

INDONESIA-AUSTRALIA FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP (IAFCP)

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Independent Progress Report Terms of Reference

Introduction

The Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP) is a bilateral partnership between the Indonesian and Australian governments that aims to show that reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD) can be part of an equitable and effective post 2012 global outcome on climate change.

AusAID has established the IAFCP Facility to implement the activities supported through the partnership. Current activities supported through the partnership are an AUD 2 million programme of assistance to develop an Indonesian National Forest Carbon Accounting System (INCAS) and a REDD demonstration project — the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (KFCP) — located in Central Kalimantan.

The partnership currently runs from 2007-2012. Activities may be scaled up in the remaining period of the partnership, through an additional allocation of AUD 8 million to support the INCAS and the initiation of a second REDD demonstration activity, the Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership (SFCP), to be provisionally located in Jambi with a nominal budget of AUD 30 million. The life of the partnership may also be extended beyond 2012.

Early work under the partnership was announced and initiated prior to the 13th Conference of Parties (COP13) to the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change (UNFCCC), held in Bali in December 2007. Important breakthroughs were made at COP13. There have since been rapid changes to the international and national operating environment for REDD, including the initiation of an international REDD-Plus Partnership and the expected establishment in Indonesia of a national REDD-Plus agency; a national agency for the measurement, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions; and a REDD-Plus financing mechanism.

The IPR therefore will take place at an important juncture, with significant changes underway around the international and national landscape, with the KFCP advancing rapidly and with many field activities underway, and with the partnership poised to significantly scale up its activities through additional support for INCAS and the SFCP. It also comes at a time when management and coordination arrangements with GoI are uncertain.

Objectives of the IPR

The IPR will provide independent assessment of:

- the progress and performance of IAFCP and its component activities (including KFCP and INCAS),
- the relevance of the design(s),

- the efficiency of implementation,
- the effectiveness to date and the likelihood of achieving objectives,
- likely outcomes and impacts,
- potential sustainability,
- lessons learned, and
- recommendations for the remaining term of IAFCP and for future support activities.

The findings and recommendations from the IPR will be used by GoI¹, AusAID², DCCEE and the IAFCP implementation team to revise the implementation strategy and plans for the remainder of the current term of the facility and its activities, to improve the quality of IAFCP implementation, and to decide on additional activities to and beyond June 2012. Constraints to successful implementation of the IAFCP and its component activities will be identified and options for feasible solutions proposed that will ideally be acceptable to all stakeholders. The table below provides further detail on how it is anticipated that the IPR findings will be applied.

Stakeholder	Application of IPR findings
<i>Government of Indonesia</i>	
Ministry of Forestry	IPR findings used to inform position on IAFCP and engagement with partnership activities; also, to inform policy on donor coordination around climate change and REDD.
<i>Government of Australia</i>	
AusAID	IPR findings used to demonstrate accountability of aid programme and ensure aid effectiveness principles are being applied. Also, to accumulate evidence base for scaling up activities around climate change and REDD. Recommendations will also inform the development of future strategy around support to REDD in Indonesia and globally, including the potential scaling up and evolution of support to REDD through to 2012 and beyond.
DCCEE	IPR findings used to inform policy positions on REDD.
<i>Other stakeholders</i>	
Donors	IPR findings used to learn lessons from IAFCP experience and to develop complementary programmes.
NGOs	IPR findings used to inform campaigns and activities addressing REDD.

¹ Central Government ministries including the Ministry of Forestry and BAPPENAS as well as the Central Kalimantan Provincial Government and Kapuas District Government.

² The ADG Climate Change and Environment, Canberra; Chief of Operations, Jakarta; IAFCP coordinator; Program Manager, IAFCP; and ODE Canberra.

Ultimately, the IPR should provide clear recommendations setting out how to maximise the success of IAFCP in its remaining term and provide recommendations for an extension and/or the focus of follow-on activities beyond June 2012.

IPR Team

It is expected that the IPR team will comprise a team leader with international standing in the evaluation of complex development initiatives, complemented by relevant technical experts with understanding of REDD, climate change and the Indonesian policy and institutional context. Representatives from the governments of Indonesia and Australia may also participate in the review.

The team leader will take primary responsibility for conducting and documenting the assessment. The team will visit major IAFCP sites (the Partnership Office in Jakarta and the KFCP Office in Palangka Raya) and hold discussions with the IAFCP Coordinators, IAFCP facility staff, KFCP Coordinator and staff, the Ministry of Forestry (including the Executing Agency and International Cooperation Division), members of the IAFCP Steering Committee (including BAPPENAS), Central Kalimantan Provincial Government, Kapuas District Government, LAPAN, BAKOSURTANAL, other relevant GoI institutions, selected development assistance agencies or their project offices, local stakeholders and possibly village representatives from the KFCP site. IAFCP will develop a 14-day program of meetings which will include an initial briefing by AusAID, the MoF Executing Agency and the Partnership Office, and a debriefing by the IPR team.

Issues and questions for consideration by the IPR team

Progress and performance

- Assessment of the progress and performance of the IAFCP (including KFCP, SFCP and INCAS) against the activity designs and workplans including:
 - activities/outputs completed/not completed and likelihood of completion by the end of June 2013)
 - quality of implementation and associated outputs.
 - with reference to demonstration activities, consider trade-offs between scientific rigour and credibility, versus practical and replicable approaches to REDD
 - constraints facing implementation

Relevance, quality and logic of the designs (IAFCP, INCAS and KFCP)

- The continued relevance of the strategic aims of the partnership, including
 - perspectives of the partnership among key Indonesian and Australian government stakeholders
 - relevance of bilateral partnerships in the aftermath of Copenhagen, the establishment of the Interim REDD-Plus Partnership, impending multilateral funding mechanisms such as the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and Forest Investment Programme (FIP), and recent developments in Indonesia

- maintaining and enhancing engagement in a changing and more crowded landscape, including through working in partnership with other donors, scaling up successful activities, focusing on niche areas of expertise
- The continued relevance of the program design in the current context taking into account:
 - the current status of international climate change negotiations
 - current GoI and GoA forest and climate policies
 - the institutional context for IAFCP within GoI
 - the current AusAID country program and priorities
 - other donor initiatives in the sector
 - lessons learned during the first years of IAFCP (and component activities) implementation
- The balance between detailed guidance and flexibility in the designs for the IAFCP facility and the different activities (the KFCP and INCAS designs) supported through the partnership
- The ownership of the different activities by the executing and implementing agencies
- The logic of the activity designs including the validity of inherent assumptions
- The suitability of the chosen approach taking into account the relative balance between delivery of technical outputs and capacity building and support to local institutions
- The likelihood of achieving stated objectives, outcomes or outputs given the budget and resources available, period of implementation, and institutional context (eg ownership, capacities etc)
- Do the designs enable easy assessment of progress and performance (can results be measured?)
- With reference to INCAS, consider
 - how best to position ongoing and future assistance to forest carbon accounting, in light of the imminent establishment of a national MRV agency.
 - how best to structure and adequately resource future support for forest carbon accounting.
- With reference to demonstration activities, consider
 - the extent to which area-based pilot activities are influencing development of REDD on a national scale
 - the extent to which area-based pilot activities may or may not offer a pathway to scaling up REDD
 - alternative approaches to catalysing REDD and encouraging investment in reducing emissions from deforestation
 - the changing landscape (GoI and donor support) in Indonesia since KFCP was designed and implementation begun.

Efficiency of implementation and management arrangements

- Have the results been achieved (or likely to be achieved) at reasonable cost (value for money)
- Was the IAFCP (and KFCP and INCAS) approach the best means of intervention
- The effectiveness of the facility management arrangements (including contracting and procurement procedures, M&E systems)
- The effectiveness of higher level management arrangements with GoI, AusAID and DCC, including appraisal and analysis of any perceived shortcomings of existing management arrangements
- The relative merits of an approach based on partnership versus host country leadership
- The effectiveness of cooperation, coordination and communication with MoF Executing Agency, provincial and district government, and the role of the executing agency and other government partners (including newly evolving units relevant to REDD) in realising programme goals
- The balance between use of international and national expertise and contractors
- The resourcing in the Partnership Office and IAFCP Facility, KFCP and INCAS and potential future staffing needs
- The coordination with other AusAID programs providing support to REDD related activities (e.g. AIPEG, Asia Pacific Forestry Skills and Capacity Building Program)

Effectiveness, outcomes and impacts

- The extent to which stated objectives or results have been achieved or are likely to be achieved (this analysis should systematically follow the design logical frameworks)
- Analysis of reasons for any likely under-achievement in results
- The importance or significance of the results to the intended beneficiaries
- The likely achievement of IAFCP higher level outcomes or impacts by the end of implementation³ (social, economic, environmental, institutional etc)
- The significance of any unexpected, unintended or negative outcomes or impacts (actual or potential)
- The extent to which IAFCP is measuring (or intends to measure) effectiveness (achievement of objectives/results), outcomes and impacts
- With reference to INCAS, consider
 - the impact and effectiveness of technical exchanges around forest carbon accounting, including co-operation between Australian (and other international) research organisations, technical co-operation between

³ This assumes higher level outcomes and impacts have been identified in the designs. Where this is not the case or if these are inadequate the team should identify likely higher level outcomes/impacts to be expected if implementation is successful.

Australian and Indonesian officials with expertise in forest carbon accounting,

- the impact and effectiveness of technical co-operation and training in building Indonesian capacity to implement credible forest carbon accounting in the long-term.

Potential sustainability

- The extent to which activities, results and outcomes can be expected to continue beyond IAFCP
- The complementarities with GoI policies and programs (at national, provincial and district levels)
- The current level of participation of GoI in IAFCP activities (at all levels)
- The importance of IAFCP to GoI implementing partners, their ownership, and their intentions/commitment to continue KFCP activities and INCAS systems beyond IAFCP
- The 'maintenance' requirements (software/hardware; data collection and updating; MRV systems; plantations; canal blocking structures; village institutions for fire management, payments, livelihoods, village forests; KFCP forest management unit/REDD management by district government)
- The capacity of GoI executing and implementing agencies to continue activities and systems (technical capacity and resources and budget available)
- The level of capacity building underway or planned
- With reference to INCAS, consider
 - the sustainability of the system and strategies for taking it to an operational state, including current, and likely future, institutional arrangements and required operational (state budget) funding when implemented by GoI.
- With reference to demonstration activities, consider
 - the sustainability of donor-driven demonstration activities and options to enhance Government of Indonesia leadership.
 - exit strategies for demonstration activities.

Lessons learned

- Identify lessons learned during implementation to date and their implications for the remaining period of IAFCP and future interventions. Lessons could cover:
 - approaches for demonstration of REDD+ at the sub-national level; technical, social or institutional (eg related to institutions/payments, livelihood approaches, fire management, monitoring peat carbon/hydrology, etc)
 - approaches for MRV at national and sub-national levels
 - formal partnership approaches to development assistance
 - facility management, coordination and communication arrangements
 - donor coordination

Recommendations

- Based on the above analyses, provide recommendations for:
 - the remaining term of IAFCP to improve its progress, performance, efficiency, management arrangements, effectiveness, impact and sustainability
 - future support activities (including assessment of the merits of an extension and/or expansion of IAFCP, and support for REDD in Indonesia through mechanisms other than IAFCP)

Proposed methodology

All IPR team meetings will take place in Indonesia; other than Jakarta based personnel, GoA agencies will have to send representatives to Indonesia to participate in the IPR and/or to brief the IPR team. An anticipated 30 days of work will be required to conduct the review.

The team will be provided key IAFCP documentation and other background information for their assessment two weeks prior to the mission. Contracted team members will be paid for 3 days reading and other preparations including documentation of an initial assessment methodology.

The IPR team will spend an estimated two weeks in-country and meet with all key stakeholders, including a site visit to KCFP.

The initial briefing by AusAID, the Ministry of Forestry and the IAFCP partnership office will discuss the TOR, methodology and itinerary with the team. The PO will provide a presentation outlining IAFCP (including KFCP and INCAS) and its progress and performance to date and answer questions and provide further documentation as required.

Upon agreement on the methodology, itinerary and meeting schedule, the IAFCP will arrange all flights, accommodation outside of Jakarta and meetings and other logistics for the trip.

At the end of the mission the team leader and IPR team members will conduct a debriefing for AusAID, the MoF Executing Agency and the PO presenting their initial findings.

Required outputs and schedule

A detailed evaluation plan will produced by the Team Leader at least one week before the in country mission and following his consultation with AusAID and other team members.

An Aide Mémoire will be presented on the final day of the in-country mission. It will outline outcomes from the mission and provide key recommendations for AusAID's consideration in consultation with DCCEE.

A draft report covering all the above IPR objectives, issues and questions will be submitted to IAFCP no later than three weeks after completion of the mission. It should not exceed 40 pages plus annexes.

A final report will be submitted within seven days of receiving comments from IAFCP (consolidating comments from AusAID, GoI and IAFCP).
These outputs shall be sent to didi.marjimi@ausaid.gov.au.

Team composition

Team leader (evaluation specialist)
Forest Carbon specialist (Indonesian)
Forest Carbon specialist (International)
Ministry of Forestry (official or GoI Coordinator)
AusAID JKT (IAFCP Program Manager)

Note: A subsequent letter from AusAID and DCCEE highlighted the importance of focusing on the key issues related to progress, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and recommendations, rather than seeking to address specific questions identified in the TOR.

ANNEX 2

Schedule of Meetings 1-14 February, 2011

TIME	PROGRAM	VENUE	STATUS
Tuesday, 25 Jan 2011			
14.00 – 16.00	IPR Team Leader meeting DCCEE staff including Kushla Munro, Assistant Secretary, Adaptation Innovation Branch (formerly Director, International Forest Carbon Section) and Gary Richards, Assistant Secretary, Land, Accounts & Analysis Branch, Land Division	DCCEE building, 2 Constitution Avenue, Civic.	
16.30 – 17.30	IPR Team Leader meeting Robin Davies, DDG AusAID	AusAID	
Tuesday, 01 Feb 2011			
08.30 – 10.30	AUSAID BRIEFING 1. Review visit program 2. Reaffirm the objective of visit and meetings 3. Issues (steering committee, executing agency, management arrangement, trust funds, etc)	AusAID Meeting Room 3 (Viconf) MNC Tower 26th Floor With: Sam Zappia, Dan Heldon, Neil Scotland, Didi Marjimi, Amrita Wedha, Rob Law and CBR team via Video conference	
11.30 – 15.00	IAFCP 1. Status of IAFCP 2. Update on KFCP 3. Update on INCAS 4. Update on SFCP 5. Update on REDD+ partnership	IAFCP Office, Meeting Room KLANA World Trade Centre, 8 th Floor	
15.30 – 17.00	BAPPENAS • Dr Endah Murniningtyas, Deputy Chair for Environment & Natural Resources Management.	2A Building, 5th Fl. Jl. Taman Suropati No.2 Phn: 62(21) 3144131 (staff: Risna)	
Wednesday, 02 Feb 2011			
09.00 – 11.00	MINISTRY OF FORESTRY Ir Bambang Soepijanto, Director General of Forestry Planning (Planologi), <i>accompanied by:</i>	Manggala Wanabakti Building Blok I, 7 th Fl. Jl. Jend Gatot Subroto	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ir Yuyu Rahayu, Director of Forest Inventory and Monitoring, Directorate General for Forestry Planning & IAFCP Executing Agency • Ir Basoeki Karyaatmadja, Director of Forest Area Planning, Directorate General for Forestry Planning & former IAFCP Executing Agency • Dr Agus Sarsito, Director of Foreign Cooperation Centre, Secretariat General 	Phn: 62 (21) 5730 290 (staff: Aji)	
10.00 – 11.00	<p>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY Dr Tachrir Fathoni, Director General of Forestry Research & Development (FORDA), <i>accompanied by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Krisfianti Ginoga, Director of Research & Climate Change Policy Development 	Manggala Wanabakti Building Blok 1, 11th Floor Phn: 62 (21) 5730 390 (staff: Hanny)	
13.00 – 14.30	<p>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY Dr Nur Masripatin, Director of Standardisation and Environmental Centre, Secretariat General</p>	Manggala Wanabakti Building Blok VII, 8th Floor Phn: 62 (21) 5733 433 (staff: tba)	
14.30 – 15.00	<p>MINISTRY OF FORESTRY Dr Agus Justianto, Director of Forest Utilization Planning, Directorate General for Forest Utilisation & nominated executing agency for Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership (SFCP)</p>	Manggala Wanabakti Building Blok I, 5th Floor Phn: 0812 91 991 92	
15.30 – 17.00	<p>INCAS discussion with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Orbita Roswintiarti , LAPAN • Dr Ruandha Sugardiman, Planologi, MOF • Dr Haruni Krisnawati, FORDA, MOF • Ir Saipul Rahman, Planologi, MOF (regret) • Anne Casson 	IAFCP Office, Meeting Room KLANA World Trade Centre, 8 th Floor	

Thursday, 03 Feb 2011

PUBLIC HOLIDAY BUT NOT FOR AUSAID & AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

09.00 – 10.30	Teleconf : CBR + IAFCP and AusAID teams	AusAID Meeting Room 2 MNC Tower 26th Floor	
11.00 – 12.00	Hege Karsti Ragnhildstveit, Counsellor Cancelled	Norwegian Embassy, Menara Rajawali 25th Floor Jl.Mega Kuningan Lot #5.1	
11.30 – 12.00	Travel to WB		
12.00 – 13.00	Juan Martinez – WB Trust Fund	Jakarta Stock Exchange Building, Tower 2, 13th Floor Jl. Jend Sudirman Kav 52-53 Jakarta	
13.00 – 13.30	Travel to IAFCP		
13.30 – 16.00	IAFCP Team		
Friday, 04 Feb 2011			
07.45 – 08.15	Walk to AusAID MNC Tower		
08.15 – 09.00	Travel to Ministry of Forestry	AusAID transport pick up Niko, Mob. +62 812 100 9669	
09.00 – 10.00	MINISTRY OF FORESTRY Ir Yuyu Rahayu, Director of Forest Inventory and Monitoring, Directorate General for Forestry Planning & IAFCP Executing Agency	Manggala Wanabakti Building Blok 1, 7th Fl Phn. 62 (21) 5730 293 (staff : Yanti)	
10.00 – 10.30	Travel to KS	AusAID transport pick up Niko, Mob. +62 812 100 9669	
10.30 – 12.00	AusAID discussions	AusAID Meeting Room 2 MNC Tower, 26 th Floor	
13.00 – 14.00 <i>(team to split)</i>	National Climate Change Council Agus Purnomo, Head of Secretariat <i>accompanied by:</i>	Gedung Garuda Indonesia. 18th Fl. Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 13	

13.30 – 15.00 (team to split)	Donors Meeting 1. Juan Martinez/Mubariq Ahmad/Tim Brown, WB (regret) 2. Gerard Howe, DFID (Gerard on leave, may be Gustya/Andy/Mark) 3. Thibout Portevin, EU (confirmed) 4. Rolf Krezdorn, GTZ FORCLIME (Barbara Lang replacing him) 5. Ben Zech, Netherlands 6. Carey Yeager, USAID (confirmed) 7. Hege Karsti, Norwegian Embassy (regrets) 8. Tom Uno, UNREDD (confirmed) 9. Rogier Klaver, FAO (confirmed) 10. Tanaka/Yamauchi/Miura, JICA (confirmed)	AusAID Meeting Room 1 MNC Tower, 26 th Floor	
15.00 – 15.15	Travel to UKP4	AusAID transport Niko, Mob. +62 812 100 9669	
15.15 – 16.00	Heru Prasetyo, Deputy 1	UKP-PPP, 2 nd Fl. Jl Veteran III No.2 (Kompl.Sekretariat Negara Sayap Timur)	
16.30 – 17.30	Partnership Office/AusAID - Review of the week and preparation for trip to Central Kalimantan	AusAID Meeting Room 2 MNC Tower, 26 th Floor	
Saturday, 05 Feb 2011			
	IPR Team discussion		
Sunday, 06 Feb 2011			
04.00	Depart hotel for Airport		
06.35	ETD JKT for Palangkaraya by GA 550		
08.20	ETA Palangkaraya (Aquarius Boutique Hotel - Jl. Imam Bonjol no. 5)	Pick up by KFCP Transport	
PM	IPR Team discussion		
Monday, 07 Feb 2011			
07.30 – 08.00	Travel from hotel to KFCP Office	Pick up by KFCP Transport	

08.00 – 10.00	KFCP Staff		
10.00 – 12.00	BAPPEDA Palangkaraya + other stakeholders (UNPAR, BPLH, Forestry, etc)		
12.00 – 13.00	lunch break		
13.00 – 15.00	Meeting with NGOs (Care, BOSF, etc)		
15.00	Travel To Kuala Kapuas Guest House Jl. Jend. Sudirman no. 10		
Tuesday, 08 Feb 2011			
ETA08.45	Sara Moriarty and Tim Jessop arrive by GA530	Pick up by KFCP Transport	
AM	BAPPEDA Kapuas	KFCP Transport	
	District Forestry Agency		
	Public Works		
	BLH Environment		
	KFCP working group		
PM	KFCP staff		
Wednesday, 09 Feb 2011			
06.00 – 08.00	Depart from guest house to Mantangai	Speedboat	
08.00 – 09.30	Meet & discuss w/ head of district Mantangai (camat) & Farmer Field School group		
09.30 – 10.30	To Katunjung	Speedboat	
10.30 – 17.00	Meet and discuss w/ head of village, TPK/TP, visit restoration area		
17.00 – 20.00	Return to Kuala Kapuas	Speedboat	
20.00 – 22.00	To Banjarmasin Swiss-Belhotel Jl. P. Antasari no. 86A	By Car	
Thursday, 10 Feb 2011			
05.00	Depart hotel for Airport		
07.00	ETD Banjarmasin for JKT by GA 531 ETA Jakarta 07.35		
08.25 – 09.00	Travel to Ministry of Forestry		

09.00 – 10.00	MINISTRY OF FORESTRY Dr. Ing. Ir. Hadi Daryanto, Secretary General MOF	Manggala Wanabakti Building Blok I, 3rd fl.	
10.00 – 10.30	Travel to IAFCP office		
10.30 – 11.30	Meeting with NGOs 1. Kemitraan – Avi Mahaningtyas (confirmed) 2. Walhi – Berry Nahdian Forqan (regrets) 3. Aman – Abdon Nababan (regrets) 4. Telapak – Mardi Minangsari (regrets) 5. WWF – Nyoman Iswarayoga/Iwan Wibisono (confirmed)	IAFCP Office, Meeting Room KLANA World Trade Centre, 8 th Floor	
11.30 – 12.00	Video con with AusAID CBR		
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch Meting with REDD project developers: 1. Clinton climate initiative – Taufiq Alimi (regrets) 2. TNC – Dicky Simorangkir (confirmed) 3. Starling Resources – Rezal Kusumaatmadja (regret) 4. Rimba Makmur Utama – Dharsono Hartono (regret) 5. PT Rimba Raya Conservation – Eka Ginting (confirmed)	IAFCP Office, Meeting Room KLANA World Trade Centre, 8 th Floor	
14.30- 16.00	Discussions with IAFCP		
16.00 – 17.00	Team discussions		
Friday, 11 Feb 2011			
09.00 – 10.00	CIFOR Teleconference 1. Louis Verchot (confirmed) 2. Daniel Murdiyarso (confirmed) 3. William Sunderlin 4. Andrew Wardel (confirmed)		
11.00 – 13.00	Debriefing with all AusAID Jakarta staff + Canberra (DCCEE + AusAID FAB & Desk via Viconf)	AusAID Meeting Room 2 MNC Tower 26 th Fl	

15.30 – 16.30	Brief Jacqui De Lacy, Head AusAID	AusAID, Australian Embassy	
16.30 – 17.00	Debrief with DHOM & WoG 1. DHOM (confirmed) 2. PEB – Michael Bliss (regret) 3. PEB – Elly Lawson (regret) 4. PEB – Rob Law (confirmed) 5. ACIAR – Frances Barns (confirmed) 6. DAFF – Bruce Wallner		
Saturday - Sunday, 12 – 13 Feb 2011			
	Team Discussion/AideMemoire preparation		
Monday, 14 Feb 2011			
08.30 – 09.30	Wrap up meeting with AusAID	AusAID Meeting Room 1 MNC Tower, 26 th floor	
09.30 – 10.00	Travel to Ministry of Forestry		
10.00 – 12.30	Presentation of Aide Memoire to BAPPENAS and Ministry of Forestry	Ministry of Forestry	
PM	Team departs Indonesia		

Note: Representatives of AusAID and the Partnership Office accompanied the IPR team to various meetings.

ANNEX 3
Aide Memoire

INDONESIA AUSTRALIA FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP (IAFCP)
INDEPENDENT PROGRESS REPORT (IPR)

The IPR review team⁴ visited Indonesia from February 1-14, 2011 with the aim of assessing IAFCP implementation progress, the continuing relevance of IAFCP objectives, the effectiveness and efficiency of program delivery and to identify any recommendations to improve performance and sustainability.

In Jakarta, the Mission met with senior GOI officials in Bappenas, Ministry of Forestry, the National Climate Change Council, UKP4, LAPAN, as well as representatives of CIFOR, NGOs, private sector REDD project developers, the Partnership Office, AusAID and other donors.

The Mission also undertook a site visit to the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (KFCP) demonstration project in Kapuas district of Central Kalimantan. The Mission was joined by representatives of the Ministry of Forestry and met with officials at provincial and district level as well as communities participating in the project.

The Mission would like to thank all people met and record its appreciation of assistance provided by all concerned.

This Aide Memoire reflects the findings and recommendations of the review team undertaking the IPR. It is subject to confirmation by the Governments of Indonesia and Australia.

KEY FINDINGS

1. Policy Context

- Since IAFCP commenced in 2008, the international and domestic policy context has changed considerably
 - Internationally, there has been progress on development of a REDD+ framework but negotiations on the details are still in progress and will take longer than anticipated at program commencement (as will a post 2012 agreement);
 - Domestically, a major internal reform program, which inevitably will impact long standing power balances is underway and, as instructed by the President, is being coordinated by UKP4 with involvement of key Indonesian stakeholders; and donor interest/support for the reform program has increased;

⁴ The IPR team comprised David Barber (Evaluation Expert, Team Leader), John Hudson (Forests Carbon Expert), Agus P Sari (Forests Carbon Expert).

- The success of the reform program is significant for Indonesia domestically, in terms of how natural resources are managed and internationally in terms of how Indonesia's credibility and commitment to low carbon growth strategies is perceived – important for future access to and benefits from a carbon market;
- The outcome of the reform program is uncertain, although it remains central to the long term sustainability of REDD+
 - As yet there is no clarity on the form and responsibilities of the proposed new MRV and REDD+ agencies and financing mechanism
 - Inevitably there will be periods of policy inconsistency, inertia in decision making and compromise;
- IAFCP needs to remain flexible and adaptable to opportunities to provide support to the policy reform program if requested;

2. Institutional Arrangements

- Working relationships between the Partnership Office and the Ministry of Forestry as executing agency have at times been difficult and affected the speed and efficiency of project implementation
 - SOP have still not been agreed;
 - The Subsidiary Arrangement to the MOU has not been updated;
 - Design of the second demonstration project (Jambi) has not commenced;
 - The Steering Committee has not met since February 2009;
- The IAFCP is a flagship commitment from the GOI and GOA which has its origin in high level ministerial commitments
 - There is a need and opportunity now to achieve a 'breakthrough' in administrative and bureaucratic constraints that are holding back implementation progress;
 - There is also an opportunity to review the mix of technical skill needs within the PO to take the program forward in the most effective way;
 - There is an opportunity to review timeframes, budget and activity focus;

3. INCAS

- Progress on this sub project has been good, although the design process engaging multiple stakeholders – necessary to ensure ownership - took longer than expected, but benefited from
 - Clear technical focus based on an existing Australian framework;
 - High level GOI 'political' support; and working level buy-in: benefits (eg technical training) are perceived as broader than just REDD+;
- There is a strong likelihood that a functioning carbon accounting and monitoring capacity - essential for Indonesian participation in a carbon market - will be established in Indonesia by the end of IAFCP
 - INCAS has a high profile and is likely to make a major contribution to a new MRV agency;
- A number of key issues remain, including

- Incorporation into internal planning processes, encouraging data accessibility and further building broad based capacity to ensure sustainability;
- Further product improvement including, for example, access to NFI data, land use/land tenure maps;
- Coordination of donor assistance to facilitate system refinements;

4. KFCP Demonstration Project

- After a difficult start, work is progressing well
 - Strong support from provincial and district governments;
 - Strong preparation phase, involving both livelihood and conservation (emission reduction) elements;
 - Strong community engagement;
 - Strong field implementation team based on local experience;
- Area development/re-forestation programs take time to show results. Work is behind the design schedule due to weather constraints affecting access, timely availability of funding and delays in building stakeholder consensus.
- It is expected by 2012-13 progress will be made on demonstrating a workable 'model'. But to ensure sustainability there needs to be
 - a re-alignment of budgets and timeframe, including a framework for continuation of performance (and incentive payments) to stakeholders;
 - increased focus on capacity building of key local stakeholders;
 - enhanced integration with district work-plans;
 - coordination and integration with LOI pilot province activities;
 - consideration of ways to up-scale and inform policy development;
- Risks should not be under-estimated. The investment is substantial, but at the midterm of the project, uncertainties remain in relation to the policy context; the adequate scale of activities to confirm the model, particularly tree planting and canal blocking targets; institutionalising an equitable and on-going payments mechanism; and the timeframe needed to achieve sustainable outcomes/impact.

5. Jambi

- The changing policy context as well as lessons from KFCP provide an opportunity for re-consideration of a site specific demonstration project in Jambi
 - There are already a large number of demonstration projects across the country;
 - A provincial approach would be more consistent with the pilot province approach proposed by UKP4 for Central Kalimantan;
 - Harmonisation encourages closer alignment with government systems; it is likely to have a greater impact than a stand alone project approach; and avoid difficulties associated with IAFCP as project developer;
 - Large scale area development requires long-term investment to achieve outcomes and ensure sustainability;

- Terms of reference should be prepared to undertake a feasibility study, in conjunction with MoF, UKP4, provincial authorities and other key stakeholders to investigate options, including institutional arrangements and to design IAFCP REDD+ program support to Jambi province.

6. Knowledge Management and Communication

- More effective REDD+ knowledge management would help to accelerate policy development and reduce transaction costs for project developers. Current feedback mechanisms for demonstration activities are inadequate. IAFCP should explore (again) ways of supporting a national knowledge network, perhaps through a university in conjunction with MoF.
- Secondly, IAFCP should consider a communications strategy (website) to clearly articulate program objectives, the long-term nature of the investment and update progress and risks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Address institutional constraints impacting on the efficiency and effectiveness of program implementation as a matter of urgency;
2. Review activity budgets, activity focus and the timeframe for implementation, including a sustainability strategy beyond 2013;
3. Review the approach to program implementation in Jambi;
4. Consider a communications strategy and establishment of a knowledge network to capture lessons learned;
5. Consider establishment of a 'challenge fund' to support a portfolio of activities, including with the private sector through a Public-Private Partnership framework.

Jakarta
14 February 2011

ANNEX 4

Key Program Documents

1. Subsidiary Arrangement for Global Initiative on Forests and Climate, October 2007 (now Indonesia Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP)).
2. IAFCP Declaration, June 2008
3. IAFCP Facility Design Document, December 2008.
4. Kalimantan Forests & Climate Partnership (KFCP) Declaration, June 2008.
5. Kalimantan Forests & Climate Partnership (KFCP) Framework Design Document, September 2008.
6. Kalimantan Forests & Climate Partnership (KFCP) Final Design Document, 2009.
7. Indonesia National Carbon Accounting System (INCAS) Design Document, August 2010.
8. IAFCP Rolling Prioritisation Plan 2010-11.
9. Draft IAFCP Rolling Prioritisation Plan, January-December 2011.
10. Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership (SFCP) Announcement, March 2010.
11. International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI) Factsheet, December 2009.
12. Strengthening Australia's Climate Change Partnership with Indonesia, Media Release, December 2010 (Fast Start Financing Announcement).
13. IAFCP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, 2010.
14. Draft National REDD+ Strategy, BAPPENAS, November, 2010

ANNEX 5

INCAS Progress Assessment to January 2011 (against IAFCP 2010 M&E Framework)

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
Goal			
To demonstrate that REDD can be part of an equitable and effective post 2012 global climate change outcome		NA	NA
Objective			
To increase forest carbon monitoring and accounting capacity in Indonesia	Systems and budgets in place for accurate measurement/monitoring/modelling of forest carbon among the key agencies concerned		
	Agency staff with the various skills required to collect, store, manage, process, manipulate and analyze data, and calibrate and run the necessary models for carbon accounting.		
	Internationally credible reporting of REDD		
Intermediate objective 1: GOI management teams and equipment function effectively			
	High level steering committee established for INCAS	Several discussions held with multiple government departments.	To be taken forward by UKP4 who are now establishing a MRV institution. MRV institution may be

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		Draft design for steering committee agreed to as well as key tasks, goals and objectives. Input on this provided to UPK4.	formed in March 2011.
	Core team established to manage and coordinate INCAS	Partially formed and discussed with multiple government agencies.	To be taken forward by UKP4 who are to establish a MRV institution.
	INCAS task groups established for biomass and remote sensing components	Remote sensing task force formed and operational. Biomass task force partially formed and operational.	Still need to be formalized. Will hopefully be taken forward by UKP4.
	Hardware and software established in LAPAN and MoF	Approx \$100,000 worth of hardware and software established in LAPAN and MoF.	More hardware and software is expected to be installed this year in LAPAN. Proposals for assistance with this have been submitted by LAPAN. Some hardware and software may also be installed in UPK4 and the new MRV institution.
	Office space allocated in key government agencies	Lapan has provided a processing room in their	The MRV institution is expected to provide dedicated space for

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		offices.	core INCAS team.
Intermediate objective 2: wall-to-wall land cover change analysis completed by GOI and updated annually.			
	Landsat data from the USGS, GA and Thai archives distributed to Indonesian government agencies and general public.	Landsat data from the USGS, GA and Thai archives reviewed and selected according to criteria that allow for the best scenes to be acquired. Best Landsat scenes delivered to GOI from all of these archives for the period of 2000-2010 in November 2010.	Best Landsat scenes will be identified and provided to Lapan from the USGS, GA and Thai archives for the period of 1990-2010 by December 2011.
	LAPAN Landsat archive copied and utilized.	LAPAN's Landsat archive was copied and reformatted and is now being utilized.	Completed.
	Wall-to-wall land cover change analysis undertaken	Preliminary wall-to-wall, annual, land cover change analysis undertaken for the period of 2000-2010. This product was presented and delivered to GOI in November 2010.	The 2000-2010 product still needs to be significantly improved, validated and reconciled. Preliminary wall-to-wall land cover change analysis for the period of 1990-1999 will be undertaken in 2011. Substantial training will continue in 2011.

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		Substantial training on the process required to undertake this analysis provided to LAPAN, MOF and Bakosurtanal.	
	Wall-to-wall land cover change analysis undertaken for future time slices (at least 2010 and 2011)	Preliminary analysis of 2010 undertaken and delivered to GOI in November 2010.	This product needs to be improved, validated and reconciled. 2011 analysis is to be undertaken in 2011/2012.
	Relevant ancillary spatial data collected and distributed to government agencies and the general public.	GLS 2000 data acquired and provided to LAPAN and Bakosurtanal. Available climate data reviewed. Available information on peat extent acquired. Initial information acquired on available high resolution data and aerial imagery archives held by GOI.	Comprehensive review of available high resolution data and aerial imagery held by GOI to be undertaken in 2011. A review of data held by relevant companies will also be held. Discussions with GOI will be held to determine what data can be used for the INCAS. IAFCP has allocated \$500,000 to purchase high resolution data if required after this review has been undertaken and discussions with GOI have been held.
	Methods to monitor degradation	Contract issued	Very difficult task.

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
	with remote sensing improved and developed.	to conduct research and develop methods for monitoring degradation.	Some findings/suggestions are expected in 2012.
Intermediate objective 3: Land use and management documented by GOI			
	Land tenure maps developed to identify agents of deforestation and forest degradation.	Recently added component. UPK4 have begun to compile existing data on concessions from relevant central government departments and district governments to assist with the moratorium required by the LOI between Norway and GOI. UPK4 are expected to commission more work in this field after the moratorium is issued via UNDP. Discussions have also been held with USAID re possible collaboration re this component as the World Bank and the USFS funded the predecessor	Collaboration with UKP4 and USAID will be pursued. Will inevitably be linked to the moratorium process that is evolving in Indonesia. Substantial numbers of maps still need to be collected, improved, reconciled etc. IAFCP funding for this component will not be sufficient so collaboration with other donors and relevant government institutions needs to be pursued.

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		to the INCAS—the FOMAS. The FOMAS also compiled existing data on concessions etc. Some of this data was made available to the general public via CDs and has also been made available to the general public via a MOF website.	
	Historical analysis of key drivers of deforestation identified.	Initial discussions have been held with the World Bank re this component as this is also part of their workplan with MOF. World Bank funding hasn't yet moved forward.	IAFCP may need to take this forward in 2011 if World Bank support doesn't become clear.
Intermediate objective 4: Existing ground measurements systematically compiled by GOI			
	Peer reviewed paper on available information about above-ground biomass and allometric equations.	Substantial information collected from published and unpublished literature. This information was analyzed and assessed and written up	Data gaps identified in paper need to be prioritized for biomass collections. MoF/FORDA wish to turn paper into a monograph which can be published in

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		<p>into a paper which has been presented to MOF. The paper identified substantial data gaps for the eastern part of Indonesia.</p>	<p>a peer-reviewed journal. IAFCP will support this process in 2011.</p>
	<p>Spatial distribution of forest types determined for carbon estimation purposes</p>	<p>Initial work begun on this activity. Because Indonesia's forests are extremely diverse this is a difficult task. There are no wall-to-wall maps of forest types for Indonesia. Initial work has begun with determining forest types with Landsat and radar data.</p>	<p>Plan to provide an initial map showing primary forest, secondary forest, peat forest and grasslands by mid to late 2011. Dependent on level of difficulty. This map will need to be verified with ground data and high resolution data.</p>
	<p>Ground based measurement protocols</p>	<p>Protocols were drafted, reviewed by several stakeholders, revised and delivered to MOF in 2010. The protocols were well received by MoF. MoF now wish to undertake a process to</p>	<p>MOF has requested assistance with a process outlined to move the protocols forward through workshops and regulations. IAFCP will assist this process by providing a consultant who can provide technical advice and by providing funding for necessary</p>

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		reconcile these protocols with other protocols and to issue a regulation on the protocols by August 2011. The process is being fastracked by the Centre for Standardisation .	workshops etc.
	National Forest Inventory reviewed	The IAFCP has offered to assist MoF clean up the NFI data, analyse it and review it for the purposes of the INCAS. Only a sub-set of the NFI data has been provided to date and it looks unlikely that further data will be provided. The sub-set of data revealed that the NFI data can indeed be a key data input for the INCAS. The IAFCP has provided 7 JMP licenses (advanced statistical software) to	It currently seems unlikely that access to the NFI data will be obtained. A decision has been made to progress with the biomass component as much as possible without this critically needed data set. This is not ideal, but it appears to be the only option available for now.

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		<p>MoF to help them to analyse the NFI data and has provided training on the use of these licenses and on how to analyse the NFI data. Collaboration with UNREDD has also been pursued. UNREDD had planned to revise the NFI method so that the NFI could be used to collect more data relevant for carbon accounting. Substantial progress has been impeded by the lack of access to the NFI data. This data will eventually need to be available to the general public if the GOI is to gain credibility with carbon accounting and the INCAS. It should be noted that a rough INCAS model could be</p>	

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		<p>put together if the NFI data became available as it could be combined with the preliminary analysis of the land cover change information already generated for 2000-2010.</p>	
	<p>Above-ground biomass measurements systematically collected to inform INCAS</p>	<p>The IAFCP previously planned to work with MoF and UNREDD to review the NFI data in order to get a better picture of biomass data gaps and to develop a well thought out approach for collecting further biomass samples. This does not now seem possible as the Department of Planning (Baplan) in MoF (which is also the executing agency of the IAFCP) has not provided access to the</p>	<p>Using existing data collected for the literature review and available data from FORDA (MOF), the IAFCP will work towards planning to collect biomass measurements in 2011. It is likely that biomass measurements will be collected from the numerous REDD+ or associated projects (including the KFCP projects) scattered throughout the archipelago.</p>

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		NFI data or analysis of it for the purposes of the INCAS.	
Intermediate objective 5: Knowledge about soil carbon compiled by GOI (significant inputs from KFCP)			
	Increased understanding about peat soils and GHG emissions resulting from peat degradation.	KFCP have formed a panel of experts (international and national) to review existing knowledge about peat and recommend methods for measuring emissions caused by peat degradation. Spatial maps showing the extent of peat forests are also been created using IAFCP funds allocated for the INCAS. These maps will be derived from the wall-to-wall land cover change analysis.	Peat panel is continuing with this work and will present some of their findings in a workshop in April. Initial maps showing peat forest extent will be created for the year of 2000 and 2010 by April 2011. These maps will need to be validated. The maps will be able to show deforestation that has occurred from 2000 until the present day in peat swamp forests.
	Increased understanding about mineral soils and GHG emissions resulting from mineral soil degradation	Review of existing information commissioned from IPB (Indonesian university based in	The review has been unsatisfactory and further work needs to be undertaken in 2011.

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		Bogor).	
	Soil measurement protocols	KFCP have begun to develop methods for collecting information on peat soil and disturbance to it.	KFCP will move this forward in 2011 in consultation with numerous other stakeholders.
	Soil samples collected	KFCP have already begun to collect soil samples and will continue to do so in 2011.	
Intermediate objective 6: Models adopted, calibrated and further developed by GOI to estimate emissions from land use change			
	Forest productivity index to estimate and model forest growth	Workshop held with the Bureau of Climate and Meteorology (BMKG) to assess their climate data (especially rainfall and solar radiation data). Discussions also held with other organizations that have collected rainfall data in Indonesia. Software used for climate modeling provided to BMKG and training	IAFCP hope to scale up work with BMKG in 2011 and help them to clean up their climate data, and to train them further on developing models with this data.

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		provided on how to use this software. Initial models created with data made available for the island of Bali.	
	Carbon accounting model to predict emissions and removals from the land sector.	Initial modeling could be carried out to predict emissions and removals resulting from land cover change over the period of 2000-2010 if the NFI data was made available. As mentioned above, the NFI data has not yet been made available.	The IAFCP plan to hold a training workshop on integrating available biomass data with remote sensing data in mid 2011. A TOR for this workshop is currently being drawn up.
Intermediate objective 7: GOI capacity enhanced to establish Reference Emissions Levels for REDD			
	Relevant literature on RELs distributed to MOF and other relevant parties	Existing literature on RELs was compiled and analysed in 2009 and again in early 2010. This analysis was written up into a paper which was distributed to the GOI. The	The paper and powerpoint should be updated in 2011 to keep it current with changes at both the international and national level.

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		<p>analysis was also provided via a powerpoint presentation. The paper and powerpoint highlighted a range of issues that still need to be discussed and deliberated by both the UNFCCC and the GOI. Both the powerpoint presentation and the paper highlighted that a wealth of information and data needs to be compiled before REL scenario's can be deliberated by policy makers in an effective way.</p>	
	<p>Assessment of different REL scenarios</p>	<p>A wealth of data needs to be collected before different REL scenarios can be deliberated and assessed. It may be possible to undertake this sort of analysis in 2012 if relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Significant data inputs need to be compiled before this is possible. Government cooperation and leadership required to make this possible. The data needs have been outlined in a powerpoint presentation and provided to the GOI.</p>

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		make necessary data available (such as the NFI) for analysis. It is also possible to undertake analysis of REL scenarios on a smaller scale, i.e. for KFCP or for Central Kalimantan.	
	REL scenarios discussed and shared with multiple stakeholders	Issues to consider re various REL scenarios were highlighted in paper and shared with stakeholders. The IAFCP has also participated in numerous meetings held by GOI on RELs.	
	Models for estimating future planned and unplanned deforestation identified and used	A range of models are available, however, these models need substantial data inputs to be useful and applicable. It is possible, and potentially more feasible, to test models with data collected from	Training on various models can potentially be provided to relevant central GOI officials in 2011.

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		regions such as the KFCP and the KFCP will undertake this sort of analysis in 2011.	
	Potential drivers of future deforestation identified.	No progress to date.	Not currently in RPP for 2011 but could be considered as part of the review of historical drivers of deforestation.
Intermediate objective 8: GOI operating an effective data management system for carbon accounting and monitoring			
	Geodatabase for the INCAS developed.	A geodatabase for storing and archiving Landsat data has been established at LAPAN. It is still unclear what organization should take the lead with establishing a effective data management system that can be used to share, transfer, store and maintain up-to-date data required for the INCAS from relevant government institutions, including MOF, Bakosurtanal,	The geodatabase established at LAPAN will be expanded and improved to enable LAPAN to store and archive large quantities of high resolution data. The IAFCP will support data sharing and management system development when it becomes clear which organization should have the mandate to ensure data required for the INCAS is effectively shared, updated and transferred.

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		LAPAN, DNPI and UKP4. Bakosurtanal has a presidential mandate to be responsible for spatial data sharing, however, it is likely/possible that UKP4 or the new MRV institution will be responsible for database management and data sharing related to REDD+.	
Intermediate objective 9: Transparency, communication and awareness-raising process effectively implemented by GOI			
	Comprehensive disclosure policy outlining information that can be shared with the general public.	Analysis of what was required for a disclosure policy was undertaken for the FOMAS. This needs to be updated and made more applicable for the INCAS, which involves multiple government organisations. An overriding management body needs to be established to be able to coordinate	Awaiting decisions about MRV institution. Ideally need steering committed and INCAS core team to be formalized and operational to coordinate and make decisions about data that should be made available to the general public.

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		<p>decisions that need to be made about what data should and shouldn't be made available to the general public. International guidance from the UNFCCC may also help to guide decisions as GOI estimates about carbon emissions will inevitably need to be verified.</p>	
	<p>Governance body established to ensure spatial data is shared between government departments and the general public.</p>	<p>Western Australia governance body for sharing spatial data (WALIS) between government agencies reviewed. This governance body is well regarded in Australia and overseas. 12 govt officials from Bakosurtanal, MoF and LAPAN were also sent to WA to learn about the WALIS</p>	<p>Leadership from GOI required to establish an effective governance body for sharing spatial data between government departments. Bakosurtanal may take the lead as they have a presidential mandate to do so, but UKP4 or the new MRV institution may also take this forward. IAFCP support can be mobilised when the government structure and leadership is clearer.</p>

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		system.	
	Technology installed to share relevant data between government organisations and the general public	Information about SLIP enabler, which is the technology used in Western Australia to share spatial data, obtained. Training was provided to 12 government officials on the SLIP enabler.	Technology can be installed when the structure of the MRV institution becomes clearer and the roles and responsibilities of relevant government departments is clearer.
	Relevant spatial and statistical information (such as Landsat data from the Thai archive) deemed appropriate for public consumption shared through media such as CDs, websites and the INHERHENT network.	The IAFCP has helped to negotiate with both the Thai government and LAPAN re making Landsat data received by these two countries available to the general public via a Creative Commons License. Both the Thai government and the Indonesian government (LAPAN) have now signed this agreement. Lapan also plans to make processed data available to the	The IAFCP plans to release CDs and paper atlas's of the land cover change analysis, peat maps and created maps showing peat forest, primary forest, secondary forest and grasslands in mid 2011.

Narrative summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Status March 2011	Outstanding tasks and other notes
		<p>general public when it is ready. The most likely means to do this may be via the USGS website or possibly also through LAPANs website or a website established by the MRV institution.</p>	
	<p>INCAS concepts and progress reports shared with relevant government institutions and the general public.</p>	<p>All relevant INCAS reports have been officially submitted to the GOI and the executing agency.</p>	<p>A mechanism still needs to be established to make these documents available to the general public. Further discussions with relevant GOI stakeholders needed—possibly linked to progress with disclosure policy.</p>

ANNEX 6

KFCP Progress Assessment to January 2011 (against outputs of the IAFCP 2010 M&E Framework)

Narrative Summary	Outcomes/Impacts	Progress to January 2011
<p>Objective (Purpose) To demonstrate a credible, equitable and effective approach to reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, especially from the degradation of peatlands.</p>	<p>The potential for GHG emissions reductions (if not actual reductions) clearly demonstrated and quantified in peatlands and peat swamp forest (PSF).</p>	
	<p>Valid lessons on what works/not works drawn from KFCP activities accepted by key stakeholders</p>	
	<p>Interest and support for REDD+ interventions amongst key stakeholders (including civil society and at all levels of government)</p>	
	<p>Adoption of equitable and effective REDD+ policies and practices in Indonesia (at the relevant levels and agencies of government) covering forests and peatlands.</p>	
<p>Component/Intermediate Result 1:</p>		
<p>Deforestation and degradation of Peat Swamp Forest (PSF) reduced</p>	<p>Reduced GHG emissions.</p>	
<p>Output 1.1</p>		
<p>Community land mapped, property rights assessed and socioeconomic baseline created</p>	<p>Clear understanding of land/resource tenure and associated issues (among stakeholders) [baseline and periodic assessment]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic maps produced for all 14 settlements. Data processing in progress to produce disaster vulnerability, hydrology, mineral soil and peat distribution, land cover and land status, and

		<p>agriculture revitalization maps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps will be used to identify existing land tenure arrangements. A village boundary and property-rights survey will be tendered soon.
	<p>Good knowledge of existing land and resource uses and management by different socio-economic groups throughout the KFCP area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A socioeconomic survey has been undertaken to gather this knowledge.
Output 1.2		
<p>REDD+ socialised in communities</p>	<p>Clear community/stakeholder understanding of REDD+ and how it may affect them (costs/benefits/risks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of REDD+ and how will it affect stakeholders has not been formally assessed but can be expected to require more time to develop.
	<p>Community/stakeholder understanding of KFCP sufficient to participate in dialogue/interventions/evaluations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities are now sufficiently aware of KCFP to participate.
	<p>Communities/stakeholders make informed decisions regarding their involvement in the KFCP program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not formally assessed but likely to have been achieved with respect to the interventions so far taken.
Output 1.3		
<p>Alternative livelihoods developed/ tested/implemented</p>	<p>More secure livelihoods based on rubber, gemor and other KFCP livelihood initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some evidence of increased income through training in improved harvest and post-harvest technologies and collective marketing of rubber through Farmer Field Schools (FFS).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village saving and loan association are to be piloted to overcome the constraint to shortage of capital. • No other significant strengthening or diversification of livelihoods has yet been supported.
	Agreements forged with pilot villages (re land use, use of fires and fire management, dam maintenance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some agreements have been made. Agreements on more contentious issues (e.g. blocking tatas – small privately owned canals) have yet to be really tested.
	Less pressure on deep peat areas (more intensive use of mineral soils and shallow peats)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too early to say.
	Women and marginalized/disadvantaged supported in livelihood initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is recognition that women are not well represented among FFS and selection of participants requires more consideration.
Output 1.4		
Fire prevention awareness/capacity developed and behaviour modification incentives established	Improved understanding of costs/ benefits and socio-economy of fires, and fire ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fire management strategy records this understanding but experience is still too limited to confirm sufficient understanding of all these aspects.
	Improved fire management practices (and alternatives to fire use) identified and tested with the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An unusually wet 'dry' season has constrained the opportunities to identify and apply

		these practices.
	Incentive schemes developed, tested and adopted, resulting in changes to fire use/management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too early to say.
	Increased <u>community</u> awareness of costs and benefits of fires and opportunities for incentive payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be assumed that the Fire Management Workshop hosted by Kapuas District Council increased awareness of the costs and benefits of fires among officials and that awareness among the representatives of the MPK fire management brigades has increased. However, it is too early to say if there is increased awareness of opportunities for incentive payments beyond daily labour.
	Changed community/individual fire management regimes resulting from KFCP interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too early to say.
	Reduced fire frequency, intensity in medium to long term through changed regimes/adoption of fire management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too early to say.
	Increased capacity at village, district and provincial level to prevent, monitor and suppress fires etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The broader representation established within MPKs should have increased capacity at village level. However, the lack of clear responsibilities of different parts of government and the poor coordination

		between them means that capacity remains weak.
Output 1.5		
Peatland forests restored/protected and degraded areas reforested based on research and restoration strategy	Rehabilitated peatland forests in pilot areas (through plantations, assisted and natural vegetation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ambitious planting target announced in 2007 of 100 million trees, which assumed additional funding from other sources and would have absorbed most of IAFCP's total budget even if a total budget of AUD 100 million had been achieved, no longer applies. 50 ha have been planted to date, 1000 ha will be planted in the December 2011/January 2012 season and a total of 3,000 ha by the end of the project period in June 2013. • Encouragement of natural regeneration through release weeding offers promise in some parts of the project area. Though seedling densities have been mapped the potential in terms of total area which could be re-vegetated in this way is not yet clear.
	Appropriate methods developed and tested with the communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities now have experience of tree planting and release weeding. Blocking of tatas will

		<p>pose challenges of negotiation and payments. Ownership of land, trees and, ultimately, carbon rights remains to be negotiated among all stakeholders and the outcomes will determine the motivation of communities to engage in long term maintenance and protection.</p>
Output 1.6		
Designated canals blocked	Greater volumes of peat wetter for longer (relative to the prior situation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too early to say as canal blocking has not started. Work has been delayed by high water levels which have prevented the flying of the LIDAR to generate a digital elevation model of the peat surface to guide engineering design. In addition, the TOR for an environmental assessment (AMDAL) which is required before engineering work can begin, has been stuck with the Governor and Provincial Technical Team since August 2010. This latter delay is just one example of the difficulties of working in an area with no single

		<p>management authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 400 structures will be required to re-wet the peat in the project area. Preparations are in hand for the blocking of demonstration canal SPU-7. 85 compacted peat dams and 80 palisades will be constructed in 2011 and the aim is to complete the remaining structures by June 2013, subject to the AMDAL and LIDAR work being completed without further significant delay.
	Reduced fire intensity and severity (see also Output 1.4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too early to say but likely to be achieved if peat re-wetting proceeds as planned.
	Reduced emissions from peat resulting from biological oxidation (without fire)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too early to say but likely to be achieved if peat re-wetting proceeds as planned.
	Reduced access to agricultural land and forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too early to say but likely to be achieved if canal blocking increases the time/cost of access as expected.
	Some areas of agricultural land flooded and no longer suitable for the existing agricultural land uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yet to be determined.
	Increase in income for village households employed to block canals and maintain structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected to become significant during 2011.

Output 1.7		
Livelihood/poverty/gender impacts of REDD+ assessed	Better understanding of the costs and benefits of REDD+ interventions for the various stakeholders (based on KFCP activities) (able to inform policy, practice and payment mechanisms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact assessment study to be undertaken before the end of the current project period (June 2013).
Component/Intermediate Result 2:		
KFCP GHG emissions estimation and monitoring program established and linked to INCAS	Systems in place for accurate measurement/monitoring modelling of GHG emissions (forest and peat).	
Output 2.1		
PSF GHG emissions estimation and monitoring methodologies, based on state-of-knowledge information, designed and tested.	Internationally credible methodologies and reporting on REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peat and hydrological monitoring routines have been established, evaluated and adapted, with 16 rounds of measurements to date. Data from 2006 have been incorporated into the database. An expanded peat sampling program has been designed and is about to be implemented.
Output 2.2		
Methodologies and criteria for establishing a REL and a monitoring program to measure the impact of interventions against a REL approved by GOI and GOA.	Credible Reference Emission Level(s) (REL) established for KFCP area (the district and province); assessing the implications of different approaches/methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Peat and GHG Group has drafted a <i>Review of the science underpinning a methodology for GHG accounting in tropical peat</i> and a <i>Methodology for estimation of GHG emissions from tropical peat lands in Indonesia</i>. This is a new and difficult subject area and KFCP is making

		<p>a contribution to science that will provide benefits well beyond the project area. A demanding program of work is planned for 2011. Training has been provided to District staff in GIS for developing reference emission levels (RELs) and further assistance has been requested by Bappeda to develop REL scenarios</p>
Output 2.3		
PSF GHG emissions monitoring program operating effectively and results validated	To be assessed through monitoring progress against plan, assessment of processes and performance [including quality, efficiency, emerging issues/ problems and associated responses]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On track. 8 permanent vegetation monitoring plots have been established, data have been analysed and corrections of measurements made as required.
Output 2.4		
Protocols for linking KFCP monitoring program to INCAS established	KFCP contributes to INCAS development (and INCAS contributes to KFCP) and there is consistency/ compatibility in approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of protocols with INCAS is on track but their application in the KFCP area has been delayed by the wait for LIDAR results.
Component/Intermediate Result 3:		
Practical and effective REDD+ GHG payment mechanism demonstrated	GHG payments compensate resource users for opportunity costs for REDD++ interventions.	
	Payment mechanisms effective in changing behaviour and resource use/management that	

	contributes to REDD+.	
	Payment (and benefit sharing) mechanisms are fair, equitable and transparent (and related to expected value of carbon credits)	
Output 3.1		
Payment mechanism options developed, tested and analysed	Various payment options developed and tested and their social impacts and REDD+ efficacy evaluated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the absence of income from a carbon market KFCP is proceeding with a phased input-based, then performance-based, then outcome-based incentive approach. Work is currently focused on immediate payments for reforestation work. Community management groups ('TP' and 'TPK') have been established in 2 villages as a basis for an interim payments mechanism, with individuals trained to recruit labour and make payments for reforestation activities. Other approaches will be tested as work encompasses more activities and more villages.
Output 3.2		
REDD+ trust Fund established	A Trust Fund, independently and efficiently administered, to manage the disbursement of incentive payments according to agreed procedures (including dispute resolution procedures).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AUD 8.4 million has been deposited in the Trust Fund. It will become operational, in the second half of 2011, once the AMDAL (see Output 1.6) and

		<p>a (World Bank required) Regional Environmental and Social Assessment (RESA) have been completed, the World Bank's Safeguards Secretariat has reviewed the RESA and governance arrangements for the Trust Fund have been put in place. This arrangement, which could by mutual consent, be continued beyond the end of KFCP until income from a forest carbon market becomes available, means that all activities associated with payments will be in the unusual position of being subject to World Bank safeguard policies. That said, the practices of KFCP, including FPIC, probably match these policies.</p>
Output 3.3		
<p>System for linking payment mechanisms to emissions monitoring established</p>	<p>Payment mechanisms effective in changing behaviour and resource use/ management which contribute to REDD+.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too early to say, because it will take time for PSF rehabilitation work to result in GHG emissions reductions, and work is still in progress to develop credible methods to measure such reductions.

Output 3.4		
Equitable revenue allocation mechanisms developed based on contributions to emissions reductions	(included in earlier outcomes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too early to say for the reasons given above.
Output 3.5		
Potential additional funding partners identified and engaged	To be assessed through routine IAFCP monitoring, assessment of processes and performance etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No progress to date. The Ministry of Forestry had concerns about Finland contributing to KFCP and this opportunity did not proceed. The announcement in 2010 of Central Kalimantan as a Pilot Province for REDD+ may bring new opportunities.
Output 3.6		
Cost-benefit analysis of KFCP completed and financial viability determined	Economic CBA calculated and financial CBA assessed from the perspectives of both GOI and typical households living in the KFCP area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work is scheduled to start in the second half of 2011.
Component/Intermediate Result 4:		
REDD+ management/technical capacity and readiness developed at provincial, district, sub-district and village levels	Sustainable capacity developed at provincial, district, sub-district and village levels to develop, manage, monitor and administer REDD++ initiatives.	
Output 4.1		
KFCP Provincial and District Coordination Teams and secretariats operational	To be assessed through routine IAFCP monitoring, assessment of processes and performance etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It took time to explain the purpose of KCFP to provincial and district authorities, whose immediate interests are of course economic development and the welfare of their constituents, and

		<p>secure their engagement. Engagement with district authorities is more advanced than it is with provincial authorities. The district coordination team is constituted and met for the first time in January 2011 while the provincial team has not yet been constituted. Coordination with the province should accelerate once clarity emerges about new national REDD+ agencies and how Provincial Pilots such as Central Kalimantan will work with them. Only once these teams are operational will joint planning take place and the prospect of incorporation of KFCP activities into district planning processes be realised.</p>
Output 4.2		
Village institutions developed or strengthened for KFCP and REDD+ activities	To be assessed through routine IAFCP monitoring, assessment of processes and performance etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted above for Output 3.1, management groups have been established in 2 villages. In addition, the assistance provided with mapping and land use planning (Output 1.1) is beginning to help village communities

		to manage their natural resources and engage more knowledgably and confidently with sub-district and district authorities in negotiating public services. Work is underway to assess and develop the potential of village forests (<i>butan desa</i>) and village owned enterprises (<i>BUMDes</i>) institutions and will be undertaken to identify and support <i>adat</i> (customary) institutions.
Output 4.3		
Recommendations formulated to strengthen REDD+-related legal framework, institutions, stakeholders and financial mechanisms	To be assessed through routine IAFCP monitoring, assessment of processes and performance etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Output is about informing the wider policy support function of IAFCP with lessons from KFCP. There has been little progress to date as a consequence of the early stage of development of KFCP and the rapidly evolving and uncertain national REDD+ policy and institutional landscape.
Output 4.4		
Process supported to develop operational/legal framework for KFCP	Appropriate bodies established and empowered to oversee and implement KFCP activities and administer payments etc (with a view to sustainability as a REDD+ project under any future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAFCP staff consider that the establishment of the KFCP area as a forest management unit (<i>KPH</i>) by the Ministry of Forestry

	international REDD+ mechanism.	would provide a legal status that would support sustainability of KFCP interventions and the rights of local communities to a share of forest resources and carbon rights. The bureaucratic process of establishing a <i>KPH</i> has started but is likely to take a long time to bring to a conclusion.
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