



National Programme Final Report – **INDONESIA**

UN-REDD Programme

18 January 2013

Terms and Abbreviation

AMAN	<i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara</i> (Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of the Archipelago)
BAPPENAS	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Development Planning Agency)
BDS	Benefit Distribution System
BPKH	<i>Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan</i> (Regional Office of Forestry Planning)
CC	Climate Change
CI	Conservation International
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DKN	<i>Dewan Kehutanan Nasional</i> (National Council on Forestry)
DNPI	<i>Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim</i> (National Council on Climate Change)
E-PASS	Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIP	Forest Investment Program
FORDA	Forest Research and Development Agency
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Global Information System
GOI	Government of Indonesia
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
HQ	Headquarter
HUMA	<i>Perkumpulan untuk Pembaharuan Hukum Berbasis Masyarakat dan Ekologis</i> (Association for Community-based and Ecological Law Reform)
ICEL	Indonesian Center for Environmental Law
IP	Indigenous Peoples
KBR68H	One of private-owned radio channels
KPH	<i>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan</i> (Forest Management Unit)
Lol	Letter of Intent
MoFor	Ministry of Forestry
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NGOs	Non Government Organization
NTB	<i>Nusa Tenggara Barat</i> (West Nusa Tenggara)
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PEB	Programme Executive Board
Perda	<i>Peraturan Daerah</i> (Local Regulation)
Pergub	<i>Peraturan Gubernur</i> (Governor Decree)
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PMU	Programme Management Unit
Pokja	<i>Kelompok Kerja</i> (Working Group)
Pusdiklat	<i>Pusat Pendidikan dan Latihan</i> (the Centre of Education and Training)
RAD-GRK	<i>Rencana Aksi Daerah untuk menurunkan emisi Gas Rumah Kaca</i>

	(Local Action Plan for Green House Gas Emission Reduction)
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus the roles of other related matters, such as conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
REL	Reference Emission Level
RRI	The Radio of the Republic of Indonesia (state-owned channel)
SK	<i>Surat Keputusan</i> (decree)
SRAP	<i>Strategi dan Rencana Aksi Propinsi</i> (Provincial Action Plan and Strategy)
TVRI	The Television of the Republic of Indonesia (state-owned channel)
UKP4	<i>Unit Kerja Presiden Bidang Pengawasan dan Pengendalian Pembangunan</i> (President's Working Unit for Development Monitoring and Control)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-APRC	UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD	The United Nations collaborative programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries
UNTAD	University of Tadulako, Palu, Central Sulawesi
USD	Dollar of the United States of America
WB	The World Bank
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

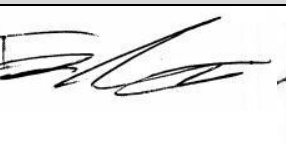
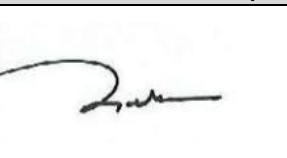
Country:	INDONESIA	Date of signature¹:	23 Nov 2009
Title of programme:	Indonesia UN-REDD National Programme	Date of first transfer of funds²:	20 Jan 2010
		End date according to National Programme Document:	May 2011
		No-cost extension requested³:	31 Oct 2012
		Operational end date:	31 Oct 2012

Implementing partners⁴:

Ministry of Forestry, the Republic of Indonesia

The financial information reported should include indirect costs, M&E and other associated costs.

Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount transferred ⁷	Cummulative Expenditures up to programme closure ⁸
FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	1,389,331.00
UNDP	2,996,000	2,996,000	2,743,987.78 ⁹
UNEP	1,150,250	1,150,250	1,072,285.00
Total	5,644,250	5,644,250	5,205,603.78

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ¹⁰			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	
			
Type the date and name of signatories in full:			
Mustafa Imir FAO Representative Date:	Stephen Rodriques Deputy Country Director Date:	Thomas Enters, PhD. UN-REDD Regional Coordinator Date: 07.05.2013	Ir. Yuyu Rahayu, MSc. Ministry of Forestry Date:

¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

² As reflected on the MPTF Office Gateway <http://mptf.undp.org>

³ If yes, please provide new end date

⁴ Those organizations either sub-contracted by the Project Management Unit or those organizations officially identified in the National Programme Document as responsible for implementing a defined aspect of the project. Do not include the participating UN Organizations unless Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) is being applied.

⁵ The information on expenditure is unofficial. Official, certified financial information is provided by the HQ of the Participating UN Organizations by 30 April and can be accessed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/CCF00>)

⁶ The total budget for the entire duration of the Programme, as specified in the signed Submission Form and National Programme Document. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁷ Amount transferred to the participating UN Organization from the UN-REDD Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This information is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY: <http://mptf.undp.org>

⁸ The sum of commitments and disbursement

⁹ as per 15 March 2013

¹⁰ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

1.2 Monitoring Framework

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme results (Cumulative achievements up to closure)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
OUTCOME 1: Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national and provincial level				
Output 1.1.: Consensus on key issues for national REDD Policy development	1.1.1 UNREDD Programme operational 1.1.2 National and sub-national consultations on key-issues organized 1.1.3 Key issues analyzed 1.1.4 Inter-ministerial round table discussions organized 1.1.5 Policy recommendations on at least 2 key-issues prepared 1.1.6 Roadmap for issuing policies on key-issues developed	• DNPI and MoFor have established REDD related working groups. • Mandates and responsibility of MoFor and DNPI working groups have not been detailed and harmonized yet. • IFCA analysis need further actions/ studies. • Few policies which were not implemented yet. • Some demo initiatives are on-going. Status of demonstration projects has not been reported yet. • REDD Strategy has not been established.	1.1.1 UNREDD Programme operational 1.1.2 Two national and 4 sub-national consultations on 2 key-issues organized 1.1.3 Two key issues analyzed 1.1.4 At least 6 inter-ministerial round table discussions on 2 key issues 1.1.5 Policy recommendations on at least 2 key-issues prepared 1.1.6. Roadmap for issuing policies on 2 key-issues developed	• UN-REDD PMU/Secretariat was established to support day-to-day operations (mid-2010). It conducted the last PEB meeting on 30 Oct 2012 and officially closed operations on 31 Oct 2012. • UN-REDD Indonesia produced five strategic policies: 1. Strategy (adoption of draft of REDD+ National Strategy and Province REDD+ Implementation Strategy). 2. Safeguards (FPIC principles in REDD+ national strategy and policy, Central Sulawesi Governor decrees on FPIC requirements on any REDD+ projects, gender principles in national REDD+ safeguards). 3. Institution (facilitated early works of REDD+ Task Force, established multi-stakeholders Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group¹¹ (Jul-Oct 2012)). 4. Roadmap development on Forestry MRV, Forestry Industry-based, and Benefit Distribution System. 5. Advisory notes on capacity building and communication. • UN-REDD Training Syllabus was adopted by the Centre for Forestry Training for REDD+ Training programme¹² • Over 125 nationwide multi-stakeholder consultations in developing key policy issues were conducted¹³, • Coordinated meetings with relevant stakeholders for transfer process and further development of REDD+ strategy and action plans due to closing period of UN-REDD (Jul-Aug 2012). • Coordinated consultations with other initiatives that are possible to have relevant activities in Central Sulawesi¹⁴ (Jul-Aug 2012).

¹¹ Central Sulawesi Governor decree (*SK Gubernur Sulteng*) No. 522/84/DISHUTDA-G.ST/2011 18 Feb 2011 concerning the establishment of Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group.

¹² These adoptions indicated the assurance of the sustainability of the program in the future.

¹³ Including cross-sectors and 62 sub-national consultations on REDD+ National Strategy (Yogyakarta, NTB, Papua, Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Bali, Jambi, South Sumatra, East Kalimantan and Jakarta). More than 7,000 experts/ practioners from more than 500 organizations were involved in the process. The stakeholders came from representatives of government agencies, private sectors, CSOs/ NGOs, local communities and indigenous Peoples, academicians and individual experts. For a reference please visit <http://www.un-redd.or.id>

¹⁴ Such as, i.e. FIP, GEF: E-PASS, FCPF.

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme results (Cumulative achievements up to closure)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
		Roadmap to REDD implementation has not been developed.		
Output 1.2.: REDD lessons learned	1.2.1 National knowledge & learning network established 1.2.2 Mechanism established to cooperate with local initiatives 1.2.3 Joint workshops organized 1.2.4 A publication on lessons learned prepared 1.2.4 A publication on lessons learned disseminated	- Some NGOs have developed REDD related initiatives. Others are willing to do so but have funding constraints. - Private sectors have intention to participate in REDD related activities. - Bilateral REDD initiatives are on-going. - Local communities' and CSOs' experience and lessons-learned are not widely disseminated.	<u>December 2009</u> 1.2.1 Framework for a national knowledge & learning network proposed 1.2.2 Terms of Reference for mechanism to cooperate with local initiatives developed <u>December 2010</u> 1.2.1 National knowledge & learning network established 1.2.2 Mechanism to cooperative with local initiatives operational 1.2.2 Cooperation with 5 (five) local initiatives confirmed 1.2.3 6 (six) joint workshops organized. 1.2.4 One publication on lessons learned prepared 1.2.4 One publication on lessons learned disseminated	- Compiled lessons learned from the implementation of UN-REDD activities (Jul-Oct 2012). - Shared concept and ideas on REDD+ through joint workshops with: - National Council on Forestry (DKN) on FPIC for REDD+ national policy. - UN-Regional Bangkok on Asia Pasific FPIC share-learning. - Centre of Standardization and Environment on REDD+ Demonstration Activities Status. - Indonesia IPs Alliance on gender safeguards and IP. - UNDP Democratic Governance Unit on Participatory Government Assessment (PGA). - Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) on research Study on REDD+, Payment Mechanism and Benefit Distribution System. - Senior Advisors for the Ministry on Industry and National Park-based Forestry Development Roadmap. - Bogor Institute of Agriculture on Forestry MRV Roadmap. - Climate Change Unit in the Ministry of Forestry on the internalization of COP Results. - National Council on Climate Change (DNPI) on Indonesia Carbon Update, 1st Asia Carbon Update, and Geopolitical Map on REDD+. - ASFN on Role of media in the Social Forestry and REDD+. - National Muhammadiyah on REDD+ Shared Vision Religion Leaders. - GP Anshor on REDD+ Shared Vision Religion Leaders in Central Sulawesi. - Indonesia Center for Environmental Law (ICEL) on Toward Climate Justice: Improving Governance, Legal Framework and Liability Aspects of Climate Change Indonesia. - Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group on various workshops and FGDs at Central Sulawesi; various topics related with REDD+. - Prepared & disseminated Lessons- Learned materials through various means & events: - A set of criteria on how to select Pilot Province for the implementation of REDD+. - Effective coordination of Indonesia's diplomats (Ambassadors, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) about REDD+ in collaboration with Center for International Cooperation, Ministry of Forestry. - UN-REDD multi-stakeholder consultation processes. - Workshop proceedings on progress of REDD+ related Demonstration Activities in Indonesia. 10 'fact sheets' on national REDD+ strategy. - REDD+ Lesson Learned Day materials. - Presentation on National Forest Monitoring System (national and sub national in UNFCCC Doha Side event. - Coordinated high rank decision makers in the Ministry of Forestry and members of the Climate Change working group of the Ministry of Forestry on the Cancun Conference's results.

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme results (Cumulative achievements up to closure)	
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				- Established partnership and knowledge sharing through the participation of UN-REDD in the 2nd Indonesia Climate Change Education Forum & Expo organized by DNPI. - Established “REDD_komunikator” (the Communicators of REDD) mailing list as a media to share effective approaches on REDD+ campaign to various stakeholder targets. In 2012, there were 94 members who joined the mailing list. About 342 messages were uploaded and discussed. The address: Komunikator_REDD@yahoo.com. - Enhanced knowledge of several members of of REDD+ Working Group on the programme of REDD+ at South-East Asian level through their participation in the ASFN Conference on Social Forestry and Community Engagement in Cambodia. - Enhanced local communities on climate change, REDD+, role of communities in a REDD+ project, and their agriculture issues after the processes of FPIC Trial in Central Sulawesi. - Established directory of the 77 REDD+ initiatives (Demonstration Activities) and profiles. - Shared REDD+ Lesson Learned¹⁵ (29 Oct 2012).
Output 1.3.: Communication programme	Communication strategy and impact monitoring system developed to include: 1.3.1 Agreement on target messages reached 1.3.1 Target groups identified 1.3.2 Awareness impact monitoring	- Awareness on REDD was limited to few agencies at Central Government level. - Various policies endanger prospect and sustainability of REDD, such as expansion of palm oil on peat. These allowed the use of timber from natural forests for pulp and papers. - Training on REDD	Dec 2010 1.3.1 Agreement on target messages reached 1.3.1 Target groups identified 1.3.2 Awareness impact monitoring system designed 1.3.2 Awareness baseline established 1.3.3 Framework for social marketing campaign drafted 1.3.4 Outline of REDD information, education and communication (IEC) materials prepared 1.3.6 Training needs on REDD for local level actors identified December 2011 1.3.2 Impact of communication campaign assessed 1.3.3 Social marketing campaign designed	- Developed communication strategy on UN-REDD.¹⁶ - An advisory note for public communication was shared to REDD+ Task Force, DNPI, MoFor and workshop participants. - REDD+ Training Profile.¹⁷ - A list of target groups for communicating REDD+ issues.. - Early awareness raising programme through customized REDD+ related messages for each target group to strengthen the capacity of district Forestry Offices in Central Sulawesi and other stakeholders. - Enhanced public awareness via various media, including filler/advertisement programs and live radio talkshow.¹⁸ - Established regularly updated UN-REDD Website (http://un-redd.or.id/), which also has an inbuilt simple monitoring systems to track site visits. - Enhanced knowledge of the Indonesia's Delegations from the Ministry of Forestry and also the High Level decision makers from the Ministry of Forestry for COP 17 and COP 18. Handout books about geopolitical map of REDD+ and tips for negotiators were prepared, disseminated and discussed

¹⁵ REDD+ Lessons Learned Day to conclude UN-REDD activities in Indonesia

¹⁶ Including framework for communicating UN-REDD programmes

¹⁷ In collaboration with the Centre of Forestry Education and Training, MoFor.

¹⁸ Newspapers, television channels, radio and exhibitions: (1) Articles on REDD+ and UN-REDD were issued by national and local newspapers; (2) Visual programs on REDD+ were broadcasted through a national television (TVRI) and provincial television (Palu TV); (3) Interactive dialogues on the Climate Change and gender and its link to REDD+ were broadcasted via national television channel (TVRI); (4) An “on air” radio programme material which was broadcasted by Green Radio group- KBR68H (a national- wide group of radio station that has a special program to promote good environment) and Palu RRI Radio Station on REDD+, gender and climate change issue. The programs were broadcasted by 100 radio stations around the country; (5) Involved on some exhibitions conducted by the Ministry of Forestry and DNPI (National Council on Climate Change).

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			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
	system designed 1.3.2 Baseline established 1.3.2 Impact assessed (at completion) National communication campaign and training for local REDD+ actors developed, including: 1.3.3 Social marketing campaign designed 1.3.4 REDD information, education and communication materials (IEC) developed 1.3.5 National communications campaign conducted 1.3.5 high-level Gol - UN conference or panel discussion	related to sub-national levels are limited. • E-data at MoFor, DNPI and UN is not well updated. • No strategic approach in communications and no monitoring systems for assessing impact of awareness raising.	1.3.4 REDD information, education and communication materials developed 1.3.5 National communications campaign conducted 1.3.5 One high-level Gol - UN conference or panel discussion organized	among delegation members. • Published and distributed relevant materials for public via various events (all communications products have been collated in a catalogue and is available on a CD. ¹⁹ • Film documentation of FPIC trial process. • Capacity development (knowledge enhancement) for women organizations and religion leaders in Palu. • Prepared a photo essay featuring UN-REDD In Indonesia, with a particular focus on Central Sulawesi. • Study on gender and REDD+ was completed, and its results have been used by the REDD+ Task Force to develop the gender elements of its social safeguards. • Assessment of the effectiveness of communication and awareness-raising activities was completed to guide further communications of REDD+

¹⁹ (1) Results of Cancun conference, (2) draft of National REDD+, (3) UN-REDD progress report (quarterly newsletter, brochures & leaflets), (4) “10 Fact Fast”(Fact Sheet) of REDD+, (5) Lessons-learned from the process of National REDD+ Strategy development, (6) Geopolitical map of REDD+ negotiation, (7) Tips for negotiations, (8) Integrating gender issues into REDD+ safeguards, (9) REDD+ Readiness of Central Sulawesi (lesson learned), (10) Comic books on climate change related issues, (11) Communication materials for FPIC implementation (comics, calendar, poster, animation films, brochures, flip chart presentations for communities living in remote areas (<http://un-redd.or.id/publications/materi-komunikasi-uji-coba-prinsip-free-prior-and-informed-consent>)), (12) Promotional materials (newsletters, brochures, banners, posters, calendar, documentation films/videos and notebooks), (13) Materials for FPIC at Lembah Mukti, Pakuli and Simoro villages, Central Sulawesi.

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			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
	organized. 1.3.6 Training on REDD for local level actors conducted.			
OUTCOME 2: Successful demonstration of establishing REL, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture				
Output 2.1.: Improved capacity and methodology design for forest carbon inventory within a Monitoring Assessment, Reporting and Verification Systems (MRV), including sub-national pilot implementation	2.1.1 Existing standards and methodologies in MRV reviewed 2.1.2 Measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory developed 2.1.3 Forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces implemented 2.1.4 Methods for Reporting and Verification developed 2.1.5 Reporting and Verification in pilot provinces implemented 2.1.6 Workshop on MRV Training methodology organized.	- NFI (1989-1997) is outdated and needs to be further developed. - Baseline for socio-economic data in NFI does not exist.	December 2010 2.1.1 Reviewed existing standards and methodologies in MRV published. 2.1.2 Outline for measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory prepared. 2.1.3 Terms of Reference for forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces prepared. 2.1.4 Outline for methods for Reporting and Verification prepared. 2.1.6 Workshop on MRV Training methodology organized. December 2011 2.1.2 Measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory developed. 2.1.3 Forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces implemented. 2.1.4 Methods for Reporting and Verification released. 2.1.5 Reporting and Verification in pilot provinces implemented.	- Study of land use classification based on Spot 4 image for Central Sulawesi. - Re-designed NFI's sampling method based on stakeholder consultations. - Policy Frameworks: - Recommendation on National REDD+ Information, Monitoring & MRV Action Plan prepared and submitted to the REDD+ Task Force and other government institutions. - Draft of Forestry MRV Roadmap was initiated and developed through collaborative activities with the Ministry of Forestry (since Apr 2011). - MRV principles were published and disseminated to relevant stakeholders. - Capacity development: - Enhanced capacity in basic remote sensing of 63 stakeholders in Central Sulawesi representing provincial government agencies, NGOs, CSOs, and Universities. - Enhanced capacities of Ministry of Forestry staff on options for redesigning the NFI through a NFI study trip to FAO Headquarters. - Enhanced REDD+ understanding and collaboration through a MRV workshop for universities lecturers focusing on universities located in eastern Indonesia. - Developed syllabus for basic Remote Sensing training . - Developed syllabus for field measurement inventory training. - Enhanced capacities of 39 stakeholders in Central Sulawesi on field measurement of carbon inventory. - Approved design of field sample plots to be measured at province level by experts. - Developed a specialized data management system for Indonesia's NFI data – Open Foris. - Installed Open Foris in 18 computers of MoFor. - Enhanced capacity of 4 MoFor staffs in Jakarta and 14 MoFor staffs in the provinces in the use of Open Foris. - Entered 177 out of 400 recording sheets from NFI from previous years into Open Foris data base (Jan-Jun 2012). - Enhanced knowledge of MoFor staffs in the allometric equation by participating in a training in Viet Nam and a follow-up workshop in Indonesia. - Developed protocol/guidelines for field implementation of carbon inventory. - Collected field data measurement from 35 plots in Central Sulawesi.

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				• Soil Data analysis sampled from the 35 plots based on the UNTAD Laboratory analysis. • GHG Report including the result of analysis of data collected from the 35 plots. • Report on Policy Research on Indonesia's National Forest Inventory. • Published all UN-REDD products.
Output 2.2.: Reference emission level (REL) proposed at the provincial level.	2.2.1 REL methodologies reviewed. 2.2.2 Methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale developed. 2.2.3 Data to support development of REL compiled. 2.2.4 Provisional REL in the pilot province assessed. 2.2.5 Provisional REL scientifically peer reviewed. 2.2.6 Stakeholder consultations on REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL organized. 2.2.7 REL methodological approach and provincial	• Some data analysis exist within DGPLAN but incomplete. • No Baseline for Carbon Emission at the national and sub-national level exists. • Existing NFI data not calculated for REDD. • No scenario on REL exists	December 2010 2.2.1 Review of REL methodologies published. 2.2.2 Outline for methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale prepared. 2.2.3 Data to support development of REL compiled. December 2011 2.2.2 Methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale released. 2.2.4 Provisional REL in the pilot province released. 2.2.5 Peer review of Provisional REL completed. 2.2.6 At least 4 stakeholder consultations on REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL organized. 2.2.7 Peer review of REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL completed.	• Available REL methodological options for Central Sulawesi. • Available steps to calculate REL for Central Sulawesi. • A set of data for REL calculation for Central Sulawesi Province. • Result of Provisional REL calculation for Central Sulawesi. • Available data for REL calculation. • Available syllabus/module for REL training. • Capacity development: 1. Relevant stakeholders from 33 provinces were capacitated on how to calculate REL for their province. 2. Training on the option of method to calculate REL/RL at national level was identified. • Stakeholder consultation: 1. University Forum Meeting on REL methodology at Palu (Feb 2012) and on UN-REDD Activities Lesson learned; it involved 15 professors from 13 universities at Eastern Indonesia. 2. Identified options to calculate REL for Central Sulawesi. • A training on Forestry Baseline in coordination with BAPPENAS.

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	provisional REL scientifically peer reviewed.			
Output 2.3.: Harmonized fair and equitable payment mechanism at provincial level.	2.3.1 Existing payment systems compiled. 2.3.2 Benefits and constraints of existing systems analyzed and reviewed. 2.3.3 Options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system developed. 2.3.4 Stakeholder consultations organized. 2.3.5 A REDD payment system created. 2.3.6 Local institutions trained (<i>Note: this has been changed into review on national funding mechanism</i>)	- No REDD payment distributions systems for all types of credits. - Role of district government unclear.	December 2010 2.3.1 Information about existing payment systems compiled. 2.3.2 Outline for a review on benefits and constraints of existing systems prepared. 2.3.3 Terms of Reference for developing options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system prepared. 2.3.4 One stakeholder consultations organized. December 2011 2.3.2 Analytical report on benefits and constraints of existing systems published. 2.3.3 Options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system developed. 2.3.4 Three stakeholder consultations organized. 2.3.5 A REDD payment system created 2.3.6 Reviewed National Funding mechanism.	- Initial analysis on the compiled information that shows benefits and constraints of existing PES projects and the implications of REDD+. - Compiled funding and fiscal transfer systems that currently exist in Indonesia. - Lessons learned from mapping existing funding systems, payment mechanisms and benefit distribution systems in Indonesia and internationally - Coordination meeting on potential collaboration in developing a road map of payment mechanism with UN-REDD, REDD+ Task Force, and WB/FCPF. - Submitted BDS system roadmap to REDD+ Task Force. - Capacitated relevant stakeholders on BDS options for Central Sulawesi through a workshop (Jun 2012). - Available document of BDS for national and sub-national.
Output 2.4.: Toolkit for priority setting towards maximizing	2.4.1 Agreement on agencies, data sources, GIS development and site selection	Selection process has not been undertaken at national and provincial sites.	December 2010 2.4.1 Agreement on agencies, data sources, GIS development and site selection criteria reached. 2.4.2 Outline for the Priority Setting Toolkit developed.	- Set of inputs collected by (during UN-REDD facilitated FGDs): - UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) scoping mission team and preliminary action plan agreed based on the scoping mission results. - A policy UNEP-WCMC recruited consultant on data and information on the implementation of legals and policies related to REDD+ / climate change issues.

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme results (Cumulative achievements up to closure)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
potential carbon-benefits and incorporating co-benefits, at the provincial level.	criteria reached. 2.4.2 Priority Setting Toolkit (including short manual) developed. 2.4.3 Below & above ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate mapped 2.4.4 Co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of poverty, others) mapped 2.4.4 Co-benefits maps analyzed 2.4.5 Provincial staff trained in the use of Priority Setting Tool 2.4.6 Workshop organized on co-benefits, local spatial planning, and national REDD policy.	IFCA only provides guidelines. - No DSS to make feasible investment decisions. - Draft on criteria for site selection indicated in IFCA (2007)	2.4.3 Terms of reference for mapping below- & above-ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate prepared. 2.4.4 Outline for mapping co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of poverty, others) prepared. December 2011 2.4.2 The Priority Setting Toolkit (including short manual) developed and published. 2.4.3 Below- & above-ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate mapped. 2.4.4 Co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of poverty, others) mapped. 2.4.4 Co-benefits maps analyzed and published. 2.4.5 Provincial staff trained in the use of Priority Setting Tool. 2.4.6 Workshop organized on co-benefits, local spatial planning, and national REDD policy.	- Significantly raised the awareness of multiple benefits in planning for REDD+ in Central Sulawesi and enhanced practical planning skills. - Enhanced knowledge of four Indonesian colleagues from MoFor, Regional Office of Forestry Planning (BPKH) Palu, Central Sulawesi Forest Service and Tadulako University on the purpose and practical application of a co-benefit tool kit for REDD+ planning. - Finalized the elements of the priority setting toolkit on multiple benefits, including the analysis of legal and policy frameworks relevant to land use related aspects of REDD+ implementation in Central Sulawesi. - Identified additional data needed for further analysis of REDD+ co-benefit action plan in Central Sulawesi. - Developed the following products: - a brochure intended for stakeholders at province and district level explaining the potential impacts of different kinds of REDD+ implementation actions on multiple benefits; - a compendium of maps that can be used for planning different kinds of REDD+ implementation actions in a manner that promotes multiple benefits, with an explanation on how each of the maps can be used; - a guide to existing decision-support tools that can be helpful in planning for multiple benefits from REDD+; - a cross-sectoral review of policy and legislative frameworks that are relevant to REDD+ implementation in Central Sulawesi, with specific attention to policies and legal regulations related to land use; and - syllabus for tool-kit training. - Enhanced knowledge and skill of 11 district staff on the GIS issue and its implementation for land base planning. - Enhanced knowledge and skill of 11 district government staff and 14 province government staff on the use of multiple benefit toolkit. - Enhanced knowledge of national stakeholders on the REDD+ co-benefit toolkits after the REDD+ Lesson Learned day working group discussions.
Output 3.1.: Capacity for spatial socio-economic planning incorporating	3.1.1 A comprehensive baseline dataset developed 3.1.1 Areas of REDD-eligible	- Ongoing conflicts TGHK with process RTRD. - Few district spatial plans endorsed at national level	December 2010 3.1.1 A comprehensive baseline dataset developed 3.1.1 Areas of REDD-eligible forest identified December 2011 3.1.2 Opportunity costs of alternative land uses	- Promoted understanding on the issues of climate change, REDD+, and UN-REDD for the District forestry office. - Developed criteria to assess the districts potentially for REDD+ DAs. - Comprehensive data for all districts (11 districts) have been collected and compiled. - Governor decree on 5 selected districts prioritized for REDD+ DAs. - Enhanced MoFor staff on opportunity cost analyses for REDD+ after attending a training on

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme results (Cumulative achievements up to closure)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
REDD at the district level	forest identified 3.1.2 Opportunity costs of alternative land uses analyzed 3.1.3 Potential socio-economic impacts of REDD on communities analyzed 3.1.4 REDD integrated in existing spatial planning and forest utilization planning 3.1.5 District based consensus on land and forest use allocation reached 3.1.6 The REDD mainstreamed spatial plan approved		analyzed and published 3.1.3 Potential socio-economic impacts of REDD on communities analyzed and published 3.1.4 REDD integrated in existing spatial planning and forest utilization planning. 3.1.5 District based consensus on land and forest use allocation reached. 3.1.6 The REDD mainstreamed spatial plan approved.	opportunity costs analysis in Bangkok. - Study result of Opportunity costs of major land uses in Central Sulawesi have been analyzed. - Study result of socio-economic impact of REDD+ planning in the Central Sulawesi. - Available Forest Carbon Statistic of Central Sulawesi 1990 – 2011.
Output 3.2.: Empowered local stakeholders are able to benefit from REDD.	3.2.1 Capacity needs assessment made. 3.2.2 Capacity building & training modules developed. 3.2.3 Trainers have been trained. 3.2.4 Training and other capacity	Low awareness and high level of misconception REDD at village and district level. All REDD proposals driven by foreign agencies	December 2010 3.2.1 Capacity needs assessment made. 3.2.2 Outline for capacity building & training modules prepared. December 2011 3.2.2 Capacity building & training modules developed. 3.2.3 Trainers have been trained. 3.2.4 Training and other capacity building activities have been implemented. 3.2.5 Follow-up activities required to improve and	- Established Working Groups in Central Sulawesi. - Capacity development: - Increased Working Group members' understanding on REDD+ issues. - Enhanced capacity of the members of Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Groups after participating at Training of Trainers organized by Conservation International (CI) and University of Indonesia on Climate Change and REDD+. - Supported participation of Central Sulawesi journalists in the training on the issues of climate change, REDD+ and FPIC at Jakarta. - Results of initial scoping mission for capacity need assessment for Central Sulawesi. - REDD+ Training Profile (in collaboration with <i>Pusdiklat Kehutanan-Mofor</i>). - Report on need assessment at district level workshop. - A document on assessment report and proposal for capacity building of REDD+ in central

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme results (Cumulative achievements up to closure)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
	building activities have been Implemented. 3.2.5 Follow-up activities required to improve and sustain capacity have been assessed.		sustain capacity have been assessed.	Sulawesi. 8. Enhanced some key persons at participating villages for FPIC trials on climate change, REDD+, and issues of rehabilitation projects in their area after participating in FPIC Facilitator Training. - Knowledge sharing: - Disseminated information on climate change and REDD+ issues to Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group and to district governments. - Central Sulawesi Media Gathering to promote the understanding of REDD+, climate change issues and the UN-REDD Programme. - Institutional mapping for REDD+ knowledge and learning facility report. - Networking: - Facilitated participants in the ASFN Conference on Social Forestry and community engagement in Jakarta and Bangkok. - Enhanced experience of Central Sulawesi Government officials in Durban COP 17 Side Event. - Increased role of local stakeholder at international event by participating in regional discussion on post-Cancun organized by RECOFTC and FAO in Chiang Mai (Thailand). - Report on institutional mapping on REDD+ knowledge and learning facility at Central Sulawesi (Feb 2012).
Output 3.3.: Multi-stakeholder endorsed District Plans for REDD implementation	3.3.1 5 (five) districts in which REDD is most feasible identified 3.3.2 REDD socialized (promoted) to these districts 3.3.3 Districts developed proposals to implement REDD 3.3.4 Districts show political commitment to implement REDD 3.3.5 For at least one district, agreement on an implementation	Few district spatial plans endorsed at national level	December 2010 3.3.1 5 (five) districts in which REDD is most feasible identified. December 2011 3.3.2 REDD socialized (promoted) to the 5 (five) districts 3.3.3 5 (five) districts have developed proposals to implement REDD 3.3.3 Districts show political commitment to implement REDD. 3.3.4 For at least one district, agreement on an implementation framework for REDD reached. <i>Note: due to dynamic of REDD+ development in Indonesia, the point 3.3.3 – 3.3.4 are changed into REDD+ Plan development at province level instead of at district level.</i>	- A set of criteria to select pilot districts is established. 5 (five) UN-REDD pilot districts were selected, i.e. Sigi, Donggala, Parigi Moutong, Toli-Toli, and Tojo Una-Una. - A set of guidelines on FPIC implementation was established. - Locations for FPIC Pilot activities (KPH Dampelas Tinombo and Lore Lindu National Park located in Donggala, Sigi and Parigi districts) were selected. - Agreed subject of FPIC pilot on Forest Rehabilitation. - Available materials for FPIC pilot activities in selected districts. - Involvement of stakeholders in the consultation of the establishment of the Central Sulawesi Working Group and inauguration. - Training for Trainer for FPIC facilitators to implement piloting FPIC. - Report of Piloting of the Implementation of FPIC guideline for the Dampelas Tinombo Forest Management Unit's forest rehabilitation programme in Lembah Mukti Village (Mar 2012). - FPIC verification was conducted. - Trained potential independent evaluators in the FPIC evaluation methodology). - Adopted UN-REDD products by Province Government indicated by the issuance of Governor Decrees as follow: - Selected 5 Districts as Demonstration Activities for REDD+. - REDD+ Strategy. - Provisional REL.

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall National Programme results (Cumulative achievements up to closure)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Results Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)
	framework for REDD reached <i>(Note: due to dynamic of REDD+ in Indonesia, the indicators 3.3.3.; 3.3.4.; and 3.3.5 are cancelled and are changed into developed REDD+ plan at province level).</i>			4. RAD-GRK. 5. FPIC implementation. • A document about recommendation of REDD+ Plan for Central Sulawesi.

1.3 Financial Information

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (USD)				
		Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme (A)	Cumulative Expenditures up to Programme Closure			Balance (E) A – D
			Commitments (B)	Disbursements (C)	Total Expenditures (D) B + C	
OUTCOME 1: Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national and provincial level	FAO					
	UNDP	1,580,247		1,458,164.59	1,458,164.59	122,082.41
	UNEP	700,000	193,900	493,282	687,182	12,818
Sub-total						
OUTCOME 2: Successful demonstration of establishing REL, MRV and fair Payment System based on the National REDD+ Architecture	FAO	1,498,000		1,298,440	1,298,440	199,560
	UNDP	267,180		94,964.66	94,964.66	172,215.34
	UNEP	375,000	130,000	184,953	314,953	60,047
Sub-total						
OUTCOME 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels	FAO					
	UNDP	1,148,573		1,190,858.53	1,190,858.53	(42,285.53)
	UNEP					
Sub-total						
Programme Indirect Support Costs	FAO			90,891	90,891	(90,891)
	UNDP					
	UNEP	75,250	22,673	47,476	70,149	5,101
Sub-total						
	FAO (Total):	1,498,000		1,389,331.00	1,389,331.00	108,669.00
	UNDP (Total):	2,996,000		2,743,987.78	2,743,987.78	252,012.22
	UNEP (Total):	1,150,250	346,573	725,712.00	1,072,284.00	77,965.00
	Grand TOTAL:	5,644,250	346,573	4,859,030.78	5,205,603.78	438,647.22

1.3.1 Co-financing

Sources of co-financing ²⁰	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ²¹	Amount (US\$)
Multilateral Agency	UNDP	Cash	240,000

1.3.2 Additional finance for national REDD+ efforts catalyzed by the National Programme

Name of financer	Description	Amount (US\$)

²⁰ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

²¹ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

2. National Programme Achievements and Lessons Learned

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

2.1.1 Please provide a brief overall assessment of the extent to which the National Programme has reached the expected outcomes and outputs. Please provide examples if relevant (600 words).

The UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia fulfilled its mandate as per its work plan and REDD+ national priorities achieving overall objectives. The Programme gained support from relevant government agencies, NGOs/ CSOs, academics and private sectors at both national and sub-national levels.

At national level, the UN-REDD Programme provided relevant policy frameworks and relevant government institutions took into account these frameworks. In collaboration with BAPPENAS, the programme facilitated the development of a draft of the National REDD+ Strategy. The programme also facilitated (along with REDD+ Task Force, BAPPENAS, MoFor and others) some activities for the development and establishment of several decrees at the national level, including: (a) Presidential Decrees, such as (i) the President Instruction on REDD+ Task Force (President Decree No. 19/2010 and No. 25/2011 released in May 2010 and Sep 2011), (ii) Moratorium of new license issuance for timber extraction from natural forest (President Instruction No. 10/2011, May 2011), (iii) President Decree on National Action Plan for GHG Reduction (President Decree No. 61/2011), and (iv) President Decree on GHG Inventory (President Decree No. 71/2011). (b) Ministerial Decrees: the Decree of Ministry of Finance on Regional Incentive Transfer.

At provincial level, the UN-REDD Programme supported the Governor of Central Sulawesi to issue Governor Decrees on (a) the establishment of the REDD+ Working Group, (b) the Provincial Action Plan Working Group for GHG-Action Plan, (c) the REL for Central Sulawesi Province, (d) the implementation for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), the REDD+ implementation Strategy for Central Sulawesi, and (e) prioritized five district governments for REDD+ Demonstration Activities location in Central Sulawesi.

The progress made in Central Sulawesi triggered the interest from other provinces to conduct field studies in this province. In May 2012, Central Sulawesi was selected as one of pilot provinces for the Letter of Intent Indonesia-Norway. The Central Sulawesi Governor, the Head of Forestry Office and the Head of Planning Board, participated in a side event of the COP 17 (Indonesia Pavilion) to promote Central Sulawesi readiness to the implementation of REDD+.

The Programme's multi-stakeholder consensus-based approach was well implemented and recognized by REDD+ stakeholders in Indonesia, including national and sub-national governments, CSOs, NGOs, the private sector, universities and individual experts. A report published by the Indonesia-Norway partnership (http://www.norway.or.id/PageFiles/454212/Final_Report_4_May_2011.pdf) showed an example of public recognition. Moreover, under the outcome 1, the Programme has achieved more than the expected and targeted outputs (See Output 1.1). The communication programme has finalized REDD+ Communication Strategy to promote the importance of REDD+ through various means of communication (television, radio, newspapers, etc).

Relevant stakeholders accepted several methodologies established by the programme. A methodology for Reference Emission Level (REL) was developed, discussed and tested. As requested by the Ministry of Forestry and BAPPENAS, the methodology was disseminated through trainings for relevant government staff at national level as well as in 33 provinces. A specialized National Forest Inventory (NFI) data management system (Open Foris) was developed and utilized for data entry. Provincial MoFor offices (BPKH) manifested great interest in using the software and being trained. The existing NFI was re-designed to include specific carbon related parameters and to better represent the different forest types in Indonesia. The activity took longer than anticipated due to the need for extensive consultation and difficulties in identifying appropriate modalities to finance the implementation. Eventually this was successfully implemented. Some training syllabus was endorsed and adopted by the Center for Forestry Education and Training of MoFor.

The impact of the UN-REDD Programme on the REDD+ Readiness in Indonesia was assessed by an individual

consultant and the report expressed that the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia significantly contributed to the REDD+ Readiness in Indonesia.

2.1.2 Please provide a brief overall assessment of any measures taken to ensure the sustainability of the National Programme results. Please provide examples if relevant (250 words).

The UN-REDD Programme applied these following measures: (a) Built multi-stakeholder consensus and sense of ownership through active involvement of the relevant stakeholders for related issues; (b) Intensive consultation process with other relevant initiatives (Indonesia-Norway REDD+ Partnership, FCPF, FIP); (c) The development of the National REDD+ Strategy, FPIC Policy Recommendation, National REDD+ Framework, National Forest Inventory Re-design and Forestry MRV Roadmap. A similar approach was also applied at the provincial level; (d) Integrated UN-REDD results into government programmes, such as by encouraging REDD+ Working Group of Central Sulawesi to have Governor Decrees for the WG's main results (strategy, REL, FPIC, District DAs, Central Sulawesi GHG's action plan). The issuance of Governor Decrees implicated the guarantee of Province Government to allocate budget for the following years. The UN-REDD products were integrated into broader programmes, for instance: (i) Linkage of Provincial REDD+ Strategy in line with the National REDD+ Strategy, (ii) Development of a Provincial Action Plan for Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Reduction in line with the National Action Plan on GHG reductions, (iii) Establishment of a provincial Reference Emission Level linked to the Presidential Decree on GHG Inventory No. 71/2011, (iv) The Programme also supported the adoption of the improved National Forest Inventory design by the Directorate General of Forest Planning, MoFor. The NFI database in the Ministry of Forestry was updated and the renewed NFI design was integrated in the system. This meant that the UN-REDD result for NFI would be continued by the Ministry of Forestry

2.1.3 If there have been difficulties in the implementation of the National Programme, what have been the main causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option.

- ☐ UN agency Coordination
- ☐ Coordination with Government
- ☒ Coordination within the Government
- ☐ Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)
- ☐ Management: 1. Activity and output management
- ☐ Management: 2. Governance/Decision making (Programme Management Committee/National Steering Committee)
- ☐ Accountability
- ☐ Transparency
- ☐ National Programme design
- ☐ External to the National Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest)

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any *internal* difficulties²² the National Programme faced in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

From our perspective, the cross-checked issues above were not viewed as difficulties but as challenges. The challenges are due to dynamic REDD+ negotiations at international level and debates related with REDD+ issues in Indonesia as well as the disparity of the understanding level on REDD+ issues across the ministry and other stakeholders.

Seen as an essential building block of the future of REDD+ in Indonesia, the UN-REDD Programme considered sustainability carefully. In this regard, the provincial government showed its strong commitment to make REDD+ a success in Central Sulawesi as indicated by the issuance of the Governor Decrees on the following issues: (a) the establishment of REDD+ working Groups of Central Sulawesi as the main actors for preparing REDD+ infrastructures in Central Sulawesi. Although the UN-REDD programme has finished, the Working Groups were expected to work on preparing the REDD+ infrastructures; (b) the selection of 5 districts in Central Sulawesi as potential district for REDD+ Demonstration Activities; (c) the provisional REL for Central

²² Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

Sulawesi; (d) the REDD+ Strategy for Central Sulawesi; (e) the GHG reduction action plan for Central Sulawesi, and (f) The FPIC implementation for REDD+ projects in Central Sulawesi.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any *external* difficulties²³ (not caused by the National Programme) that has delayed or impeded the quality of implementation. (200 words)

The programme identified four external difficulties. The first pertains to the continuing REDD+ negotiations at the international level and also various interpretations and varying levels of understanding on REDD+ issues by individual national stakeholders worked with.

The second related to the dynamic of REDD+ readiness programmes in Indonesia, particularly the Indonesia-Norway bilateral partnership for REDD+, followed by the establishment of the REDD+ Task Force. There was an overlap between UN-REDD objectives and the REDD+ Task Force mandate. This required a change in approach for the UN-REDD programme. Since the REDD+ Task Force experienced challenges in the issuance of national policies/ regulations, it had impact on the communication of progress and created difficulties for other bodies to align with the programme, for example, BDS, MRV, etc.

The third was the unavailability of legally-approved REDD+ umbrella law and the National REDD+ Strategy. Delayed establishment of President Decrees on GHG-National Action Plan and decree on how to do GHG inventory postponed the development of the provincial REDD+ strategy and plan.

The fourth difficulty encountered is that the mandate for REDD+ at the Ministry of Forestry spans over three departments (Center for Standardization and Climate Change (CC), Center for CC Policy, the Directorate of Forest Inventory). Despite the existence of a CC Working Group, internal coordination remained a challenge throughout the programme.

2.1.6 Please, briefly explain the actions that have been taken to eliminate or manage the difficulties (internal and external referred to in question 2.1.3 and 2.1.4) described in the previous sections. (250 words)

The UN-REDD Programme implemented actions to (a) ensure its activities and encouraged others on the involvement of various key stakeholders at national and sub-national levels in developing various policy recommendations related to REDD+ in the country; (b) implemented a process-based approach rather than target/output-based (process versus output) and share the lesson learned of the process with others to encourage others to implement a similar process; (c) collaborated with key institutions that were responsible for actions related to REDD+ implementation such as BAPPENAS, UKP4/REDD+ Task Force, DNPI, DKN, FCPF, Task Force and Climate Change working group of the Ministry of Forestry; (d) integrated the UN-REDD results into broader programmes/ frameworks acknowledged by the Government of Indonesia (UKP4/REDD+ Working Groups, adoption of the result by the government); and (e) facilitated the CC Working Group of the Ministry of Forestry to conduct some activities in order to strengthen the coordination and enrich the knowledge of Indonesia's REDD+ negotiators.

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

2.2.1 Has the National Programme been coherent with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, did the National Programme fit into the national strategies?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If not, please explain:

2.2.2 What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? Please reflect on the questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples you consider necessary:

²³ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

- Regular coordination meetings of PMU, FAO, UNDP and UNEP.
- Integrated seminars/ workshops/ meetings (inception workshop, etc) involving various stakeholders.
- The development of Quarterly Progress Report involving PMU and sent to FAO, UNDP and UNEP.
- The development of Semi-Annual/ Annual reports involving PMU, FAO, UNDP and UNEP.

2.2.3 Are the recommendations of the HACT assessment been applied in the implementation of the National Programme by the three participating UN organisation?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If not, please explain, including which recommendations from the HACT assessment have or have not been applied:

The UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia was implemented by UNDP, FAO and UNEP. UNDP and FAO apply HACT. However, the approach of these two UN Agencies was slightly different. FAO required a Letter of Understanding between the Implementing Partner and FAO for the implementation of HACT, whereas UNDP did not require this kind of agreement. UNDP acknowledged the signed project document as underlying agreement. Meanwhile, UNEP transferred funds based on a payment schedule agreed upon in a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) and quarterly financial reports.

2.3 Ownership²⁴ and Development Effectiveness

2.3.1 Did government and other national implementation partners have ownership of the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

☐ No ☐ Some ☒ Yes

Please explain:

The Implementing Partner, as well as other national partners demonstrated a strong sense of ownership. As the UN-REDD Programme applied a multi-stakeholder approach for policy-related activities at national and sub-national levels, stakeholders addressing REDD+ issues had been actively involved in the Programme from the start. Main government institutions at national and provincial levels that have formal authority to implement such policies, i.e. BAPPENAS, UKP4 (REDD+ Task Force), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Forestry, National Council on Climate Change (DNPI) and National Council on Forestry (DKN) and also Universities (Tadulako) and NGO (AMAN) showed their high commitment to support the achievement of the UN-REDD objectives and were eager to provide contributions to ensure positive outcomes. The Governor of Central Sulawesi, for instance, showed his high commitment through his letter delivered to the Head of UKP4/ REDD+ Task Force requesting the consideration of Central Sulawesi as a pilot province under the Indonesia – Norway REDD+ Partnership. Subsequently, the Head of UKP4/ REDD+ Task Force gave a positive response. The REDD+ Task Force considered Central Sulawesi as one of their pilot provinces. The Governor also issued a number of Decrees related to REDD+ issues. This means that the Governor will make available some budget to make the issue work in Central Sulawesi²⁵.

Other relevant stakeholders, such as DKN, DNPI, Climate Change Task Force of the MoFor, and Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Groups also showed their sense of ownership.

2.3.2 Have the UN-REDD Programme's Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement and Operational Guidance Engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities been applied in the National Programme process?

☐ No ☐ Partially ☒ Fully

Please explain, including if level of consultation has varied between non-government stakeholders:

²⁴ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

²⁵ Understanding the limited budget of the UN-REDD programme, the Provincial Office of Forestry (*Dinas Kehutanan*), for instance, confirmed its budget allocation to strengthen the efforts of the Governor in ensuring REDD+ readiness of the province. It is in line with the commitment of the province on "with or without international funding support, Central Sulawesi should be ready for REDD+."

The UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia established consultation processes that involved all kinds of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities and considered gender-balanced and religious values. The Programme worked at national, province, district, and community levels. It developed these following consultation frameworks:

- (a) Multi-stakeholder (public) consultations were conducted at national, province, and district levels. Consensus by all stakeholders (government, NGOs, CSOs/local communities, Indigenous Peoples' representatives, private sector, universities, and experts) was an approach for producing outputs related to public policies.
- (b) A consultation process with the community based in selected districts through the implementation of FPIC.

Both consultation concepts were disseminated to all stakeholders at various UN-REDD events to let the public fully understand how the UN-REDD Indonesia Programme operated.

2.3.3 What kind of decisions and activities have non-government stakeholders been involved in?

- ☒ Policy/decision making
☐ Management: ☐ Budget ☐ Procurement ☐ Service provision
☐ Other, please specify

Please explain, including if level of involvement has varied between non-government stakeholders:

As early as the UN-REDD Programme Document development, non-government stakeholders were invited to participate in the process and service provision. Below is the list of the involvement of the non-government stakeholders:

- At the early stage in developing the UN-REDD Programme, several well-known national NGOs were involved in identifying Outcomes, Outputs and Activities required for REDD+ Readiness in Indonesia. The meeting was conducted during the UN-REDD scoping mission (FAO-HQ, UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre & HQ, and UNEP-Bangkok) [Feb 2009 in UNDP-Jakarta office].
- To consider the recommendation of UN-REDD Policy Board, 16 well-known national NGOs and CSOs were invited in a consultation workshop for UN-REDD Indonesia National Programme Document [May 2009].
- In a meeting to develop the First Annual Work Plan [Mar 2009], all non-government stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, private sector, universities and individual experts) were invited to identify detailed activities for the UN-REDD Programme.
- The UN-REDD Programme undertook consultation workshops at national and sub-national levels involving all relevant non-government stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, private sector, universities and individual experts):
 - (1) Consultation process to discuss the National REDD+ Strategy,
 - (2) Consultation process to gather inputs for the preparation of REDD+ Agency establishment (in coordination with UKP4/ REDD+ Task Force),
 - (3) Consultation process in developing National FPIC Policy Recommendations,
 - (4) Consultation process in developing Roadmap of Forestry Development,
 - (5) Consultation process in developing Criteria to select pilot province and districts,
 - (6) Consultation process in developing FPIC Guideline at provincial level,
 - (7) Consultation process in establishing REDD+ Working Group at sub-national level.
 - (8) Consultation process in developing Central Sulawesi REDD+ strategy.
 - (9) Consultation process in calculating REL and legal process of REL for Central Sulawesi.
 - (10) Consultation process in developing GHG emission reduction action plan for Central Sulawesi.
- Other relevant workshops/seminars:
 - (1) National FPIC workshop (Feb 2010),
 - (2) Workshop on capacity building on REDD+ issue for journalists (Apr 2010),
 - (3) Conference on climate change justice (Jun 2011),
 - (4) *Adat* or Indigenous Peoples community consolidation in Central Sulawesi (Jan – Feb 2011),
 - (5) NGOs coordination for selecting representatives in the REDD+ Working Group (Jan – Feb 2011),
 - (6) Workshop on gender issue in REDD+ (Jun 2012),
 - (7) Religion roles in REDD+ and climate change (Jun 2012).

- Involvement of IP representative (AMAN) in the UN-REDD Programme Executive Board Meetings
- UN-REDD facilitated a University fora on MRV, REL and GHG Inventories, specifically for universities from Eastern Indonesia, in order to establish a common understanding, sharing and collaboration between universities (hosted by University of Tadulako).

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability²⁶ of the National Programme at the time of Programme closure. Please provide some examples.

The UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia is fully aware of the criticism and skepticism coming from government and non-government stakeholders. Some criticism, partly based on inaccurate information, was raised by (i) a national NGO, namely HUMA, (ii) an alliance of NGOs in Central Sulawesi on UN-REDD FPIC activities conducted in Central Sulawesi, and (iii) an online publication made by the Forest and People Programme.

Considering this situation, the UN-REDD Programme reached out the NGO communities and explained UN-REDD's FPIC approach. As a result, the NGOs then had better understanding on the approach of the Programme at sub-national level activities that respected the presence of local (indigenous) communities. Various government agencies and non-government stakeholders that heard the progress of the situation invited the UN-REDD Programme to their workshops, seminars and meetings. They asked the Programme to share the achievements and lessons-learned of the UN-REDD Programme.

Communications among governments and NGOs, CSOs, and the private sector in relation to the UN-REDD Programme have been established since the early stage of the Programme:

- (1) Government and NGOs were actively involved in reviewing the planned activities of UN-REDD and gave positive inputs for revision of the National Programme Document.
- (2) Public consultations of REDD+ National Strategy had brought the government and NGOs, CSOs, the private sector, universities, and individual experts to come together to identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the country. The finding of these public consultations (formatted as a fish bone diagram) was often referred to by the government as well as NGOs and CSOs in presentations related to deforestation and forest degradation issues.
- (3) The establishment of the REDD+ Working Group of Central Sulawesi has brought the various entities together, including the government, NGOs, CSOs, the private sector, and universities. There are four sub-working groups focused on (i) policy, (ii) methodology, (iii) pilot sites and community empowerment, and (iv) FPIC. Members of each sub-working group also represented different organizations (government, NGOs, CSOs, and university as well as the private sector).

Comments and responses from the public on the UN-REDD programme were collected by the PMU as part of accountability and disseminated through the UN-REDD Indonesia's Newsletters. These showed that the UN-REDD Programme contributed to build a better relationship between the government and non-government actors at national and sub-national levels.

In conclusion, the government and the non-government institutions supported each other to ensure the achievements of REDD+ programme in Indonesia.

²⁶ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

3. General Programme Indicators

3.3.1 Number of MRV and monitoring related focal personnel with increased capacities:

☒ Women Total No 36
☒ Men Total No 80

Comments:

3.3.2 Does the country have a functional MRV and monitoring system in place?

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The Ministry of Forestry already had an existing National Forest inventory consisting of field sample plots and remote sensing approaches. The UN-REDD Programme supported the improvement of this system with particular reference to data analysis capacity and for the inclusion of carbon specific parameters. The Ministry officially launched the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) on 29 October 2012 in the event of the REDD+ Lesson Learned Day facilitated by the UN-REDD Programme. Additionally, the REDD+ Task Force has drafted a National MRV Strategy, which aims at further developing MRV activities and capacities on the ground with a specific focus on project based MRV at Tier 3 reporting. The existing system is capable of reporting at the lower tiers. However, due to the aim for tier 3 reporting by Indonesia, improvements are still needed on its national GHGs inventory and its national system (institutional arrangements) before it could have a full functional MRV and monitoring system. At the decentralized level capacities still need to be improved and at national level improvements are on-going in data accuracy and presentation. An independent assessment has been requested to assess the current status formally.

3.3.3 Does the country have nationally owned governance indicators, developed through a participatory governance assessment?

☒ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The governance indicators were developed through interviews and Focus Group Discussions in thirty provinces and one national workshop. Based on the discussions, the governance indicators are now being finalized under the umbrella of the Participatory Governance Assessment, UNDP Democratic Governance Unit.

3.3.4 Was a participatory governance assessment supported by the UN-REDD Programme and incorporated into the National REDD+ Strategy?

☒ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments, including if the assessment was supported by another initiative:

- Law No. 14/2008 on Public Information Transparency is in place.
- The UN-REDD Programme supported the preparation and implementation of participatory governance assessment through its facilitation at the first place before it was transferred to an individual separated project. Later on, the activity was transferred to the Democratic Governance Unit of UNDP Indonesia.
- The document of the National REDD+ Strategy says several statements related to the importance of governance:
 - (i) The REDD+ National Strategy has been formulated with the following intent: ... 2. To provide a basis and direction for integrated governance and regulatory systems to ensure the implementation of the REDD+ scheme...²⁷;
 - (ii) Chapter 4 emphasizes the need for a stage-by-stage approach to the implementation of REDD+, with REDD+ not only being applied for the purpose of mitigating climate change while benefiting from the reduction of carbon emissions, but also improving the overall governance of forests in order to sustain

²⁷ The National REDD+ Strategy, Indonesian REDD+ Task Force, June 2012, p.2.

ecosystem services including biodiversity and hydrological systems.²⁸

(iii) To implement REDD+ effectively, it is necessary to create conditions conducive to reforming governance and management systems in all land-based sectors.²⁹

3.3.5 Does the National REDD+ Strategy include anti-corruption measures, such as a code of conduct, conflict of interest prohibitions, links to existing anti-corruption frameworks, protection for whistleblowers or application of social standards?

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The National REDD+ Strategy incorporated Law No.1/1999 concerning Corruption. Under the legal and regulatory frameworks, it is addressing the need to improve law enforcement and prevent corruption.

3.3.6 Number of Indigenous Peoples/civil society stakeholders represented in REDD+ decision making, strategy development and implementation of REDD+ at the national level:

☒ Women Total No. 31

☒ Men Total No. 18

Comments:

Since activities involving Indigenous Peoples (IP) pertained to developing policy recommendation on gender issue as safeguard for benefit distribution system, most of the IPs involved at national level came from women organizations.

3.3.7 Number of consultation processes (Meetings, workshops etc.) underway for national readiness and REDD+ activities:

Total No. 258

Comments:

The events were conducted at national and sub-national levels with more than 7,000 people participating. More than 490 institutions/organizations were represented covering central government (line ministries), sub-national government, International NGOs, donor agencies, national and local NGOs, universities, private sector, women organizations, indigenous peoples organizations, and individual experts.

3.3.8 Grievance mechanism established in order to address grievances of people alleging an adverse effect related to the implementation of the UN-REDD national programme:

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

A grievance mechanism for Central Sulawesi is available. It was developed by the REDD+ Central Sulawesi Working Group during piloting FPIC activities. A national version of this pilot grievance mechanism still needs to be developed.

3.3.9 Country has undertaken to operationalize Free Prior and Informed Consent for the implementation of readiness or REDD+ activities that impact Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories, resources, livelihoods and cultural identity:

☒ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

FPIC has been included in the REDD+ National Strategy. Central Sulawesi has issued a Governor Decree on the implementation of FPIC for land-based project.

3.3.10 Country applying safeguards for ecosystem services and livelihood risks and benefits:

²⁸ The National RED+ Strategy, Indonesian REDD+ Task Force, June 2012, p.3.

²⁹ The National REDD+ Strategy, Indonesian REDD+ Task Force, June 2012, p. 6.

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The country is still in the process of developing the safeguards. The UN-REDD Programme provided necessary inputs to the REDD+ Task Force for finalizing the safeguards.

3.3.11 Application of the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria:

☒ Yes ☐ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

The developed FPIC guidelines used the UN-REDD Programme social principles and criteria as one of reference.

3.3.12 REDD+ benefit distribution system contributes to inclusive development³⁰, with specific reference to pro-poor³¹ policies and gender mainstreaming³²:

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

Several options for the implementation of BDS have been made to the government and all of them contribute to inclusive development. Gender has also been recommended to be included as safeguard in the BDS.

3.3.13 Country adopting multiple benefit decision tool kit:

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

Central Sulawesi civil servants were trained for the implementation of the multiple benefit decision tool kit, applied for the first time to develop the draft of REDD+ Provincial Action Plan. The tool kit has been pilot tested but it has not been adopted, yet.

3.3.14 National or sub-national development strategies incorporate REDD+ based investments as means of transformation of relevant sectors³³:

☐ Yes ☒ Partially ☐ No ☐ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

Funding mechanisms are part of the national REDD+ strategy and also Central Sulawesi REDD+ strategy. Investment has been one of fund source.

3.3.15 Investment agreements supported or influenced so that they take advantage of the REDD+ as a

³⁰ Inclusive development is development that marginalized groups take part in and benefit from, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty. Inclusive growth implies **participation** and **benefit-sharing**. On the one hand, it ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making for organizing the growth progression as well as in participating in the growth itself. On the other hand, it makes sure that everyone shares equitably the benefits of growth.

³¹ Pro-poor policies are those that directly target poor people (i.e. benefit the poor more than the non-poor), or that are more generally aimed at reducing poverty. There is also a general consensus that pro-poor policy processes are those that allow poor people to be directly involved in the policy process, or that by their nature and structure lead to pro-poor outcomes. For some, the aim of pro-poor policies is to improve the assets and capabilities of the poor.

³² The overall intention of gender mainstreaming with regard to environment and energy is to ensure the inclusion of gender equality considerations in planning systems at all levels, and to expand both the access of women to finance mechanisms and the direction of that finance to areas that will benefit women. Gender mainstreaming tools include gender analysis, sex-disaggregated data and participatory approaches that explicitly consider women.

³³ Relevant sectors denote those that are related to forests and land use, e.g. including energy, agriculture, mining, transport and land use planning.

catalyst to a green economy:

☐ Yes

☐ Partially

☐ No

☒ Not applicable at this stage

Comments:

4. Government Counterpart Information

Comments by the Government Counterpart:

One special thing in UN-REDD was to carry on the situation for initiating any steps in REDD+ Development in Indonesia, for example REDD+ Strategy, REDD+ Institution, Reference Emission Level (REL), Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), National Forest Inventory (NFI), including Carbon measurement and advance on Strategy Communication, etc. These should be reflected at national and sub-national level.

With the dynamic of REDD+ Readiness development in Indonesia, UN-REDD had been flexible enough to support the Government of Indonesia's need for REDD+ Development in Indonesia and to work with many related-stakeholders without sacrificing its outcome and outputs.

The UN-REDD Programme Indonesia had strategy *(i) encouraging, (ii) initiating, (iii) facilitating, (iv) assisting, (v) shared learning and (vi) awareness raising.*

- i. Encouraging was conducted in order to strengthen the role of institution and other stakeholders on implementing their function.
- ii. Initiating was conducted by triggering the stakeholder to be active on implementing the activities
- iii. Facilitating was conducted by helping the stakeholder to run their activities smoothly
- iv. Assisting was conducted by improving capacity of relevant stakeholders via training, seminar, piloting, etc.
- v. Shared Learning was conducted by focus group discussion, workshop, lesson learned day, etc.
- vi. Awareness raising was conducted by removing barriers and improving communication access, publication, exhibition, web, etc.

The other important aspect was the ability of the three UN agencies to synergize their activities although each of them had different expertise, experience and work culture by commitment to support the Government of Indonesia.

In addition to my comments, please let me share also what others said about UN-REDD in Indonesia.

Thank you

<Yuyu Rahayu (Mr.), Director of Inventory and Monitoring of Forest Resources, Ministry of Forestry>

5. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

Comments by other stakeholders (non-government):

5.1. Rukmini (OPANT- Women IP non-government organization from Ngata Toro, Central Sulawesi):

With a pleasure, I am sending my comments as follows:

The UN-REDD had made its contribution in preparing REDD+ Scheme in Central Sulawesi, especially in developing the communication of stakeholders in Central Sulawesi. It built basic knowledge of FPIC that had been legally accepted by the Governor of Central Sulawesi. The UN-REDD also provided space for women to develop a Gender-based safeguard recommendation.

(Dengan senang hati saya sampaikan komentar sebagai berikut:

UN-REDD sudah berkontribusi dalam mempersiapkan Skema REDD+ di Sulteng khususnya dalam membangun komunikasi para pihak yang ada Sulawesi Tengah, sudah membangun pemahaman dasar tentang FPIC dan sudah di Legalkan oleh Gubernur Sulteng. UN-REDD juga sudah memberikan ruang untuk khusus perempuan untuk membuat rekomendasi kerangka pengaman gender).

5.2. Rizal (AMAN Central Sulawesi):

Good news from AMAN.

To represent AMAN in Central Sulawesi, please let me share my opinion regarding UN-REDD Programme in Central Sulawesi:

- a. We had been supported by the dissemination of REDD+ framework funded by the UN-REDD Programme.
- b. The FPIC guidelines (in the framework of Central Sulawesi REDD+) accommodated the rights of IPs because we were involved in the process of developing the guidelines.
- c. The position of IPs (in this case is AMAN in Central Sulawesi) in sustainable management of forest using local wisdom was clearer because we had been invited to participate in many forums supported by UN-REDD to share about local wisdoms and REDD+.
- d. Harmonized communication with all stakeholders in Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group had been established. The IPs' presence and aspirations in the REDD+ forums had been highly respected.
- e. Activities required by IPs (in accordance with the road map AMAN in Central Sulawesi) had been facilitated to establish rights and sovereignty in their own area.
- f. The IPs had been considered as the designer and implementer of the activities implemented by UN-REDD.
- g. The IPs in district, sub-district and village had been involved in the forums to discuss REDD+ framework and FPIC.

Greetings,

<Rizal (Mr.), AMAN in Central Sulawesi>

5.3. Amran Tambaru (Yayasan Merah Putih, Palu, Central Sulawesi)

The process of facilitation opened a space of interaction and increased a trust among stakeholders. Gaps on knowledge about climate change and REDD among stakeholder were decreased.

(Proses fasilitasi selama ini telah buka ruang interaksi dan menumbuhkan kepercayaan antar pihak. Kesenjangan pengetahuan ttg isu perubahan iklim & REDD antara parapihak mulai berkurang)

5.4. Dody Sukadri (DNPI- National Climate Change Council)

UN-REDD Indonesia supported DNPI's mandate a lot in bridging DNPI business with the Ministry of Forestry. Pilot province of REDD+ in Central Sulawesi was very positive and successfully to increase awareness of stakeholders, including decision makers, academicians, community leaders, until site level. According to the DNPI's perspective, the success of Central Sulawesi could be considered more/ far advance compared to other provinces that had been appointed by the central government, particularly Central Kalimantan.

UN-REDD supported DNPI also in sending some of DNPI staff to conduct comparative study in Brazil, attending some negotiation forums in Bonn, Cancun, and Bangkok. In increasing the capacity of human resources, UN-REDD had been working together with the Ministry of Forestry, and (with the support of UN-REDD) DNPI had been able to develop a book entitled "Guideline to REDD+ Negotiator and LULUCF" (*in Indonesian language*). This guideline was an important hand out for decision makers, and negotiator candidates. Even it could be used as a reference for lecturers in the Training Center of Forestry, and other forestry schools/universities.

5.5. Emil Kleden (Forest Peoples Programme)

Thank you very much. It is an honor for me. The following are my notes. Hope it will be useful.

From my point of view, UN-REDD has some positive aspects beside some critics that have to be submitted to UN-REDD.

The first is about the positive aspects:

- a. UN-REDD has successfully coordinated stakeholders in Central Sulawesi for mainstreaming issue of climate change and REDD+. Even stakeholders who have different paradigm could sit together in one Working Group (WG). This is a success that has to be appreciated.
- b. Up to certain point, some villagers where UN-REDD work have understanding on the urgency of politic and environment of this issue, particularly for the head of the village and other village staff.
- c. The existence of UN-REDD in Central Sulawesi, although it is not intended by the UN-REDD, has triggered a consolidated hard groups, particularly from NGOs. The existence of UN-REDD has caused the establishment of a Monitoring Working Group (*Pokja Pantau*). This is a good precedence as part of the importance of control mechanism grew freely from the community.
- d. UN-REDD has initiated to promote social safeguards and – without looking at its implementation- this is a positive initiative and a success to encourage establishment of FPIC policy (Perda or Pergub).

The second is about the critics:

- a. As a facilitator, UN-REDD failed to promote marginal community right in front of country right concept. And this is not to contribute to the promotion of adat community right and local community right as thought in the social safeguards. It is clear that aspiration or spirit in the Central Sulawesi Forestry Office authority to appreciate the community right (i.e. interview with Mr. Nahardi, the Head of the Central Sulawesi Forestry Office).
- b. UN-REDD is still under procedural level in facilitating activities on REDD, particularly FPIC. FPIC is still put as a mechanistic procedure rather than as a clear statement on community right to be able to do rational options on a development project. This is proven from the two trials where substantially showed more reverse process: community who needs a consent from forestry authority.
- c. UN-REDD has not serious enough – due to cost and time – to map concepts of right at adat and local communities.

Regards

Emil Kleden

5.6. Bernadinus Steni (Perkumpulan HuMa)

UN-REDD is quite success to encourage the distribution of information on REDD+ through publications distributed to others. REDD+ has been understood differently. Even it has been perceived in a wrong meaning. It is looked only at its “fund/money”. For this reason, information on REDD+ is extremely needed to let all stakeholder understand about REDD+ truly and substantially deep.

Besides UN-REDD has promoted Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to become an issue until Province level. Although there are some weaknesses in planning its trials, promotion of the issue is very positive. This should not stop at project level only but it should be reflected at the forestry policy and furthermore in the government attitude and actors of development when REDD+ is implemented later.

Bernadinus Steni, Perkumpulan HuMa.