah Emisi dan Sesiilen terhadap Perubahan Iklim	2013
70	Prosiding Workshop Nasional Pengembangan Jejaring Kerja Perguruan Tinggi, Lembaga penelitian dan lembaga Diklat di Bidang Hutan, Lahan dan Perubahan Iklim	2013
71	Prosiding Workshop Pengelolaan Data dan Pembelajaran Kegiatan Kesiapan/REDD+ Demonstration Activities di Banyuwangi (Outreach on Management of Data and Lessons on Readiness Activities REDD+ Demonstration Activities)	2013

72	Prosiding Workshop Pelatihan Budidaya Tanaman Kayu Putih dalam rangka Pengembangan Kapasitas dan Studi untuk Membangun Keterlibatan Masyarakat dalam Kegiatan REDD+ di Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan, Nusa Tenggara Timur	2013
73	Prosiding: Workshop Pengembangan Kapasitas dan Studi untuk Membangun Kerangka Kerja REDD+ di Tingkat Sub Nasional (Capacity Building and Studies to develop REDD+ Framework at the Sub National Level)	2013
74	Prosiding Workshop: Periodic Review on Demonstration Activities (DA)(and Other REDD+ related activities) in REDD+ Implementation Readiness	2013
75	Report ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on Forest and Climate Change (ARKN-FCC) 2013	2013
76	Prosiding Workshop Pembentukan kelembagaan(POKJA) dalam Kerangka Pengaturan Institusi dan Regulasi Penanganan Perubahan Iklim dan Implementasi REDD+ di Kabupaten Sijunjung, Provinsi Sumatera Barat	2013
77	Leaflet: Pembentukan Jejaring Kerja (Network) Perguruan Tinggi, Lembaga Penelitian dan Lembaga Diklat di Bidang Kehutanan Lahan dan Perubahan Iklim	2013
78	Leaflet: Prinsip, Kriteria, Indikator dan Alat Penilai untuk Sistem Informasi Pelaksanaan Safeguards REDD+ (SIS-REDD+) di Indonesia	2013
79	Leaflet: Principle, Criteria, Indicator and Assessment Tools for a System for Providing Information on REDD+ Safeguards Implementation (SIS-REDD+) in Indonesia	2013
80	Leaflet: Outreach on Management of data and Lessons on Readiness Activities REDD+ Demonstration Activities: Suatu Upaya Penjangkauan menuju REDD+ awareness di Tingkat sub-Nasional, di Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur	2013
81	Sistem Penyediaan Informasi Pelaksanaan Safeguards (SIS) REDD+ di Indonesia	2013
82	Leaflet: Pelatihan Budidaya Tanaman kayu Putih di Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan Nusa Tenggara timur: Memadukan Komitmen Global dengan Potensi Kearifan Lokal	2013
83	Newsletter: ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on Forest and Climate Change	2013
84	Katalog Publikasi terkait REDD+	2013
85	Harmonisasi Implementasi REDD+ dalam pembangunan Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan (KPH)	2013
86	Filed Trip Guide Book, UN-REDD 10th Policy Board Meeting & FCPF 15 th Participants Committee Meeting	2013
87	Prosiding Workshop Pemangku kepentingan Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan (KPH) terkait Kemitraan REDD+, Hutan, dan Perubahan Iklim di Kabupaten Buru, Provinsi Maluku	2014

88	Prosiding: Pertemuan Ujicoba Alat Penilai Sistem Informasi Pelaksanaan Safeguards (SIS) REDD+ di Tingkat Sub Nasional (Penanganan Isu Strategis dalam rangka Pembangunan SIS-REDD+ dan Penerapannya)	2014
89	Proceeding : ASEAN Regional Knowledge Network on Forest and Climate Change (ARKN-FCC)	2014
90	Panduan Teknis: Sistem Penyediaan Informasi Pelaksanaan Safeguards (SIS) REDD+ Indonesia Berbasis WEB	2014
91	Leaflet: Peran Pemangku Kepentingan dalam Operasionalisasi KPHP Wae Apu-Wae Nibe dalam Implementasi REDD+ dan Penanganan Perubahan Iklim di Kabupaten Buru Provinsi Maluku	2014
92	REDD+ Demonstration Activities di Indonesia 2014	2014
93	Info Brief : High Carbon Stock (HCS) Standards Tuntutan Konsumen dan Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim pada Industri Palm Oil dan Pulp Wood	2014
94	Forestry Registry System: Tracking System Aksi Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim Bidang Kehutanan di Indonesia	2014
95	Prosiding : Workshop Konsultasi Stakeholders dalam rangka Penyusunan Rancangan Standar Nasional Indonesia (RSNI) Inventarisasi Gas Rumah Kaca (GRK) Bidang Kehutanan	2014
96	Brief Info REDD+ Readiness Preparation edisi edisi 7, 2014 berjudul Lokakarya Sinergitas Program dan Kebijakan Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur dalam Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim Serta Pembangunan dan Pengelolaan <i>Permanent Sample Plot</i> (PSP)	2014
97	Buku Kajian Penyusunan Protokol Konsultasi Publik Bagi Dewan Kehutanan Nasional	2014
98	Prosiding Workshop Strategi Monitoring dan Pelaporan Plot Sampel Permanen di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan	2014
99	Buku berjudul The Dynamics of land Cover: The Influence of Socio-Economic Factors	2014
100	Buku Panduan Pelibatan Masyarakat Lokal dalam Implementasi REDD+ di Indonesia Wilayah Timur	2014