



Food and Agriculture
Organization



United Nations
Development Programme

STANDARD JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Country: Indonesia

Title: Indonesia UN-REDD National Joint Programme

1. Cover Page




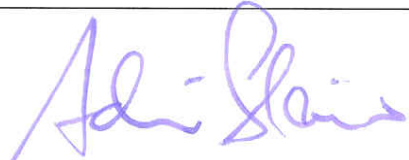
UNDAF Outcome(s): OUTCOME 1: Strengthening Human Development to Achieve the MDGs
OUTCOME 3: Protecting the Vulnerable and Reducing Vulnerability

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Programme Duration: 20 Months</p> <p>Anticipated start/end dates: October 2009 – May 2011</p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): pass-through</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP</p> | <p>Total estimated budget*: USD 5,644,250</p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Funded Budget: USD 5,644,250</p> <p>2. Unfunded budget: _____</p> <p>* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs</p> |
|---|---|

Sources of funded budget:

- Government _____
- UN Org.... _____
- UN Org... _____
- Norway (UN-REDD) USD 5,644,250
- Donor ... _____
- NGO... _____

Names and signatures of national counterparts and participating UN Agencies

| UN Agencies | National Partners |
|---|--|
| <p>.....</p> <p>Signature FAO Date, Seal</p>  | <p>.....</p> <p>Signature Ministry of Forestry Date, Seal</p>  |
| <p>.....</p> <p>Signature UNDP Date, Seal</p>  | |
| <p>.....</p> <p>Signature UNEP Date, Seal</p>  | |

ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| AA | Administrative Agency |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| AMAN | <i>Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara</i> (Indigenous People Alliance of the Archipelago) |
| BAPLAN | <i>Badan Planologi</i> (Division of Forest Planning) |
| BAPPENAS | <i>Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional</i> (National Development Planning Agency) |
| BD | Biodiversity |
| BLU | <i>Badan Layanan Umum</i> (Public Service Agency) |
| BMK | German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development |
| BMKG | Indonesian Institute for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics |
| BMZ | German Ministry for International Cooperation |
| C | Carbon |
| CCB | Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| CI | Conservation International |
| CIFOR | Center for International Forestry Research |
| CIMTROP | Centre for International Management of Tropical Peatlands |
| CKPP | Central Kalimantan Peatlands Project |
| CO ₂ | Carbon dioxide |
| CoP | Conference of the Parties |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| DG | Directorate General |
| DGPLAN | <i>Direktorat Jendral Planologi Kehutanan</i> (Directorate General for Forest Planning) |
| DKN | <i>Dewan Kehutanan Nasional</i> (National Council on Forestry) |
| DNPI | <i>Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim</i> (National Council on Climate Change) |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FCPF | Forest Carbon Partnership Facility |
| FFI | Flora and Fauna International |
| FKKM | <i>Forum Komunikasi Kehutanan Masyarakat</i> (Communication Forum on Community Forestry). |
| FLEGT | Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade |
| FMU | Forest Management Unit |
| FORDA | Forest Research and Development Agency |
| FRA | Forest Resources Assessment |
| FRIS | Forest Resources Information System |
| FWI | Forest Watch Indonesia |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GER | Global Eco-Rescue |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| GoI | Government of Indonesia |
| GoJ | Government of Japan |
| GoN | Government of Norway |
| GTZ | German Technical Cooperation Agency |
| HACT | UN Harmonized Advance Cash Transfer |
| HKm | <i>Hutan Kemasyarakatan</i> (one of Indonesia's community based forest management programmes) |
| HK | <i>Hutan Konservasi</i> (Conservation Forest) |
| HL | <i>Hutan Lindung</i> (Protected Forest) |

| | |
|----------|---|
| HR | <i>Hutan Rakyat</i> (one of Indonesia's community based forest management programmes) |
| HTR | <i>Hutan Tanaman Rakyat</i> (one of Indonesia's community based forest management programmes) |
| HPA | <i>Hutan Produksi Alam</i> (Natural Production Forest) |
| HPT | <i>Hutan Produksi Terbatas</i> (Limited Production Forest) |
| HTI | <i>Hutan Tanaman Industri</i> (Industrial Plantation Forest) |
| HUMA | <i>Perkumpulan untuk Pembaharuan Hukum berbasis Masyarakat dan Ekologi</i> (Community and Ecology Based Legal Reform Organization) |
| ICEL | Indonesian Center for Environmental Law |
| ICRAF | World Agroforestry Centre |
| IFCA | Indonesian Forest Climate Alliance |
| IPs | Indigenous Peoples |
| IPCC | Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change |
| ITC | International Training Centre |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| JKPP | <i>Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif</i> (Participatory Mapping Working Network) |
| JPD | Joint Programming Document |
| KARSA | <i>Lingkar Pembaharuan Pedesaan dan Agraria</i> (Village and Agrarian Reforms Institute). |
| KDP-PNPM | <i>Kecamatan Development Programme/Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</i> |
| KfW | German Development Bank |
| KLH | <i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup</i> (Ministry of Environment) |
| KpSHK | <i>Kelompok Sistim Hutan Kerakyatan</i> (Consortium for Supporting Community Based Forest System Management) |
| KPA | <i>Kawasan Pelestarian Alam</i> (Nature Conservation Zone) |
| KPH | <i>Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan</i> (Forest Management Unit, FMU) |
| KSA | <i>Kawasan Suaka Alam</i> (Nature Reserve Zone) |
| LULUCF | Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry |
| MoM | Minutes of Meeting |
| MRV | Measurement Assessment Reporting and Verification |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MDTF | Multi-Donor Trust Fund |
| MoA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MoE | Ministry of Environment |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MoFor | Ministry of Forestry |
| MoHA | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| MoTC | Ministry of Trade and Commerce |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MT | Megatonnes |
| NCAS | National Carbon Accounting System |
| NCASI | National Carbon Accounting System Indonesia |
| NFI | National Forest Inventory |
| NGOs | Non-governmental Organizations |
| NJP | National Joint Programme |
| NPB | National Project Board |
| NPD | National Project Director |
| NPM | National Project Manager |
| PEB | Project Executive Board |
| PES | Payment for Ecosystem Services |
| PHBM | <i>Pengelolaan Hutan Berbasis Masyarakat</i> (Community Based Forest Management)- (one of Indonesia's community based forest management programmes) |

| | |
|------------|--|
| PHKA | <u>Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam</u> (Forest Protection and Nature Conservation) |
| PMU | Programme Management Unit |
| PP | <i>Peraturan Pemerintah</i> (Government Regulations) |
| PSP | Permanent Sample Plot |
| PU | <i>Departemen Pekerjaan Umum</i> (Ministry of Public works) |
| REDD | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation |
| REL | Reference Emissions Level |
| RLPS | <i>Rehabilitasi Lahan dan Perhutanan Sosial</i> (Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry) |
| RMU | PT <i>Rimba Makmur Utama</i> |
| R-PIN | REDD Project Idea Note |
| R-PLAN | REDD Plan |
| RTRWP | <i>Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Propinsi</i> (Provincial Level Spatial Planning) |
| RS | Remote Sensing |
| RUPES | Rewarding Upland Poor for Environmental Services |
| SFM | Sustainable Forest Management |
| STORMA | Stabilization of Tropical Rainforest Margins project |
| SSA | Special Service Agreement |
| TA | Technical Assistance |
| TB | <i>Taman Buru</i> (Game Reserve Park)) |
| TGHK | <i>Tata Guna Hutan Kesepakatan</i> (Consulted Forest Planning) |
| ToR | Term of Reference |
| TNC | The Nature Conservancy |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistant Framework |
| UNDG Excom | United Nations Development Group Executive Committee |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDP CO | United Nations Development Programme Country Office |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNRC | United Nations Resident Coordinator |
| UN-REDD | United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries |
| USD | US dollars |
| WB | World Bank |
| WRI | World Resources Institute |
| WWF | World Wildlife Fund |

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Cover Page..... | 1 |
| ACRONYMS | 2 |
| Table of Contents..... | 5 |
| 2. Executive Summary | 6 |
| 3. Situation Analysis | 8 |
| 4. Strategies including lessons learned and the proposed Joint Programme | 12 |
| 5. Results Framework | 16 |
| 6. Management and Coordination Arrangements | 37 |
| 7. Execution modality and Fund Management Arrangements | 40 |
| 8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting | 42 |
| 9. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship | 48 |
| 10. Title rights, copy rights, patents, and other proprietary rights..... | 49 |
| 11. Harmonized Annual Work Plan 2009 | 50 |
| Annex 1 – Response to the UNREDD Secretariat Note | 60 |
| Annex 2 – CSO Consultation | 61 |
| Annex 3 – Legal Context UNDP | 67 |
| Annex 4 –Supplemental Provisions..... | 68 |

2. Executive Summary

In September 2008, the global *United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries* (UN-REDD Programme) was launched aiming to assist tropical forest countries in establishing a fair, equitable and transparent REDD regime. Indonesia is one of the nine pilot countries for the initial phase. This will be funded by the Government of Norway as part of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative which was announced during the UNFCCC conference at Bali in 2007.

The proposed National Joint Programme (NJP) aims to support the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to timely develop a REDD architecture that will allow a fair, equitable and transparent REDD implementation, and a sustainable contribution of forestry to a reduction of forestry related greenhouse gas emissions

Multi-stakeholder participation in REDD is of critical importance to REDD readiness. Recognizing the importance to do so, the government initially has been working through the IFCA multi-stakeholder alliance. IFCA organized and streamlined stakeholder input. Amongst others, this resulted in an initial outline of what was called a REDD supply chain. Furthermore, subject matter related analyses were conducted which fed into a final consolidation report¹ that has formed the foundation for Indonesia's National REDD strategy. Recently, the Ministry of Forestry has issued a Ministerial Decrees No. 30/2009 and No. 36/2009 on REDD regulation. The Decrees were issued after various in-depth multistakeholder consultations on REDD regulations.

The multi-stakeholder consultation process also includes people and local communities potentially affected by REDD, and UN-REDD is keenly aware of the concerns raised by local communities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) of an emerging REDD scheme in Indonesia. On 20 May 2009, an in-depth stakeholder consultation with Indigenous Peoples representatives (hereafter referred to as local community representatives²) and CSOs was conducted as part of the development of the UN-REDD Programme. Inputs from the consultations have been used to refine the proposal and will guide later implementation.

Provincial and district governments are developing policies and have shown interest in developing REDD as an effort to strengthen forest development in their area. While these initiatives need support, better communication between district, province and central government is essential to make REDD successful in the longer term. Furthermore, particular attention is required to enhance capacity of local government and society in managing forests in the context of local development planning, including supporting the establishment and capacity building of Forest Management Units. To support the development of the national and international REDD architecture, the programme will also assist local governments with preparing and piloting REDD activities on the ground. The results will provide important inputs to the national discussions and decision making processes.

The **Objective** of the UN-REDD Indonesia Programme is “to support the GoI in attaining REDD-Readiness”. In order to secure this Objective, three Outcomes with subsequent outputs and activities will be pursued:

Outcome 1: Strengthened multi-stakeholder participation and consensus at national level

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Output 1.1 (UNDP): | Consensus on key issues for national REDD policy development |
| Output 1.2 (UNDP): | REDD lessons learned |
| Output 1.3 (UNEP): | Communications Programme |

Outcome 2 Successful demonstration of establishing a REL, MRV and fair payment systems based on the national REDD architecture

¹ Ministry of Forestry. 2008: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. IFCA Consolidation Report. www.forda-mof.org

² This includes the masyarakat adat

- Output 2.1 (FAO): Improved capacity and methodology design for forest carbon inventory within a Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRV), including sub-national pilot implementation
- Output 2.2 (FAO): Reference Emissions Level (REL)
- Output 2.3 (UNDP): Harmonized fair and equitable payment mechanism at provincial level
- Output 2.4 (UNEP): Toolkit for priority setting towards maximizing potential Carbon-benefits and incorporating co-benefits, such as biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation under MDG

Outcome 3: Capacity established to implement REDD at decentralized levels

- Output 3.1 (UNDP): Capacity for spatial socio-economic planning incorporating REDD at the district level
- Output 3.2 (UNDP): Empowered local stakeholders are able to benefit from REDD
- Output 3.3 (UNDP): Multi-stakeholder-endorsed District plans for REDD implementation

3. Situation Analysis

A. Background

Forest resources in many developing countries play important roles in national economic development as well as source of income and other customary uses for local people. In the context of global climate change, forests play an integral role in mitigating climate change. Not only are they one of the most important carbon sinks, storing more carbon than both the atmosphere and the world's oil reserves, but they also constantly remove carbon from the atmosphere through photosynthesis, which converts atmospheric carbon to organic matter. While forests are working diligently to clean up the carbon, people continue to emit carbon to the atmosphere through burning fossil fuels and deforestation and forest degradation, pumping carbon right back into the atmosphere. According to IPCC, deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries account for about 20% of global carbon emission³. Significant emission reduction could be made, however, if appropriate rewarding mechanisms can be created.

Indonesia is a country with forest land about 60 % of the country area, the third largest forest area under tropical rainforest in the world. Indonesia's forest is important not only for national economy development and livelihood of local people, but also for global environment. Indonesia is the home of mega diversity and one of the custodians of the world tropical peat land.

Indonesia put a high interest on the issue of climate change including REDD since Indonesia is an island country. The combination of high population density and high levels of biodiversity, together with a staggering 80,000 kilometers of coastline and 17,500 islands, makes Indonesia one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change. The devastating impact of global warming is already evident in Indonesia and the effects will be felt more acutely by the poorest people, who are living in the most marginal areas or surrounding forest that are vulnerable to drought, for example, or to floods and landslide. Developed countries are responsible for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions which cause global warming

Indonesia is currently facing the challenge of deforestation and forest degradation. Most recent estimates based on satellite Landsat 7 ETM+ imageries issued by Gol indicated that between 2003 and 2006, deforestation and forest degradation was around 1.17 million ha per year⁴. Accurate estimates of the magnitude of forest degradation do not exist Indonesia has developed measures to tackle illegal logging and initiated a program to rehabilitate degraded areas. Other efforts on sustainable forest management, rehabilitation of degraded forest and non-forest land, and protected area management, campaigning one million planting trees, one man one tree are examples of several efforts to show the seriousness of the government to tackle climate change related issues. The Indonesian Forest Carbon Alliance (IFCA) team, under the leadership of the Ministry of Forestry, sought to build on these foundations to create a credible system to generate REDD revenue by reducing Indonesia's deforestation and forest degradation rate, and rehabilitation of degraded forests. Developing REDD Readiness and demonstration activities will provide this proof-of-concept work to support a viable market in carbon credits for avoided deforestation in the post 2012 Regulation on implementation of REDD mechanism

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_10305

