



Readiness Fund REDD+ Country Participants Progress Report Template

v. 2020



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. In brief, what were the main REDD+ readiness-related activities and achievements delivered within your country during the last year?

The FCPF Readiness Fund has been significantly supported the preparation of REDD+ implementation in Indonesia specifically 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. Thus, a continued support will be of great moment for Indonesia entering the implementation of REDD+ such as through facilitating the preparation of FCPF Carbon Fund in East Kalimantan Province that will implement REDD+ in 2020-2024.

Currently, Indonesia has shown a commitment in achieving NDC targets through the dynamics of various supporting infrastructures, e.g.: National Strategy for REDD+, Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL), National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), MRV, Safeguards, SRN (National Registry System), and BLU Financing as required in the Warsaw Framework. Albeit, further improvement is required for SRN to avoid the double counting. Strengthen the operationalization of the SRN in province level by (?) encouraging the REDD+ entities to register their activities into the SRN. Sub-national FREL allocation has been legalized (?) 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).

Indonesia has entered ERPA formal negotiation phase from June 26 to July 15, 2020, which extended to July 24, 2020 due to the remaining formal agreement that need to be conveyed by relevant ministries as part of negotiation team to FOERDIA. While the expected effective implementation will start on early September 2020. In parallel, Indonesia is preparing a retroactive Emission Reduction Social and Environmental safeguards due diligence, for ER relevant activities implemented from June 2019 in East Kalimantan.

Component 1. Readiness Organization and Consultation.

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

- All data and information regarding REDD+ management arrangement (especially in safeguards, monitoring of land cover changes, registry system, GHG inventory system) have been uploaded and regularly updated 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 is under development. In parallel, Minister of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) Decree about FCPF REDD+ Implementation in National Level is being drafted. The drafting was concluded in June 2, 2020 during a meeting attended by MoEF's Bureau of Law, MoEF's Directorate of Climate Change Mitigation, and MoEF's FOERDIA. The meeting was attended by 10 participants representing the entities.
- Development of REDD+ Project Operational Manual for East Kalimantan as a guidance for operationalization of REDD+.
- The Feedback Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) of Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) has been well recognized by Provincial and District Government, but more needs to be done in translating them into a comprehensive practical level and in appropriate manner, especially on KLHS. This also provides space for communities to raise their concerns, complain and to obtain access for full engagement in the entire ERP programmatic cycle.
- Workshop on Role of Forest Management Unit to Support MMR REDD+ FCPF-CF in East Kalimantan Province on October 11, 2019 with 50 participants from East Kalimantan Forest Management Unit, East Kalimantan Provincial Government and MoEF.

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

Socializations of FPIC, emission reduction program, MRV, national registry system, and sustainable mangrove management have been conducted in national level, East Kalimantan Provinces as well as Districts in East Kalimantan. These socializations are essential to share knowledge and similar understanding on emission reduction program to all stakeholders. Local government has better understanding on how to apply the REDD+ procedures to support NDC implementation as well as on how to strengthen the capacity for forestry based mitigation actions.

- Socialization of FPIC in Kutai Kartanegara District (has been conducted at July 18, 2019; 80 participants from Provincial Government, District Government, Village Government, Local community, NGOs); in Kutai Barat District and Mahulu District (has been conducted at August 21, 2019; 75 participants from Provincial Government, District Government, Village Government, Local community, Village Facilitator, NGOs); in Berau District (has been conducted at August 27, 2019; 60 participants from Provincial Government, Forest Management Unit, District Government, Village Government, Local community, Village Facilitator, NGOs); in Paser District (has been conducted at August 30, 2019; 60 participants from Provincial Government, Forest Management Unit, District Government, Village Government, Local community, Village Facilitator, NGOs)
- Socialization of emission reduction program to the universities (?) and academician in Samarinda, East Kalimantan on November 12, 2019; 100 participants from Provincial Government, MoEF, Academician, Students, NGOs.
- Socialization of MRV and National Registry System in Berau District on August 14-15, 2019, 35 participants from Provincial Government, District Government, Forest Management Unit, Local community, Private sectors (oil palm, forestry), NGOs)
- Socialization of sustainable mangrove management (sylvofishery) in Penajam Paser Utara District (on August 14-15, 2019; 25 participants from Provincial Government, District Government, Fisherman, NGOs, Local community, Private sectors); in Penajam District (on August 28-29, 2019; 25 participants Provincial Government, District Government, Fisherman, NGOs, Local community, Private sectors)

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, MoEF has conducted studies under readiness grant FCPF and published the book entitled “Membumikan Program REDD+ di Kalimantan Timur” explaining how to engage the private sectors in emission reduction program in East Kalimantan Province. .

Sub-component 2b. REDD+ Strategy Options.

- National Strategic REDD+ Framework has been developed since 2010 and is still relevant until present.
- Strengthen the implementation of Safeguard Information System (SIS) REDD+.
- 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.

Sub-component 2c. Implementation Framework.

- The Government of Indonesia has appointed the MoEF as the 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 (Article 13 in the Paris Agreement) in the national context. On February 2020, Directorate of GHG Inventory DGCC has approved national registry system to be adopted by the sub-national East Kalimantan as sub-national registry system.
- Benefit sharing arrangements were discussed further between the MoEF, BLU-BPDLH, Ministry of Finance and the East Kalimantan Provincial Government.
- Program integration in Districts Level to the FCPF emission reduction program in East Kalimantan on July 23-24, 2019; 40 participants from Provincial and Districts Government.
- Program integration in NGOs Level to the FCPF emission reduction program in East Kalimantan on July 25, 2019; 20 participants from Provincial and Districts Government, NGOs.
- Simulation/trial of FCPF emission reduction reporting template for Provincial Government in Samarinda on July 7-8, 2020; 25 participants from Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Provincial Government, NGOs, DDPI East Kalimantan.
- Pre-consultation of Presidential Regulation Draft (Raperpres) about Carbon Pricing on June 26, 2020; 50 participants from experts, government, private sectors and NGOs.
- Climate Festival on “Lesson Learnt of REDD+ Implementation at Sub-national Level” on October 4, 2019; 100 participants from Jambi Province, East Kalimantan Province, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
- Capacity building on REDD+ implementation towards Result Based Payment (RBP) to support NDC targets achievement on December 17-18, 2019; 40 participants from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University.

Sub-component 2d. Social and Environmental Impacts.

- SESA and ESMF documents were consulted in national level on August 7, 2019 in Jakarta (more than 100 attendant from Ministries/Agencies at National Level, NGOs, Academician and others), and Benefit Sharing Plan document was consulted on August 8, 2019 (more than 90 attendant from several Ministries/Agencies at National Level, NGOs, Academician and others).
- Identification of safeguards budget estimation and safeguards institution coordination in East Kalimantan are needed.

- The SESA was developed to address: (1) Analysis of strategic context in REDD+; (2) Analysis of environmental and socio-cultural characteristics in priority emission reduction locations within 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 under 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 management permits and monitoring measures, FGRM, IPPF, RPF and PF.

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

Funding Instrument:

- BLU BPDH developed 60 SOPs for climate fund management during 2019 and drafted regulation on environmental fund management, custodian bank designation, fund collection, fund distribution, monitoring and evaluation, risk management to support the implementation of emission reduction program. At present, BPDH is preparing operationalization to manage climate fund from donors (Norway, FCPF, BioCF and GCF).

Benefit Sharing Mechanism:

- Mechanism to distribute ER payment benefit was formulated in Benefit Sharing Plan (BSP) document of FCPF readiness fund. The ER Program's BSP 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 located in remote villages and may not have official titles to their land. The criteria for beneficiaries have been designed to ensure all relevant contributors are eligible to receive benefit from the program, with the village governments play a central role in channelling benefits to local communities. To ensure the benefits flow without bureaucratic delays and fulfill principles of good financial governance, ERPA funding at the central level will be managed by BLU-BPDH while key decisions for disbursement at the sub-national 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 been practiced sustainable forests management for centuries. Hence, this BSP document was designed in a transparent and participative manners to intensify stakeholder's involvement and to accommodate beneficiaries' interest and needs.
- Advanced draft Benefit Sharing Plan for East Kalimantan has been approved by World Bank on June 11, 2020 and the document has been publicly disclosed on June 15, 2020 through <http://puspijak.org/Portal/read/463>.
- Capacity building on village fund optimization to support climate change mitigation was held on August 5-6, 2019; 40 participants from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and East Kalimantan Province.
- Workshop on village fund piloting for activities that contribute to the emission reductions in East Kalimantan Province on November 12-13, 2019; 50 participants from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Academicians, East Kalimantan Province, Village Government.

Component 3. Reference Emission Levels/Reference Levels.

- FREL East Kalimantan has been established and need improvement on accuracy and uncertainty in term of activity data and emission factor to support technical correction of FCPF.
- MoEF is still in the process to prepare improvement on 2nd FREL that would be submitted in 2021.

Component 4. Monitoring System for Forest and Safeguards.

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

- Continuous improvement (stepwise approach) of monitoring system for forest to obtain more accurate and reliable data.

- Final Draft of SOP for analysis on land use change uncertainty and accuracy was developed on June 2020 and has been consulted with Experts Team from MoEF and University.
- The ER Program will use the data generated by the NFMS. The East Kalimantan forest inventory data will be integrated to the National Forest Inventory (NFI) for better emission factor to support technical correction of East Kalimantan FREL.
- Restructuring and data validation of NFI plot to meet template of FCPF-NFI plot integration to support MMR REDD+ FCPF East Kalimantan was held on August 26-27, 2019; 40 participants from Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University and East Kalimantan Government.
- Quality control and exercise for land use change uncertainty and accuracy.
- Capacity building on MMR FCPF-CF REDD+ East Kalimantan Province was held on December 10-12, 2019; 50 participants from Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Academician and East Kalimantan Province.

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

- Safeguards documents of FCPF have been publicly disclosed on February 11, 2020 and available at : <http://puspijak.org/Portal/read/430>
- SIS REDD+ Indonesia was designed to manage and provide the information on how the REDD+ Safeguards are addressed respectively through the implementation of safeguards-related policies, law, regulations, and legal instruments. Multiple benefits and other impacts resulted or associated with REDD+ are also addressed. SIS REDD+ website and its connection to the SRN have been improved.
- Priority non-carbon benefits was identified: Improved access to forest resources for local communities has led to improved livelihoods, intensive protection of biodiversity, and; reduction on conflict over land.
- Apart from monitoring emissions reductions, the MRV system covers non-carbon benefits, including social and environmental benefits, as well as governance indicators. The SIS REDD+ consist of evidence-based information on non-carbon benefits and quantitative and qualitative data which collected based on consultations with target stakeholders. Information can be compared to the baseline 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.

2. What were 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) at national and sub-national levels need to be strengthened. Strengthening the coordination for achieving NDC target could be done through development of draft on Presidential Regulation about Implementation NDC for Climate Change. East Kalimantan, has a Regional Regulation (Perda) on Climate Change to regulate coordination and mechanism of task distribution for all sectors involved in mitigation and adaptation of climate change.
- Human resource capacity in East Kalimantan for REDD+ implementation management unit especially for monitoring, evaluation and coordination needs to be improved.

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.

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 needs further support.
- Coordination and synchronization of tenurial right into a comprehensive data management system needs to be strengthened.

Sub-component 2b. REDD+ Strategy Options.

- Political interests at the sub- national levels to support the REDD+ strategy need to be further strengthened.
- Communication and coordination among institutions and agencies across sectors needs 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 needs 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 needs to be strenghtened through several trials/testing in East Kalimantan to operationalize SIS REDD+ (data and information collections) that has been developed by DGCC.

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

Funding Instrument:

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

Benefit Sharing Mechanism:

- The operational cost proportion between national and sub-national level needs to be clarified.

Component 3. Reference Emission Levels/Reference Levels.

- Measurement timeframes across various schemes need to be harmonized (methodology, scope of activities, reference period, and 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.

- Less reliable data.
- Methodologies for assessing displacement and reversal have not yet been developed.
- The data validation process is under on going improvement.
- Identification, monitoring, and aggregation of other initiatives related to measurement and monitoring at the ground level to the national level.

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

- Coordination among agencies that has 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 to be strengthened.
- The involvement of REDD+ actors at sub-national and site levels in the SIS REDD+ needs to be improved.

3. What are the main REDD+ readiness-related activities that you hope to deliver, and achievements anticipated 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
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 in the 150 villages in East Kalimantan				
Public consultation on Benefit sharing plan document				
Public disclosed of Benefit sharing plan				
Public consultation on safeguards documents (SESA, ESMF, FGRM, IPPF, RPF)				
Public disclosed of Safeguards documents				
Sub component 2a. Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance				
Carry out more work on land rights assessment related to REDD+, with East Kalimantan and Jambi as priority provinces and accelerating the land administration process for REDD+ implementation.				FOERDIA and DGCC
Developing 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 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 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 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				
Explore 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 to align 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 data validation process.				MoEF, East Kalimantan, and Jambi Province (later)
Development of clear mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the compilation and scaling-up the existing initiatives and ongoing activities into a 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
Enhancing community awareness and capacity building.				DGCC
Strengthening the implementation of REDD+ Safeguards.				DGCC, FOERDIA

SECTION B: READINESS PROGRESS

4. 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:

5	Completed	The sub-component has been completed
4	Significant progress	Significant progress
3	Progressing well, further development required	Progressing well, further development required
2	Further development required	Further development required
1	Not yet demonstrating progress	Not yet demonstrating progress
0	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				
Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements	5	Completed		Strengthen coordination to achieve NDC target through Presidential Regulation drafting on NDC Implementation. In East Kalimantan, there is Regional Regulation (Perda) on Climate Change that regulate mitigation and adaptation task distribution, coordination, and mechanism for all sectors.
	4	Significant progress	X	
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
Sub-component 1b: Consultation, Participation and Outreach	5	Completed		Inclusive participation and outreach on socializing of FPIC, emission reduction program, and sustainable mangrove management.
	4	Significant progress	X	
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
R-PP Component 2: REDD+ Strategy Preparation				
Sub-component 2: REDD+ Strategy	5	Completed		National Strategic REDD+ Framework has been developed since 2010 and still relevant until this present
	4	Significant progress	X	
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	5	Completed		Clarity of tenurial rights is stronger due to improvement of land use regulation and policy (TORA/Tanah Obyek Reformasi Agraria and Social Forestry Programme); including strengthening coordination and synchronization of tenurial rights into a comprehensive data management system.
	4	Significant progress	X	
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
Sub-component 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options	5	Completed		REDD+ strategy in East Kalimantan has been incorporated in to RPJMD (Provincial Midterm Development Plan) and PERDA of Climate Change Management); established communication and coordination among institutions and agencies across sectors within provincial and district level as well as local community
	4	Significant progress	X	
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
Sub-component 2c: Implementation Framework	5	Completed		SRN is operational at national level. SRN would be adopted by East Kalimantan Province as Sub-national registry system.
	4	Significant progress	X	
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
Sub-component 2d:	5	Completed		The Final Draft of SESA and ESMF are completed and have been disclosed. But still need to identify safeguards budget
	4	Significant progress	X	
	3	Progressing well, further development required		

Sub-component	Progress rating (mark 'X' as appropriate)		Narrative assessment (briefly explain your rating)	
Social and Environmental Impacts	2	Further development required	estimation and safeguards institutional coordination in East Kalimantan.	
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
R-PP Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels				
Component 3: Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	5	Completed	X	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). Indonesia in the process of preparing the 2 nd FREL. FREL of Kaltim was established as stated in ERPD. But still need improvement on accuracy and uncertainty assessment to support technical correction.
	4	Significant progress		
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
R-PP Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards				
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	5	Completed		Improvement (stepwise approach) of forest monitoring system is continued to improve data precision and lower the uncertainty. Final Draft of SOP on accuracy and uncertainty analysis of land use and land use change has been developed. And sample based estimation would be applied to validate land use change in East Kalimantan to increase accuracy and decrease uncertainty
	4	Significant progress	X	
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	N/A		
Sub-component 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	5	Completed		SIS REDD+ Indonesia was designed to manage and provide information on the implementation of REDD+ safeguards through the enforcement of safeguards-related policies, law, regulations, and legal instruments. SIS REDD+ also provide information on multiple benefits and other impact associated with REDD+ implementation.
	4	Significant progress	X	
	3	Progressing well, further development required		
	2	Further development required		
	1	Not yet demonstrating progress		
	0	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, is the inclusion/involvement of multi-stakeholders. In Indonesia national circumstances, the involvement of multi stakeholder is the core for REDD+ implementation. The stakeholders' inclusion/involvement provides a basis of 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 considered in the implementation of any REDD+ activities.

The Indonesian national REDD+ strategy provides a clear strategy for facilitating interaction between stakeholders, including stakeholders' s identification and mapping; enhance understanding and awareness, unity of perception, agreement, and support among all essential implementing parties with the principle of FPIC as an alternative to intensify 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 highlights the important of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as part of social safeguards within the inclusion of stakeholders, FPIC could be applied in the implementation of REDD+, particularly when the national 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, the Indonesian REDD+ programs will include integrative manner activities that create additional benefits along with

emission reductions, including improvement of local communities' welfare, enhance preservation of biodiversity as well as protection for other ecosystem services. To address the issue of livelihood at local communities and biodiversity conservation, which is an integral part of social and environmental safeguards of REDD+, several criteria and indicators have been developed in the Safeguards Information System (SIS) for REDD+ in Indonesia.

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 • Higher production of NTFPs • Higher generated income of participating communities • Enhanced food security
Natural disaster reduction/prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction on the rate of deforestation and degradation • Less frequency and intensity of floods, fires and landslides
Reduced health impacts from smoke and haze	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in number of fire hotspots • Improved air quality in affected areas
Protection of biodiversity (Priority NCB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviate habitat loss for key species, such as HCV forests and primary forests • Alleviate decline in populations of key species
Reduced conflict over land (Priority NCB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of settlement achieved • Less 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"> • Higher rate 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

5. 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:

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”

6. 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

1. A strategic conservation program aiming to improve the preservation of biodiversity, 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. Mitigate land conversion and logging outside protected areas. This can be accomplished through strict monitoring and permit reviews for land outside High Conservation Value Forests, and encouraging land swaps to ensure intact forests will not be converted.
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 peatland inventory in designated forest and other use areas, evaluating their condition, investigating 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, development of urban 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

(Please complete in US\$ ONLY)

7. 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 USD 17.850.000 + USD 5.070.000 USD 17.500.000	FIP2 (managed by WB) (FIP+ DANIDA) FIP1 (managed by ADB)	2016	Public / Private	Grant / Loan / Other

*) : 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 I.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: J-REDD	Amount provided: N/A

8. 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

9. 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:

REDD+ implementation requires a lot of efforts and budgets especially for operational cost in the early phase of REDD+ activities. Operational cost could be used to support policy development and capacity building.

10. 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:

The FCPF website is very useful to provide the update information REDD+ globally to the stakeholders in Indonesia.

SECTION F: FINAL COMMENTS

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

Funding support (example: upfront payment) in the early steps of emission reduction program for operational cost 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 support the implementation of REDD+ effectively.