

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



National Programme Semi-Annual Report

UN-REDD Programme

30 June 2012

Terms and Abbreviation

AMAN	<i>Aliansi Masyarakat Nusantara</i> (Indigenous People's Alliance of the Archipelago)
ASFN	ASEAN Social Forestry Network
BAPPENAS	<i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Development Planning Agency)
BDS	Benefit Distribution System
BPKH	<i>Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan</i> (Regional Office of Forestry Planning)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Demonstration Area
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DGPLAN	Directorate General of Plannology
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DNPI	<i>Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim</i> (National Council on Climate Change)
DSS	Decision Support System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FORDA	Forest Research and Development Agency
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GOI	Government of Indonesia
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
HUMA	<i>Perkumpulan untuk Perbaharuan Hukum Berbasis Masyarakat dan Ekologis</i> (Association for Community Based and Ecological Law Reform)
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFCA	Indonesia Forest Climate Alliance
IP	Indigenous Peoples
KfW	Kreditanstalt <u>für Wiederaufbau</u>
LoI	Letter of Intent
<i>MoFor</i>	Ministry of Forestry
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PMU	Project Management Unit
Prodoc	Project Document
<i>Pusdiklat</i>	<i>Pusat Pendidikan dan Latihan</i> (Education and Training Centre)
<i>Pustanling</i>	<i>Pusat Standardisasi dan Lingkungan</i> (Standardization, Environment and Climate Change Centre for the Ministry of Forestry, the Republic of Indonesia)
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
REL	Reference Emission Level
RRI	<i>Radio Republic Indonesia</i> (state-owned radio)

RTRD	<i>Rencana Tata Ruang Daerah</i> (District/ City Spatial Planning)
TGHK	<i>Tata Guna Hutan Kesepakatan</i> (Forest Map Governance Agreement)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TVRI	<i>Televisi Republik Indonesia</i> (state-owned Indonesia Television channel)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-WCMC	United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UN-REDD	The United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
USD	US Dollar
WB	World Bank

1. National Programme Status

1.1 National Programme Identification

Country:	Indonesia	Date of Signature ¹ :	23 Nov 2009
Title of Programme:	Indonesia UN-REDD National Programme	Date of the First Transfer of Funds ² :	20 Jan 2010
		End date according to National Programme Document:	May 2011
		No Cost Extension requested ³ :	1) To Jun 2012 2) To Oct 2012

Implementing partners⁴:
Ministry of Forestry, the Republic of Indonesia

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

Financial Summary (USD) ⁵			
UN Agency	Approved Programme Budget ⁶	Amount transferred ⁷	Cummulative Expenditures up to 30 June 2012 ⁸
FAO	1,498,000	1,498,000	1,088,680
UNDP	2,996,000	2,996,000	2,379,701
UNEP	1,150,250	1,150,250	1,035,027
Total	5,664,250	5,664,250	5,385,668

Electronic signatures by the designated UN organization ⁹			Electronic signature by the Government Counterpart
FAO	UNDP	UNEP	

Type the date and name of signatories in full:

Mr. Mustafa Imile FAO Representative Date: 7/9/2012	Beate Trankmann Country Director Date: 7/9/2012	Thomas Enters, PhD UNREDD Reg.Coord. Date:	Ir. Yuyu Rahayu, MSc Ministry of Forestry Date: 10/9/2012
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¹ Last signature on the National Programme Document

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

³ If yes, please provide new end date

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

⁵ Use Anglophone standards for all figures

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

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

⁸ The sum of commitments and disbursement

⁹ Each UN organisation is to nominate one or more focal points to sign the report. Please refer to the *UN-REDD Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Framework* document for further guidance

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
			Expected Targets (According to the National Programme Document)	Cumulative Progress Towards the Overall Target (Outcome or Output)	Expected Annual Target (According to the annual work plan)	Achievements of the Annual Target (Outcome or Output)
Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture						
Output 2.1.: Improved capacity and methodology design for forest carbon inventory within a Monitoring Assessment, Reporting and Verification Systems (MRV), including sub-national pilot implementation	2.1.1 Existing standards and methodologies in MRV reviewed 2.1.2 Measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory developed 2.1.3 Forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces implemented 2.1.4 Methods for Reporting and Verification developed 2.1.5 Reporting and Verification in pilot provinces implemented 2.1.6 Workshop on MRV Training methodology organized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFI (1989-1997) is outdated and needs to be further developed. Baseline for socio-economic data in NFI does not exist. 	<p>December 2010</p> <p>2.1.1 Review of existing standards and methodologies in MRV published.</p> <p>2.1.2 Outline for measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory prepared.</p> <p>2.1.3 Terms of Reference for forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces prepared.</p> <p>2.1.4 Outline for methods for Reporting and Verification prepared.</p> <p>2.1.6 Workshop on MRV Training methodology organized.</p> <p>December 2011</p> <p>2.1.2 Measurement protocols and sampling design for a national forest carbon inventory developed.</p> <p>2.1.3 Forest carbon inventory in pilot provinces implemented.</p> <p>2.1.4 Methods for Reporting and Verification released.</p> <p>2.1.5 Reporting and Verification in pilot provinces implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on land use classification based on Spot 4 image for Central Sulawesi has been conducted. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) on redesigning the NFI's sampling method has been conducted. Policy Frameworks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Recommendation on National REDD+ Information, Monitoring & MRV Action Plan prepared and submitted to the REDD+ Task Force and other government institutions. (2) Draft of Forestry MRV Roadmap has been initiated and developed through collaborative activities with the Ministry of Forestry (since Apr 2011). (3) MRV principles have been published and disseminated to relevant stakeholders. Capacity development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 63 stakeholders representing provincial government agencies, NGOs, CSOs, and Universities have been capacitated on Basic Remote Sensing in Central Sulawesi. (2) NFI study trip to FAO headquarters with staff from Ministry of Forestry to discuss the options for re-designing the NFI. (3) Enhanced REDD+ understanding and collaboration through a MRV workshop for universities, focused on universities from eastern Indonesia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New designed plot measurement. Measurement protocol for field inventory. Field data inventory collected. Entered collected field data into NFI database. Available method to do reporting and verification of MRV. 	<p>Achievement in 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed syllabus for basic Remote Sensing training (Feb 2012). Conducted 2nd trainings on basic remote sensing analysis (Feb 2012), collaborated with Pusdiklat. Developed syllabus for field measurement inventory training (Jan 2012). Conducted training on how to do field measurement of carbon inventory (Jan-Feb 2012). Approved design of field sample plots to be measured at province level by experts (Feb 2012, March 2012). Developed a specialized database for Indonesia's NFI – Open Foris (Mar 2012). Installed Open Foris in 18 computers of MoFor (Mar 2012). Trained 4 MoFor staffs in Jakarta and 14 MoFor staffs in the provinces in the use of Open Foris (Mar 2012). Entered 177 out of 400 recording sheets from NFI from previous years into Open Foris data base (Jan-Jun 2012). Participated in the allometric equation training in Viet Nam (June 2012). Developed protocol/guidelines to guide field implementation of carbon inventory (June 2012). In house training to implement forest and carbon inventory in Palu (June 2012)
Output 2.2.: Reference emission level (REL) proposed at the provincial level.	2.2.1 REL methodologies reviewed. 2.2.2 Methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale developed. 2.2.3 Data to support development of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some data analysis exist within DGPLAN but incomplete. No Baseline for Carbon Emission at the national and sub-national level exists. Existing NFI data not calculated for REDD. No scenario on REL exists 	<p>December 2010</p> <p>2.2.1 Review of REL methodologies published.</p> <p>2.2.2 Outline for methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale prepared.</p> <p>2.2.3 Data to support development of REL compiled.</p> <p>December 2011</p> <p>2.2.2 Methodological options to establish REL at national and sub-national scale released.</p> <p>2.2.4 Provisional REL in the pilot</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisional REL calculation for Central Sulawesi (Mar 2012). Data for REL calculation is available. Available syllabus/module for REL training. Capacity development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Relevant stakeholders were capacitated on how to calculate REL at province for 33 provinces (Jun 2012) conducted. (2) Required training on the options of method to calculate REL/RL at national level were identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected method for REL calculation at province level. Calculated REL for Central Sulawesi. Peer review of provisional REL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) University Forum Meeting on REL methodology at Palu (Feb 2012) involving 15 professors from 13 universities at Eastern Indonesia. (2) Facilitated the REDD+ WG of Central Sulawesi on identifying options to calculate REL for Central Sulawesi (Mar 2012). Available data for REL calculation for Central Sulawesi (Mar 2012). Provisional REL calculation on Central Sulawesi (Mar 2012) Developed syllabus/ module for REL training (Mar 2012).

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	REL compiled. 2.2.4 Provisional REL in the pilot province assessed. 2.2.5 Provisional REL scientifically peer reviewed. 2.2.6 Stakeholder consultations on REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL organized. 2.2.7 REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL scientifically peer reviewed.		province released. 2.2.5 Peer review of Provisional REL completed. 2.2.6 At least 4 stakeholder consultations on REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL organized. 2.2.7 Peer review of REL methodological approach and provincial provisional REL completed.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant stakeholders were strengthened through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A training for 33 provincial representatives on how to calculate REL for land-based emission reduction and identifying action plan at province. These events were collaborated with Bappenas and Training Center of Forestry Mofor (Jun 2012). A training on Forestry Baseline in coordination with BAPPENAS (Bandung, Apr 2012)
Output 2.3.: Harmonized fair and equitable payment mechanism at provincial level.	2.3.1 Existing payment systems compiled. 2.3.2 Benefits and constraints of existing systems analyzed and reviewed. 2.3.3 Options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system developed. 2.3.4 Stakeholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No REDD payment distributions systems for all types of credits. Role of district government unclear. 	<p>December 2010</p> <p>2.3.1 Information about existing payment systems compiled. 2.3.2 Outline for a review on benefits and constraints of existing systems prepared. 2.3.3 Terms of Reference for developing options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system prepared. 2.3.4 One stakeholder consultations organized.</p> <p>December 2011</p> <p>2.3.2 Analytical report on benefits and constraints of existing systems published. 2.3.3 Options for modifications to meet requirements of a REDD payment system developed. 2.3.4 Three stakeholder consultations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial analysis on the compiled information that shows benefits and constraints of existing PES projects and the implications of REDD+ (Feb – Mar 2011). Compiled funding and fiscal transfer systems that currently exist in Indonesia (Mar – Jul 2011) Lessons learned from mapping existing funding systems, payment mechanisms and benefit distribution systems in Indonesia and internationally (Apr – Jun 2011) Coordination meeting on potential collaboration in developing a road map of payment mechanism with UN-REDD, REDD+ Task Force, and WB/FCPF (December 2011) BDS system development roadmap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options for BDS at Central Sulawesi are available. A REDD+ payment system is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted BDS system roadmap to REDD+ Task Force (Jan 2012). Capacitated relevant stakeholders on BDS options for Central Sulawesi through a training (Jun 2012).

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	consultations organized. 2.3.5 A REDD payment system created. 2.3.6 Local institutions trained (<i>Note: this has been changed into review on national funding mechanism</i>)		organized. 2.3.5 A REDD payment system created 2.3.6 Reviewed National Funding mechanism.			
Output 2.4.: Toolkit for priority setting towards maximizing potential carbon-benefits and incorporating co-benefits, at the provincial level.	2.4.1 Agreement on agencies, data sources, GIS development and site selection criteria reached. 2.4.2 Priority Setting Toolkit (including short manual) developed. 2.4.3 Below & above ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate mapped 2.4.4 Co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of poverty, others) mapped 2.4.4 Co-benefits maps analyzed 2.4.5 Provincial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection process has not been undertaken at national and provincial sites. IFCA only provides guidelines. No DSS to make feasible investment decisions. Draft on criteria for site selection indicated in IFCA (2007) 	<p>December 2010</p> <p>2.4.1 Agreement on agencies, data sources, GIS development and site selection criteria reached. 2.4.2 Outline for the Priority Setting Toolkit developed. 2.4.3 Terms of reference for mapping below- & above-ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate prepared. 2.4.4 Outline for mapping co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of poverty, others) prepared.</p> <p>December 2011</p> <p>2.4.2 The Priority Setting Toolkit (including short manual) developed and published. 2.4.3 Below- & above-ground carbon, inside and outside the Forest Estate mapped. 2.4.4 Co-benefits (minimally: biodiversity, water resources, pockets of poverty, others) mapped. 2.4.4 Co-benefits maps analyzed and published. 2.4.5 Provincial staff trained in the use of Priority Setting Tool. 2.4.6 Workshop organized on co-benefits, local spatial planning, and national REDD policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNEP-WCMC scoping mission and preliminary action plan agreed (Mar 2011). UNEP-WCMC working session with 4 (four) trained Indonesian colleagues from MoFor, BPKH Palu, Central Sulawesi Forest Service and Tadulako University (Jul 2011). Map layers to estimate carbon stock in the province has been produced (Jul 2011 in Cambridge, UK). Identified additional data for further analysis (Dec 2011 in Palu). Identified tool-kit package that can be developed, given the limited time period and budget (Dec 2011 in Bogor). UNEP-WCMC carried out literature review on impacts of different options for REDD+ action on multiple benefits; the 1st (first) draft of guidance document for district level stakeholders including graphic presentation of results developed and reviewed by PMU and colleagues from Tadulako University. Additional data received from Indonesia analyzed by UNEP-WCMC. Issues that require further clarification identified and information on degraded land incorporated into maps. Preparations made for workshop on valuation of multiple benefits in Central Sulawesi. ToR developed for analysis of legal and policy frameworks relevant to land use related aspects of REDD+ implementation in Central Sulawesi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-benefit of REDD tool-kit is available. Capacitated provincial staffs on the tool-kit. Capacitated relevant stakeholders on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> REDD+ multiple-benefits of local spatial planning. How to utilize the tool-kit. Established valuation of multiple benefits method. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional data (maps) sent to WCMC-UNEP (Feb 2012). Agreed on toolkit packages to be developed and delivered by WCMC (Jan 2012). UNEP-WCMC carried out literature review on impacts of different options for REDD+ action on multiple benefits. The first draft of guidance document for district level stakeholders (including graphic presentation of results) has been developed and reviewed by PMU and colleagues at Tadulako University (Mar-Jun 2012). Additional data received from Indonesia analyzed by UNEP-WCMC. Issues that require further clarification identified, and information on degraded land incorporated into maps (Feb 2012). Preparations made for workshop on valuation of multiple benefits in Central Sulawesi (May 2012).

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	staff trained in the use of Priority Setting Tool 2.4.6 Workshop organized on co-benefits, local spatial planning, and national REDD policy.					
Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels						
Output 3.1.: Capacity for spatial socio-economic planning incorporating REDD at the district level	<p>3.1.1 A comprehensive baseline dataset developed</p> <p>3.1.1 Areas of REDD-eligible forest identified</p> <p>3.1.2 Opportunity costs of alternative land uses analyzed</p> <p>3.1.3 Potential socio-economic impacts of REDD on communities analyzed</p> <p>3.1.4 REDD integrated in existing spatial planning and forest utilization planning</p> <p>3.1.5 District based consensus on land and forest use allocation reached</p> <p>3.1.6 The REDD mainstreamed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing conflicts TGHK with process RTRD. Few district spatial plans endorsed at national level 	<p>December 2010</p> <p>3.1.1 A comprehensive baseline dataset developed</p> <p>3.1.1 Areas of REDD-eligible forest identified</p> <p>December 2011</p> <p>3.1.2 Opportunity costs of alternative land uses analyzed and published</p> <p>3.1.3 Potential socio-economic impacts of REDD on communities analyzed and published</p> <p>3.1.4 REDD integrated in existing spatial planning and forest utilization planning.</p> <p>3.1.5 District based consensus on land and forest use allocation reached.</p> <p>3.1.6 The REDD mainstreamed spatial plan approved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted the understanding on the issues of climate change, REDD+, and UN-REDD for the District forestry office. Developed criteria to assess the districts potentially for REDD+ DAs (Feb 2012) Comprehensive data for all districts (11 districts) have been collected and compiled (Mar 2012). Governor decree on 5 selected districts prioritized for REDD+ DAs (May 2012). Several selected MoFor personnel attended a training course on opportunity cost analyses for REDD+ (Jun 2011) in Bangkok. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline data for all districts are collected. Prioritized districts for REDD+ program are identified. Results of opportunity cost of alternative land uses are available. Results of potential socio-economic impacts of REDD+ is available. Integration of REDD+ planning with other province planning processes. Dissemination of REDD+ concepts to district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed criteria to assess the districts potentially for REDD+ DAs (Feb 2012) Comprehensive data for all districts (11 districts) have been collected and compiled (Mar 2012). Opportunity costs of major land uses in Central Sulawesi have been analyzed (Jun 2012).

Expected Results (Outcome or Output)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall Progress (Cumulative achievements)		Progress Against Annual Targets (Achievements gained in the reporting period)	
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	spatial plan approved					
Output 3.2.: Empowered local stakeholders are able to benefit from REDD.	3.2.1 Capacity needs assessment made. 3.2.2 Capacity building & training modules developed. 3.2.3 Trainers have been trained. 3.2.4 Training and other capacity building activities have been Implemented. 3.2.5 Follow-up activities required to improve and sustain capacity have been assessed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low awareness and high level of misconception REDD at village and district level. All REDD proposals driven by foreign agencies 	<p>December 2010</p> <p>3.2.1 Capacity needs assessment made.</p> <p>3.2.2 Outline for capacity building & training modules prepared.</p> <p>December 2011</p> <p>3.2.2 Capacity building & training modules developed.</p> <p>3.2.3 Trainers have been trained.</p> <p>3.2.4 Training and other capacity building activities have been implemented.</p> <p>3.2.5 Follow-up activities required to improve and sustain capacity have been assessed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established Working Groups in Central Sulawesi. Capacity development: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Working Groups' members have increased level of understanding on REDD+ issues (Feb 2011). (2) Participation of Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group members at Training of Trainers event organized by Conservation International and University of Indonesia on Climate Change and REDD+ (May 2011). (3) Supported the participation of Central Sulawesi journalists in the training on the issues of climate change, REDD+ and FPIC at Jakarta (Apr 2011) (4) Initial scoping mission for capacity need assessment for Central Sulawesi (Nov 2011) (5) REDD+ Training Profile (Jun 2012). Knowledge sharing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Disseminated information on climate change and REDD+ issues to Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group (Feb 2011 to-date). (2) Central Sulawesi Media Gathering to promote the understanding of REDD+, climate change issues and the UN-REDD Programme (Feb 2011) (3) Institutional mapping for REDD+ knowledge and learning facility report (Feb 2012). Networking: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Facilitated participation in the ASFN Conference on Social Forestry and community engagement (May 2012). (2) Facilitated participation of Central Sulawesi Government officials in Durban COP 17 Side Event. (3) Local participation in regional discussion on post-Cancun organized by RECOFTC and FAO in Chiang Mai (Thailand) (Feb 2011). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of need assessment at district level. Modules for training are developed. Implemented trainings at local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on institutional mapping on REDD+ knowledge and learning facility at Central Sulawesi (Feb 2012). In collaboration with Forestry Training Center (<i>Pusdiklat Kehutanan</i>) developed a book of training profile for Climate Change and REDD+ (Jun 2012).
Output 3.3.: Multi-stakeholder endorsed District Plans for REDD implementation.	3.3.1 5 (five) districts in which REDD is most feasible identified	Few district spatial plans endorsed at national level	<p>December 2010</p> <p>3.3.1 5 (five) districts in which REDD is most feasible identified.</p> <p>December 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A set of criteria to select pilot districts is established. 5 (five) UN-REDD pilot districts have been selected, i.e. Sigi, Donggala, Parigi Moutong, Toli-Toli, and Tojo Una-Una. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selected 5 districts REDD+ plan of Central Sulawesi is developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for Trainer for FPIC facilitators to implement piloting FPIC (Mar 2012). Piloting of the Implementation of FPIC guideline for the Dampelas Tinombo Forest Management Unit's forest rehabilitation

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	3.3.2 REDD socialized (promoted) to these districts 3.3.3 Districts developed proposals to implement REDD 3.3.4 Districts show political commitment to implement REDD 3.3.5 For at least one district, agreement on an implementation framework for REDD reached <i>(Note: due to dynamic of REDD+ in Indonesia, the indicators 3.3.3; 3.3.4; and 3.3.5 are cancelled and are changed into developed REDD+ plan at province level).</i>		3.3.2 REDD socialized (promoted) to the 5 (five) districts 3.3.3 5 (five) districts have developed proposals to implement REDD 3.3.3 Districts show political commitment to implement REDD. 3.3.4 For at least one district, agreement on an implementation framework for REDD reached. <i>Note: due to dynamic of REDD+ development in Indonesia, the point 3.3.3 – 3.3.4 are changed into REDD+ Plan development at province level instead of at district level.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A set of guidelines on FPIC implementation has been established. Locations for FPIC Pilot activities (KPH Dampelas Tinombo and Lore Lindu National Park located in Donggala, Sigi and Parigi districts) have been selected. The subject of FPIC pilot was agreed on Forest Rehabilitation. Materials for FPIC pilot activities in selected districts are available. Involvement of stakeholders in the consultation of the establishment of the Central Sulawesi Working Group (Feb 2011) and inauguration (Mar 2011) 		<p>programme in Lembah Mukti Village (Mar 2012).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPIC verification conducted (Jun 2012). Trained potential independent evaluators in the FPIC evaluation methodology (Apr 2012).

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES:**Gender and Women in Development:**

UN-REDD Programme considered the importance of gender balance and gender-specific indicators in its framework and activities. It has mainstreamed gender into the national strategy.

The Team proposed to include the indicators of:

- Participatory process that respects fair involvement of men and women in mapping the right holders, right objectives, and the types of right on land, area and natural resources relevant to REDD+, especially the rights and types of right of those who are vulnerable and marginalized.
- Fair access of men and women to the resources of knowledge, economy, and socio-cultures.
- Identified men and women to livelihood resources for those who will get the impacts of REDD+ implementation.
- Clear agreement between REDD+ with communities that considers the rights and accesses of men and women.

In collaboration with AMAN, the programme initiated the establishment of gender safeguards for the implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia. On 6-7 February 2012, the Programme conducted a Preparatory Meeting on the Establishment of Gender Safeguard Framework development in Fave Hotel, Jakarta. It was intended to strengthen the efforts of Indonesia in addressing gender-related issues. In general, from the meeting, (a) the participants had better understanding on the progress of REDD+ and the progress of REDD+ National Strategy; (b) an Outline of Gender Safeguard Framework in REDD+ was established; (c) a special Team to develop Gender Safeguard Framework in REDD+ was established. For the follow up, communities in Central Sulawesi also conducted a workshop on Gender Safeguard in REDD+. In coordination with UN Women, the Programme also conducted a workshop on the importance of gender equity and women in development.

Meanwhile, the UN-REDD Programme is also strengthening the position of women in development. It recommends the number of women in the gender-balance related activities should be 50% (in accordance with the local value), women's access to the resources of knowledge, economy and socio-culture should be ensured, potential risk that women should bear should be measured, local values of women should be respected, access of women to natural resources should be considered, emission reduction offered by REDD+ should guarantee the sustainable function of forests for women.

Governance:

- UN-REDD Indonesia facilitated the initiation of Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) programme in Indonesia.
- UN-REDD Indonesia provided in-kind support (expertise/ technical aspects, space, allocated time of personnel, operations, etc) to ensure the PGA preparation.
- UN-REDD Indonesia supported the development of REDD+ Assessment criteria in coordination with the Global UN-REDD Programme.
- UN-REDD Indonesia facilitated the preparation of Central Sulawesi to become one of the assessment locations.
- In collaboration with Governance Unit of UNDP, UN-REDD facilitated an international PGA Exchange Meeting in Bogor [Apr 2012].

1.3 Financial Information

PROGRAMME OUTCOME	UN ORGANISATION	IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS			
		Amount Transferred by MPTF to Programme (A)	Cumulative Expenditures up to 30 June 2012		
			Commitments (B)	Disbursements (C)	Total Expenditures (D) B + C
Outcome 1: Strengthen multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national and provincial level.	FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	UNDP	1,580,247	N/A	1,603,432.05	1,603,432.05
	UNEP	700,000	186,900	493,282	680,182
Sub-total		2,280,247	186,900	2,096,714.05	2,283,614.05
Outcome 2: Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV and Fair Payment System based on the National REDD+ Architecture.	FAO	1,498,000	148,377	940,303	1,088,680
	UNDP	267,180	N/A	101,306.90	101,306.90
	UNEP	375,000	130,000	157,133	287,133
Sub-total		2,140,180	278,377	1,198,742.9	1,477,119.9
Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels.	FAO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	UNDP	1,148,573	N/A	674,962.47	674,962.47
	UNEP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sub-total		1,148,573	N/A	674,962.47	674,962.47
	FAO (Total):	1,498,000	148,377	940,303	1,088,680
	UNDP (Total):	2,996,000	0	2,379,701.42	2,379,701.42
	UNEP (Total):	1,075,000	316,900	650,415	967,315
	Grand TOTAL:	5,569,000	465,277	3,970,419.42	4,435,696.42

1.3.1 Co-financing

Sources of co-financing ¹⁰	Name of co-financer	Type of co-financing ¹¹	Amount (US\$)
Multilateral Agency	UNDP	Cash	240,000

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

Name of financer	Description	Amount (US\$)

2. National Programme Progress

2.1 Narrative on Progress, Difficulties and Contingency Measures

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

In general, the UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia, has performed its mandate in accordance with the work plan and REDD+ national priorities. It has achieved its overall targets. The Programme gained full support from relevant government agencies, NGOs/ CSOs, academics and private sectors at both national and sub-national levels. UN-REDD activities actively involved participants from all relevant entities and stakeholders.

At national level, the UN-REDD Programme provided relevant policy frameworks and relevant government institutions have taken into account these frameworks. The Programme, for instance, strengthened the development and establishment of several decrees at the national level, including:

- (a) Presidential Decrees:
 - a. The President Instruction on REDD+ Task Force (President Decree No. 19/2010 and No. 25/2011 released in May 2010 and Sep 2011),
 - b. Moratorium of new license issuance for timber extraction from natural forest (President Instruction No. 10/2011, May 2011),
 - c. President Decree on Trust Fund (President Decree 80/2011 on Trust Fund, Nov 2011).
- (b) Ministerial Decrees:
 - a. The Decree of the Ministry of Forestry on REDD+ issues (P30/2009 on Procedures to Reduce Emission from REDD, and P36/2009 on Procedures to license carbon sink utilization from production and protected forest in May 2009),
 - b. The Decree of Ministry of Finance Decree on Regional Incentive Transfer.

At provincial level, the UN-REDD Programme supported Governor of Central Sulawesi to issue Governor Decrees on (a) the establishment of the REDD+ Working Group, (b) the Provincial Action Plan Working Group for GHG-Action Plan, and (c) prioritized five district governments for REDD+ Demonstration Activities location in Central Sulawesi.

The progress made in Central Sulawesi triggered interests from other provinces to conduct field studies in this pilot province (Central Sulawesi). In May 2012, Central Sulawesi was approved to be one of pilot Provinces of the Lol Indonesia-Norway. The provincial government, represented by the Central Sulawesi Governor, the

¹⁰ Indicate if the source of co-financing is from: Bilateral aid agency, foundation, local government, national government, civil society organizations, other multilateral agency, private sector, or others.

¹¹ Indicate if co-financing is in-kind or cash.

Head of Forestry Office and the Head of Planning Board participated to a COP 17 side event (Indonesia Pavilion) to promote Central Sulawesi readiness to the implementation of REDD+.

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

In the meantime, the development of methodologies has made its progress in the last six months. Several methodologies established have been well accepted by relevant stakeholders. A methodology for Reference Emission Level (REL) was developed, discussed and tested. As recommended the Ministry of Forestry and BAPPENAS, the methodology for REL was then disseminated and shared through trainings for relevant government staff at national level as well as in all 33 provinces in Indonesia. A specialized National Forest Inventory (NFI) database was developed for Indonesia and it has been utilized for data entry. Provincial MoFor offices (BPKH) manifested great interest in using the software and being trained.

Considering its ending period, it has been necessary for the Programme to establish an Exit Strategy able to ensure the sustainability of the UN-REDD results.

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

To ensure the sustainability of the National Programme, the current UN-REDD Programme applied the following measures:

- (1) Build multi-stakeholder consensus and sense of ownership through an appropriate Exit Strategy that will be agreed together;
- (2) Undertake collaborative actions with other relevant institutions (such as UKP4/REDD+ Task Force, BAPPENAS and DNPI) that are officially leading the preparation and implementation of REDD+; and
- (3) Undertake consultation processes with other relevant initiatives (REDD+ under the Lol of Indonesia and Norway, FCPF, etc) implemented by various institutions (UKP4/REDD+ Task Force, World Bank, etc).

The development of the National REDD+ Strategy, FPIC Policy Recommendation, National REDD+ Framework, National Forest Inventory Re-design and Forestry MRV Roadmap are some examples of the outputs to ensure continued effects of the UN-REDD Programme beyond the current implementation. A similar approach has also been applied at the provincial level.

Additional measures to facilitate the link of the Programme's results with broader government programmes were as follows (1) Provincial REDD+ Strategy with National REDD+ Strategy, (2) Provincial Action Plan for Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Reduction draft with the National Action Plan of the GHG reduction, and (3) the Reference Emission Level work is also linked to the Presidential Decree on GHG Inventory No. 71/2011. The Programme also supported the adoption of the improved National Forest Inventory design.

The Programme has been strengthening and working closely with the Central Sulawesi REDD+ Working Group and GHG Action Plan Working Group. It has been capacitating the groups continuously.

The Programme has put in place consultations with other initiatives, such as REDD+ Task Force and some bilateral donors. This resulted the approval of Central Sulawesi as one of pilot provinces under the Lol of RI-Norway, and some bilateral donors (such as CIDA, KfW and DANIDA) conducted scoping missions to Central Sulawesi.

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

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

2.1.4 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *internal* difficulties¹² the National Programme is facing in relation to the implementation of the activities outlined in the National Programme Document. (200 words)

From our perspective, the cross-checked issues above not viewed as difficulties but as challenges. The challenges due to dynamic REDD+ negotiations at international level and debates related with REDD+ issues in Indonesia as well as the disparity of the understanding level on REDD+ issues across the ministry and other stakeholders. In addition, implementing the Programme in a way that the process ensures its sustainability has been more difficult than simply achieving the targets without considering the sustainability of the Programme.

2.1.5 If boxes are checked under 2.1.3, please briefly describe any current *external* difficulties¹³ (not caused by the National Programme) that delay or impede the quality of implementation. (200 words)

There are three external difficulties identified. The first is the uncertainty of REDD+ negotiations at the international level and also various interpretations and varying levels of understanding on REDD+ issues by national stakeholders whom we have been working with.

The second is the dynamic of REDD+ readiness program in Indonesia, particularly the establishment of the REDD+ Task Force. Since the REDD+ Task Force experiences challenges in the issuance of national policies/regulations, it has impact on the communication of progresses and made difficulties for other bodies to align with the programme, for example, BDS, MRV, etc.

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

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

UN-REDD is implementing actions to (a) ensure the involvement of various key stakeholders at national and sub-national levels in developing various policy recommendations related to REDD+ in the country; (b) implement a process-based approach rather than target/output-based (process versus output); (c) collaborate with key institutions that are responsible for actions related to REDD+ implementation such as BAPPENAS,

¹² Difficulties confronted by the team directly involved in the implementation of the National Programme

¹³ Difficulties confronted by the team caused by factors outside of the National Programme

UKP4/REDD+ Task Force, DNPI, DKN, FCPF, Task Force and Climate Change working group of the Ministry of Forestry; and (d) integrate the UN-REDD results into broader programmes/ frameworks acknowledged by the Government of Indonesia (UKP4/REDD+ Working Groups).

2.2 Inter-Agency Coordination

2.2.1 Is the National Programme in coherence with the UN Country Programme or other donor assistance framework approved by the Government?

Yes No

If not, please explain:

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

To ensure joint delivery, the agencies undertook these following activities:

- Regular coordination meetings of PMU, FAO, UNDP and UNEP.
- Integrated seminars/ workshops/ meetings (inception workshop, etc).
- Quarterly Progress Report development by PMU and sent to FAO, UNDP and UNEP.
- Semi-annual as well as annual reports are developed together by the PMU, FAO, UNDP and UNEP.

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

Yes No

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

UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia has been implemented by UNDP, FAO and UNEP. At present, only UNDP and FAO acknowledge HACT. However, the approach of these two UN Agencies is slightly different. FAO requires a Letter of Understanding between the implementing partner and FAO for the implementation of HACT, whereas UNDP does not require this kind of agreement. UNDP acknowledges the signed project document. Meanwhile, UNEP transfers funds based on a payment schedule agreed upon in a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) and quarterly financial reports.

2.3 Ownership¹⁴ and Development Effectiveness

The questions below seeks to gather relevant information on how the National Programme is putting into practice the principles of aid effectiveness through strong national ownership, alignment and harmonization of procedures and mutual accountability.

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

No Some Yes

Please explain:

There has been a strong sense of ownership from the Implementing Partner, and other national implementation partners. As the UN-REDD Programme applies a multi-stakeholder approach for policy-related activities at national and sub-national levels, stakeholders related to REDD+ issues have been actively involved in the Programme since its beginning. Main government institutions at national and provincial levels that have formal authority to implement such policies, i.e. BAPPENAS, UKP4 (REDD+ Task Force), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Forestry, National Council on Climate Change (DNPI) and National Forestry Council (DKN) have been showing their high commitment to support the achievement of the UN-REDD targets. They have been eager to provide their contributions to ensure positive outcomes. The Governor of Central Sulawesi, for instance, showed his high commitment through his letter delivered to the Head of UKP4/ REDD+ Task Force requesting the consideration of Central Sulawesi as a pilot province under the Lol of RI-Norway. Replying to

¹⁴ Ownership refers to countries exercising effective leadership over their REDD+ policies and strategies, and co-ordination of actions.

the request, the Head of UKP4/ REDD+ Task Force made a positive response. REDD+ Task Force considered the presence of Central Sulawesi as one of pilot provinces.

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

Although the UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia is a small programme, it has an important role in driving REDD+ Readiness development in the country. Its contributions have been well recognized by different parties.

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

No Partially Fully

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

UN-REDD Programme in Indonesia has established consultation processes that involve all kind of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities [considering gender-balanced and religious values]. The Programme works at national, province, district, and community levels. It has developed these following consultation frameworks:

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

These consultation concepts are disseminated to all stakeholders at various UN-REDD events to let the public fully understand how UN-REDD Indonesia operates.

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

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

Since the development of the UN-REDD Programme Document (prodoc), non-government stakeholders have been invited to be involved in the process and in the service provision. Following is the list of the involvement of non-government stakeholders:

- At the early stage in developing the UN-REDD Programme, several well-known national NGOs were involved in identifying Outcomes, Outputs and Activities required for REDD+ Readiness in Indonesia. The meeting was conducted during the UN-REDD scoping mission (FAO-HQ, UNDP-RAP & New York, and UNEP-Bangkok) [Feb 2009 in UNDP-Jakarta office].
- To consider the recommendation of UN-REDD Policy Board, 16 well known national NGOs and CSOs were invited in a consultation workshop for UN-REDD Indonesia National Programme Document [May 2009].
- In a meeting to develop the 1st (first) Annual Work Plan [Mar 2009], all non-government stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, private sector, universities and individual experts) were invited to identify detailed activities for the UN-REDD Programme.
- The UN-REDD Programme undertook consultation workshops at national and sub-national levels involving all relevant non-government stakeholders (NGOs, CSOs, private sector, universities and individual experts):
 - (1) Consultation process to discuss the National REDD+ Strategy,
 - (2) Consultation process to gather inputs for the preparation of REDD+ Agency establishment (in coordination with UKP4/ REDD+ Task Force),
 - (3) Consultation process in developing National FPIC Policy Recommendations,
 - (4) Consultation process in developing Roadmap of Forestry Development,

- (5) Consultation process in developing Criteria to select pilot province and districts,
- (6) Consultation process in developing FPIC Guideline at provincial level,
- (7) Consultation process in establishing REDD+ Working Group at sub-national level.
- Other relevant workshops/seminars:
 - (1) National FPIC workshop (Feb 2010),
 - (2) Workshop on capacity building on REDD+ issue for journalists (Apr 2010),
 - (3) Conference on climate change justice (Jun 2011),
 - (4) *Adat* or Indigenous Peoples community consolidation in Central Sulawesi (Jan – Feb 2011),
 - (5) NGOs coordination for selecting representatives in the REDD+ Working Group (Jan – Feb 2011),
 - (6) Workshop on gender issue in REDD+ (Jun 2012),
 - (7) Religion roles in REDD+ and climate change (Jun 2012).
- Involvement of IP representative (AMAN) in the UN-REDD Programme Executive Board Meetings
- MRV workshop and a REL workshop, specifically for universities from Eastern Indonesia with the aim to facilitate a common understanding, sharing and collaboration between universities (organized by University of Tadulako).

2.3.4 Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government and non-government stakeholders in relation to ownership and accountability¹⁵ of the National Programme. Please provide some examples.

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

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

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

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

Comments and responses from the public on the UN-REDD program have been collected by the PMU as part of accountability and disseminated through the UN-REDD Indonesia's Newsletters. These show that UN-REDD has been contributing to build a better relationship between the government and non-government actors at national and sub-national levels.

¹⁵ Accountability: Acknowledgment and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences.

In conclusion, the government and the non-government institutions are currently supporting each other to make the REDD+ program successful in the country.

3. Government Counterpart Information

One special thing in UN-REDD is to carry on the situation for initiating any step in REDD+ Development in Indonesia, for example, REDD+ Strategy, REDD+ Institution, Reference Emission Level (REL), Free Prior informed Consent (FPIC), National Forest Inventory (NFI), including Carbon measurement and advance on Strategy Communication, etc.

UN-REDD has been flexible to support the Government of Indonesia's need for REDD+ Development in Indonesia and to work with many related-stakeholders.

The three UN agencies have been able to synergize conducting the activities even though each of the UN agency has different experience and work culture by commitment to support the Government of Indonesia.

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

Thank you

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

4. Other stakeholders (non-government) Information

Good news from AMAN.

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

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

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