

FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF)

Participants Committee Third Meeting (June 16-18, 2009, Montreux)

PC Discussions of Indonesia's Readiness Preparation Proposal

Summary Report

The PC noted the progress made by Indonesia in elaborating innovative proposals for the implementation of a multi-tier REDD system involving national, provincial and local levels.

The PC noted that the high learning potential from Indonesia's REDD readiness activities, including the IFCA studies and governmental resolutions on REDD management.

The PC discussed different governance and policy aspects related to REDD in Indonesia.

The PC noted the need for further actions in the following areas, and the need for progress in these areas to be reflected in Indonesia's FCPF grant agreement:

1. Develop a plan and schedule for further stakeholder consultations and participation of local communities on the development and implementation of the R-PP, including representatives from forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers, and civil society organizations (AMAN and HuMa were mentioned in this context by some meeting participants);
2. Clarify and/or further develop relevant policies, laws, regulations, or guidelines concerning land tenure and resource access, and the distribution of costs and benefits, for REDD demonstration projects, ensuring that the rights and interests of relevant stakeholders, including forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers, are taken into account;
3. Develop a plan and schedule for consulting with relevant sectoral and planning agencies (e.g., Agriculture, Finance, Environment, Planning) and for consulting with provincial, district (*kabupaten*) and city (*kota*) levels of government, with a view to forming a common vision and gaining support from all levels of government for implementation of the R-PP;
4. Clarify the respective roles and responsibilities of the different national government agencies and different levels of government with respect to the implementation and monitoring components of the R-PP;

5. Establish policies to ensure coherence between sub-national reference emissions levels (REL) and monitoring requirements and national REL and the national carbon accounting system;
6. Clarify and review existing policies that govern the conversion of natural forests, including peat forests, to oil palm or other agricultural crops, and plantations for pulp and paper, and develop policies and strategies for addressing drivers of deforestation that assess the trade-offs between different policies;
7. Identify investment needs and possible financing sources for the implementation of the REDD strategy, a broad spectrum of domestic and international opportunities for funding and partnerships, and promote effective donor coordination in the REDD readiness process, particularly with UN-REDD;
8. Develop and elaborate on strategies and safeguards to ensure that REDD projects and programs do not adversely affect biodiversity and other forest ecosystem services, the livelihoods of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers.