



Readiness Fund REDD+ Country Participants Progress Report Template

v. 2019



FCPF Readiness Fund: REDD+ Country Participant Annual Progress Report

About this document

This template is for use by Readiness Fund (RF) REDD+ Country Participants to report their annual progress on REDD+ readiness activities in general, and on FCPF-supported activities in particular. The data provided through these reports represents a central information source for measuring progress against the FCPF's expected results and performance indicators, as articulated within the FCPF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework.

Report preparation

Reports cover progress through 30th June of each year.

When preparing the report, RF REDD+ Country Participants should draw upon the country M&E system for REDD+ (component 6 of the R-PP) and should consult members of the national REDD task force or equivalent body. Inputs from stakeholders including IPs and CSOs should be integrated, with any divergent views recorded as appropriate. Detailed, indicator-by-indicator definitions and reporting guidance are provided within the FCPF M&E Framework (<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/monitoring-and-evaluation-0>).

Reporting schedule

Completed reports should be submitted to the FCPF's Facility Management Team (FMT) by **15th July** every year.

SECTION A: NARRATIVE SUMMARY

1. The main REDD+ readiness-related activities delivered during the last year.

The FCPF Readiness Fund has been able to support the preparation of REDD+ implementation in Indonesia especially in East Kalimantan. Several activities supported by FCPF have contributed to the establishment of Reference Emission Level, Measurement – Monitoring - Reporting, Benefit Sharing Mechanism 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, especially in East Kalimantan Province that will implement REDD+ (avoiding deforestation and forest degradation) in 2020-2024.

Currently, Indonesia has a commitment to fulfill the promise to achieve NDC targets and this can be seen from the current dynamics that there are various supporting infrastructures: National Strategy for REDD+, FREL, NFMS, MRV, Safeguards, SRN (National Registry System), BLU Financing as required in the Warsaw Framework. For SRN, it still requires further improvement to avoid the double counting. Strengthening the operationalization of the SRN in province level to encourage the REDD+ entities to register their activities into the SRN.

Sub-national FREL allocation already exists and has been determined by Decree of the Director General of Climate Change No. SK.8/PPI/IGAS/PPI.2/3/2019 on Determination of FREL in Sub-national (Province). For FCPF activities in East Kalimantan at this time, Indonesia has entered the ERPA prenegotiation and negotiation stage after obtaining approval portfolio from the World Bank.

The main REDD+ readiness-related activities delivered during the last year:

Component 1. Readiness Organization and Consultation.

Sub-component 1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangement.

- At the sub-national level, DGCC has 5 technical implementation units to speed up the readiness progress at the sub-national level. Two of these is responsible for the Kalimantan Region and Sumatra Region to support FCPF Carbon Fund in East Kalimantan and Jambi Provinces. These technical implementation units conducted technical supervision as well as management assistance to address climate change and forest fire issues.
- Coordination of REDD+ management arrangement managed by Directorate of Climate Change Mitigation, Directorate General of Climate Change and involved relevant Ministries/Institutions such as Bappenas, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance.
- All data and information regarding REDD+ management arrangement (especially in safeguards, monitoring of land cover changes, registry system, GHG inventory system) have been uploaded in Directorate General of Climate Change website (<http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/srn/>; <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/sisredd/>) and Directorate of Forest Resources Monitoring and Inventory (http://webgis.menlhk.go.id:8080/nfms_simontana/) to meet accountability and transparency.
- Institutional arrangement for REDD+ implementation in National Level and East Kalimantan Level on going process.
- Development of REDD+ Operational Manual for East Kalimantan as guidance for operationalization of REDD+.
- Regarding fund management capacity, there was the Presidential Decree No. 77/2018 for the establishment of BLU-BPDLH, stipulated an on-budget on-treasury system, but with a number of provisions to reduce the bureaucracy associated with this process. As mandated in Act No 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, the Government should provide a policy for an environmental economic instrument. Referring to this mandate, the Government issued Government Regulation No. 46/2017 which regulates development planning and economic activities, environmental funding, and incentives/disincentives. As an umbrella regulation, PP 46/2017 regulates that the government applies the public service agency (BLU) approach to managing the environmental fund. The development of Government Regulation no 46/2017 involved discussions with stakeholders, including other line ministries, local governments, NGOs, the private sector, and academia.
- Indonesia has Law No. 32/2009 on the Environmental Protection and Management and Law No 26/2007 serve as the primary regulatory frameworks in the environmental management which governs which communities' engagement and complaint-handling mechanisms as well as sanctions for non-compliance are stipulated. Law No 32/2009 requires a social and environmental impact assessment by the Government prior to the development of mid-term and other relevant development planning and programs, and by businesses prior to the development of the business plan. Law No. 26 /2007 on Land Use Planning provides guidance in spatial planning for commercial activities, natural resource conservation and environmental protection. Sanctions are applied for the issuance of concession licenses that do not comply with the guidance. Relevant other regulatory frameworks include Government Regulation no 27/2012 on the Environmental Permit and Ministerial Regulation No 17/2012 on the Guidance for Involving Communities in Analyzing Environmental Impacts and Permits. The FGRM of AMDAL has been well recognized by Provincial and District Government, but more needs to be done in translating them further at a more practical level and in a more comprehensive and appropriate manner, especially on KLHS. This becomes more relevant with the development of space for a community to raise their concerns, complain and to obtain access for full engagement in the entire ERP programmatic cycle.

Sub-component 1b. Consultation, Participation and Outreach.

It is very important to mainstream ER program into Provincial/Districts Midterm Development Plan (RPJMD) and awareness raising for all stakeholders such as private sector, local community and NGOs through socialization of FPIC and ER program. There were many inputs/revisions from stakeholders during consultation of benefit sharing mechanism and safeguards have been included in benefit sharing plan and safeguards documents.

Indonesia has published the national FREL allocation for each province. Local government understood the criteria and parameters that be used to determine the national FREL allocation. Local government will negotiate their FREL to national government based on the commitment for reducing leakage, reversals and uncertainty. Local government also more understood how to apply the REDD+ procedures to support NDC implementation as well as how to strengthen the capacity for forestry mitigation actions.

- Socialization of FPIC in Province and Districts Levels.
- Socialization of emission reduction program to the all stakeholders in East Kalimantan (government, private sector, local community, and NGOs) on May 15, 2019; number of participants 200 persons.
- Participation, engagement and consultation processes for various REDD+ readiness aspects have been conducted at the national and sub-national levels.

Socialization dan communication of Sub national FREL, WPK REDD+ (Wilayah Penilaian Kinerja/REDD+ Performance Assessment Area) and MRV REDD+ in North Kalimantan (on October 18, 2018, number of participants 71 persons), Socialization and communication of Sub national FREL in Central Kalimantan Province (on December 10, 2018, number of participants 50 persons), Focussed Group Discussion on Synchronization of Baseline/FREL national – subnational in East Kalimantan Province (on October 30, 2018, number of participants 66 persons); Pekan REDD+ di Jakarta (on March 26-28, 2019, number of participants 200 persons). Focussed Group Discussion on South Sumatera FREL in Palembang (on November 7, 2018, number of participants 35 participants). Focussed Group Discussion on MRV Institution in East Kalimantan (on May 2-3, 2019, number of participants 50 participants). WPK REDD+ was used as the focused areas of REDD+ activities implementation and assessment. The WPK has therefore, become the boundary or subject for MRV implementation, under activities that are consistent with those included in the FREL construction., which includes natural (intact/primary and degraded/secondary) forests by the end of 2012 as well as peatland that was forested in 1990.

Training for REDD+ SIS operationalization in Pontianak (West Kalimantan, on Juni 26-27, 2019, number of participants 40 persons).

Workshop on Benefit Sharing Mechanism in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan (on October 31, 2018, number of participants 50 persons). Workshop on Benefit Sharing Plan Document in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan (on April 25, April, number of participants 60 persons).

Public consultations of safeguards documents for districts level in Samarinda, East Kalimantan (on May 21, 2019, number of participants 50 persons) and in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan (on May 23, 2019, number of participants 30 persons).

Socialization of Capacity Strengthening and Facilitation of Forestry Mitigation Action through REDD+ Procedures to Support NDC Implementation in Palangkaraya, Central Kalimantan (September 28, 2018) and Padang, West Sumatera (November 22, 2018).

Component 2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation.

Sub-component 2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance.

- Numerous studies related to land use and land use change, forest law, policy and governance have been undertaken. These studies have led to improved policies, such as the one map policy, the forest and peat land concession moratorium policy, forest and land fire prevention policy, and increased recognition of local community rights.
- FOERDIA, Ministry of Environment and Forestry conducted studies under readiness grant FCPF and published the policy brief to explain how to engage the private sectors in emission reduction program in East Kalimantan Province. The policy brief publications namely: 1) Strengthening Private Sector Roles in Emission Reduction: What Should be Prepared? (A Learning from the East Kalimantan Province); 2) The Dilemma of the Mine Reclamation Policy Ex-Mining Land: A Case Study in East Kalimantan; 3) How to Implement HCV Management in Land-Based Sector: As a Breakthrough in Emission Reduction Policies in Indonesia; 4) Reduced Impact Logging - Carbon (RIL-C): Keys to Success in Sustainable Forest Management and Emission Reduction. These publications can be seen in Annexes.

Sub-component 2b. REDD+ Strategy Options.

- National Strategic REDD+ Framework has been developed since 2010 and still relevant until this present.

- Strengthen the implementation of Safeguard Information System (SIS) REDD+.
- Guidance for National and sub-National FREL was developed in 2017 (Ministerial Regulation number 70 year 2017) and Sub-national FRELs for several provinces have been established (including East Kalimantan Province).
- Indonesia's REDD+ MRV system and National Registry System for Climate Change were developed in 2016. Training and capacity building in these systems are in progress.
- Funding instrument is in progress since 2015: Strategic business plan, the investment plan and the structure on financial report for BPDH/BLU (Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup/Badan Layanan Umum) are under development process. Overall, the Presidential Decree on the establishment of BPDH is available (Perpres 77/2018).
- HCV concept has been accommodated in the forestry sector through regulations on Timber Legality Assurance System (SVLK), Sustainable Forest Management (PHPL) and Guidelines for Conservation of Biodiversity in the Region. Ministerial regulation draft on Guidelines for the Protection of Essential Ecosystem Areas is being prepared. There needs to be synchronization of regulations related to E s s e n t i a l E c o s y s t e m s a n d SFM. Synchronization of HCV determination from SFM starts with location identification and ratification of the Business Work Plan (RKU).
- The private sector requires non-fiscal incentives in the form of: tax reduction as wide as the HCV area, there is certainty of permit extension for companies that manage their business in a sustainable manner, and simplification and ease of permits for companies that have SFM certification to automatically obtain permits to utilize NTFP in their concession area.
- Socialization on several incentive schemes (such as green sukuk, green banking and bank insurance) is needed for the private sector to encourage them to be involved in reducing emissions.

Sub-component 2c. Implementation Framework.

- Numerous regulations and policies related to REDD+ programs and activities have been drafted, enacted, adopted, and implemented. These include the following: The One Map Policy has been launched by President of RI on December 11, 2018; Forest management units (FMU) as a basis for the implementation of the REDD+ framework are being developed and operationalized; The REDD+ National Registry is starting the operational process.
- The Government of Indonesia has appointed the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) as National Focal Point for climate change mitigation and adaptation. MoEF has developed the National Registry System (SRN-PPI), as part of the management of transparency framework of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement in the national context. MoEF has issued MoEF Regulation no. P.71/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017 on the Implementation of the National Registry System on Climate Change Control, MoEF Regulation no. P.73/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017 on Guidelines on the Implementation and Reporting of National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and MoEF Regulations P.72/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/12/2017 on Guidelines for Implementation of Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Climate Change Action and Resources. The SRN-PPI can be accessed via the URL <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/srn/>. The Director General of Climate Change appoints a Technical Team to administer the SRN-PPI. SRN-PPI's reporting is done twice a year, and the reports are made available to the public. SRN-PPI is also connected to the National MRV System, the National GHG Inventory System (SIGN-SMART), the Social and Environmental Safeguards Information System (SIS-REDD), and the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) to avoid double counting. At the national level the system is managed by MoEF through the DGCC and by the Environment Office at the provincial level.
- Benefit sharing arrangements were discussed further between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Provincial Treasury Agency. In November 2017, the Provincial Treasury Agency (BKAD) and provincial development planning agency (BAPPEDA) discussed the appropriate benefit sharing arrangement for East Kalimantan. It was suggested that the FCPF might use the on-budget off-treasury mechanism for benefit-sharing arrangements so that it will avoid bureaucratic procedures from the central to province and/or district governments. However, Presidential Decree No. 77/2018 for the establishment of BLU-BPDH, stipulated an on-budget on-treasury system, but with a number of provisions to reduce the bureaucracy associated with this process. As mandated in Act No 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, the Government should provide a policy for an environmental economic instrument. Referring to this mandate, the Government issued Government Regulation No. 46/2017 which regulates development planning and economic activities, environmental funding, and incentives/disincentives. As an umbrella regulation, PP 46/2017 regulates that the government applies the public service agency (BLU) approach to managing the environmental fund. The development of Government Regulation no 46/2017 involved discussions with stakeholders, including other

line ministries, local governments, NGOs, the private sector, and academia. Further, a public consultation process was held in selected areas to gain input from local government and other local stakeholders.

Sub-component 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts.

- The final draft of SESA report and ESMF is under review. These documents should be consulted in national level on August 7, 2019 with the Benefit Sharing Plan document (on August 8, 2019).
- Consultation process of SESA and ESMF has been conducted at subnational level (East Kalimantan Province): provincial level on October 29, 2018; district regional level in Samarinda on May 21, 2019 and in Balikpapan on May 23, 2019.
- The SESA was developed to address: (1) Analysis of strategic context of REDD+; (2) Analysis of environmental and socio-cultural characteristics in priority emission reduction locations in East Kalimantan Province; (3) Stakeholder analysis; (4) Assessment of legal and institutional frameworks; (5) A scenario analysis in sample priority areas; and (6) Policy implications and proposed recommendations.
- The ESMF covers procedures for environmental and social management for the implementation and monitoring of activities of components 1 to 4 that includes negative list screening, preliminary screening of risks and impacts, environmental codes and practices, guideline for integrated pest management, HCV guideline, environmental permits and management and monitoring measures, FGRM, IPPF, RPF and PF.

Sub-component 2e. Funding Instrument and Benefit Sharing Mechanism

Funding Instrument:

- Basis for establishment for the BPDH/BLU has been finalized in 2017 with Government Regulation No. 46/2017 on Environment Economic Instrument.
- The Governance and the structure of BPDH/BLU (Environmental Fund Management Agency/Public Service Agency, Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup/Badan Layanan Umum) has been prepared, to be legalized through Ministerial Decree by The Ministry of Finance. Merger of Forestry BLU to the BPDH (Minister of MoEF and Minister of Finance agreed on February 2019). It is needed adjustment of governance, new business strategy plan and new organization structure of BPDH.

Benefit Sharing Mechanism:

- There are the existing vertical and horizontal benefit sharing mechanisms in the national and sub-national levels, such as the Fiscal Transfer, Trust Funds, National Community Empowerment Programs (PNPM) and General Services Agency (*Badan Layanan Umum*/BLU).
- Lots of lessons learned and the experience of REDD+ Demonstration Activities and projects at the site level for horizontal benefit sharing mechanism.
- The mechanism in distributing the benefit was designed in the Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) document of FCPF readiness fund. The ER Program's benefit sharing plan was designed to reach a diverse group of beneficiaries, which includes four levels of government (National, Provincial, District, and Village), wide range of private sectors (palm oil, forestry, mining), and local communities that often located in remote villages and may not have official titles to their land. The eligibility criteria for beneficiaries have been designed to ensure that all relevant contributors to emission reductions can receive benefit from the program, with the village governments playing a central role in channelling benefits to local community. To further ensure that the benefits flow to these beneficiaries in a way that avoids bureaucratic delays, while fulfilling principles of good financial governance, ERPA funding at the central level will be managed by the Environmental Fund Management Agency (BLU-BPDH) while key decisions for disbursement at the subnational level will be made by the provincial government. Furthermore, benefits will not be allocated merely on the amount of reduced emissions but also on the past-sustainable practices by local communities (especially *adat* communities) who have managed their forests sustainably for centuries. Hence, this BSP document was designed in a transparent and participative manners to intensify stakeholder's involvement and facilitate beneficiaries' interest and needs.

Component 3. Reference Emission Levels/Reference Levels.

- Sub-national FREL allocation already exists and has been determined by Decree of the Director General of Climate Change No. SK.8/PPI/IGAS/PPI.2/3/2019 on Determination of FREL in Sub-national (Province) on March

11, 2019. FREL East Kalimantan established and need improvement on accuracy and uncertainty in term of activity data and emission factor.

- The RL for the ER Program was developed using the same approach as that used for the national FREL which Indonesia submitted to the UNFCCC in 2016 (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/tar/idn.pdf>), with some enhancements, notably (1) application of sample based area estimation for Activity Data, (2) use of region-specific forest inventory data rather than national averages, and (3) use of locally derived biomass estimation equations rather than global equations. The National FREL is the result of a process involving a series of initial technical analyses followed by public multi-stakeholder consultation. The procedure follows FCCC guidelines as detailed in the annex of [FCCC/CP/2013/10/Add.1](#) The two REDD+ activities included in the national FREL were *Deforestation* and *Forest Degradation*, consistent with Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70 and covering national forest. The reference period used in the National FREL is 1990 to 2012 (22 years; MoEF, 2015). The use of this long reference period is to better capture the dynamic land policies in Indonesia.

Component 4. Monitoring System for Forest and Safeguards.

Sub-component 4a. National/Sub- national Forest Monitoring System.

- Improvement (stepwise approach) of monitoring system for forest is continued to get more accurate data and lower uncertainty. Development of SOP on accuracy and uncertainty analysis of land use and land use change. Detailing of existing classification of forest cover in East Kalimantan to increase accuracy and decrease uncertainty.
- The ER Program will use the data generated by the NFMS, and the East Kalimantan forest inventory data will be integrated to the National Forest Inventory (NFI). The system provides continuous information on activity data and emission factors that can ensure the sustainability of activity data supply needed for estimating emission reductions from the implementation of the ER Program, thus ensuring consistency. The ER Program will continue to apply the sample based area estimation for ER purposes, and will consider whether this approach is also applicable to the NFMS for national reporting purposes. In addition, the ER Program will also include ground checking activities, as mentioned above, to increase the number of points required for the accuracy assessment. At present, due to limited budget BPKH can only do ground check in a small number of observation points. Through the ER Program, it is planned for ER Entities. This implies an urgent need for capacity building and technical assistance for ER entities.
- The MMR system of the ER Program will be institutionally integrated with the national forest monitoring system (NFMS) as described in Regulation of Director General of Forest Planology Number P.1/VII-IPSDH/2015. The generation of national forest and land cover change data from satellite images is conducted by the Regional Office for the Management of Forest Area (BPKH) in East Kalimantan Province under the direction of the Directorate of Forest Resources Inventory and Monitoring (IPSDH), which is under the Directorate General of Forestry Planning and Environmental Arrangement (BAPLAN). The BPKH will receive satellite data from ISPDH. The satellite data are first acquired by LAPAN, which also does pre-processing of data up to mosaicking before sending the data to the respective institutions (including ISPDH). The visual interpretation is conducted by the BPKH using a standard methodology for land cover mapping. Results of the processing and ground check by BPKHs are sent back to ISPDH for validation by ISPDH including some necessary edge-matching as appropriate, as part of the QA/QC process. Finally, the accuracy of the interpretation is assessed by comparing the land cover maps to field data from the ground check using a contingency matrix. There are about 300 points for ground checking in East Kalimantan, which are determined randomly by land cover classes. All the data from the BPKH will be consolidated to generate data on forest cover change.
- The ER Program (through the Working Group) will analyze the data from the BPKH to estimate emissions from deforestation and degradation, peat decomposition, and loss of mangrove soil from the conversion of mangrove to aquaculture. Results of the estimation are then submitted to the Environmental Agency for internal verification. The Environmental Agency will then submit the results of the verified estimation to the national registry and verification system.

Sub-component 4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards.

- SIS REDD+ Indonesia is designed to manage and provide the information on how the REDD+ Safeguards are addressed and respective through the implementation of safeguards-related policies, law, regulations, and legal instruments. Within this SIS REDD+, multiple benefits and other impacts resulted or associated with REDD+ are also addressed. Improvement of SIS REDD+ website and its connecting to the SRN.

- There were identified priority non-carbon benefits : Improved access to forest resources for local communities, leading to improved livelihoods; protection of biodiversity; reduced conflict over land.
- Besides monitoring emissions reductions, the MRV system will also cover non-carbon benefits, including social and environmental benefits, as well as governance indicators. The SIS REDD+ will include evidence-based information on non-carbon benefits and will include both quantitative and qualitative data collection, and will be based on consultations with target stakeholders. Information can be compared to the baseline information collected as part of the SESA. Information on non-carbon benefits will be collected on a regular basis, will be presented in regular progress reports, and will be made available to the public.

R-Package document was presented in Laos. The document officially is accepted by FCPF (24th participant committee meeting and 10th participant assembly).

REDD+ READINESS	MTR 2014	2016	
Component 1: Readiness Organization and Consultation			GREEN 'significant progress'
1.a. National REDD+ management arrangement			
1.b. Consultation, participation and outreach			YELLOW 'progressing well, further development required'
Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation			
2.a. Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance			
2.b. REDD+ strategy options			
2.c. Implementation framework			
2.d. Social and environmental impacts			ORANGE 'further development required'
2.e. Funding instrument and benefit sharing mechanism			
Component 3: Reference Emission Level/Reference Level			RED 'not yet demonstrating progress'
3.a. Reference emission level/reference level			
Component 4: Monitoring System for Forest and Safeguards			
4.a. National forest monitoring system			
4.b. Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards			

Figure 1. REDD+ Readiness Package Indonesia

2. The main REDD+ readiness-related achievements during the last year.**The main REDD+ readiness-related achievements during the last year:**

- I. The Government of Indonesia appoints the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) has issued are as follows:
 - a. Decree DG CC No. No. SK.8/PPI/IGAS/PPI.2/3/2019 on March 11, 2019 entitled Sub National FREL Establishment (Province).
 - b. Decree of DG CC No. P.9/PPI/SET/Kum-1/10/2018 and Book about Guidance of Methodology for Emission Reduction Calculation and or Increasing GHG Sequestration in Framework of Mitigation Action Verification.
 - c. Emission Reduction Report for the Indonesia Norway Partnership.
- II. There were trainings conducted that would contribute to capacity development, particularly at subnational level, to increase readiness in implementing REDD+ program in East Kalimantan such as: RIL-C training for FMU and Forest Concessionaries, Managing Social and Environmental Conflict Resolution training for local government and FMU, training on Terrestrial Carbon Accounting for key staffs that will be involved in MMR during implementation phase, Business Plan training for FMU, Training on Unveiling Rice Fields and Environmentally-Friendly Swidden Agriculture Models, training on MMR.
- III. Public Consultations of safeguards documents (SESA, ESMF, FGRM, IPPF, RPF) have been conducted at subnational level (East Kalimantan Province): provincial level on October 29, 2018; district regional level in Samarinda on May 21, 2019 and in Balikpapan on May 23, 2019.
- IV. BLU finalization climate change window:
 - a. Basis for establishment for the BPDH/BLU (Environmental Fund Management Agency/Public Service Agency, Badan Pengelolaan Dana Lingkungan Hidup/Badan Layanan Umum) has been finalized in 2017 with Government Regulation No. 46/2017 on Environment Economic Instrument
 - b. The Governance and the structure of BPDH/BLU has been prepared, to be legalized through Ministerial Decree by The Ministry of Finance. Merger of Forestry BLU to the BPDH (Minister of MoEF and Minister of Finance agreed on February 2019). It is needed adjustment of governance, new business strategy plan and new organization structure of BPDH.
 - c. Development on Minister MoEF Regulation draft on domestic carbon trading in forestry sector.
 - d. Utilization of village budget to support REDD+ activity (Regulation of Minister of Village Development No. 16 Year 2018 about Priority of Village Budget Utilization Year 2019).

3. The main REDD+ readiness-related challenges and/or problems during the last year.**The main REDD+ readiness-related challenges and/or problems during the last year:****Component 1. Readiness Organization and Consultation.**Sub-component 1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangement.

- Coordination process among institutions and agencies (the Ministry of Finance, the National Planning Agency, and other sectoral agencies such as in agriculture, mining, agrarian or other sectors) both at national and sub-national levels need to be strengthened. Strengthening the coordination for achieving NDC target through development of draft on Presidential Regulation about Implementation NDC for Climate Change. In East Kalimantan, there is Regional Regulation for Climate Change (Perda) that regulate coordination and mechanism of task distribution of mitigation and adaptation of climate change for all sectors.
- Human resource in East Kalimantan, there were several trainings on RIL C in FMU and Logging Concessionaries, MMR for FMU, business plan for FMU, conflict resolution for community and stakeholders. However, capacity building still needs to be done.

Sub-component 1b. Consultation, Participation and Outreach.

- The existing consultation, participation and outreach processes need to be strengthened to reach all relevant entities across the country. In national level, there were mainstreaming REDD+ through REDD+ Week (26-28 March 2019), Pojok Iklim (weekly). In East Kalimantan, being developed mechanism of FGMR through online system and Governor Regulation namely "Kaltim Etam".

Component 2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation.Sub-component 2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance.

- Land use regulation and policy (i.e. TORA/Tanah Obyek Reformasi Agraria and Social Forestry Programme) to ensure the clarity of tenurial rights and access need to be further supported.
- Coordination and synchronization regarding tenurial right into a comprehensive data management system need to be strengthened.

Sub-component 2b. REDD+ Strategy Options.

- There are political interests at the sub-national levels support the REDD+ strategy need to be further strengthened.
- Communication and coordination among institutions and agencies across sectors are improving, need to be maintained and further strengthened.

Sub-component 2c. Implementation Framework.

- Laws and regulations related to low carbon development have not been fully adopted by the private sectors.
- Institutional, authority and procedures in REDD+ implementation at sub-national level are improving, need to be strengthened and further facilitated.
- Registration of mitigation action activities has not been fully registered into the SRN by REDD+ entities.

Sub-component 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts.

- Operationalization of Safeguards Information System need to be strengthened. It is needed several trials/testing in East Kalimantan how to operationalize SIS REDD+ (data and information collections) that has been developed by DGCC.

Sub-component 2e. Funding Instrument and Benefit Sharing MechanismFunding Instrument:

- Participation by the private sector in REDD+ financing needs to be enhanced.
- The funding scheme needs a stronger legal basis.
- Operationalization of BPDH should be accelerated.

Benefit Sharing Mechanism:

- The Benefit Sharing Mechanism needs to be finalized and adopted at the national and sub-national levels.

Component 3. Reference Emission Levels/Reference Levels.

- Measurement timeframes across various schemes need to be harmonized (methodology, scoping of activities, reference period, carbon pool)
- Allocated FREL for sub national should be socialized intensively.

Component 4. Monitoring System for Forest and Safeguards.Sub-component 4a. National/Sub-national Forest Monitoring System.

- There are still uncertainties in the data.
- Methodologies for assessing displacement and reversal have not yet been developed.
- The data validation process is still on going and to be improved.
- Other initiatives related to measurement and monitoring at the ground level need to be further identified and monitored, and aggregated to the national level.

Sub-component 4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance and Safeguards.

- Coordination among agencies that possess forest related data at the national and sub-national levels needs to be improved.
- Capacity of institutions at the sub-national level to operate the SIS REDD+ needs strengthening.
- The involvement of REDD+ actors at sub-national and site levels in the SIS REDD+ needs to be improved.

4. The main REDD+ readiness-related activities that should be delivered during the next year:

Activity/Strategy	Years			Responsible Entity
	2019	2020	2021	
Sub component 1a. National REDD+ management arrangement				
Intensification of the REDD+ coordination process				DGCC
Further technical capacity building for local governments (provinces and districts, including FMUs) and DGCC regional offices.				DGCC
Capacity building for the FGRM related to REDD+.				DGCC
Development of a sub-national level FGRM adapted for REDD+.				DGCC, Provincial Forestry Services
Sub component 1b. Consultation, participation and outreach				
Continuing the consultation, participation and outreach process related to REDD+ strategies and implementation across Indonesia, prioritizing the sub-national level.				DGCC, Local Government, Project Proponents, NGOs

Improving the dissemination strategy.				DGCC, Local Government, Project Proponents, NGOs
FPIC Process to the 150 villages in East Kalimantan				
Public consultation on Benefit sharing plan document				
Public consultation on safeguards documents (SESA, ESMF, FGRM, IPPF, RPF)				
Sub component 2a. Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance				
Carry out further work on land rights assessment related to REDD+, with East Kalimantan and Jambi Provinces as priority provinces and accelerate the land administration process for REDD+ implementation.				FOERDIA and DGCC
Developing and establishing data management system for critical spatial and statistical information related to emission reduction programs, with East Kalimantan and Jambi as priority provinces.				FOERDIA and DGCC
Sub component 2b. REDD+ strategy options				
Mainstreaming the REDD+ Strategy at the provincial and district levels to strengthen their local development planning and strategy implementation.				DGCC, NGOs, DDPI and East Kalimantan Forestry Service, Jambi Province Forestry Service
Intensifying and strengthening communication and outreach with land-based sectors at the national and sub-national levels.				DGCC, local government, NGOs
Sub component 2c. Implementation framework				
Enhancing the roles and participation of the private sector in low carbon development and REDD+, with a focus on East Kalimantan and Jambi Provinces.				FOERDIA
Analysis to develop the technical guidance referring to the REDD+ regulation in order to improve and strengthen REDD+ implementation				MoEF
Socialization and dissemination of the REDD+ registry.				DGCC
Operationalization of the data management system related to the National Registry System, and integration with sub-national data management systems.				DGCC, FOERDIA, DDPI
Field testing of MRV systems at the sub-national level				DGCC, FOERDIA, DDPI
Sub component 2d. Social and environmental impacts				
Finalization of the SESA and ESMF documents.				DGCC
Development of the FGRM for REDD+				DGCC
Sub component 2e. Funding instrument and benefit sharing mechanism				
Further exploration the role of private sector in benefit sharing.				DGCC, FOERDIA, DDPI
Acceleration of Government Regulations, other statutory laws and related ministerial technical decrees, including the finalization of a REDD+ Public Service Agency (BLU), and the legal establishment of the Benefit Sharing Mechanism.				DGCC, FOERDIA
Adjustment of existing mechanisms for the REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism				DGCC
Reference emission level/reference level				

Development of standards and methodologies for aligning national and sub-national FRELS.				DGCC
Developing the methodology or approach for synchronizing varied year-bases for different purposes.				DGCC
Sub component 4a. National forest monitoring system				
Development of additional PSP's to reduce uncertainty.				FOERDIA
Improving land cover data to detect degradation				MoEF
Improving the REDD+ policy, the REDD+ management arrangements, the NFMS and safeguards to cover leakage and non-permanence, both on the conceptual framework and practical guidelines				DGCC, FOERDIA, East Kalimantan (DDPI), and Jambi Province (later)
Further development of a data validation process.				MoEF, East Kalimantan, and Jambi Province (later)
Development of clear mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the compilation and scaling-up of existing initiatives and ongoing activities into robust national capacity.				MoEF
Sub component 4b. Information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards				
Capacity building for responsible institutions at the sub-national level.				DGCC
Improvement in synergy among agencies that collect forest related data at the national and sub national levels.				DGCC
Further raising of community awareness and applying capacity building.				DGCC
Further strengthening the implementation of REDD+ Safeguards.				DGCC, FOERDIA

SECTION B: READINESS PROGRESS










5. Please provide your own assessment of national progress against all REDD+ readiness sub-components:
(Indicator OV.1.B: Number of FCPF supported countries that have in place a National REDD+ Strategy, FREL/FRL, NFMS and SIS; Output 1.3 indicators)

Progress rating key:

Complete	The sub-component has been completed
	Significant progress
	Progressing well, further development required
	Further development required
	Not yet demonstrating progress
N/A	The sub-component is not applicable to our process

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
R-PP Component 1: Readiness Organisation and Consultation		
	Complete	

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements		Strengthening the coordination for achieving NDC target through development of draft on Presidential Regulation about Implementation NDC for Climate Change. In East Kalimantan, there is Regional Regulation for Climate Change (Perda) that regulate coordination and mechanism of task distribution of mitigation and adaptation of climate change for all sectors.
	N/A	
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach	Complete	Socialization of FPIC in Province and Districts Levels. Socialization of emission reduction program to the all stakeholders in East Kalimantan (government, private sector, local community, and NGOs) on May 15, 2019; number of participants 200 persons. This consultation process involve participation and outreach that create inclusiveness.
N/A		
R-PP Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation		
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Complete	The clarity of tenurial rights is more increasing through the improvement of land use regulation and policy (TORA/Tanah Obyek Reformasi Agraria and Social Forestry Programme); this include strengthening the coordination and synchronization regarding tenurial right into a comprehensive data management system.
N/A		
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	Complete	REDD+ strategy in East Kalimantan has been incorporated in to RPJMD (Provincial Midterm Development Plan) and PERDA of Climate Change Management); Communication and coordination among institutions and agencies across sectors within provincial and district level as well as local community
N/A		
Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework	Complete	SRN already operational. However, registration of mitigation action activities has not been fully registered into the SRN by REDD+ entities.
N/A		
Sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts	Complete	The Final Draft of SESA and ESMF (under review); and other documents (FGRM, IPPF, RPF). In East Kalimantan, being developed mechanism of FGRM through online system and Governor Regulation namely "Kaltim Etam".
N/A		
R-PP Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	Complete	National FREL has been assessed by Technical Assessor UNFCCC and meet all requirements. Decree DG CC No. No. SK.8/PPI/IGAS/PPI.2/3/2019 on March 11, 2019 entitled Sub National FREL Establishment (Province). FREL Kaltim established as in ERPD. Need improvement in accuracy and uncertainty.

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)	Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)
		
	N/A	
R-PP Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards		
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	Complete	
		X
		
		
		
	N/A	
Sub-component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	Complete	
		X
		
		
		
	N/A	

SECTION C: NON-CARBON BENEFITS

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.

The SIS REDD+ will include evidence-based information on non-carbon benefits and will include both quantitative and qualitative data collection, and will be based on consultations with target stakeholders. Information can be compared to the baseline information collected as part of the SESA. Information on non-carbon benefits will be collected on a regular basis, will be presented in regular progress reports, and will be made available to the public.

Presidential Regulation No. 46 Year 2017 on Environment Economy Instrument stated that carbon stock and sequestration belong to the type of PES (Payment of Ecosystems Services).

Table 1. Initial list of indicators for non-carbon benefits

Type of Benefit	Indicators
Improved access to forest resources for local communities, leading to improved livelihoods (Priority NCB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the social forestry area • Increased production of NTFPs • Increased income of participating communities • Increased food security
Natural disaster reduction/prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced deforestation and degradation • Reduced frequency and intensity of floods, fires and landslides
Reduced health impacts from smoke and haze	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of fire hotspots • Improved air quality in affected areas
Protection of biodiversity (Priority NCB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced decline in habitat for key species, such as HCV forests and primary forests • Reduced decline in populations of key species
Reduced conflict over land (Priority NCB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of settlement achieved • Reduced number of conflicts reported
Improved recognition of customary land claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of adat land registered.
More effective local participation in government planning processes and strengthened negotiating capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of local participation in governance platforms.
Improved accountability, transparency and participation in forest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in transparency and accountability indices

6. Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods (e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at livelihoods; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates livelihoods)?

(Indicator 3.2.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to sustain and enhance livelihoods)

Yes	No	(delete as appropriate)
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If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach: Annex 1 : Indonesia REDD+ National Strategy

2.2.3.1. Sustainable Landscape Management

This approach is based on an integrated cross-sector landscape management system and long-term interests. The purpose of multi-sector integration, involving the industrial, forestry, agro-forestry, agricultural, and mining sectors in particular, is to direct the existing economic system toward the development of a green economy that will result in low levels of carbon emissions. One of this approach is applied through:

“Development of sustainable local economies based on alternative livelihoods, expanded job opportunities, and the management of forests by local communities. There should be capacity building oriented toward local technologies and the five core capital elements: physical environment, financial systems, access to natural resources, skilled human resources, and social conditions that are conducive to sustainable development”

7. Does your national REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity(e.g. one of your program objective/s is explicitly targeted at biodiversity conservation; your approach to non-carbon benefits explicitly incorporates biodiversity conservation)?

(Indicator 3.3.b: Number of RF REDD+ Country Participants whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity)

Yes	No	(delete as appropriate)
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If yes, please provide further detail, including attachments and/or references to the documentation that outlines your approach: Annex 1 : Indonesia REDD+ National Strategy

1. A strategic conservation program aiming to improve the preservation of biodiversity and forest and peatland ecosystems. High Conservation Value Forests receive special priority status with a focus on:
 - a. Establishment of protected areas. Forests and peatlands with high carbon stocks and high biodiversity to be awarded protected area status.
 - b. Curbing land conversion and logging outside protected areas. This can be accomplished through strict monitoring and permit reviews for land outside of High Conservation Value Forests and land not earmarked for controlled agricultural development, while encouraging land swaps where forests remain intact despite existence of forest conversion permits.
2. A strategic rehabilitation program focused on creating preconditions and resolving problems in the field to enable effective rehabilitation activities:
 - a. Strengthening management and rehabilitation of peatland through inventorying peatland areas in designated forest and "other use" areas, evaluating their condition, researching exploitation permits, and taking steps toward rehabilitation of natural hydrological systems by closing canals, planting local species, and preventing and handling forest fires.
 - b. Provision of incentives for reforestation of forests and peatlands, such as replanting, rehabilitation of mangrove forests, development of town forests, and the expansion of community managed areas.
 - c. Ecosystem Restoration. The purpose of restoring ecosystems extends beyond reducing emissions through deforestation and degradation, to providing the potential to contribute significantly to REDD+ goals and additional benefits such as ecosystem services in forest areas. The main elements in this activity are ensuring transparency in permitting, providing appropriate incentives, and undertaking intensive program evaluations.

SECTION D: FINANCE

8. Please detail the amount of all finance received in support of development and delivery of your national REDD+ readiness process since the date that your R-PP was signed. Figures should only include secured finance (i.e. fully committed) – ex ante, (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions should not be included:

(Indicator 1.B: Amount of finance received to support the REDD+ Readiness process (disaggregated by public, private, grants, loans))

Amount (US\$)	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Date committed (MM/YY)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
US\$ 3,600,000.0	FCPF Readiness Fund	06/2011	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
US\$ 5,000,000.0	FCPF Readiness - Additional Funding	11/2016	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other

US\$ 21,100,000.0*) **	Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund	2015	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
US\$ 29,000,000.0*) **	Global Environment Facility	2011	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
US\$ 61,000.0*) **	UNDP	2011	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
US\$ 150,000.0*) **	GIZ	2011	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
US\$ 6,100,000.0*) **	JICA	2011	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
US\$ 1,500,000.0	BioCF	2018	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
Euro 3.800.000	BIOCLIME	15-Dec-13	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
USD 3.000.000	Korea Forest Service	25-Jan-12	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
DKK 55.250.000 **	Danida Denmark	10-Dec-12	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
JPY 490.000.000	JICA	17-Jun-13	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
USD USD 4.477.273 **	ADB	21-Mar-14	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
USD 28.490.000 **	TFCA II	29-Sep-11	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
AUD 324.300	ACIAR	01-Mei-13	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
USD 22.920.000	FIP2 (managed by WB)	2016	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
USD 17.850.000 + USD 5.070.000	(FIP+ DANIDA)			
USD 17.500.000	FIP1 (managed by ADB)			

*) : Indonesia Third National Communication (2017) (Annex 2);

**) : allocated finance for REDD+ and non-REDD+

Amount of non-FCPF investments received under R-PP process (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator 1.2.B.i.):	
Source: UN-REDD	Amount provided: USD 5,644,250
Source: Government of Australia	Amount provided: AUD 30,000,000
Source: KOICA-MoF	Amount provided: USD 5,000,000
Source: AUSAID and FCO/FFI	Amount provided: USD 327,992
Source: Packard Foundation, AUSAID, FCO-UK/FFI	Amount provided: USD 1,500,000
Source: ITTO/7 HOLDINGS	Amount provided: USD 973,388
Source: Trust Fund, facilitated by TNC	Amount provided: USD 6,000,000
Source: KfW (Germany)	Amount provided: EUR 20,000,000
Source: Darwin Institute (DFID UK) and other donors	Amount provided: USD 520,000
Source: KfW-BMU	Amount provided: EUR 7,050,000
Source: Germany	Amount provided: EUR 1,433,454 +625,786
Source: WWF Indonesia	Amount provided: USD 6,000,000
Source: PT Rimba Makmur Utama (Private Company)	Amount provided: USD 15,000,000
Source: Lol between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of Norway	Amount provided: 1 Billion USD (as stated in the Lol)
Source: IJ-REDD	Amount provided: N/A

9. Please detail any ex ante (unconfirmed) finance or in-kind contributions that you hope to secure in support of your national REDD+ readiness process:

Amount (US\$)	Source (e.g. FCPF, FIP, name of gov't department)	Public or private finance? (Delete as appropriate)	Grant, loan or other? (Delete as appropriate)
\$ 800,000,000.0	Norway (Result Based Payment)	Public / Private	Grant/ Loan / Other
\$150,000,000.0	Green Climate Fund(Result Based Payment)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$ 13,500,000,0	BioCF (Pre Investment)	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other
\$		Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other

SECTION E: FCPF PERFORMANCE

10. To help build an understanding of the FCPF strengths, weaknesses and contributions to REDD+, please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.B: Participant Countries' assessment of FCPF's role within and contribution to national REDD+ processes)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
The FCPF's support has had a central influence on the development our national REDD+ systems and processes				X	
The FCPF's support has improved the quality of our national REDD+ systems and processes				X	
The FCPF's support has improved national capacities to develop and deliver REDD+ projects				X	
The FCPF's support has helped to ensure substantive involvement of multiple stakeholders (including women, IPs, CSOs and local communities in our national REDD+ systems and processes				X	

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

To implement REDD+ needs a lot of efforts and budgets. Synchronization of national standard and international standard is very challenging and time consuming.

11. To help assess the usefulness and application of FCPF knowledge products (publications, seminars, learning events, web resources), please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

(Indicator 4.3.a: Extent to which FCPF learning, evidence and knowledge products are used by Participant countries)

Mark 'X' as appropriate

	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
We regularly access FCPF knowledge products to obtain REDD+ related information				X	
FCPF knowledge products are relevant to our REDD+ related information requirements				X	
FCPF knowledge products are sufficient to address all of our REDD+ related information requirements				X	
The FCPF website is a useful resource for accessing FCPF and REDD+ related information					X

Comments / clarifications, if appropriate:

Knowledge transfer from publications to real actions is not simple. Technical assistance is still needed for REDD+ countries to be able to reduce the emission.

SECTION F: FINAL COMMENTS

12. If appropriate, please provide any further comments or clarifications relating to your work on REDD+ Readiness during the last year:

Activities to support REDD + readiness in Indonesia still require supports for capacity building and implementation of emission reduction programs at the sub-national level. Funding support in the early steps of emission reduction program (for example: catalytic fund opportunities) is required to conduct activities for emission reduction program using results based payment approach. REDD+ involves many stakeholders with various needs and interest. Intensive communication and consultation is needed to smoothen the implementation of REDD+.