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Indonesia REDD+ Task Force
and
United Nations Development Programme

Support to the Establishment of Indonesia
REDD+ Infrastructure and Capacity

Annual Report
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Contents

Executive Summary	1
Situational Background	1
1. Results and Achievements 2012	2
1.1 National REDD+ Agency	2
1.2 National REDD+ Strategy	3
1.3 Communications and Awareness Raising	4
1.4 Funding Instrument and Safeguard Mechanism	6
1.5 MRV Framework.....	8
1.6 Pilot Province	9
1.7 Moratorium.....	15
1.8 Mainstreaming REDD+ into National/Subnational Policy	17
1.9 Legal Strengthening and Support	18
1.10 Knowledge Management and Project Operation Support	20
Highlights from the field.....	22
2. Cross-Cutting Issues.....	25
2.1 Gender Mainstreaming, and social inclusion	25
2.2 Partnerships.....	25
3. Risk Management	26
4. Challenges, Responses and Lessons Learned	27
4.1 General	27
4.2 Issuance of Presidential Decree for REDD+ Agency	27
4.3 Pilot provinces and activities	28
4.4 Building Partnership and common understanding	28
5. Lessons Learned.....	29
Conclusions and Ways Forward	29
Annex A: Project expenditures (As of 31 December 2012)	31
Annex B: List of Green Schools in Central Kalimantan	32
Annex C: REDD+ projects in Central Kalimantan (Status as of 13/01/2013).....	33

Acronyms

ALLREDDI	Accountability and Local Level Initiatives to Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Degradation in Indonesia
AMAN	<i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara</i> (Indonesia Alliance of Indigenous People)
BAKOSURTANAL	<i>Badan Koordinasi Survei dan Pemetaan Nasional</i> (National Coordinating Agency for Surveying and Mapping)
BAPPENAS	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Development Planning Agency)
BIG	<i>Badan Informasi Geospasial</i> (National Geospatial Agency)
BKAD	<i>Badan Kerjasama Antar Desa</i> (Inter-Village Cooperation Organization)
BLH	<i>Badan Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Subnational Environment Agency)
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
COP	Conference Of Parties
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
DKN	<i>Dewan Kehutanan Nasional</i> (National Council on Forestry)
DNPI	<i>Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim</i> (National Council on Climate Change)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIP	Forest Investment Programme
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnerships Facility
FPIC	Free and Prior Informed Consent
FREDDI	Fund for REDD+ in Indonesia
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
Gol	Government of Indonesia
GoN	Government of Norway
ICEL	Indonesian Centre for Environmental Law
ILO	International Labour Organization
INPRES	<i>Instruksi Presiden</i> (Presidential Instruction)
KADIN	Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KPK	<i>Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi</i> (Corruption Eradication Commission)
LAPAN	National Institute of Aeronautics and Space
LDP	<i>Lembaga Dayak Panarung</i> (Dayak Panarung Institute)
LoI	Letter of Intent
MDBs	Multilateral Development Banks
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MP3EI	<i>Masterplan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia</i> (Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economy)
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NALAM	National Land based Emission Monitoring
NAPEM	National Peat based Emission Monitoring
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPD	National Project Director
NPM	National Project Manager
PMIG	Project Management Implementation Guide
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPTAK	Financial Transaction Analysis and Reporting
PRISAI	<i>Prinsip, Kriteria, Indikator</i> (Principles, Criteria, Indicator) Safeguards Indonesia
ProDoc	Project Document
PSAP	Provincial Strategic Action plan
RAD-GRK	Regional Action Plan to Reduce GHG Emissions
RAN-GRK	National Action Plan to Reduce GHG Emissions
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RKP	<i>Rencana Kerja Pemerintah</i> (Government Annual Workplan)
RPJMN	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional</i> (National Medium Term Development Plan)
RL/REL	Reference Level / Reference Emission Level
STRADA	Regional REDD+ Strategy
STRANAS	<i>Strategi Nasional</i> (National Strategy)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	Terms of Reference
UKP4	The President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistant Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
WALHI	<i>Wahan Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia</i> (Friends of the Earth Indonesia)
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Executive Summary

The overall aim of the “Support to the Establishment of Indonesia REDD+ Infrastructure and Capacity” project is to support the Government of Indonesia (GoI), its agencies, and other key stakeholders to effectively and coherently address climate change and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 26 percent, and up to 41 percent if financial support from other countries is available, by 2020.

a. Draft Presidential Decree on the Establishment of an independent REDD+ Agency, REDD+ Financial Instrument and REDD+ MRV Framework

During 2012, the project focused on establishing key REDD+ institutions and strengthening government capacity, both national and local, to support and expedite REDD+ implementation in Indonesia. During the year, the REDD+ Task Force successfully brokered and coordinated the wide-ranging strategic interests of key stakeholders on the scope and mandate of the REDD+ Agency. The REDD+ Task Force consolidated advice and inputs received from line ministries and key stakeholders into the final draft Presidential Decree for the REDD+ Agency. The draft decree was submitted to the President and, in a process similar to law-making, was subsequently sent for review by a committee of high ranking government officials. This process will assess harmonization and consistency with other laws and decrees as well as the institutional mandates and arrangements of the Agency vis-à-vis existing institutions and Ministries. A final report will be sent to the President on completion of this process, expected to be concluded in early 2013.

The development of the Agency, Financing, and MRV systems involved testing safeguard mechanisms (called ‘PRISAI’) in several pilot projects in Kalimantan and Jambi. The structure and institutional arrangements for the Financing Mechanism and MRV entity were outlined in the draft Presidential Decree on the REDD+ Agency.

The MRV system is being developed in phases, with locally specific MRV methodologies being established and tested at project sites before being rolled out to the national level.

b. Equipment Upgrade and Data Processing System for LAPAN.

The project strengthened the technical capacity of the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) by procuring an Open Access License giving direct access to high-resolution satellite imagery. As a result, LAPAN will soon be ready to serve as the central government institution to provide high-resolution maps and acquire satellite data for all REDD+ related uses. The National Geospatial Agency (BIG) will support LAPAN to prepare sector-based maps and distribute satellite data to government ministries/institutions.

c. Establishment of the One Integrated Map (One Map).

The Presidential Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4) and the REDD+ Task Force launched the One Map initiative which aims to establish an integrated map repository, as the single reference to be used by all ministries and provinces. In the REDD+ context, relevant line ministries collaboratively produced the Moratorium map which has been updated every six months based on consensus and information provided by stakeholders. This initiative will improve the government’s capacity to adequately and transparently monitor the effectiveness of the moratorium and deter deforestation across the country.

d. Development of Guideline on Multi-Door Approach and Regulatory Framework on One Door Integrated Licenses

In light of continued allegations of illegal logging and land conversion across the country, the project developed guidelines for a legal ‘Multi-Door Approach’ as well as a ‘One-Door Integrated Licenses of Forest and Peat Land Areas’ to better enforce the law and effectively manage the licensing process. The Multi-Door Approach utilizes multiple legal instruments to tackle forest regulation infringement, and provides that law enforcement not only involves the National Police, Attorney General, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Forestry, but also the Directorate General of Tax, Financial Transaction Analysis and Reporting (PPTAK)

and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). One-Door Integrated Licenses on Forest and Peat Land Areas allows license distribution by a single institution. The guidelines will constitute a basic reference document for legal authorities (police, attorney general and judges) when conducting investigations as well as the prosecution of any legal violation related to environmental issues. Furthermore, revising national and subnational regulations to make one institution responsible for coordinating and licensing forest and peat land areas will greatly reduce complexity and strengthen institutional capacity at national and subnational levels. The Multi-Door approach and One Door Integrated Licenses are part of the governance reforms made possible by the Moratorium, which provides political 'breathing space' for the Government to undertake such reforms.

e. Mainstreaming the REDD+ Strategy into national and subnational planning

UKP4 passed a decree in 2012 to formalize the National REDD+ Strategy. The strategy is considered a key tool to help Indonesia substantially reduce domestic GHG emissions by 2020. The REDD+ Task Force and BAPPENAS have developed instruments to assist line ministries and provincial governments to mainstream the REDD+ National Strategy into national and subnational planning documents, and to ensure that line ministries and provincial governments fully understand how to integrate REDD+ as part of sustainable development programmes.

f. Development of REDD+ Provincial Strategy and Action Plan and Establishment of Provincial REDD+ Committee

With the National REDD+ Strategy issued as a ministerial level decree, the REDD+ Task Force worked closely with the eleven partner provinces to design Provincial Strategic Action Plans (PSAPs) which will guide the provinces to design and implement REDD+ initiatives. In 2012, four PSAPs were prepared. Provincial Government ownership of REDD+ is crucial for the meaningful development of Provincial REDD+ strategies. Furthermore, the REDD+ Task Force supported the establishment of Provincial REDD+ Committees to help institutionalize the implementation of the PSAPs.

g. Communications and outreach

In 2012 the project carried out various communication outreach activities, including awareness raising and stakeholder engagement initiatives in Central Kalimantan. These activities produced positive results. For example, partnership agreements between the Provincial Education Agency and the Environment Agency resulted in the establishment of eleven green pilot schools. It also helped Central Kalimantan to develop a green curriculum, which will improve climate change education, and expected to inspire other provinces in Indonesia to adopt similar green curriculums.

h. Pilot activities

The provincial government of Central Kalimantan, with the support of the project has partnered with several local NGOs and UN Agencies to implement 'quick win' projects which will generate valuable lessons for the REDD+ programme. Twelve pilot projects aiming to reduce deforestation and forest degradation are currently being implemented. Through this partnership, villagers in Central Kalimantan have already begun to receive training and small grants, designed to shift away from practices that threaten and destroy forests towards sustainable livelihood practices.

i. Moratorium

The two-year Moratorium on the issuance of licenses on the use of primary forests and peat lands signed by the President in May 2011 was effectively implemented in 2012. Regulatory frameworks and measures required to enforce the Moratorium are in place and applied. On the ground, violations are being reported and several prioritized cases are being examined for possible prosecution. The moratorium is also providing the opportunity to push through related governance reforms (see d. above).

j. Knowledge management

Finally, work advanced on developing an open knowledge management platform to provide the government and the general public with a centralized source of REDD+ information in Indonesia.

The following table provides an overview of the completion of 2012 annual targets for all ten REDD+ Working Groups:

Output	Progress Indicator	Annual Target 2012	Progress	Status
1. REDD+ Agency	Legal draft for the Presidential decree for REDD+ Agency	Presidential Decree on REDD+ Agency (incl. funding mechanism and MRV system) signed and issued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Presidential Decree finalized and submitted to the President of the Republic of Indonesia The Coordinating Ministry of Legal Political and Security Affairs is holding inter-ministry coordination meetings on the draft Decree A final report from the inter-ministry review process is expected in early 2013. 	On track
	Level of progress made in establishing a functional REDD+ Agency	Operation of REDD+ Agency, including staffing by Q4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In anticipation of the issuance of the Decree, preparations are being made for the operation of the REDD+ Agency including identifying office space and developing human resources strategy/staffing profile. These plans will be triggered by the adoption of the REDD+ Agency Presidential Decree. 	On going
2. REDD+ Strategy	Level of progress made in finalizing and approving the National REDD+ Strategy	Presidential Decree for National REDD+ Strategy signed and issued (Q2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Decree was signed by the Head of the REDD+ Task Force to officialise the National Strategy REDD+/UKP4 No. 02/SATGAS REDD PLUS/09/2012 until the REDD+ Agency Presidential Decree is passed 	On track
	Level of progress made in developing subnational action plans	Sub national (Provincial) Strategy and Action Plans developed in 9 partner provinces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four Provincial Strategic Action Plans (PSAPs) for Riau, Jambi, West Papua and East Kalimantan were developed The remaining PSAPs are expected to be finalized by early 2013. 	On track
3. Communication and awareness raising	Ease of access by the public to essential REDD+ documents and information	All major REDD+ documents available on REDD+ project website (or UNDP website) for public access by Q2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The REDD+ Task Force (Satgas) website is online at http://www.satgasreddplus.org and available in English and Indonesian Major REDD+ publications from all Working Groups have been uploaded to the website since Q2 2012. 	Fully achieved
	The extent to which the national communication strategy includes specific measures to address women and Indigenous People	Communications budget/activities specifically target women and/or Indigenous Peoples and organizations working with women or Indigenous Peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial public awareness and education campaign was delivered. A school engagement programme on Education for Sustainable Development is being carried out Citizen Journalism for REDD+ monitoring programme to members of Indonesia's Indigenous People's Alliance (AMAN) delivered 	On track
4. Funding Mechanism	Establishment of a trust fund mechanism following PerPres 80/2011	Establishment of REDD+ Partnership Fund in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 80/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund for REDD+ in Indonesia (FREDDI, formerly referred to as the Partnership Fund) concept note developed and incorporated into the draft REDD+ Agency Presidential Decree. Legal documents required to establish FREDDI being finalized in partnership with the World Bank and Norwegian Government 	On track
	Level of progress on institutional clarity on funding and safeguards mechanism	Design of funding instruments with appropriate safeguards approved by REDD+ Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDD+ safeguards (Prinsip, Kriteria, Indikator Safeguards Indonesia – PRISAI) being refined based on comments and consultations. PRISAI on-site pilot implementation in Kalimantan and Jambi concluded in December 2012. Lessons learned will be incorporated into the PRISAI guidelines in Q1 2013. 	On track
5. MRV Framework	Degree of endorsement of MRV design by key stakeholders	Conceptual design of MRV endorsed by related line Ministries (Ministry of Forestry, Bakosurtanal, Ministry of Agriculture and LAPAN) in a joint MOU by May 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final draft of conceptual design of MRV at national level developed by line ministries without requiring a joint MOU as initially planned. MRV design incorporated into draft REDD+ Agency Presidential Decree submitted to the President 	On track
	Existence of pilot MRV activities feeding into MRV design and technical guidelines	Pilot MRV activities (June-November 2012) producing lessons learned and feeding into the MRV design and technical guidelines by November 2012.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final draft of conceptual design of MRV at provincial level developed and submitted to Central Kalimantan Government Interim Reference Level/Reference Emission Level (RL/REL) measurement completed and submitted to REDD+ Task Force and Central Kalimantan Government MRV technical guidelines and MRV assessment tool developed by the Task Force. 	On track
6. Pilot Province Framework	REDD+ readiness in key province	Baseline data/provincial strategy developed for all 9 forested provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection in Central Kalimantan extended until Feb 2013 to cover a broader area and more complex datasets requested by Legal Working Group; Data collection in South Sumatra, Jambi, East Kalimantan and Riau is underway. Data collection in Aceh, West Kalimantan, West Sumatra and Central Sulawesi to be managed by the REDD+ Agency (possibly with financing from the next tranche of funds under the LOI). 	On track
	Initiation of on the ground activities with social safeguards/FPIC	On the ground activities for REDD+ preparedness initiated, following safeguards/FPIC and based on an agreed upon baseline data/maps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight REDD+ pilot project activities currently being implemented by local CSOs, the University in Central Kalimantan and other local institutions Four agreements with UN Agencies for REDD+ pilot projects signed in 2012 and are being implemented. 	On track

Support to the Establishment of Indonesia REDD+ Infrastructure and Capacity | 2

	Level of progress made in selection of pilot province(s)	Additional pilot province(s) selected by the REDD+ Task Force.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nomination of additional pilot provinces will be conducted under the REDD+ Agency once it is established 	On going
7. Moratorium	Issuance of Moratorium and implementation measures	By the end of 2012, revised Ministry of Forestry decree on land use licenses issued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised Ministry of Forestry decree on land-use licenses prepared UKP4 currently verifying the completeness of the Ministry of Forestry decree 	On track
		By the end of June, development of a digital map of open access forest estates (degraded land).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The digital map of open access forest estate was completed in July 2012 and is available online on the http://maps.ina-sdi.or.id website. 	Fully achieved
		By the end of June, inter-ministerial (Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, National Land Agency (BPN), Ministry of Home Affairs) MOU on an integrated license database.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inter-ministerial Memorandum of Understanding on an integrated license database was signed in March 2012 and is now official 	Fully achieved
		By the end of June, Ministerial decree to establish transparent feedback mechanisms to revise the Moratorium map.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Forestry Decree No. 277/SDH 2012 issued and official The Moratorium map is updated on a six-month basis 	Fully achieved
		By the end of 2012, Ministry of Environment to develop Government Regulation on environmental licenses to improve AMDAL and strengthen governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Impact Assessment Analysis (AMDAL) regulation with Government Regulation No. 27/2012 revised by the Ministry of Environment UKP4 currently verifying the completeness of the revision 	On track
		By the end of 2012, Ministry of Environment to develop Government Regulation on environmental monitoring officers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Ministerial Regulation on environmental monitoring officers of the Ministry of Environment prepared UKP4 to verify the Ministerial Regulation once issued by Ministry of Environment 	On track
		By the end of 2012, Ministry of Home Affairs to issue a Ministerial regulation on Moratorium monitoring and evaluation for all regional Governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Home Affairs developed a Monitoring and Evaluation procedures for use by the regional Government UKP4 to verify the dissemination of the Monitoring and Evaluation procedures 	On track
		By the end of 2012, National Land Agency to share online large-scale land certificate information in Kalimantan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on Business Permits (<i>Hak Guna Usaha</i> - HGU) already available online Data on "right to manage the land" (<i>Hak Pengelolaan</i> - HPL) prepared and currently being verified by UKP4 Land certificate information will be published online by the National Land Agency (BPN), currently undergoing quality check by BPN 	On track
		By the end of 2012, Coordinating Agency for National Spatial Planning to issue a regulation to ensure the Moratorium map is used as an input for spatial planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Spatial Planning Agency (BKPRN) issued a circular letter requesting relevant line ministries to refer to the Moratorium map (PIPIB) as the primary reference map for spatial planning Regulation to officialise the Moratorium map (PIPIB) yet to be drafted, facilitated by UKP4 	On track
		By the end of 2012, Bakosurtanal to issue thematic map on primary forest and peat lands, which can be utilized by all ministries through a dedicated website (ina.sdi.go.id).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated website http://maps.ina-sdi.or.id developed to host the thematic map on primary forest and peat lands. Decree on thematic map released by the Head of the National Spatial Planning Agency (BKPRN). 	Fully achieved
8. Mainstreaming	Level of concrete inputs made to national/subnational policy documents	RKP, RPJMN, MP3EI, RAN-GRK revision/updating processes have been fully informed with REDD+ Strategy considerations, including specific activities to be conducted under these policy documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming of REDD+ National Strategy into Government Annual Work plan (RKP) 2013 concluded. Guideline for mainstreaming REDD+ into RKP 2014 and National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019 finalized and submitted to BAPPENAS for approval Guideline for greening the Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economy (MP3EI) on REDD+ developed and submitted to BAPPENAS for approval 	On track
9. Legal Strengthening and Support	Strength of legal framework for REDD+ Agency, MRV and financing mechanism, level of compliance with relevant laws.	Legal framework for REDD+ Agency, MRV and financing mechanisms established by Presidential Decree, compliance with relevant laws strengthened via enforcement activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory frameworks on one-door integrated licenses and acceleration of forest designation being developed by the legal Working Group Sixty three (63) cases of violations of the Moratorium were reported to the Task Force Eleven (11) cases prioritized for investigation by the Police and Prosecutor to be potentially brought to court One (1) case brought to court with the Attorney General's Office for process through the judicial system Curriculum and guideline for Multi-door approach training developed and delivered to national and local authorities (Riau, Central Kalimantan and Aceh) 	On track
10. Knowledge Management	Level of efficiency in performing key functions	Operational KM system in place by Q1, PMU fully staffed with Working Group coordinators for each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDD+ Knowledge Management System established to support knowledge sharing, decision making process by the REDD+ Task Force 	Fully achieved

	such as procurement, HR and operations.	Working Group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Working Group Coordinators in place as well as Monitoring Officer to support the monitoring activity and development of project progress report and annual report	
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Situational Background

Climate change threatens many of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) achievements Indonesia has made in the past decade. Climate change through Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission contributes to rising sea levels, floods and erratic weather patterns, which increasingly impact agricultural production and other related local livelihoods. Other related threats to equitable and sustainable development come from development strategies that are dependent on deforestation and the burning of peat lands. In Indonesia, many of the GHG emissions are related to land degradation, inappropriate land use, and land conversion, which threaten livelihoods, biodiversity, peace and stability.

Aware of these facts, the President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhono, committed at the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh in September 2009 to reduce Indonesia's carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by 26 percent by 2020, and contingent on the provision of international financial support, further committed to a 41 percent reduction.

Following that commitment, the Government of Indonesia and Government of the Kingdom of Norway signed a Letter of Intent (LoI) on 26 May 2010 to establish a partnership for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) to tackle GHG emissions. Norway intends to contribute up to USD 1 billion towards Indonesia's REDD+ efforts. The actual funds will be disbursed based on verified emission reductions, and will also contribute to Indonesia's efforts to promote low carbon/Green Growth and to substantially shift the country's overall development trajectory.

The initial phase of funding amount of USD 30,711,482.68 under the partnership with Norway has been channeled through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to help strengthen Indonesia's capacity for REDD+ implementation. This is being implemented through the "Support to the Establishment of Indonesia REDD+ Infrastructure and Capacity" project.

While the main outputs initially identified in the original project document remain the same, the revised project document signed in May 2011 reflected several substantive changes with regards to the deliverables and corresponding budget allocations. This includes the identification of several "quick-win" initiatives to demonstrate concrete measures to reduce deforestation and forest degradation for the future REDD+ implementation in the province of Central Kalimantan. The implementation timeframe of the project was extended until the end of September 2013 based on the decision taken by the Project Board on 14 August 2012.

1. Results and Achievements 2012

The REDD+ Project has made significant progress in 2012, including contributions to strengthening institutional capacities both at national and subnational levels. Key results and achievements of 2012 are outlined below.

1.1 National REDD+ Agency

Objective

The aim of the REDD+ Agency is to lead and coordinate national efforts in implementing land based GHG emission reductions with an emphasis on:

- Ensuring effective follow-through on the President's commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 26 percent to 41 percent depending on the level of international financial support;
- Facilitating a flow of funds from foreign and domestic resources, including carbon payments, to support REDD+ interventions; and
- Ensuring that REDD+ interventions contribute to improved welfare and socioeconomic development for the broader society.

The REDD+ Task Force has recommended that the REDD+ Agency be a stand-alone agency, reporting directly to the President. This is to ensure the independence of the REDD+ Agency and the effective coordination and implementation of REDD+ policies.

Overall Progress

During 2012, the project continued to support the Indonesia REDD+ Task Force to draft necessary legal documents for the establishment of the REDD+ Agency. Through multiple stakeholder consultations with relevant line ministries and agencies with responsibilities for forests and peat lands, inputs related to the structure and reporting arrangements of the REDD+ Agency have been gathered and submitted to REDD+ Task Force. Based on the consolidated inputs, the Task Force has finalized the draft of Presidential Decree on REDD+ Agency institutional design. The draft was submitted to the President and, in a process similar to law-making, was subsequently sent for review by a committee of high ranking government officials. This process will assess harmonization and consistency with other laws and decrees as well as the institutional mandates and arrangements of the Agency vis-à-vis existing institutions and Ministries. A final report will be sent to the President on completion of this process, expected to be concluded in early 2013.

Overall challenges pertaining to the establishment of REDD+ Agency this year are detailed in the [Challenges section](#).

Table 1: Progress against Targets for Output 1

Indicator	Annual Target	Progress	Status
Legal draft for the Presidential decree for REDD+ Agency	Presidential Decree on REDD+ Agency (incl. funding mechanism and MRV system)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Presidential Decree finalized and submitted to the President of the Republic of Indonesia The Coordinating Ministry of Legal Political and Security Affairs is holding inter-ministry coordination meetings on the draft Decree A final report from the inter-ministry review process is expected in early 2013. 	On track
Level of progress made in establishing a functional REDD+ Agency.	Operation of REDD+ Agency, including staffing by Q4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In anticipation of the issuance of the Decree, preparations are being made for the operation of the REDD+ Agency including identifying office space and developing human resources strategy/staffing profile. These plans will be implemented after the adoption of the REDD+ Agency Presidential Decree. 	On going
Overall achievement			On track

1.2 National REDD+ Strategy

Objective

The purpose of the National REDD+ Strategy is to serve as a guide for the design and implementation of current and future REDD+ initiatives. The Strategy is considered a “living document” that will be further updated/revised/improved in the future.

The Gol sees the National Strategy as a key tool to help accomplish Indonesia’s aims to reduce GHG emissions substantially by 2020. The Strategy is expected to contribute to: 1) a change of forests and peat lands in Indonesia from net emitters to net sinks before 2030; and 2) ensuring the sustainability of various economic and ecological services provided by forests and peat lands.

Overall Progress

One of the National REDD+ Task Force’s key tasks in 2012 is to ensure the development of the National REDD+ strategy which outlines the key principles, issues and strategies to effectively implement REDD+ in Indonesia, including how to put in place enabling conditions such as improving land use, law enforcement, governance and forest management.

To achieve the objective, wide consultations took place with central government, local government, universities, CSOs such as the Indonesia Alliance of Indigenous People and various feedback mechanisms to obtain public inputs. As a result, the National REDD+ Strategy was finalised and endorsed by the Head of the REDD+ Task Force. A decree (REDD+/UKP4 No. 02/SATGAS REDD PLUS/09/2012) was also issued to make the National Strategy official.

To ensure that the National Strategy is implemented at the regional and district level, the project further provided technical support to assist the REDD+ Task Force in developing Provincial Strategies and detailed Action Plans (PSAP) for 11 partner provinces: East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan Papua, West Papua, Central Sulawesi, South Sumatra, West Sumatra,

Jambi, Riau, and Aceh through extensive consultations with relevant stakeholders. Four the 11 provinces completed their draft PSAPs in 2012. Each province will officialise its respective PSAP by adopting a Governor Regulation (*Peraturan Gubernur – Pergub*).

The relevance of PSAP has been ensured by taking into account local specificities and adopting bottom-up approaches aimed at empowering the provinces to craft their own strategy. The project has also encouraged the establishment of REDD+ Committees in each province to coordinate the implementation of PSAP across government agencies in the provinces. This approach is essential to ensure provincial government ownership of the strategy.

Table 2: Progress against Targets for Output 2

Indicator	Annual Target	Progress	Status
Level of progress made in finalizing and approving the National REDD+ Strategy	Presidential Decree for National REDD+ Strategy signed and issued (Q2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Decree (REDD+/UKP4 No. 02/SATGAS REDD PLUS/09/2012) was signed by the Head of the REDD+ Task Force to officialise the National Strategy until the REDD+ Presidential Decree is passed 	On track
Level of progress made in developing subnational action plans	Subnational (Provincial) Strategy and Action Plans developed in 9 partner provinces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four Provincial Strategic Action Plans (PSAPs) for Riau, Jambi, West Papua and East Kalimantan were developed The remaining PSAPs are expected to be finalized by early 2013. 	On track
Overall achievement			On track

The drafting and finalization of the PSAP in several priority provinces, namely in, Aceh and West Kalimantan provinces has been hindered by local political situation (e.g. Governor Election) and lengthy decision-making processes. The project now has an action plan and has identified the prioritized activities for developing the REDD+ PSAP and synchronizing it with the REDD+ National strategy and Action plan.

1.3 Communications and Awareness Raising

Objective

The success of REDD+ in Indonesia implies a paradigm shift from “business-as-usual” to “business unusual”. There is therefore a strong need to raise public awareness on the consequences of unsustainable deforestation and land degradation on Indonesia’s economy, its people, the environment, and future generations. It is expected that appropriate communication will help to generate support in local communities for initiatives under the National REDD+ Strategy that are aimed at slowing deforestation and discouraging the business-as-usual practices.

Overall Progress

A sound infrastructure is vital for effectively communicating the National REDD+ Strategy across the country. In early 2012 basic infrastructures for stakeholder engagement and communication were developed by the project, such as a stakeholder database and REDD+ website. The latter is now online at <http://www.satgasreddplus.org> and all essential REDD+ documents and publications have been uploaded to the website for public access.

The project also built strong relationships with the various national media companies throughout the year to ensure a wide range of key stakeholders from government, private sector, and others are provided with comprehensive information about the Strategy and its likely impact at national, regional, and local levels. Media analysis and reporting was continuously undertaken to evaluate the relevance of the message to the target audience.

In Central Kalimantan, the REDD+ Task Force built a grassroots engagement programme aimed at engaging schools and indigenous peoples to support the implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the objective of the National REDD+ Strategy. For example, a series of training and awareness campaign on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) has been provided to 73 Junior and Senior High schools, reaching approximately 400 participants consisting of teachers, principals, school supervisors and staff of the subnational Environmental Agency.

The exercises have contributed to the development of several partnership agreements between the Education Agency and Environment Agency to support the environmental programme. Central Kalimantan Government now has 11 green pilot schools located in four districts: Kuala Kapuas; Kotawaringin Barat; Kotawaringin Timur; and Kota Palangkaraya (see [Annex B](#) for list of school name by district).

To improve the effectiveness of the green school initiative, technical assistance was provided to the schools. The support has strengthened the implementation of the green vision across the province. The schools now have mainstreamed REDD+ issues into school policy and curricula and some of the schools designed a green programme called "*Aksi untuk Bumi*" (*Action for Earth*), a campaign encouraging students to participate in local environmental projects. It is encouraging to note that the programme will be implemented with the school's 2013 annual budget.

With the same objective of securing public support for REDD implementation in Central Kalimantan, measures taken in 2012 included developing indigenous peoples' capacity to play an active role in the process of collecting, reporting, analyzing, and disseminating news and information. Training on Citizen Journalism was provided to members of Indonesia's Indigenous People's Alliance (AMAN) from Palangkaraya, Kapuas, Barito Timur, Barito Utara, Barito Selatan and Murung Raya. The participants acquired skills in information brokering and are now able to write and communicate accurate news to the media on REDD+ implementation in the province, as well as provide information to policymakers and the public at large. A seminar on the same topic was also undertaken with 50 representatives of *adat* (customary) communities from Aceh, Riau, Jambi, Sumatra Selatan, Kalimantan Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Tengah, Bali, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Utara and Maluku Utara.

During 2012, the project implemented numerous public awareness campaigns including national TV and radio talk shows as well as a national seminar. Among other things, the project published:

- A book on REDD+ Programme in Indonesia "Catalyst for Change"
- A book "Moving Towards Sustainability"
- A book on REDD+ and the work of the REDD+ Task Force
- A promotional video about REDD+ in Indonesia (Aceh and Central Kalimantan) and REDD+ Indonesia's work. The videos were shown at the eighteenth UN Climate Change Conference in Doha, Qatar.
- A press conference on the first anniversary of the Moratorium on May 21, 2012, involving the national media.
- A press release on the "Investigation Team of REDD+ Task Force, Findings on Rawa Tripa," The release triggered considerable public interest since it highlighted the threat to orangutans - one of the most iconic species with regards to conservation and biodiversity - caused by the deforestation of the Rawa Tripa reserve.

A series of high level visits (Norwegian Crown Prince Haakon Magnus in Indonesia in November) and conferences (Conference of Parties 18 in Doha, Qatar in November and UNFCCC meetings in Bonn, Germany on 25 May) involving the project in 2012 have all brought national and international attention to REDD+ and the Government of Indonesia's achievement to reach its GHG reduction targets.

Table 3: Progress against Targets for Output

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>Ease of access by the public to essential REDD+ documents and information</i>	<i>All major REDD+ documents available on REDD+ project website (or UNDP website) for public access by Q2</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The REDD+ Task Force (Satgas) website is online at http://www.satgasreddplus.org and available in English and Indonesian Major REDD+ publications from all Working Groups have been uploaded to the website since Q2 2012. 	<i>Fully achieved</i>
<i>The extent to which the national communication strategy includes specific measures to address women and Indigenous People</i>	<i>Communications budget/activities specifically target women and/or Indigenous Peoples and organizations working with women or Indigenous Peoples.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial public awareness and education campaign was delivered. A school engagement programme on Education for Sustainable Development was carried out. Citizen Journalism for REDD+ monitoring programme to members of Indonesia's Indigenous People's Alliance (AMAN) delivered 	<i>On track</i>
<i>Overall achievement</i>			<i>On track</i>

1.4 Funding Instrument and Safeguard Mechanism

Objective

REDD+ requires good management of both domestic programmes and international support in order to sustainably reduce deforestation and forest degradation in Indonesia

A national programming and financing mechanism will be created to motivate and manage domestic stakeholder participation and attract foreign participation to meet the 41 percent GHG emission reduction target. This financing arrangement/mechanism will facilitate the channeling of both national and international funding support, from public, private, and development sectors, in line with an agreed results/performance based methodology. One major consideration is the channeling of funds to the subnational level, where a significant portion of REDD+ programme implementation will take place and existing bureaucratic procedures could considerably slow down the progress. A carefully designed, transparent, accountable and efficient financing instrument with appropriate fund channeling arrangements is therefore required.

The Gol wishes to attract other international financing and has pledged additional reductions in GHG emissions (up to 41 percent) with such resources at its disposal. In order to make this work, an internationally reputable financing institution is required.

Overall Progress

This year, the project continued to support the REDD+ Task Force in developing essential instruments for the establishment of the Fund for REDD+ in Indonesia (FREDDI), a trust fund intended to manage, distribute and mobilize funds for REDD+ initiatives in Indonesia.

In cooperation with Indonesia's Central Bank and the Indonesian Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency (BAPEPAM – LK), several discussions took place in Q1 to determine the structure and parameters of the financing mechanism and the appropriate legal basis for FREDDI. This resulted in the development of the Concept Note on Funding Instrument largely based on the legal framework set forth in the Presidential Decree No. 80/2011 on National Trust Funds. The funding mechanism recognizes three modalities for REDD+ funding, i.e. grants modality, investment, and payment for performance.

While the institutional arrangements for FREDDI will be decided once the REDD+ Agency is established, the project continued to work with the World Bank and the Norwegian Government on the design of the trustee arrangement¹, the fund disbursement process and fund mobilization. The legal experts from both the Norwegian Government and the World Bank have exchanged views on finalizing the essential documents, which are required to establish FREDDI. Further consultations with the Ministry of Finance and BAPPENAS on the overall design of FREDDI are planned to be conducted in Q1 2013.

To ensure that financial decisions consider potential social and environment impacts, FREDDI is equipped with a safeguard protocol known as PRISAI (*Prinsip, Kriteria, Indikator* Safeguards Indonesia). The tool was developed through extensive consultative process involving indigenous communities, NGOs, private sector, funding agencies and government. Despite being still in the finalization stage, the REDD+ Task Force is currently piloting PRISAI, by engaging CSOs² in four project sites. The on-site PRISAI pilots will generate practical feedback to help refine the design of the safeguards mechanisms and validate the ten PRISAI principles. A workshop will be conducted in Q1 2013 to discuss the result and lessons learnt from the pilot implementation and later develop PRISAI guidelines which will be used as a basis for future REDD+ projects.

A business plan is also being developed by the project to enable FREDDI to fulfill its mandate. In parallel, the project has engaged relevant stakeholders from 11 target provinces including private actors to participate in REDD+ initiatives. The proposals submitted by the stakeholders will contribute to the development of the REDD+ project portfolio.

Designed to be embedded into the REDD+ Agency, FREDDI will be assisted by the Social and Environmental Safeguard Committee, a key unit of the proposed REDD+ Agency. In late 2012, the REDD+ Task Force conducted several discussions with The World Bank on the establishment of such a committee given the urgency to implement REDD+ in Indonesia with appropriate social and environmental safeguards.

Table 4: Progress against Targets for Output

Indicator	Annual Target	Progress	Status
Establishment of a trust fund mechanism following PerPres	Establishment of REDD+ Partnership Fund in accordance with PerPres No.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund for REDD+ in Indonesia (FREDDI, formerly referred to as the Partnership Fund) concept note developed and incorporated 	On track

¹ The current proposals for the FREDDI trustee involve a combination of international and national financial institutions. The REDD+ Task Force is planning to appoint a FREDDI trustee to manage the second phase funding under FREDDI through an open and transparent bidding process.

² The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in Kutai Barat, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in Berau, WARSI in Jambi and PUTER in Central Kalimantan

80/2011	80/2011	<p>into the draft REDD+ Agency Presidential Decree.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal documents required to establish FREDDI being finalized in partnership with the World Bank and Norwegian Government 	
Level of progress on institutional clarity on funding and safeguards mechanism	Design of funding instruments with appropriate safeguards approved by REDD+ Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDD+ safeguards (Prinsip, Kriteria, Indikator Safeguards Indonesia – PRISAI) being refined based on comments and consultations. PRISAI on-site pilot implementation in Kalimantan and Jambi concluded in December 2012. Lessons learned will be incorporated into the PRISAI guidelines in Q1 2013. 	On track
Overall achievement			On track

1.5 MRV Framework

Objective

Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of GHG (Green House Gasses) emission reduction is an important process throughout all REDD+ activities. Through this process the effectiveness of efforts and cost efficiency of emission reduction initiatives are measured quantitatively, and benefit sharing can be implemented fairly. To ensure objectivity of the MRV, the MRV system must be carried out by an independent institution, while the REDD+ Agency will serve as the coordinating entity for all REDD+ initiatives in Indonesia. The outcome of the MRV process will create the basis for payments for performance which will be made by the REDD+ Financial Institution/Funding Instrument.

Overall Progress

This year, a national MRV conceptual design proposing the establishment of an independent MRV agency external to existing line ministries was extensively consulted with line ministries, government agencies at both national and provincial level, national and international academic institutes, CSOs, NGOs, and donor representatives. The final draft of National MRV conceptual design has been submitted to the REDD+ Task Force and a draft Presidential Decree was proposed by the REDD+ Task Force to serve as its legal basis. The agency would monitor, report and verify GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradations,

While high-level decisions are being taken, the project is collaborating with the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) to strengthen the capacity of the GoI to devise and implement the national MRV system. The work is focusing on the improvement of LAPAN's ground station and data processing system. The improved system will allow the GoI through LAPAN to obtain near real-time data of forest carbon inventories and forest degradation. Strengthening LAPAN's capacity will result in accurate monitoring of forest carbon and GHG emission at national and subnational levels – the backbone of the overall REDD+ MRV system. LAPAN would also become the sole provider of real-time maps, to be used by the line ministries.

Lack of consensus over the design of effective MRV systems at the national level has inspired the REDD+ Task Force to pilot the National MRV Strategy in Central Kalimantan by initially developing

a Provincial MRV Strategy and Action Plan. The document was submitted to the REDD+ Task Force and Central Kalimantan Government for further refinement³ by the provincial team.

A subsequent measure taken by the project upon the finalization of the pilot MRV strategy was to determine the indicative forest reference emissions level (REL both land-based and peat land) across the province. This was done as a way to verify the methodology of Reference Emissions Level (REL) processes and help the pilot province to overcome a major hurdle at the beginning of the implementation of the MRV strategy.

The project has also begun to test the MRV system in projects sites in Central Kalimantan. For example, an assessment tool has been prepared by the REDD+ Task Force to establish baseline data on emission reduction and non-carbon performance based-MRV. The baseline data will help the government to assess the effectiveness of REDD+ initiatives implemented in Central Kalimantan and open up possibilities to improve the MRV system.

Finally, with a view to share its experiences and good practices with other partner provinces, the REDD+ Task Force has developed an MRV technical guideline with support from the project. The guideline will help other provincial stakeholders to understand the approaches and methodologies adopted in all MRV stages from the formulation of MRV strategy to the interim REL measurement.

Table 5: Progress against Targets for Output

Indicator	Annual Target	Progress	Status
Degree of endorsement of MRV design by key stakeholders	Conceptual design of MRV endorsed by related line Ministries (Ministry of Forestry, Bakosurtanal, Ministry of Agriculture and LAPAN) in a joint MOU by May 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final draft of conceptual design of MRV at national level developed by line ministries without requiring a joint MOU as initially planned. MRV design incorporated into draft REDD+ Agency Presidential Decree submitted to the President 	On track
Existence of pilot MTV activities feeding into MRV design and technical guidelines	Pilot MRV activities (June-November) producing lessons learned and feeding into the MRV design and technical guidelines by November 2012.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final draft of conceptual design of MRV at provincial level developed and submitted to Central Kalimantan Government Interim Reference Level/Reference Emission Level (RL/REL) measurement completed and submitted to REDD+ Task Force and Central Kalimantan Government MRV technical guidelines and MRV assessment tool developed by the Task Force. 	On track
Overall achievement			On track

1.6 Pilot Province

Objective

Given the limited global experiences to draw on and the enormous challenges facing the implementation of a national REDD+ programme, the REDD+ project selected a pilot province to

³ In reference to the 26 % national emission reduction target, the Central Kalimantan Government should reduce approximately 0.3 GtCO₂-eq from its BAU emission while in reference to the 41 % national emission reduction target, the province should cut approximately 0.9 GtCO₂-eq from its BAU emission. To accommodating the aforementioned scenarios, further revision is needed.

test various policies, programmes and approaches. Lessons learned from the pilot province can then be shared with other forested areas in Indonesia and brought to the national level. The Government selected Central Kalimantan as the first pilot province, and various activities as a part of this learning process are being implemented. The MOU between the National REDD+ Task Force and the Provincial Government of Central Kalimantan was signed on 16 September 2011.

Overall Progress

In 2012, the project supported the REDD+ Task Force through the provision of baseline data on land cover and socio-economic and cadastral maps of five forested provinces, including Central Kalimantan, Jambi, Riau, South Sumatra and East Kalimantan. The baseline data gathered will help the REDD+ Task Force to develop new REDD+ programmes and evaluate REDD+ readiness in key provinces. Owing to time constraints, baseline data collections for the remaining four candidate provinces, Aceh, West Kalimantan, West Sumatra and Central Sulawesi will be managed by the REDD+ Agency upon its establishment.

The REDD+ Task Force has implemented a number of quick-win projects in Central Kalimantan demonstrating tangible preparatory actions for future REDD+ implementation in the province. The pilot activities are overseen by the newly established Provincial REDD+ Committee while the REDD+ Joint Secretariat Office in Palangka Raya coordinates REDD+ activities and serves as an information broker for all relevant stakeholders in Central Kalimantan. The REDD+ Training Centre was also established, equipped with computers, communication and internet facilities, and intensively used as a training venue and for socializing the REDD+ programme. There were eight series of training on Community-Based Forest Fire Management (CBFFM) followed by the development of nine modules /curriculum on Community-Based Forest Fire Management.

Community-based REDD+ Actions, which are being implemented by local CSOs and a University in Central Kalimantan, aim at empowering communities with new skillsets and small business opportunities that will diversify their income sources and subsequently ensure that these communities rely less on timber products for their subsistence. Local projects have trained 349 members of communities (40 percent women) in a wide range of topics such as mushroom cultivation, fishery management, rattan wickerwork, and small business management among others. Besides the provision of training, grants for small business startup were provided to villagers to motivate the local communities to participate in forest protection activities and at the same time to improve their livelihoods. In cooperation with the Working Group on MRV, a preliminary assessment is being conducted to determine the performance of each project against the set objectives. The detailed list of REDD+ Actions with their respective progress to date is provided in Annex C.

From the community-based REDD+ pilot interventions in Central Kalimantan the following good practices were identified:

Pilot Projects: Good Practices from the field

The community-based REDD+ pilot interventions in Central Kalimantan are part of a continuous effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Related outcomes of the pilot initiatives include the reduction of area logged, minimized probability of subsequent forest conversion and improved community participation in forest management. Since implementation began in Q2 2012, the pilot projects have already showed high potential for replication in broader areas or communities as well as generated good practices that should be reapplied.

1. Alternative livelihoods against forest encroachment

Sustainable activities provide communities with a stable and renewed source of income that reduces the probability of community members returning to traditional sources of income through unsustainable practices such as illegal logging.

Good Practice: Use indigenous knowledge to generate sustainable income

The adoption of local wisdom values the indigenous knowledge of the communities and skills from their ancestor. It also helps to convert subsistence activities into more meaningful income generation. Applying local wisdom to agroforestry and fishery is helping these small industries to strive while reducing the risk of new forest encroachment.

Good Practice: Locally sourced equipment and technology for sustainable operations

Just as it is important to use local wisdom, using locally available material such as rattan, bamboo or waste timber and simple low-cost techniques.

From the field: Aquaculture by JARI Consortium

The villages of Bereng Bengkel, Danau Tundai and Kameloh Baru were prompted to reuse waste timber left on site as the main material for building fish ponds, which minimizes the use of productive timber and hence the risk of tree logging. The fish pond shown in Figure 1 is a model of sustainable fish farming providing the villagers with a stable and additional source of income from selling fish and fish based products. Prior to this project, fishermen in Bereng Bengkel, Kameloh and Danau Tundai have traditionally relied on stock from Kahayan River. The three villages received training for the processing of



Figure 1: Fish pond made of waste timber in Kapuas district

fish products such as fish chips, fish floss and other snacks in order to generate additional income (women groups make these).

From the field: Rattan wicker and oyster mushroom cultivation by BKAD Jabiren/Kahayan Hilir:

Oyster mushroom cultivation and rattan weaving as shown the Figure 2 and 3 below are identified as alternative sustainable livelihood relevant for the ex-Mega Rice communities. In the communities in Mentaren and Henda village of Pulang Pisau district, over 75 percent of the members work in agriculture, where the most common crop is rice. Since the agricultural production is not sufficient to support most of the communities' needs, alternative economic activities are supported by the project in partnership with BKAD Jabiren and BKAD Kahayan Hilir. The improved economic condition is expected to encourage the community to protect their forest particularly where rattan grows.



Figure 2: Oyster mushrooms cultivated in Mentaren village



Figure 3: Rattan weaving by the women of Henda village rattan weaving

Good Practice: Rubber trees to improve soil fertility and livelihoods

The replanting of rubber trees on 30 hectares of degraded peat land in Kapuas district, in Sei Kapar and Lamunti

villages is already considered a good practice and a model for replication. Rubber trees are particularly appropriate for the peat land, not only because the trees improve soil fertility but also bring future additional income as the trees mature and are harvested.

From the field: Rubber cultivation by Lembaga Dayak Panarung (Dayak Institute Panarung – LDP)

Mindful of the benefits of rubber trees on peat land and on local communities, grants were given to LDP, a partner CSO, which helps enhance communities' skills in rubber cultivation. Prior to this project, most of the communities in the Kapuas district earned less than the minimum provincial wages (765,908 IDR in 2008). The change in income will be calculated after the maturation of trees and when rubber can be collected. The project implemented in the village of Sei Kapar in the district of Kapuas, as shown in the Figure 4, is located in a limited protected area with peat thickness between 0.5 and 2 meters, abundant with mineral soil from the watershed along the area. The site shows a high potential for rubber plantation development. The project is intended to develop and strengthen community entrepreneurship and enhance local capacity to control the rubber industry. A series of training on marketing, management, and business conduct were undertaken.



Figure 4: Rubber tree plantations demonstration plot, an effort to restore degraded land and to improve livelihoods

2. Governance and Ownership for better forest management

Providing alternative sources of livelihoods is a way to avoid direct encroachment, but active participation and ownership in forest management by local communities are preconditions for the implementation of REDD+

Good Practice: Free, Prior and Informed Consent of the communities to maximize ownership

The importance of public participation is vital and the projects demonstrated this by applying the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles prior to commencement. FPIC is the principle that the community has the right to give and withhold its consent to proposed projects that may affect the land they customarily own, occupy or otherwise use.

Good Practice: Disaggregating large areas for a better management

The project considered the Forest Management Zoning (FMZ) as stipulated in the Mega Rice Master Plan developed by the Government of Indonesia. This included disaggregating large areas of land using the same nomenclature to demonstrate to the communities the importance of zoning and proper management of the forest based on different management objectives such as wood production, protection of forest environment, and water and soil.

3. Potential for replication

The approaches applied in Central Kalimantan present a range of low-cost options to be replicated in other areas of the province or of Indonesia especially where large areas of peatland can be found such as Jambi, Riau, Aceh and Papua. Based on the promising pilot initiatives, the GoI can take note of the lessons learned and good practices to bring to the policy level and make a strong case for scaling up and systematic implementation.

In addition to enabling CBOs and Universities, the REDD+ Task Force is now cooperating with other UN agencies (ILO, FAO, UNOPS and UNESCO) to strengthen community capacities to address adverse environmental degradation and to promote small green economy programmes in the ex-Mega Rice Project (EMRP) areas.

1. The **International Labor Organization** (ILO) "Green Livelihood Access for Central Kalimantan's Inclusive Environmental Response to Climate Change" (GLACIER) project aims to improve access to sustainable livelihoods for local communities in the ex-Mega Rice Project (EMRP) area in Central

Kalimantan through supporting implementation of Presidential Instruction No. 2/2007 and the Master Plan for the Rehabilitation and Revitalization of the EMRP.

The immediate objective of the project is to introduce participatory, local and resource-based approaches through building local capacity to rehabilitate degraded forest lands, promoting sustainable livelihood development and improving access to socio-economic facilities and markets.

Local communities provided inputs to three components of the project: first, environmental rehabilitation; second, improving road access to improve access to economic centres at the village level; and third, improving livelihoods and value chains in development. ILO is targeting agroforestry (rubber plantations) and fisheries for livelihood development and works in five areas: Aruk, Lawang Kajang, Bereng Bengkel, Pilang and Tumbang Nusa. Community planning on the three components has already been conducted with a local NGO. Based on consultations with the five villages, the project has prepared a baseline of the needs of the communities. The capacity building objectives also include the construction of roads and bridges (motorcycle width where appropriate) to facilitate access to and from the communities.

The project has already identified proposals from the community for treeplanting and agroforestry. The plantation activities will cover 20 hectares for each village and activities are being coordinated with the pilot carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to complement efforts. Project completion is scheduled for the end of September 2013.

2. The **Food and Agriculture Organization** of the United Nations (FAO) will conduct forest fire prevention through agricultural technology in the ex-Mega Rice Project area in Central Kalimantan. The project conducted community consultations and prepared initial plans. While the results of community consultations are still preliminary, FAO conducted a project assessment in January and February with the University of Palang Raya.

The project will conduct a participatory technology development process in early March to help pilot communities select sustainable agricultural practices, such as composting by utilizing all possible crop by-products and harvesting biomass during land clearing/preparation. It will later help the communities to fine tune the technologies. The implementation of the selected technology will span six months, preparing for phasing out of the project in September. If successful the project will seek support from the Joint Secretariat (Sekber) to scale up the approach to a larger number of communities. Project completion is slated for the end of September 2013.

3. The **United Nations Office for Project Services** (UNOPS) supports the pilot province of Central Kalimantan by building a Community Learning Centre (Pusat Informasi Lestari, PIL) in order to enhance livelihoods and increase community resilience to climate change in the EMRP areas. The location of Buntoi village in the district of Pulang Pisau was strategically chosen as the site for the Community Learning Centre after consultation with the provincial government but also based on the proximity to four nearby villages and a junior high school that is slated to become a Green School. There is social cohesion among the four villages which regularly attend joint events.

The indigenous peoples association of the archipelago (AMAN) and the Borneo Institute were contracted to complete the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process. So far, the project has received community consent from leaders as well as endorsement letters from sub-district and district governments. UNOPS is expecting a formal endorsement letter from the provincial government. The project is currently awarding contracts so the construction and access to the site

of the centre can begin in February 2013. The building itself will include facilities and amenities such as computer and Internet access, solar panels, dormitories and two halls for community meetings. The project will showcase green construction by using sustainable materials such as bamboo, which can be replicated by nearby communities. The completion of the project is slated for the end of June 2013.

4. The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) is conducting activities aimed at “enhancing livelihoods and increasing community resilience to climate change through community learning centres, improved awareness and communication in the Ex-PLG area”. The project was conceived in collaboration with UNOPS, which is building a Community Learning Centre (Pusat Informasi Lestari, PIL), as a physical platform to reach out to the local communities, as well as to share scientific and traditional knowledge about ecosystem restoration, sustainable agroforestry and climate change. UNESCO and UNOPS have modified the targeted location from Petak Puti in Kapuas Hulu to Buntui in Kahayan Hilir based on a request from the Governor of Central Kalimantan. The decision was also made to avoid project overlap and future administrative complexities considering that the initial village is included in the area where AusAID’s Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnerships (KFCP) programme operates.

During first three months in 2012, the project focused on conducting a series of preparatory meetings with partners in order to develop suitable working mechanisms and identify best approaches to ensure successful implementation in the field. The strategy, action plan and project timeframe will be finalized at the end of January 2013. Project completion is slated for the end of May 2013.

The location and scope of project activities carried out by the abovementioned CSOs, universities, UN Agencies and also other organizations in the ex-Mega Rice area are gradually updated on an online Google Map maintained by UNORCID at the following address (see Figure 1 below):

<https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?ie=UTF&msa=0&msid=207927574974253415775.0004d35882f76dc3b0a22>

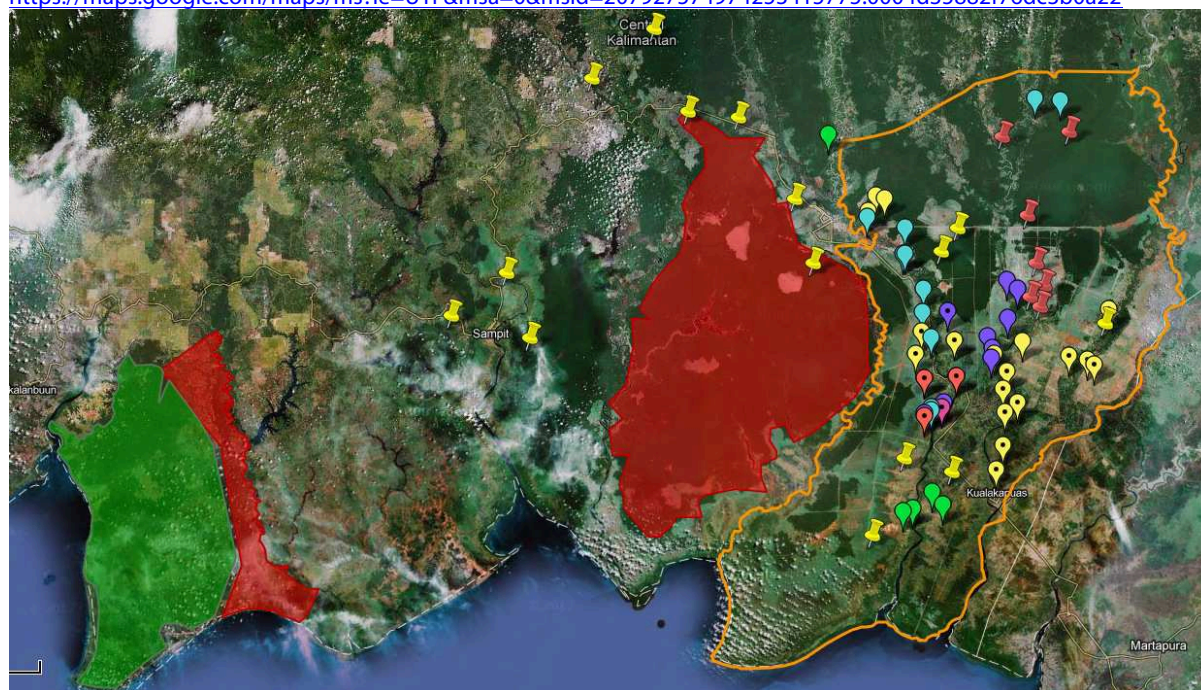


Figure 2: Online mapping of activities in the ex-Mega Rice area of Central Kalimantan

The list of ongoing pilot REDD+ projects and their progress is detailed in [Annex C](#).

The establishment of the Centre of Excellence for Green Skills Training in Central Kalimantan, which is supported by the project, played an important role in achieving the objective of skills development for REDD+ activities. The Training Centre delivered several trainings on topics such as Community-Based Forest Fire Management (CBFFM). The curriculum consists of nine modules on CBFFM and targets government, community leaders and villagers.

Table 6: Progress against Targets for Output

Indicator	Annual Target	Progress	Status
REDD+ readiness in key province	Baseline data/provincial strategy developed for all 9 forested provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection in Central Kalimantan extended until Feb 2013 to cover a broader area and more complex datasets requested by Legal Working Group; Data collection in South Sumatra, Jambi, East Kalimantan and Riau is underway. Data collection in Aceh, West Kalimantan, West Sumatra and Central Sulawesi to be managed by the REDD+ Agency (possibly with financing from the next tranche of funds under the LOI). 	On track
Initiation of on the ground activities with social safeguards/FPIC	On the ground activities for REDD+ preparedness initiated, following safeguards/FPIC and based on an agreed upon baseline data/maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight REDD+ pilot project activities currently being implemented by local CSOs, the University in Central Kalimantan and other local institutions Four agreements with UN Agencies for REDD+ pilot projects signed in 2012 and are being implemented. 	On track
Level of progress made in selection of pilot province(s)	Additional pilot province(s) selected by the REDD+ Task Force.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nomination of additional pilot provinces will be done under the REDD+ Agency once it is established 	On going
Overall achievement			On track

1.7 Moratorium

Objective

The two-year Moratorium on the "Suspension of New Permits and Improvement of Governance on Primary Forest and Peat Lands" (Presidential Instruction No. 10/2011), issued 20 May 2011, strives to provide temporary breathing space for Indonesia to assess key issues and start working on improvements on forest and peat lands governance and policy, including putting in place a unified 'One Map' of forests. As the suspension of new permits alone will not be enough to reach the 26 percent GHG emission reduction targets, the Moratorium involves two major elements: i) the suspension of new permits, and ii) the improvement of governance, both of which will be implemented in parallel.

The Moratorium is focusing on four components i.e., biophysical (e.g. biodiversity, forest cover), forest permits, forest definition/mapping, and governance, involving ten ministries for implementation. Under the Moratorium, the Ministry of Forestry is responsible for most of the activities, while UKP4 is responsible for monitoring, implementing, and coordinating relevant map development with the national mapping agency. The 'One Map' is the most important tool required to achieve clarity and shared ownership of various maps issued by relevant line

ministries, and serves as a single reference point for future work to monitor and implement the Moratorium. It should be noted that the key is to develop a process that is owned and approved by all relevant stakeholders, rather than focus on the map itself.

Overall Progress

The REDD+ Task Force has worked with the Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministries of Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment, and National Agency for Spatial Planning Coordination (LAPAN), National Agency for Survey and Mapping Coordination, National Land Agency (BPN), and relevant Governors and Mayors. After several discussions the Task Force gained supportive commitments from these government institutions and put in place the measures required to implement the Moratorium. The cooperation has resulted in the issuance of several measures which include:

- The Revised Ministry of Forestry decree on land-use licenses;
- The inter-ministerial Memorandum of Understanding on an integrated license database;
- Ministerial decree to establish transparent feedback mechanisms to revise the Moratorium map under the Ministry of Forestry Decree No. 277/SDH 2012;
- Head of the National Spatial Planning Agency Decree on thematic map on primary forest and peat lands and Circular letter from the National Spatial Planning Agency on Moratorium map as an input for spatial planning.; and
- The third version of the Moratorium map

Table 7: Progress against Targets for Output

Indicator	Annual Target	Progress	Status
Issuance of Moratorium and implementation measures	By the end of 2012, revised Ministry of Forestry decree on land use licenses issued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised Ministry of Forestry decree on land-use licenses prepared • UKP4 currently verifying the completeness of the Ministry of Forestry decree 	On track
	By the end of June, development of a digital map of open access forest estates (degraded land).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The digital map of open access forest estate was completed in July 2012 and is available online on the http://maps.ina-sdi.or.id website. 	Fully achieved
	By the end of June, inter-ministerial (Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, National Land Agency (BPN), Ministry of Home Affairs) MOU on an integrated license database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inter-ministerial Memorandum of Understanding on an integrated license database was signed in March 2012 and is now official 	Fully achieved
	By the end of June, Ministerial decree to establish transparent feedback mechanisms to revise the Moratorium map.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Forestry Decree No. 277/SDH 2012 issued and official • The Moratorium map is updated on a six-month basis 	Fully achieved
	By the end of 2012, Ministry of Environment to develop Government Regulation on environmental licenses to improve AMDAL and strengthen governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment Analysis (AMDAL) regulation with Government Regulation No. 27/2012 revised by the Ministry of Environment • UKP4 currently verifying the 	On track

		<i>completeness of the revision</i>	
	<i>By the end of 2012, Ministry of Environment to develop Government Regulation on environmental monitoring officers.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Ministerial Regulation on environmental monitoring officers of the Ministry of Environment prepared • UKP4 to verify the Ministerial Regulation once issued by Ministry of Environment 	On track
	<i>By the end of 2012, Ministry of Home Affairs to issue a Ministerial regulation on Moratorium monitoring and evaluation for all regional Governments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Home Affairs developed a Monitoring and Evaluation procedure for use by the regional Government • UKP4 to verify the dissemination of the Monitoring and Evaluation procedures 	On track
	<i>By the end of 2012, National Land Agency to share online large-scale land certificate information in Kalimantan.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on Business Permits (Hak Guna Usaha - HGU) already available online • Data on "right to manage the land" (Hak Pengelolaan - HPL) prepared and currently being verified by UKP4 • Land certificate information will be published online by the National Land Agency (BPN), currently undergoing quality check by BPN 	On track
	<i>By the end of 2012, Coordinating Agency for National Spatial Planning to issue a regulation to ensure the Moratorium map is used as an input for spatial planning.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Spatial Planning Agency (BKPRN) issued a circular letter requesting relevant line ministries to refer to the Moratorium map (PIPIB) as the primary reference map for spatial planning • Regulation to officialise the Moratorium map (PIPIB) yet to be drafted, facilitated by UKP4 	On track
	<i>By the end of 2012, Bakosurtanal to issue thematic map on primary forest and peat lands, which can be utilised by all ministries through a dedicated website (ina.sdi.go.id).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dedicated website http://maps.ina-sdi.or.id developed to host the thematic map on primary forest and peat lands; • Decree on thematic map released by the Head of the National Spatial Planning Agency (BKPRN) 	Fully achieved
Overall achievement			On track

1.8 Mainstreaming REDD+ into National/Subnational Policy

Objective

To ensure the legitimacy and sustainability of REDD+ in Indonesia, REDD+ should be integrated into wider national strategies and national planning processes. This is because the scale of REDD+ envisaged in Indonesia requires fundamental changes to government policies and budgeting, and also requires state budget allocation to bring about substantial changes. Furthermore, with the anticipated establishment of the REDD+ Agency as a government institution, the costs of Agency officials would ultimately also need to be sourced from state funds.

Overall Progress

During 2012, the project, in coordination with BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Environment, spearheaded discussions on gathering supportive commitments from all line ministries on the importance of mainstreaming REDD+ into government planning. After intensive discussions to seek feedback from partner provinces involved in the development of Provincial Strategy and Action Plans (PSAPs), the REDD+ Task Force has mainstreamed the REDD+ National Strategy into the Government Annual Work plan (RKP) 2013.

The REDD+ Task Force has also ensured that the REDD+ National Strategy is mainstreamed into the national planning process by formulating the guideline of mainstreaming REDD+ into the upcoming National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019.

Considering the implementation of REDD+ is related not only to the forestry sector but involves and impacts many others including agriculture, mining, energy, and housing, it is important that REDD+ activities are harmonized with the nation's economic objectives. The REDD+ Task Force, with the inputs from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), Academia and the Private Sector, has finalized a guideline for greening the Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of the Indonesian Economy (MP3EI) and mainstreaming REDD+.

As an important part of integrating REDD+ into national planning programmes, the REDD+ Task Force intends to enhance the capacity of line ministries and local government to incorporate the REDD+ strategy into their respective development portfolio. A series of trainings and guidance sessions will be conducted for the line ministries and local government agencies in early 2013.

Table 8: Progress against Targets for Output

Indicator	Annual Target	Progress	Status
Level of concrete inputs made to national/subnational policy documents	RKP, MP3EI, RAN/RAD-GRK revision/updating processes have been fully informed with REDD+ Strategy considerations, including specific activities to be conducted under these policy documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming of REDD+ National Strategy into Government Annual Work plan (RKP) 2013 concluded. Guideline for mainstreaming REDD+ into RKP 2014 and National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019 finalized and submitted to BAPPENAS for approval Guideline for greening the Master Plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economy (MP3EI) on REDD+ developed and submitted to BAPPENAS for approval 	On track
Overall achievement			On track

1.9 Legal Strengthening and Support

Objective

The realization of the objectives of REDD+ necessitates changes to legal frameworks that regulate incentives, rights and fund channeling mechanisms to national institutions. Additionally, operational systems and capacities for Indonesia and communities to receive performance-based payments for REDD+ and to leverage additional investment flows will need to be in place. Equity

can be ensured through strong democratic processes in local institutions and transparent procedures for payments. Furthermore, there is a need for immediate legal enforcement support for the REDD+ Task Force's activities such as in implementing the Moratorium.

Overall Progress

Revision of regulations concerning the future issuance of licenses

The REDD+ Task Force has produced two new draft regulatory frameworks on One-Door Integrated Licenses of Forest and Peat Land Areas, and acceleration of forest designation. The draft legal instruments have driven the Ministry of Forestry to revise the existing Ministry of Forestry Decree mP.50/Menhut-II/2009 and P.50/Menhut-II/2011 on forest designation. The draft frameworks, presented in the form of position papers, also influenced Central Kalimantan policymakers to conduct a compliance audit of land use licenses in the province.

Strengthening Law Enforcement Capacity in Countering Forest Crimes in the Implementation of REDD+

The Ministry of Forestry estimates that Indonesia has been losing large amounts of forests due to illegal logging and land conversion. This rampant illegal activity is due mainly to a lack of effective management and law enforcement which subsequently contribute to greenhouse gas emissions on a large scale, affecting global climate change. To strengthen the capacity of law enforcement institutions to prosecute illegal logging and other forest crimes, a "Multi-Door Approach" training programme was delivered by the REDD+ Task Force to Forest Investigators (PPNS), Indonesian National Police, Prosecutors and Judges in Central Kalimantan, Aceh and Riau. The approach intends to combine different legal approaches for legal officials to tackle land use violations such as corruption and financial mismanagement.

The "Multi-Door Approach" guideline developed by REDD+ Task Force has clearly defined the legal role of all agencies and officers in law enforcement, detection, investigation and prosecution of forest crimes.

Monitoring of Moratorium compliance Presidential Instruction No. 10/2011

Investigations of various cases reported by the public have been carried forward in coordination with the Ministry of Forestry, State Police Department and the Attorney General. To date 11 out of the 63 reported cases have been prioritized for further judicial process. One case is with the Attorney General's Office for further processing through the court. The number of cases reported by the public signals that the project is helping to create the enabling conditions for REDD+ implementation and strengthening local capacity to deal with forest crimes.

Table 9: Progress against Targets for Output

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Annual Target</i>	<i>Progress</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>Strength of legal framework for REDD+ Agency, MRV and financing mechanism, level of compliance with relevant laws.</i>	<i>Legal framework for REDD+ Agency, MRV and financing mechanism established by Presidential Decree, compliance with relevant laws strengthened via enforcement activities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Regulatory frameworks on One-Door Integrated Licenses and acceleration of forest designation being developed by the legal Working Group</i> <i>Sixty three (63) cases of violations of the Moratorium were reported to the REDD+ Task Force</i> <i>Eleven (11) cases prioritized for investigation by the Police and</i> 	<i>On track</i>

		<i>Prosecutor to be potentially brought to court</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) case brought to court with the Attorney General's Office for process through the judicial system • Curriculum and guideline for Multi-Door approach training developed and delivered to national and local authorities (Riau, Central Kalimantan and Aceh) 	
Overall achievement			On track

1.10 Knowledge Management and Project Operation Support

Objective

The Knowledge Management (KM) Working Group is responsible for developing the necessary groundwork for a sustainable REDD+ knowledge management system (including E-Library), which will become an important and necessary asset for the REDD+ Agency.

The development of the KM system is seen as a corner stone for the ongoing development of more knowledge-orientated endeavors including decision-making support and facilitation of education programmes at a national, provincial and community level. The KM Working Group aims to support all stakeholders by developing an open knowledge-management platform that provides a centralized source of information for accessing up-to-date knowledge related to REDD+ in Indonesia.

Overall Progress

The REDD+ Knowledge Management Centre has developed a range of databases & a e-library, including a stakeholder activities database which is a key component of the content management system. This database is designed to provide information on REDD+ and other land-based activities across Indonesia including specific data on projects, their locations and stakeholders (donors, implementers and other proponents). Designed to provide users with a geographical overview of land-based activities, the stakeholder activities database incorporates national and international controlled vocabularies for classification querying purposes and incorporates Google Maps visualization.

A seminar and training on Free Prior, Informed, Consent (FPIC) were also delivered by the Working Group. Additional trainings are expected to be provided to relevant stakeholders on key issues related to REDD+ and land use.

In partnership with the Legal Working Group, the KM Working Group will develop a Management Information System on mining and plantation license. A grand design for a REDD+ capacity building programme will be developed next year. The KM Working Group will play a more central role in crafting and delivering trainings, and support the other Working Groups in this task.

Table 10: Progress against Targets for Output

Indicator	Annual Target	Progress	Status
Level of efficiency in performing key functions such as	Operational KM system in place by Q1, PMU fully staffed with working group coordinators for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REDD+ Knowledge Management System established to support knowledge sharing, decision making process by the REDD+ 	On track

<i>procurement, HR and operations.</i>	<i>each working group</i>	<i>Task Force</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Working Group Coordinators in place as well as Monitoring Officer to support the monitoring activity and development of project progress report and annual report</i> 	
<i>Overall achievement</i>			<i>On track</i>

Highlights from the field

REDD+ FUNDS BRING NEW BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES TO INDONESIAN VILLAGES

By, Yogita Lal

PALANGKA RAYA, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia (November 2012). Indonesia's villagers are benefiting from funds provided by an international forest-preserving scheme by cultivating mushrooms instead of relying on unsustainable slash-and-burn land clearing techniques, and re-learning the near lost art of rattan mat weaving.

"The people here feel that the government does not help them," said Supardi, the chief of Manteran II, a small village in Central Kalimantan province that has benefited from funding provided by Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) to support alternative livelihoods.

"Which is why we are so grateful for REDD+. Finally, there has been some reaction to our [economic] situation."

The UN-backed programme REDD+, which aims at tackling climate change, financially rewards forest-rich countries for keeping their trees standing. The scheme is a key element in Indonesia's efforts to achieve its commitment to cut emissions by 26 percent from business-as-usual levels and 41 percent with international assistance by 2020. More than 40 REDD+ initiatives have started in the country, including in the pilot province of Central Kalimantan.

One such project, supported by Indonesia's REDD+ Task Force and the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM), has been training villagers in Manteran II to cultivate oyster mushrooms – a non-timber forest product that is widespread in many temperate and subtropical forests throughout the world. Previously, all the farmers in the village relied on cutting and burning forests or woodlands to create fields for farming. "We want to move away from this," Supardi said. "We are going to focus on mushrooms that can be [economically] productive within months."

Oyster mushrooms, a delectable treat packed with B complex vitamins and free of fat and cholesterol, are relatively easy to grow indoors on sawdust blocks. A resident there had developed a successful oyster mushroom business, prompting the villagers to ask for REDD+ funds so they could start similar businesses.

"Residents want to know how to do this. We require training and practice on how to grow mushrooms," Supardi said. "People have different financial abilities and this is why we looked for funding and training resources."

The mushrooms can potentially bring about a comfortable and regular income. In Pulang Pisau regency alone, oyster mushrooms reached a price of up to IDR 30,000 (USD 3) per kilogram. In some of the bigger cities, they can reach IDR 40,000 a kilogram.

The villagers are in the process of building a structure to house the oyster mushrooms, which they will collectively plant and maintain. There will be 36 people in the first batch of training, which is slated to start in December 2012.

Re-learning lost crafts

Over a couple of hours drive away from Manteran II is the village of Henda, where groups of women are receiving a different kind of training.

Thanks to a REDD+ initiative, which provides costs for trainings and initial capital, the housewives of Henda are re-learning the traditional Dayak tribal craft of rattan weaving, which many feared was in danger of becoming a lost art.

“Due to modernity, women have forgotten the crafts that were part of our ancestors’ tradition,” said Rina, a local villager who is part of the programme’s facilitation team.

Rattan has been cultivated in Kalimantan for more than 100 years, however, over the past two decades, government policies designed to encourage the domestic rattan processing industry have sharply depressed demand and prices.

Some 52 women in Henda village have received training on how to process and weave the mats with the patterns distinctly of Dayak heritage. They now meet twice weekly to work together – from skinning the rattans they harvested, splintering them into sections, and weaving them into mats. In the future, they will also have sessions on how to market the mats and learn to weave multiple products such as hats, handbags and shoes said Rina. Each colored mat, which takes a week to make, is sold for about IDR 500,000, while the plain ones can bring in up to IDR 350,000 apiece.

On the average, each of these women earns IDR 350,000 per month for a plain mat they produce. Santi Duher, a senior member of this women group even earns IDR 600,000 per month for her skills to weave various patterns and colors. Currently, she is also able to weave multiple products. And thanks to her skills, she can increase her income significantly as she can also produce handbags and shoes, items which have quite high demands in the market.

The REDD+ Task Force supports the training programme on rattan weaving which is well received by the women in Henda village who want it to continue as it improve their livelihood.

“We want this [programme] to continue because it also adds to our economy,” Rina said.



Ibu Santi Duher and Santi are demonstrating their skills in weaving rattan during the visit of Prince Haakon Magnus and Princess Mette-Marit of Norway in Jakarta. In this picture, The Prince and Princess were accompanied by Mr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto, Head of UKP4 and Mrs. Mari Pangestu, the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy.



Women of Henda village improve their family income by producing items from rattan.

(Source: based on article published in REDD+ Communication Booklet, November 2012)

2. Cross-Cutting Issues

2.1 Gender Mainstreaming, and social inclusion

Forests are home to 28.8 million forest dependent communities around the country and they contribute to the livelihoods of many of the 10.2 million people living in extreme poverty. Forests provide global food security and resources, fuel and medicine. However, the way people use and manage forests depends on the socio-economic and socio-cultural environment, age and gender.

Following the principle that gender equality and women's empowerment are central to development, the project considers it vital to integrate gender equality for the success and sustainability of REDD+ design. In 2012 the project sought to ensure that gender issues were addressed in a number of safeguards such as PRISAI which contains gender benchmarks specifically for REDD Social and Environmental Standards.

Community leaders often neglect women's issues, and women leaders are either not offered a seat at the decision-making table or are ill-prepared to participate effectively even if given the opportunity. The project is therefore making efforts to ensure that women whose livelihoods depend mostly on forest resources are given an equal share of benefits from REDD. Opportunities for women are therefore being factored in to the design of all benefit sharing, incentives and safeguard systems.

The project also recognizes the need for full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and other forest dependent communities and women's groups in policy-making and decision-taking processes. As such, in developing the REDD+ National strategy and MRV strategy extensive consultations were held with representatives of the Indigenous people's association (AMAN) and other civil society groups. The process benefited from the inputs and unique knowledge that these groups have of forest management.

The programme also recognizes the frequent marginalization of Indigenous Peoples and women, who typically face the greatest constraints in terms of access to financial services, reliance on informal money lenders and risk of over indebtedness which can lead to situations of labour exploitation similar to debt-bondage. The programme has therefore developed several community-based programmes of access to finance and agriculture supplies such as fertilizer and seeds. To date, small grants given by the programme has reached 369 beneficiaries (at least 40% of them are women) in 13 villages in Central Kalimantan. Capacity development activities dubbed "Generate Your Business" are being implemented to help improve access to financial services and promote viable alternative livelihoods and good forest management. The participation of these stakeholders in REDD+ interventions could result in a greater likelihood of sustained change in the way forest resources are used, thereby contributing to the sustainability of REDD+.

2.2 Partnerships

During 2012, The REDD+ Task Force in partnership with UNDP continued to collaborate with key government institutions including the Ministry of Forestry, Agriculture, Finance, Environment, BAPPENAS, BKPRN, the National Council of Climate Change, LAPAN, BAKOSURTANAL and the National Land Agency, Attorney General, National Police Department. The partnerships are key to building the support across agencies to move forward on critical issues such as the establishment of the REDD+ Agency and its associated instruments and the implementation of other key REDD+ components in the country.

The project has also intensified its partnership with UN Agencies (UNOPS, UNESCO, ILO and FAO) to support the implementation of quick win REDD+ initiatives in Central Kalimantan. The partnerships have contributed to knowledge and expertise sharing on REDD+ and climate change issues. Details about the partnership with UN organization can be found in section 1.6 on Pilot Province and in Annex C.

A strong cooperation with some of the aforementioned ministries has resulted in the issuance of a MoU on "Joint Commitment to Save Indonesia Natural Resources". The MoU signed by Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Attorney General and Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre, on 20 December 2012 demonstrates government commitment to enforce law in the implementation of REDD+.

The project continued to strengthen its partnership with both International and National CSOs and NGOs such as Greenpeace, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the Rainforest Foundation as well as Kemitraan Untuk Reformasi Tata Pemerintahan di Indonesia, National Indigenous People Alliances (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nasional-AMAN), Association for Community and Ecological-Based Law Reform (HUMA), Friends of the Earth Indonesia (WALHI), the National Forestry Council (DKN), WARSI and Indonesia Centre for Environmental Law (ICEL). The partnership has improved the legitimacy of REDD+ policy initiatives proposed by the project.

The project has sustained its cooperation with UN-REDD. This has allowed the GoI and Norwegian Government to leverage the work done by the UNREDD programme and create a platform for cooperation and knowledge sharing with other REDD+ countries.

3. Risk Management

The project has been actively monitoring both external and internal risks associated with implementation. Risks were identified and categorized during the planning phase, and the project updates the status of these risk items on a regular basis. Below is an update on the significant risks:

Risk	Issues, probability and impact at commencement	Counter measures/ Management	Comment on 2012 Experience
Political	Failure of government agencies to cooperate would slow the process but would not prevent progress towards REDD+ readiness. A perception of institutional competition would reduce overall commitment to REDD+.	Continuous discussion with key REDD+ stakeholders especially central Government institutions	Issues and counter measures are still valid
Organizational	It is inevitable that there will be variations in the level of commitment among subnational partners; where commitment is low, developing capacity to implement REDD+ will be slow. Ultimately it is to be expected that national implementation of REDD+ will need to take account of poor progress in some provinces/ districts	This project will first focus on one pilot province to demonstrate REDD+ activities/ capacity building and then replicate to other provinces as experience and ownership is built at the sub-national level	Issues and counter measures are still valid
Environmental and social	Unexpected environmental and social negative results. The social aspect is especially challenging since problems can be caused by internal conflict, which are not directly related to the project activities. For instance community project support going to only one ethnic group could cause tensions and result in the other	Ensure PRISA is completely implemented and maintain strong communication channels to identify/receive early signs of issues.	Issues and counter measures are still valid

	group issuing negative press statements.		
Operational	Given the large amount of funds involved and time bound nature of the project, hundreds of contracts need to be monitored and paid based on quality deliverables. Human error and lack of expertise to validate technical outputs is a risk to the integrity of project delivery.	Ensure periodic spot checks and follow up of findings, recruit and train top quality PMU staff and update SOPs	Issues and counter measures are still valid
Operational	Considering the limited time remaining for the participating UN agencies to implement pilot activities, results on the ground and fund delivery must be closely monitored, and potential issues identified and addressed expeditiously.	A monitoring calendar and procedure has been shared with the UN agencies to ensure both programmatic and financial monitoring of progress to identify and resolve any potential sources of delay in the execution. Field visits will also be conducted to assess progress on the ground.	UNORCID's on the ground capacity in the pilot province will be used to collect information on work being done in the districts.

4. Challenges, Responses and Lessons Learned

4.1 General

The decision taken by the Project Board in August 2012 to extend the implementation phase of the Project until the end of September 2013 has created challenges for prioritizing current and future activities. The REDD+ Task Force is following the strategic guidance of the Project Board to optimize the sequence of activities and associated budget under this phase of the LOI.

A continuing challenge to the programme is the complexity of decision-making processes, which, by nature of the subject matter, require consultation with a wide array of different line ministries and stakeholders. The sensitive and inherently political nature of the issues requires relevant stakeholder's involvement at almost every stage to ensure ownership of the REDD+ programme. Effective coordination and communication is required throughout implementation of the programme.

The project experienced challenges in maintaining full-time cooperation with provincial government agencies to engage in REDD+ activities due to existing mandates and fiscal year end exigencies. In addition, national agencies themselves faced pressures to focus on the delivery of the state budget.

4.2 Issuance of Presidential Decree for REDD+ Agency

A main challenge toward the establishment of the REDD+ Agency this year has been the process of negotiating the final version of the Presidential Decree for the establishment of the Agency. One constraint is the perception that some of the functions and mandates of the Agency may overlap with and reduce the functions of other line ministries. Careful attention is being placed on defining the role of the Agency and its relationship to existing line ministries such as Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, and National Land Agency. The role and function of the REDD+

Agency should be to reinforce the legitimacy of systems already in place, without undermining the authority of relevant line ministries.

A similarly delicate consultation process was needed for finalizing the design of the national MRV strategy and system which stakeholders see as being very important to future national and subnational REDD+ initiatives. This necessitated prudent consideration of the inputs of all relevant stakeholders and consensus building measures. This extensive and delicate consolidation process has impacted the time frame for finalizing the MRV design.

4.3 Pilot provinces and activities

One of the essential steps in the process of nominating other pilot provinces implies the collection of accurate and complete baseline data. In view of the significant time required to complete baseline data collection in other provinces, the Task Force was constrained to postpone the nomination of additional pilot provinces during this phase of the Project. The nomination of the additional pilots will be handed over to the REDD+ Agency once it is established and operational.

Challenges were also faced in drafting and finalizing the Provincial Strategic Action Plans (PSAP) in several priority provinces, namely in, Aceh and West Kalimantan provinces. Local political situations (e.g. Governor Election in Aceh) and lengthy decision-making processes of provincial authorities juxtaposed against the tight time frame in which the Task Force had to operate created implementation challenges and constraints.

4.4 Building Partnership and common understanding

A key challenge facing REDD+ is to ensure a shared vision and commitment amongst key stakeholders including the private sector to support the REDD+ programme. The challenge is compounded by the fact that some stakeholders in government may not be convinced that forests and peat lands are a major source of carbon emissions. To engage those stakeholders, a National Communication Strategy for different stakeholders was developed.

Specific challenges also exist in getting positive public perception. The National Communication Strategy advocates a fundamental shift in paradigm as well as working ethics in relation to how forests are managed. The communication messages should inform, motivate and shape public opinion towards bringing about this change. The national REDD+ communication campaign launched in December 2012, including national TV and radio talk shows as well as a national seminar, is a major stepping stone towards tackling this challenge.

The Task Force has developed REDD+ safeguards through nation-wide consultation with different stakeholders, known as PRISAI. The implementation of PRISAI ensures the application of appropriate safeguards for local and indigenous livelihoods within REDD+ activities. The systematic application of PRISAI is not only a way to protect the interest of the main beneficiaries, but also to demonstrate the intentions of the programme to national and local NGOs, that might have a different perspective on REDD+, believing that it could potentially jeopardize local livelihoods, and threaten the existence of some indigenous communities.

5. Lessons Learned

One of the important lessons learned during 2012 is the importance of establishing solid relationships between the project and government stakeholders to achieve project targets. The project actively involved representatives of the government in all steps of the design, management and implementation of each forest carbon initiative to secure government ownership of the initiative and possible links with future national accounting frameworks. The willingness of high-level or key government officials to champion the initiatives within the government and abroad largely contributed to the project's success.

Another lesson learned by the project in 2012 was the necessity to maintain consistency in data to support the One Map initiative. The project initially considered that a simple approach to combine and share data gathered from various sources was sufficient to develop consolidated data to effectively implement REDD+ and all its components. Later, it was noted that the different data formats, scales, sizes and types would present difficulties for standardization and data merging. These constraints resulted in delays in the data analysis process. Also, tools to perform data consolidation and centralization are needed. The REDD+ Agency will need to be vested with the independence and authority to coordinate and regulate critical information across sectors. The centralized data platform should be accessible by all line agencies and local governments to ensure coherence and equality of access to information.

Given the nature of REDD+ cross-sectoral approaches are required. The project has integrated various interrelated areas such as the land tenure, spatial planning and law enforcement into the REDD+ strategy. Failure to fully integrate those sectors may hinder full achievement of the REDD+ objectives.

Lastly, although REDD+ is a national programme, its implementation has a different focus in each province. A lesson learnt was that making decisions at the national level for application at local levels was not a useful approach for ensuring ownership, relevancy and sustainability. Top-down approaches do not accommodate the varying conditions on the ground and the needs or initiatives in the province.

Conclusions and Ways Forward

2012 marked the second year for the REDD+ Task Force which focused heavily on completing the draft Presidential decree and designs for the REDD+ Agency and its associated instruments. At the end of the year good progress was made on all the major outputs and targets of the programme.

Moving into its last six months of operation, the project will focus attention on mission critical components such as the establishment of the REDD+ Agency, Financing Mechanism and MRV system, and ensuring a smooth transition to the next phase of the programme.

The project will continue to implement and expand some of the ongoing REDD+ interventions in 2013. Financial support and expertise will be committed to the development of Provincial Strategies and Action Plans for Aceh and East Kalimantan. Moreover, in order to mainstream the REDD+ national strategy into local planning process, the project is planning to develop the capacity of local officials not only for 11 priority provinces but also another two non-priority provinces, Bengkulu and Maluku Utara.

The project will also maintain and strengthen its partnership with key line ministries to secure the endorsement and enactment of all draft regulations proposed in 2012, including the draft Presidential Decrees on REDD+ Agency establishment and its respective working units, MRV Agency and Funding Institution.

Finally, the REDD+ Task Force will cooperate with the Coordination Forum for REDD+ in Indonesia (CFREDDI) to not only eliminate any duplication of effort, but also to help achieve optimum synergy among the activities and areas of assistance of all REDD+ projects.

Annex A: Project expenditures (As of 31 December 2012)

AWARD ID : 00060694

AWARD TITLE : SUPPORT TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDONESIA REDD+
EXPENDITURE REDD+

Output	Description	Budget	Expenditures			Commitments	Grand Total	Balance	%
			Total 2010 + 2011	Jan 2012 - December 2012*	Total 2010 + 2011 + 2012				
Output 1	REDD+ Agency	2,188,116	1,343,680	436,752	1,780,432		1,780,432	407,684	81.37%
Output 2	National REDD+ Strategy	2,533,649	324,109	883,663	1,207,772		1,207,772	1,325,877	47.67%
Output 3	Communications	4,466,170	893,495	2,197,543	3,091,039		3,091,039	1,375,132	69.21%
Output 4	Funding Instruments	1,311,730	167,723	768,394	936,117		936,117	375,613	71.37%
Output 5	MRV	6,197,915	179,397	979,642	1,159,039		1,159,039	5,038,876	18.70%
Output 6	Pilot province	9,836,922	1,001,689	2,679,200	3,680,889		3,680,889	6,156,033	37.42%
Output 7	Moratorium	653,927	350,580	91,688	442,268	37,209	479,477	174,450	73.32%
Output 8	Mainstreaming REDD+ into National/Sub-National Policy	553,710		174,657	174,657		174,657	379,053	31.54%
Output 9	Legal Strengthening and Support	1,065,457		719,650	719,650		719,650	345,807	67.54%
Output 10	Project operation support	2,815,860	1,317,582	810,092	2,127,675		2,127,675	688,186	75.56%
TOTAL		31,623,455	5,578,254	9,741,283	15,319,536	37,209	15,356,746	16,266,709**	48.56%

*Reporting period as of December 31, 2012. CDR for 2012 is uploaded on January 15, 2013

**Out of which USD 12,707,407 are obligated through commitments entered into in 2012.

Note: This is a provisional financial statement. The 2012 final certified financial statement will be issued by the Comptroller's office in UNDP HQ by 30 June 2013

Annex B: List of Green Schools in Central Kalimantan

(Communication Working Group)

No.	District	School Name
1	Kuala Kapuas	SMPN 4
2		SMAN 2 Kelurahan Selat Kuala Kapuas
3	Kota Palangkaraya	SDN 4 Menteng Bahan Jl. MH Thamrin
4		SDN Percobaan Jl. Nyai Enat Kelurahan Menteng
5		SMPN 1 Jl. Ais Nasution No 1 Kelurahan Langkai
6		SMPN 12 Jl. Karanggan Kelurahan Tanjung
7	Kotawaringin Timur	SMPN 9 Jl. Tjilik Riwut Kecamatan Baamang
8		MTsN Jl. Pelita Kecamatan M.B. Ketapang
9		SMAN 1 Jl. Tjilik Riwut Kecamatan Baamang
10	Kotawaringin Barat:	SMPN 1 Jl. Diponegoro No 26 Arut Selatan
11		SMAN 1 Jl. Alipandi Sarjen No 44 Arut Selatan

Annex C: REDD+ projects in Central Kalimantan (Status as of 13/01/2013)

No	Name of the Organization	Project Title	Project Location	Objectives	Progress Update
1	Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian Kalimantan Tengah (BPTP)	Development of Community Rubber Plantation and Intercropping Based Sustainable Peat Land Management Technology	Jabiren Raya Village, District of Pulang Pisau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degraded peat land mapping within ex-PLG area of Block C, Jabiren Village. Local rubber plant community empowerment 	<p><i>REDD+ Task Force works with BPTP to empower rubber farmers to manage sustainable rubber plantations in peat land areas in Jabiren Village. The first funding tranche has been transferred and the project is currently in its socialization stage.</i></p> <p><i>The project is a replication of a previous BPTP programme, which was supported by the Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF). Within this project, BPTP will replicate the activities and cover 100 ha of peat lands.</i></p>
2	Lembaga Dayak Panarung (LDP)	For Providing Capital Access for Socio-Economics Strengthening of Villagers and Sustainable Entrepreneurship Development in ex-PLG area in Central Kalimantan	Kapuas District, Mentangai Sub-District and Pulau Kaladan Village, Tarantang Village, Lamunti Village, Manusup Village, Kalumpang Village and Katimpun Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initiation of the activities is conducted to strengthen the community capacity in the sector of management for entrepreneurship and business as well as to raise the awareness to cooperate Direct aid for the community Training 	<p><i>To strengthen socio economics of villagers and sustainable entrepreneurship development in the ex-Mega Rice Project area, LDP has conducted a series of training to more than 200 villagers on business management.</i></p> <p><i>The project has already received the budget tranche for the second phase. As of 4 January 2013, 3 trainings had been conducted in 6 villages:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Generate Your Business Training</i> <i>Start Your Business Training</i> <i>Business Management and Smart Financial Training.</i> <p><i>Training involved 30-40 persons per village reaching in total over 200 villagers.</i></p>
3.	BKAD Kahayan Hilir	For Providing Capital Access for Socio-Economics Strengthening of Villagers and Sustainable Entrepreneurship Development in ex-PLG area in Central Kalimantan	Mentaren II Village, Kahayan Hilir Sub-District, PulangPisau District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and Construction of Mushroom Cultivation Facility 	<p><i>BKAD Kahayan Hilir has built mushroom cultivation facility and currently conducting a series of training programme on mushroom cultivation to villagers. The second tranche of funds was transferred and the project reached 50% completion. The Mentaren II Village built demonstration spot and currently conducting series of trainings about mushroom cultivation.</i></p>
4	BKAD Jabiren Raya	For Providing Capital Access for Socio -Economics Strengthening of Villagers and Sustainable Entrepreneurship Development in ex-PLG area in Central Kalimantan	Henda Village, Jabiren Raya Sub-district, PulangPisau District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of Making Rattan Wickerwork 	<p><i>A series of training on rattan wickerwork were provided to villagers in Jabiren Raya aimed to create local economic opportunities and improve the quality of life.</i></p> <p><i>The second tranche of funds was transferred and the project reached 76% completion. The series of training of rattan wickerwork is conducted twice a week.</i></p>

5	JARI Consortium	Developing local wisdom based rubber plantation and fishery in ex-PLG area in Central Kalimantan	Bereng Bengkel village, Danau Tundai village and Kameloh Baru (Palangka Raya City), Lamunti A1 village and Sei Kapar village (Kapas District)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the community capacity to robust their family income, to save the ecosystem and to expand the tree stands through rubber plantation 	<p><i>To improve local economy, JARI has provided traditional fish pond facilities and fish fingerlings in three villages (KamelohBaru, DanauTundai, Bereng Bengkel) as the first step towards successful fish production. The project has also started planting rubber trees at Lamunti and Sei Kapar villages</i></p> <p><i>The second tranche of funds was transferred and the project reached 59% completion.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>At Kameloh Baru, Danau Tundai, Bereng Bengkel: the traditional fish pond (keramba) construction recently finished and fish fingerlings were recently released to the pond.</i> <i>At Lamunti A1 and Sei Kapar: rubber planting at critical land has recently started.</i>
6	PPLH Lembaga Penelitian Palangka Raya University	Hydrology Restoration & Local Wisdom Perpetuation on the Forest Fire Prone Area in Kapuas District	Kapas district, Kapuas Murung sub district, Bina Jaya village Bentuk Jaya village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional drainage rehabilitation Forest fire prevention Institutional strengthening 	<i>PPLH is currently socializing its project objective to community members in Bina Jaya and Bentuk Jaya villages. The project aims to restore the peat land and adopt local wisdom practices to prevent forest fire in the area. The first tranche of funds was transferred.</i>
7	Lembaga Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat– Palangka Raya University	Empowerment of Rattan Craftsmanship Group to Enhance Creative Economy of Rural Community in Ex-Mega Rice Area	Kapas District (Sub-district Kapuas Barat: Mandomai village, Saka Tamiang village, Penda Katapi village, Sei Dusun village, Sei Kayu village Sub-district Selat: Pulau Telo village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rattan wickerwork community empowerment to develop village's creative economy 	<i>LPKM programme aims to empower rattan craftsman group in order to enhance the creative economy of the rural community in Kapuas district. The project is currently at socialization stage after the first tranche of funds was transferred.</i>
8	Faculty of Agriculture, Palangka Raya University (FAPERTA)	Developing Agroforestry for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Land and Community Empowerment	Jabiren Raya Sub-district Jabiren village, Henda village Garung village Saka Kajang village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture revitalization through integrated agriculture development in ex-Mega Rice Area 	<i>FAPERTA is currently socializing the project initiative aimed to rehabilitate the degraded land and develop agroforestry in Jabiren Raya sub district. The first tranche of funds was transferred.</i>
9	UNOPS	Pusat Informasi Lestari (PIL) – Information Centre. Central Kalimantan Province:	Kapas District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market research for and construction of sustainable community learning centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Support to Central Kalimantan province by building a Community Learning Centre (Pusat Informasi Lestari, PIL) in Buntoi village in the district of Pulang Pisau in order to enhance livelihoods and increase community</i>

		Establishment of Community Learning Centres in Ex-PLG Area to Enhance Livelihoods and Increase Community Resilience to Climate Change		following community based approach as well as procurement of infrastructure and equipment needed. Hand-over of community learning centre for local use aimed at enhancing livelihood and increasing community resilience to climate change	<p><i>resilience to climate change in the EMRP areas.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The location was strategically chosen after consultation with the provincial government.</i> <i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process conducted by the indigenous peoples association of the archipelago (AMAN) and the Borneo Institute. The project has received community consent from leaders as well as endorsement letters from subdistrict and district governments.</i> <i>The project is currently awarding contracts so the construction and access to the site of the centre can begin in February 2013.</i> <i>The completion of the project is slated for the end of June 2013.</i> <p><i>(more details available in Quarterly Progress Report Q4 2012)</i></p>
10	ILO	Green Livelihood Access for Central Kalimantan's Inclusive Environmental Response to Climate Change (GLACIER)	<p>Three districts: Kota Palangkaraya, Pulang Pisau, Kapuas</p> <p>Three sub-district: Sebangau, Jabiren, Timpah</p> <p>Five villages: Aruk, Lawang Kajang, Bereng Bengkel, Pilang and Tumbang Nusa.</p> <p>Central Kalimantan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstration on environmental infrastructure investment that support response to climate change using participatory local resource based approach & technique to improve access to sustainable livelihoods Increase capacity of communities and local authorities to improve access to social economic facilities & market in rural areas in support of sustainable livelihood through meaningful participation in decision-making process & local resource based strategies. A participatory model for green value chain development & sustainable livelihood is introduced through improving the capacity of local stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The GLACIER project aims to improve access to sustainable livelihoods for local communities in the ex-Mega Rice Project area in Central Kalimantan through supporting implementation of Presidential Instruction No. 2/2007) and the Master Plan for the Rehabilitation and Revitalization of the EMRP.</i> <i>The project obtained input from local communities on three components: first, environmental rehabilitation; second, improving road access to improve access to economic centres at the village level; and third, improving livelihoods and value chains in development.</i> <i>The project has already identified proposals from the community treeplanting and agroforestry, covering 20 hectares for each village and activities are coordinated with FAO to complement each other's efforts.</i> <i>Community planning has already been conducted with a local NGO by combining the three components. Based on consultations with the five villages, the project has collected a detailed baseline reflecting the actual needs of the communities.</i> <i>The capacity building objectives also include the construction of roads and bridges.</i> <i>Constructions for access to livelihoods such as roads, wells, bridges in galvanized steel, for motorbike only access are under way. The technical design is ready, and procurement will start in the last week of March.</i> <i>Construction will be community-contracted to enhance capacity of the local communities</i> <i>The completion of the project is slated for the end of September 2013.</i> <p><i>(more details available in Quarterly Progress Report Q4 2012)</i></p>

11	UNESCO	Enhancing livelihood and increasing community resilience to climate change through community learning centres, improved awareness and communication in the ex-PLG area: Pusat Informasi Lestari	Central Kalimantan	Capacity building for local communities and other key stakeholders in pilot sites in Central Kalimantan Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is in active coordination with UNOPS, which builds the Community Learning Centre (Pusat Informasi Lestari, PIL), as a physical platform to reach out to the local communities, as well as to share scientific and traditional knowledge about ecosystem restoration, sustainable agroforestry and climate change. • During Q4 2012, the project focused on conducting series of preparatory meetings with partners in order to develop suitable working mechanisms and identify best approaches to ensure successful implementation in the field. • Strategy and action plan within project timeframe were finalized at the end of January 2013. • The completion of the project is slated for the end of May 2013. <p>(more details available in Quarterly Progress Report Q4 2012)</p>
12	FAO	Forest Fire Prevention through Agricultural Innovation in the Ex-Mega Rice Project Area in Central Kalimantan	Block C, EMRP Area Central Kalimantan	Reduced use of fire in agricultural practice by the target beneficiaries while supporting diversified and increased agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory needs assessment conducted at this stage through community consultations. • Activities will include forest fire prevention through agricultural technology in the ex-Mega Rice Project area in Central Kalimantan. The project conducted and plans. While the results of community consultations are still preliminary, FAO conducted a project assessment in January and February with the University of Palangka Raya. • Participatory technology development process to be conducted early March which consists in helping pilot communities selecting sustainable agricultural practices, such as composting by utilizing all possible crops by product and harvested biomass during land clearing/preparation, and later on develop the technology for the communities. • Implementation of the selected technology will span over six months, preparing for phasing out the project in September. • Upon success of the pilot project and adoption by the communities, the project will seek for recognition from the Joint Secretariat (Sekber) to scale up the approach to a larger number of communities. • The completion of the project is slated for the end of July 2013. <p>(more details available in Quarterly Progress Report Q4 2012)</p>