

Project Activities and Responsibilities

Output 1: Strengthening REDD+ coordination and implementation and overall REDD+ architecture

This output aims to:

- Support the continuous updating and further development of the overall REDD+ architecture (Forest Reference Level, National Forest Monitoring System and MRV capacity, Safeguards Information System, etc);
- Strengthen the government capacity for REDD+ coordination and implementation at national and subnational levels

This output will use a conventional up-front financing modality based on cash advances.

Activity 1.1 Update and further develop the architecture for REDD+

As context change and capacity develops over time, the government of Indonesia is committed to continuously update and improve its REDD+ architecture and related reporting to the UNFCCC. This activity will be implemented in synergy with relevant existing or future projects, at national and subnational level.

What:

- Update and improve the national FREL and allocate it to Provinces, and develop a web-based application system for FREL development and REDD+ Performance calculation at national and sub-national level
- Further improve the NFMS
- Develop and operationalize a spatial monitoring system for emissions from the land (SIMONELA)
- Improve and operationalize the National REDD+ reporting system linked to the SRN, and develop a subnational REDD+ reporting system (local to Provincial)
- Update the national REDD+ Implementation Strategy and contribute to updating or developing them at subnational level
- Improve and operationalize the SIS at national and subnational level
- Review, revise and/or strengthen REDD+ policies
- Develop Benefit sharing plans
- Contribute to reporting requirements under the UNFCCC (i.e. BUR, SOI, etc)

How:

Through this project, the national FREL is going to be updated and further improved for the new reporting period. This is expected to include the elements mentioned in section B.1.1(iii) of the funding proposal: inclusion of post-conversion removals following deforestation; improvements to forest emission factors (carbon stock) by adding data from recent research and plot measurements (especially for mangrove forest); inclusion of other significant carbon pools: below ground biomass, soil organic carbon (Mangrove Forest and peat fires); inclusion of an additional REDD+ activity (enhancement of forest carbon stocks). The updated FREL will then be allocated to provinces following a consultative process. In addition, the government plans to support the development of a web-based application system for FREL development and REDD+ Performance REDD+ calculation at national and subnational level.

The NFMS (SIMONTANA) will benefit from improved emissions factors and activity data including through the integration of manual and digital methods as well as enhanced NFI plots, as well as carbon stock valuation following an ecosystem-based approach. This project will also contribute to the development and operationalization of a spatial monitoring system for emissions from the land called SIMONELA, complementary to the NFMS and the National Registry System (SRN). The National REDD+ reporting system under the National Registry System (SRN) will be further developed and operationalized, and a subnational REDD+ reporting system developed (local to Provincial).

The 2012 National REDD+ Strategy (STRANAS) will be updated, in line with the current institutional setting (establishment of the BPDH, MoEF/DGCC responsibility over REDD+, etc) and policy developments such as the upgraded social forestry programme. Accordingly, this project will contribute to the development or updating of the Provincial REDD+ Strategies and Action Plans (SRAPs), in line with provincial planning instruments.

The SIS will be further improved by strengthening indicators and capacity at national level for coordination and data management, and this project will contribute to develop capacity at the provincial level, as a key bridge between local and national levels. Guidelines for operationalization at subnational level will be developed, ensuring adequate linkages with the M&E frameworks and related systems of key domestic and international projects and programmes, which shall contribute information to the SIS. A national guidance will be developed on benefit-sharing plans and piloted at the provincial level.

Accordingly, the various key REDD+ policies (such as P20, P30, P36, P50, P70) will be reviewed and revised to ensure consistency with all recent development in-country as well as at the national level, with the finalization of an umbrella regulation of REDD+ policies. This project will contribute, as necessary to complement existing or upcoming initiatives, to the various reporting requirements under the UNFCCC.

Activity 1.2 Strengthen capacity for REDD+ implementation

In parallel to the update and further development of the national architecture for REDD+, this project will support capacity strengthening for implementation of REDD+ at national, provincial and local level in key areas, in synergy with relevant existing and future initiatives. This aims to contribute to further deploy REDD+ nationally, further harness the REDD+ potential of relevant domestic and international initiatives to support additional REDD+ results for the next reporting period. As such it will support key acceleration activities for Output 2 activities, including to ensure safeguards requirements.

What:

- Build government capacity on REDD+ at subnational level;
- Enhance the policy and regulatory frameworks and associated guidelines for key policies and programmes contributing to REDD+ at national and subnational levels (in particular those related to the social forestry programme and forest managements units);
- Contribute to BPDH capacity strengthen in relation to REDD+ (including GCF accreditation for direct assess);
- Strengthen the capacity to monitor and coordinate REDD+ implementation at the national level;
- Support acceleration measures for the Social Forestry programme and FMUs and their link with REDD+;
- Implementation of the Stakeholder Consultation Plan, the Gender Action Plan and the Environmental and Social Management Plan for the use of proceeds;
- Recruit the Independent Assessor.

How:

This project will support the capacity development of provincial stakeholders on various key topics such as climate change and REDD+, gender mainstreaming, management of REDD+ finance, safeguards, etc. This will be undertaken in close coordination with the communication strategy in Activity 1.3.

This activity will also support the continuous improvement of key policies, regulatory framework and guidelines contributing to REDD+ results. The priority will be placed on identifying and addressing potential needs for additional guidance and regulatory framework for implementation of social Forestry Program and FMUs, is necessary, at the national and subnational levels. However, this could also support other relevant policies such as the One Map; the moratorium of license on peatland and natural forest; forest law enforcement and governance; peat management; forest and land fire management, and others.

As the key financing mechanism for REDD+ implementation in Indonesia, the newly established Environmental Fund Management Agency (Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup or BPDH in Indonesian language) will be supported to accommodate specific needs related to REDD+ (including monitoring and coordination). This includes in t a contribution to

its accreditation process to the GCF, with the objective that the next request for REDD+ RBPs to the GCF will be done by the BPDH directly (Direct access).

Adequate monitor and evaluation (M&E) capacity is a key element for an effective coordination of the many actors, initiatives and sources of finance involved in REDD+ implementation nation-wide. It is indeed essential for REDD+ implementation overall as for this project in particular to ensure that there is adequate capacity (human resources, systems, tools) at the various levels of government (national, subnational and local levels) to efficiently collect, aggregate, analyze and verify information on REDD+ implementation and actual results from multiple actors. Existing M&E systems (tools, systems, HR) of key government programmes for REDD+ - the social forestry programme and FMUs in particular – will be assessed and recommendations made to strengthen them further.

As part of this work, REDD+ indicators (incl. those relevant to inform safeguards) will be mainstreamed in the M&E frameworks of the social forestry and FMU programmes as well as other relevant programmes to ensure that adequate information is collected in a systematic and more timely manner. It is indeed essential that local actors involved in these programmes can contribute directly and easily to the SIS (link to the activity on SIS improvement and operationalization in 1.1). This will in turn enable the government of Indonesia (MOEF and MOF/BPDH) to report more easily and efficiently on actions on the ground that have contributed to emissions reductions in the next reporting period, as well as report on how safeguards were not only addressed but also respected. Adequate linkages will be built with the SIS, the NFMS and other relevant tools and processes (such as Activity 1.3 on the development of a methodological framework for the impact of public policies on REDD+ implementation).

The programme will ensure that the use of proceeds meets the GCF's ESS standards through the enhancement of the M&E framework as well as the implementation of the Stakeholder Consultation Plan, Gender Action Plan and Environmental and Social Management Plan for the use of proceeds. It will also contribute to the national SIS with information generation from the implementation of the ESMP. Adequate guidance will be developed for field actors in relation to the various activities supported in this project.,

As mentioned in the funding proposal, while implementation of the social forestry programme and FMUs was initially slow, strong progress has been achieved in the past few years thanks to proactive measures from the government. The project will further contribute to this through the training of additional field facilitators. Their training will also cover GCF/UNDP safeguards requirements (ESMP etc), Indonesia SIS and the use of related M&E systems to collect and transfer related information.

Activity 1.3 Communication, knowledge management & adaptive management

This activity aims to support adequate communication on the implementation of national-scale REDD+ under the UNFCCC, as well as knowledge management and adaptive management for the project as well as REDD+ implementation more generally in Indonesia.

What:

- Communication strategy on the benefits from REDD+ under the UNFCCC
- Knowledge management
- Methodological framework for systematic analysis of the contribution from key policies and initiatives to REDD+ and Indonesia's NDC.

How:

As this project represents the first source of RBPs directly under the UNFCCC (in parallel with Norway bilateral agreement), it is essential to communicate adequately on the benefits (financial & non-financial) received from such a national approach to REDD+ under the UNFCCC. Direct and indirect beneficiaries from project activities, as well as other stakeholders, should indeed be informed that the benefits received through implementation of the project activities generate from Indonesia's

successful efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. This is partly important to counter false perception that e.g. “REDD+ has failed”, “REDD+ is about land grabbing”, or “Indonesia does not benefit from its efforts on forests”. This should in turn support stakeholder engagement on REDD+ across the country. Other key targets include Members of Parliament, other Ministries (with the participation of the Min of Communication), as well as various Directorates within MOEF. A communication strategy for REDD+ will be developed through the project, and partially implemented through this project budget.

This activity will also contribute to knowledge management in order to ensure the exchange of good practices across stakeholders and their dissemination in the country.

In order to strengthen the link between policy making and the NDC, a methodological framework will be developed for a systematic analysis of the contribution from key policies and initiatives to REDD+ and the NDC targets. Results from such analysis would result in policy recommendation to further substantiate and enhance the contribution of these policies to REDD+ and the NDC. This methodological framework would start in particular with the social forestry and FMU programmes, as well as related land investments (Afforestation/reforestation, forest rehabilitation and restoration, and fire management and prevention). It would indeed benefit from the implementation of this project and related reporting, including from the independent assessor. As such, strong synergies will be ensured with the activity supporting the strengthening of the M&E systems for policies and programmes that are key for REDD+, as these systems are expected to provide key information for the analysis. It will also ensure adequate linkages with the NFMS, the SIS and other relevant systems. It will also benefit from relevant projects such as FAO’s “*Strengthening Indonesian forest and land monitoring for climate actions*”. This activity may include both consultancies and research grants.

Output 2: Support to decentralized sustainable forest governance

This output aims to support the government of Indonesia in advancing its objectives of decentralized sustainable management of forests through the operationalization of Forest Management Units (FMUs), as well as in its complementary objective of devolving access to and management of forest land and resources to communities in adequate areas. This project will therefore support the implementation and further refinement of the Social Forestry and FMU programmes respectively, looking at opportunities for complementarity and synergies between them whenever possible. This project will support (i) activities related to operationalization of FMUs and licensing of social forestry respectively, and (ii) actual investments supporting sustainable forest management and sustainable livelihoods, both within and outside FMUs. This activity will directly benefit from acceleration activities supported through Activity 1.2, including the guidance developed and enhanced regulatory framework at national and subnational level, as well as from the trained facilitators that will be deployed to support FMUs. This output will use a performance-based payments modality.

Activity 2.1: Support the establishment and operationalization of Forest Management Units (FMUs), as well as SFM investments inside & outside FMUs

While FMUs have been established in all provinces of the country, covering nearly the entirety of the forest estate, much remains to be done in terms of operationalizing them. While different FMUs may be at different stages of maturity and with different needs, supporting their operationalization require a set of complementary interventions, likely to include supporting:

- An assessment of the FMU capacity and capacity building needs (incl. sustainable forestry management system - PHPL);
- Awareness raising, capacity building and technical assistance to the FMU staff, provincial and district authorities as well as local communities;
- The development of adequate administration, management and monitoring systems;
- The creation and/or strengthening (as relevant) of multi-stakeholder platforms to ensure participation in forest management planning processes and other relevant subnational land-use planning processes. This will build as much as possible on existing structures to avoid the fragmentation of support;

- The participatory development of long-term and annual sustainable forest management plans;
- The development of quality business plans aimed at ensuring the financial viability of the FMU over the long-term;
- The development of site design document and Water Utilization Area Maps, in KPHK
- The participatory development of community sustainable development plans, supporting sustainable forest management;

In addition to supporting the operationalization of the FMUs, this project will also support actual investment in key areas, both inside and outside of the FMUs. When inside the FMUs, interventions will be guided as feasible on the various plans developed (Forest Management Plan, Business Plan and Community livelihood Plan), though some “no-regret” actions may also be implemented in parallel to ensure motivation and progress.

The main activities to be supported include:

- Fire prevention/management
- Reforestation
- Forest restoration/enhancement
- Community livelihood activities
- FMU business activities

In the same way the project will also support investments supporting local communities. This may include community-assisted forest regeneration and maintenance, community-based forest fire management, community-led land use planning and monitoring, and community-based ecotourism. In KPHP it may include more specifically the training of communities and forest farmer groups (KTH) on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs - *Hasil Hutan Bukan Kayu* or HHBK) processing and environmental services, or the assistance to KTH in producing goods and services, introducing HHBK packaging and labeling technology and / or HHBK marketing.

Support to local communities may be implemented through the Social Forestry programme (Activity 2.2) when target areas coincide, or in an independent or complementary manner in cases where social forestry is not prioritized at the time on the FMU territory or does not cover the overall population in the FMU.

Activity 2.2 Expand and enhance implementation of the Social Forestry Programme

The Social Forestry programme remains a highly prioritized national programme that is supported by strong political will, matched by sustained national investments, a robust institutional and legal framework as well as a dedicated high-level directorate general with governance structures extending to the district level. It continues to be considered a key programme to mitigate climate change through avoided deforestation and enhanced carbon stocks.

In moving forward, the Government of Indonesia’s first priority is to continue to assist Adat and non-Adat communities, villages, individuals to obtain licenses available through the six different schemes of social forestry, thereby increasing the size of forests under this programme. As such, this output seeks to strengthen key stages of the process: application, planning, verification, implementation and monitoring, through approaches that integrate considerations for the roles and rights of men, women and youths in Adat and non-Adat communities, villages, cooperatives and other entities.

The second priority is to ensure permit or rights holders are able to improve their livelihoods through the implementation of various management or development plans and therefore contribute to addressing drivers of deforestation and barriers to carbon enhancement

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry introduced Social Forestry Acceleration Working Groups, comprising Ministry officers, NGOs, practitioners at national and provincial levels to support community engagement. To further support these working groups, multi-stakeholder platforms with balanced gender and social group representations, at relevant governance levels, will be established or strengthened to provide inputs on among others, socio-cultural, biophysical, economic contexts,

as well as support socialization for the programme. The role of facilitators¹ is also considered indispensable to achieve the objectives and targets for the program. As such, trained facilitators supported through Activity 1.2 will be mobilized to support the governance structures such as the Social Forestry Acceleration Working Groups, multi-stakeholder platforms; support conflict management and build entrepreneurial partnerships.

Support will also be extended to integrate Social Forestry into village and provincial development planning processes because these plans are key for the central government to allocate and distribute funds for development. In the case of the social forestry programme, these funds are needed to facilitate and support the application process, conduct verifications, prepare and implement work plans as well as monitor implementation. Therefore, additional support will be provided to develop the forest management plans, business and annual work plans for the various social forestry schemes. These plans will be further supported by developing and implementing community investments plans including for small and micro community enterprises.

As stated above, customary forests or *Hutan Adat*, is a means to recognize customary territory and accord land and forest resource rights to *Adat* communities. This output will support the development of district-level regulations to recognize customary forests, further complemented by establishing multi-stakeholder verification teams that consist of among others, *Adat* experts, NGOs including indigenous NGOs, and supported by Ministry of Environment and Forestry officials.

Activities 2.1 and 2.2 shall be implemented ensuring that measures identified in the consultation, ESMP & gender plans have been carried out adequately. They will also be through approaches that integrate considerations for the roles and rights of men, women and youths in *Adat* and non-*Adat* communities, villages, cooperatives and other entities.

Project Management (See section G for details). This output will use a conventional up-front financing modality based on cash advances.

¹ MoEF Directorate General for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Regulation No.P1/PSKL/KELING/KUM.1/1/2019