

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. Several activities supported by FCPF have contributed to the establishment of Reference Emission Level, Measurement – Reporting – Verification, and Safeguards. The four focus areas set up in this program have been achieved. Even though the technical aspects of REDD+ implementation in Indonesia have been available, the political process has not been completed yet. Several issues such as a national MRV system and national benefit sharing mechanisms have not been agreed, although the options of the system have already been provided. Nevertheless, the support of FCPF has proven to be significant in the readiness phase of Indonesian REDD+ and a continued support will be very important to help Indonesia entering the implementation of REDD+ such as through facilitating the preparation of FCPF Carbon Fund.

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> 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> KfW (Germany)	<u>Amount provided:</u> EUR 20,000,000
<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)
<u>Source:</u> IJ-REDD	<u>Amount provided:</u> N/A

Describe how stakeholders are participating and engaging in REDD+ decision making processes (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator 1.3.A):

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

One of the examples of stakeholder engagement in decision-making process is the development process of SIS-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 of stakeholders in the implementation of REDD+, several collaboration 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, an Association of Indonesian Researcher and Scientists on Forest and Climate Change (APIK-Indonesia) has been established as a scientific network that provides scientific support for Indonesia's climate change, including the development of REDD+.

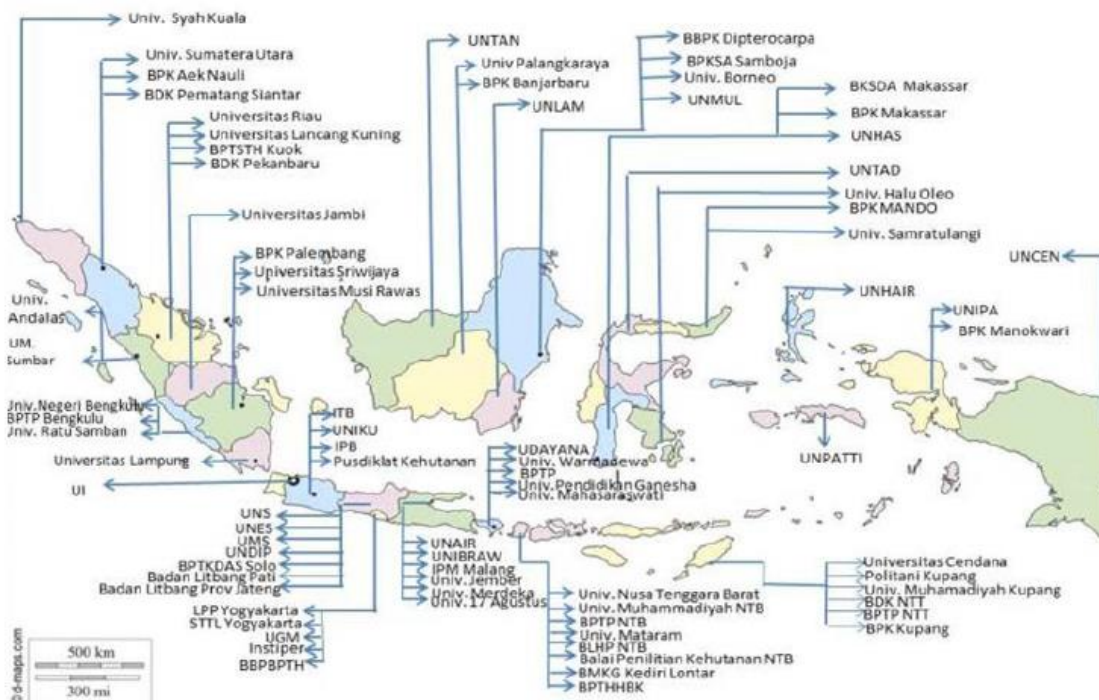


Figure 1. Map of Climate Change Research and Education Framework
source: APIK-Indonesia

Examples of stakeholder engagement platforms in country that meet regularly to discuss and provide inputs to the REDD+ readiness process (<i>FCPF M&E Framework 3.2.a.</i>):	
<u>Frequency:</u> Once a month (depends on an issue to be discussed)	Working Group on REDD+ at the sub national level (Province)
Examples of resources made available to enable active participation of IPs , CSOs and local communities in national REDD+ readiness.	
<p>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 FPCP in the process is to provide financial contribution and expertise.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

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. Revision of Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 61/2011 regarding National Action Plan to Reduce GHG Emission.
2. SIS-REDD+ is being improved with a support from National Forestry Council.
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.
4. A mechanism of benefit-sharing at national level is still being developed. The mechanism will provide a guideline for provincial, district governments, and other entities in REDD+ implementation.
5. A contribution of emission reduction in each province is being discussed and calculated to allow fair allocation of the provinces.

Completed:

1. Government Regulation (PP) No. 12/2014 regarding Type and Tariff of the Non Tax State Revenue (PNBP) in Forestry Sector (carbon transaction)
2. Forestry Ministerial Regulation (Permenhut) No. P. 50/2014 regarding Indonesia Certified Emission Reduction Trade
3. Forestry Ministerial Regulation (Permenhut) No. 73/2014 regarding Utilization Business Working Plan of Carbon Sequestration and/or Storage in Production Forest
4. Forestry Ministerial Regulation (Permenhut) No. 74/2014 regarding Silviculture Technique for Carbon Sequestration and/or Storage Business in Production Forest
5. Forestry Ministerial Decree (SK Menhut) No. 633/2014 regarding Forest Reference Emission Level
6. Law (UU) No. 23/2014 regarding the Local Government.
7. Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 16/2015 regarding the Establishment of Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
8. Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 8/2015 regarding Moratorium of New License Issuance and Improvement of Primary Natural Forest and Peat Land Governance.
9. Environment and Forestry Ministerial Regulation (PermenLHK) No. P. 8/2015 regarding the revision of Permenhut No. P.36/2009 regarding Business License Procedure of Carbon Sequestration and/or Storage in Production and Protection Forest.

Please describe these policy reforms:

1. PP No. 12/2014 states that any forestry activity generating revenues should pay the Non Tax State Revenue (PNBP) including the carbon business transaction. The PNBP of carbon transaction is fixed around 10% of total carbon payment (carbon transaction).
2. Permenhut No. P. 50/2014 is an additional regulation supporting Permenhut No. P. 36/2009 Jo Permenhut No. P. 8/2015 regarding Business License Procedure of Carbon Sequestration and/or Storage in Production and Protection Forest. Permenhut No. P. 50/2014 regulates the trading of forest carbon certification. The definition of Indonesia certified emission reduction (ICER) is a

document explaining that carbon sequestration and/or storage and carbon emission reduction equivalent to CO₂ and other benefits produced through activities of forest conservation and plantation or prevention of deforestation and degradation, can be traded. However, this regulation requires tight procedures and registration body and independent validation institution and Indonesia legal basis consultants.

3. Permenhut No. P. 73/ 2014 was made due to the mandate of PP No. 6/2007 jo. PP No. 3/2008 regarding Forest Land Use and Forest Management Plan Formulation, and Forest Utilization in articles 31 (2), 33 (1) and 71 (1). The definition of business working plan is a 10 year working plan of the whole area of business license of carbon sequestration and storage. This working plan should be detailed in annual working plans for the period of 12 months. The working plan includes periodical forest carbon inventory and the preparation, assessment, approval, and revision of the working plan.
4. Permenhut No. P. 74/2014 supports the regulation of Permenhut No P. 73/2014. The definition of silvicultural technique is a method to treat forest stands in accordance to the set of objectives, namely maintaining or increasing forest productivity. The treatment is given in both the seedling and tree maintenance, including product harvesting. The silvicultural system is divided into silvicultural technique for carbon sequestration and carbon storage.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. Permen LHK No. P. 8/2015 states that the License Procedure of Carbon Business can be processed through One Stop Integrated Service at Investment Coordinating Agency (BKPM). This service is an integrated service process from the application into finishing stages through one door. BKPM is an agency holds authority for issuing license and non-license in the fields of environment and forestry.

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.

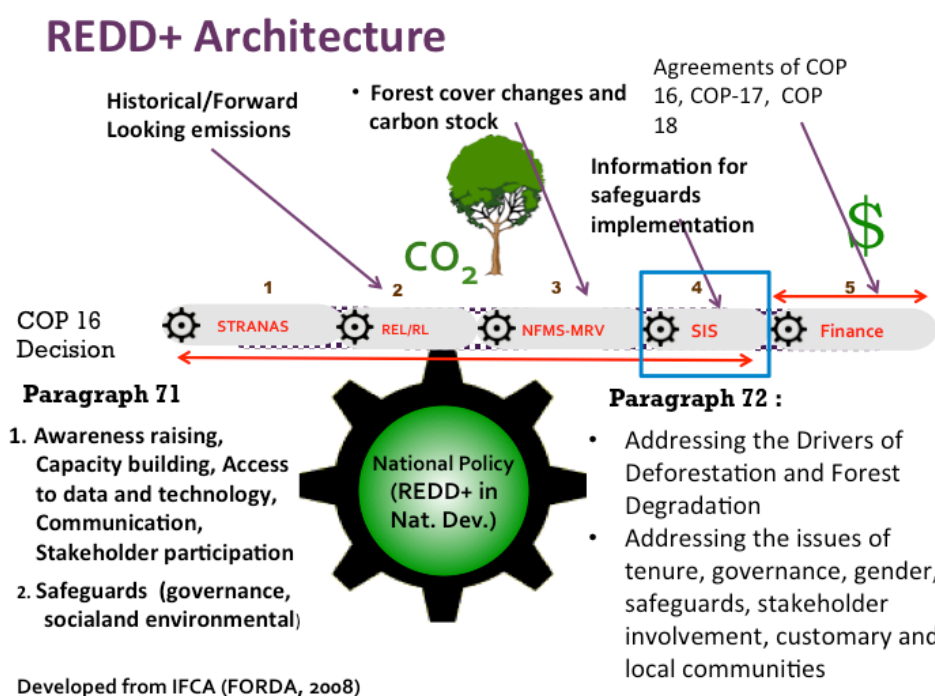


Figure 2. The Architecture of REDD+ Readiness (MoF, 2008)

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 needs to develop its architecture of REDD+ in relation with the operation of FREL, MRV, and follow up on SIS-REDD+ safeguards at sub-national level.

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:

- The 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.

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

2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation	2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	YES
	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

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. This material is accessible at www.fcpfindonesia.org. In order to support the carbon information in sub national level, FCPF has established Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) for monitoring forest carbon in 13 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/.

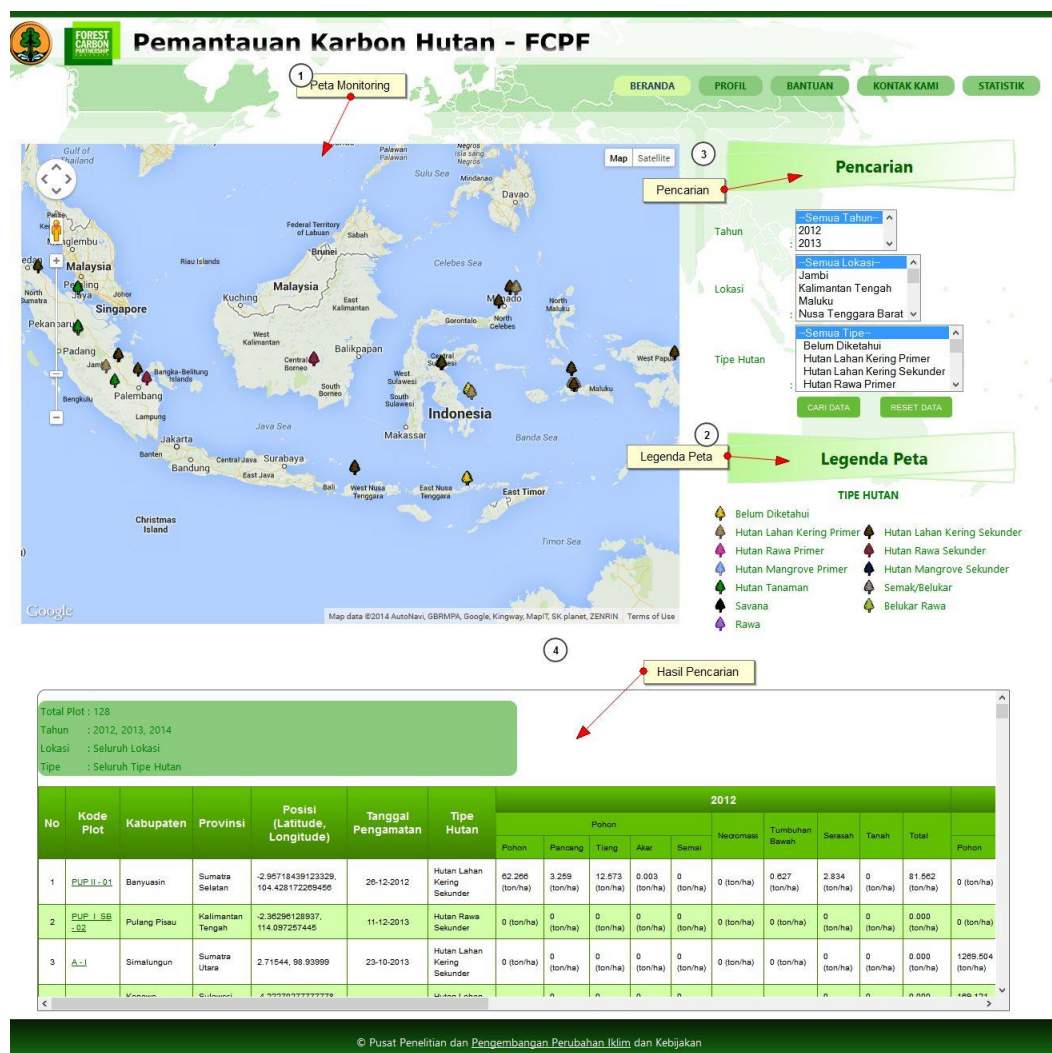

















Figure 3. The Database of Forest Carbon Monitoring System

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													
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				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>			<div>  </div>
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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 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			
	Sub-Component 1b – Consultation, Participation, and Outreach <i><u>Purpose:</u> 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><u>Country Self- Assessment Criteria:</u> (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				Significant progress
					X	Progressing well, further development required
						Further development required
						Not yet demonstrating progress
						Non Applicable
				<i>Please explain why:</i> 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. In addition the establishment of networking also expands the access and sharing of information although it needs further improvement.		






	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:</i> 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 <u>Country Self- Assessment Criteria:</u> (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					Significant progress
					X	Progressing well, further development required
						Further development required
						Not yet demonstrating progress
						Non Applicable
				Please explain why:		
				This study only analyses the drivers of LUC in four provinces and yet assessing the link between drivers/barriers with REDD+ activities. Hence, further study is required both in the four provinces and other provinces in Indonesia.		






	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: <div><div>1. Benefit Sharing</div><div>2. Safeguard</div><div>3. FREL</div><div>4. MRV</div></div>	In national level, Indonesia have had: <div><div>1. Safeguard</div><div>2. FREL</div><div>3. NFMS/MRV</div></div> Benefit sharing needs to be strengthened	<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</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>In national level, REDD+ implementation framework has been ready includes FREL, NFMS/MRV, SIS-Safeguard, although the point (ii) about benefit sharing mechanism is still need to be strengthened.</p> <p>The challenge is in sub-national level where the FREL, NFMS/MRV, SIS-Safeguards have not been ready yet.</p>	






	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ³ (Please select your light rating)		
		Planned milestones	Achievements			
FCPF M&E Framework	Subcomponent 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts <i>Purpose: Ensure compliance with the Common Approach and prepare a country specific Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)</i> <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>	Indonesia has guidance for social and environmental safeguards of REDD+ implementation in the context of Indonesia	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. All of these REDD+ safeguard-related framework will contribute and support to the provision of the REDD+ safeguards implementation, as managed under the national			Significant progress
					X	Progressing well, further development required
						Further development
						Not yet demonstrating progress
						Non Applicable
				<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.		

	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 is to be submitted this year of 2015.	The first official FREL has been issued by the MoF, later, BP REDD+ and Ministry of Forestry have made improvement on developing REL/RL. Furthermore the new DG of Climate Change, under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, has been coordinating the preparation of FREL involving relevant stakeholders. The work has been significantly progressing to be finalised and submitted this year of 2015		X		Significant progress	
							Progressing well, further development required	
							Further development	
							Not yet demonstrating progress	
							Non Applicable	
				And explain why: The preparation of FREL has been significantly progressing and in final step to be finalised and submitted in 2015 to UNFCCC				

	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 new Ministry of Environment and Forestry						

	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	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div></div><div>X</div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> <div><div>Significant progress</div><div>Progressing well, further development required</div><div>Further development</div><div>Not yet demonstrating progress</div><div>Non Applicable</div></div>		
And explain why: With the establishment of current MoEF, the management of national SIS will require to be adjusted under the Directorate General of Climate Change						

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: Rp4.342.368.055 Planned: Rp4.477.000.000 Utilisation Rate: 96%		Please select your rating:
		 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 vs. planned disbursements (including other funding sources and FCPF Readiness Grant) Rp.27.569.920.016 VS Rp.32.384.399.666 (85.13%)		Please select your rating:
		 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
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4	Iman Budisetiawan	REDD Task Force of Bungo Dictrit	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
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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
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17	Victor Edwar	Forestry Service of Tolitoli District	forestervicky@yahoo.co.id
18	Ichlas R. Zaqie	KFCP	al.zaie@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.harjanto@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	rudi.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 2. Establishment and Management of PSP for forest Carbon Measuring in Province Level (East Nusa Tenggara).	<u>3 days</u>	25 Men 20 Women	Please select your rating:		
	<u>2 days</u>	16 Men 14 Women		X	Targets in terms of number of men and women to be trained by country to be defined
					
					
					
					Non Applicable

3.3. Knowledge sharing

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

	<p>Carbon Monitoring System based on MRV Principal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)?		
<u>Yes/No:</u>	<u>List the South-South learning activities:</u>	<p><u># of men:</u>(IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives)</p> <p><u># of women:</u> (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. In addition, a steering committee on climate change has also been formed. Its responsibility is to coordinate stakeholders at all levels, particularly in relation to international relation. Challenging problems that might be faced in the future are integration of all activities related to REDD+ and other sector schemes, such as energy and transportation sectors.
2. Effective financial management from REDD+ working group has not been assessed yet, because financial management system of budget obtained from various sources are still using various management models, such as *project based* and *budget system*. Budget system base is more transparent than project base.
3. Transparency of information sharing: the information is only available from minutes of meetings. The continuous updated information has not been available yet.
4. 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

To reduce green house gases through strategies of deforestation and forest degradation, several activities were conducted without sacrificing local communities' enjoyment. Also, several principles need to be exercised at the field level through the following activities:

1. The acknowledgement of forest area used by local communities.
2. Moratorium policy for peat land management, logging activities, as well as village forest, community forestry and private forest development (outside forest areas), and forest fire prevention.

Other problems that need to be seriously tackled include:

- a. Studies about REDD+ strategies have been conducted with transparent and participatory ways through workshops, FGDs and public consultations. The entire strategies have been formulated into Regional Action Plans for Reducing Green House Gases. Mitigation activities that have been planned and conducted by district governments in the last two years are still categorised as Business as Usual and have not shown mitigation actions. For example, activities reported mostly about carbon stock increasing activities through planting, whereas other activities such as land conversion, forest fire

and others have not yet been formally reported.

- b. In regards to safeguard, two versions are being implemented, i.e.
 - SIS-REDD+ is designed in such a way to allow synergy and integration with any other parallel safeguards-related initiatives conducted in Indonesia, including the 3 (three) following safeguards systems/frameworks, namely **PRISAI**, **REDD+ SES** (Social and Environmental Safeguards), and **PGA** (Participatory Governance Assessment) focusing on transparent and effective forest governance.
 - PRISAI (Principle, Criteria and Indicators for REDD in Indonesia) were initiated and developed by REDD+ Task Force. PRISAI is a jurisdiction and project-based safeguards as an early initiative to form a national REDD+ safeguards mechanism.
 - Substantially, both versions are meant to protect local communities' interest if the programs or REDD+ activities applied in a forest area. To improve the versions, the Centre for Social, Economic, Policy and Climate Change has formulated guidelines for the involvement of local communities in sub-national level of eastern part of Indonesia. The guidelines consist of detailed information about the potency of customary communities in eastern part of Indonesia to be involved in REDD+ scheme.
- c. Limited number of social and environmental risk analysis methods is being conducted, except PRISAI, SIS-RED and local community initiative of Eastern Indonesia.
- d. Benefit analysis as well as social and environmental analysis with specific methods are still limited.
- e. In contrast, forest clearing has been conducted for future massive agricultural areas.
- f. Inconsistency with transportation: land status change for road infrastructure preparation (trans Sumatera, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi that are planned for the period of future 10 years)
- g. The integration of moratorium policy of strategic peat land is being extended.
- h. Sustainable forest management strategy is integrated into SVLK (Sistem Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu or Timber Legality Assessment System) that has not yet been applied to timber sourced from people's forest. The integration with medium development plan 2015-2019 with the emission reduction target until 2020 and proposal for INDC post 2020 at 29% of emission reduction.
- i. In regards to indigenous people, it is expected the acknowledgement of customary community to manage forest area is excluded from state forest, but its field implementation is still waiting for the issuance of implementing regulations.

C. Reducing Emission Level (REL)

Problems that still need to be resolved in the preparation of REDD+ including :

1. REL formulation has covered historical data but it still needs to be improved, particularly the level of carefulness until 5 pools (above ground, root, ground trees, dead trees and soil)
2. The historical data has been adjusted with the data accuracy but it still depends on the available data

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. In regard to evaluation of green house gas national action plan and regional action plan, forestry is considered the most active sector in reporting, whereas other sectors, such as energy, waste and transportation have not shown a satisfying reporting progress.

E. Safeguards

Although there has been PRISAI as a REDD+ safeguards framework, and also SIS-REDD+ as a system to provide information on safeguards implementation, their operation need to be enhanced, especially to support the safeguards implementation at sub national levels and their information provision. Next activities need to be organised to include exercising guidelines for community involvement at all sub-national, regional and local levels. Also, safeguards need to be expanded so that it is able to tackle conflicts by classifying them into stages of involvement in REDD+ scheme. Another activity at sub-national level is assessment of Eastern Indonesian customary community that is potential to possibly participate in REDD+ scheme.

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 needs 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

Problems that need to be anticipated for preparing REDD+ strategy are:

1. Acknowledgement of community rights to use forest area and peat land, as well as to indicate actors of illegal logging and forest fire need to be intensively monitored, particularly related to law enforcement.
2. Based on evaluation conducted within the last two years, national action plan on GHG and regional action plan on GHG have not yet shown mitigation action that easily quantified.
3. PRISAI, SIS-REDD, as well as SESA and analysis of social and environment need to be integrated into

REDD+ implementation under coordination of D.G. of Climate Change.

4. Inconsistency of policies on GHG emission from land and transportation sectors, such as agricultural land preparation by converting forests, need to be avoided. Also, forest clearing for road and transportation construction, as well as other constructions need to use minimum impact technology.
5. It needs to revise medium development plan 2015-2020 by incorporating efforts in accelerating 26% emission reduction until 2020, particularly forest and land sectors by exploring local community involvement.

C. Reducing Emission Level (REL)

Reducing Emission Level needs to be planned, particularly on REL number quality improvement by the strategy of adjustment of REL value in accordance to a plan set and available data quality (*stepwise approach*).

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

In order to provide better support to the existing PRISAI, SIS-REDD and Ambon guidelines, it might be useful to further develop the safeguard systems /frameworks which elaborate local community involvement, i.e:

1. *Preventive safeguard* (REDD+ strategy to prevent local communities leaving forest area and not using forest resources, such as non-timber forest product). The preventive safeguard can be used as minimum requirement for REDD+ strategy.
2. *Mitigating safeguards* is principles, criteria and initiatives that aim to prevent or minimise negative impacts of REDD+ implementation to the livelihoods of local communities. Also, it can be used to heal or relieve from negative impacts of REDD+ implementation. For example, community village that have not yet been touched by a government's program and compensation that has not yet been provided due to infrastructure development. To guarantee communities' rights to use non-timber forest products is categorised as *coping safeguard* because it protects individual and communities from the danger of deforestation and degradation in a short period of time.
3. *Promote safeguards* is not only to prevent impact, but also to conduct activities for the benefits of the environment and social, such as poverty eradication with REDD+. For examples, communities participate in contributing decision making to improve their livelihoods and obtain benefits from REDD+ scheme. Also, to promote accountability and transparency in forest management by encouraging the reduction of elite powerful small community in forest management.
4. *Transformative safeguards*. The improvement of REDD+ should produce transformation change radically from *Business As Usual* policy to a new paradigm approach and provide power to local communities through bargaining power strengthening. For example, law improvement about land and

tree tenure for local communities; the involvement of local communities in program formulation and decision making at all levels, benefit sharing scheme formulation supported by a bigger control from communities, poverty eradication as the main REDD+ activities, community empowerment to initiate natural resources management and local community asset investment.

RISKS:

1. REDD+ organisation

Risks that might happen if problems about organisation and the decision making processes cannot be handled, is the delay of REDD+ implementation at both at national, sub-national and local.

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 adjust REL value with stepwise approach method 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

Safeguards that are not planned based on the level of involvement may cause lack of community's trust to decision makers as well as trust from international community.

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 (December 2011 – August 2015), many lessons can be learned. The lessons can be categorised into several steps, including preparation process of REDD+ organisation, followed by strategic framework, process of determining REL, MRV, and community involvement or safeguard. 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

Lessons from REDD+ organisation component can be learned from the involvement of inter-sectors in formulating policy drafts related to REDD+ scheme. The involvement of stakeholders is conducted through limited discussion, FGDs and workshops and virtual media, such as emails and website. The discussion was not only focused on REDD+ scheme, but also social, economy, culture and policy problems that continuously develop. With the involvement of various inter-sector stakeholders, REDD+ scheme awareness raising at national level has been quite successful. REDD+ scheme at national and sub-national levels is accommodated into working groups, that have specific tasks to raise awareness of REDD+ based on national guidance. The acknowledgement of customary rights of forest area is one of direct impacts of REDD+ scheme at national level that has political influence.

Lessons from component of REDD+ strategy framework preparation

Lessons that can be learned from the REDD+ strategy framework preparation are the determination of mitigation action plan in relation to efforts in reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation. Although it shows very ambitious, some constraints were identified. For example, under national action plan of GHG, forest and land sectors planned to conduct 10 activities for emission reduction, but its implementation is very difficult to be evaluated, because carbon reduction of boundary demarcation of forest management unit (KPH) development is still difficult to be quantified. The action plan that can be calculated is additional carbon stock through planting action plans. In the future, the current action plans need to be revised with simple action plan implementation, evaluation and reporting, therefore, it can also be successfully implemented at the field level.

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.

Lessons from Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) component

Lessons from MRV component method or MRV guidelines used at all levels indicate that they have not yet been fully managed by the available human resources, particularly at sub-national and local levels. Method improvement needs to be conducted, especially relating to mitigation activities and emission factor representing eco-regions, such as guidelines for Sumatera, Java, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, Papua-Maluku, as well as West and East Nusa Tenggara.

Lessons from safeguards

Various lessons can be learned from safeguards, depending upon awareness raising intensity conducted during preparation process period. Guidelines for safeguards are still applicable at national level, except for Maluku that has initiated to formulate local guidelines. Guidelines for other regions need to be elaborated, particularly for community guidelines referred to the above eco-regions. Another guideline also needs to be prepared based on the level of community involvement, such as preventive safeguard, mitigating safeguard and transformative safeguards.