



Indonesia

REDD+ Capacity Building Services Assessment

May 2012



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



List of acronyms

AJI	Aliansi Jurnalis Independen (Independent Journalists Alliance)
AMAN	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (Indigenous Peoples' Alliance of Achipelago)
Balitbang Kehutanan	Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kementerian Kehutanan or FORDA (Forest Research and Development Agency of Ministry of Forestry)
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah
BTRF	Borneo Tropical Rainforest Foundation
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CBNA	Capacity Building Needs Assessment
CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
DKN	Dewan Kehutanan Nasional (National Council of Forestry)
DNPI	Dewan Nasional Perubahan Iklim (National Council of Climate Change)
FFI	Fauna and Flora International
FIS	Forest information system
FKKM	Forum Konsultasi Kehutanan Masyarakat (Consultation Forum on Community Forestry)
ForClime	Forest and Climate Change Programme (a project by GIZ)
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoI	Government of Indonesia
HuMA	Perkumpulan untuk Pembaruan Hukum dan Masyarakat (Association for Law and Society Reform)
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
JKPP	Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif (Participatory Mapping Working Network)
LATIN	Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PUSAKA	Pusat Studi dan Advokasi Hak Masyarakat Adat (Center for Indigenous Peoples Rights Research and Advocacy)
RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (also known as The Center for People and Forests)
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
RMI	Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (Young Foresters Association)
UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
WALHI	Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (Friend of the Earth Indonesia)
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
YANI	Yayasan Adudu Nantu Internasional

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Key messages

- In the space of three years, capacity building and training efforts have transformed REDD+ from a little-known concept to one which is widely recognized, discussed and on the agenda of the Government of Indonesia.
- Alongside awareness raising at a national level, substantial progress has been made in capacity building for policy development and environmental safeguards, but key gaps remain.
- These gaps need to be filled; otherwise Indonesia may not be able to meet the objectives of its Draft National REDD+ strategy. Gaps include:
 - » Insufficient attention paid to REDD+ awareness raising for actors based at a provincial level and especially the communities that live in and around the forests.
 - » Minimal transfer of environmental safeguard knowledge built up in the NGO sector to the wider capacity building community.
 - » A lack of REDD+ readiness capacity building support for natural resource industries provided among seven of the nine short-listed service providers consulted¹. This is a cause for concern given the dominant influence that the natural resource industry (e.g. oil palm development, mining and forestry) will have on the eventual success or failure of REDD+ in Indonesia.
 - » A lack of service providers with experience in managing donor or private funds or trust fund structures. This gap is particularly worrying given that Indonesia has received the greatest amount of public and private REDD+ funding of any country to date.
 - » Apart from government, there also appears to be a gap in the level of capacity building support for NGOs and community groups to manage REDD+ donor funds, and in the future, REDD+ carbon revenue.
- Recommendations for addressing these gaps are provided in Section 9 of this report.

¹ This includes industries engaged in forestry, agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry, horticulture and extractive industries (minerals, oil and gas).

1. Why is this assessment needed?

Building capacity for implementing REDD+ is a key component of REDD+ readiness processes that have been underway for over three years. Backed by substantive funding from a large number of organizations, government agencies and individuals, a multitude of organizations are conducting awareness raising and training activities in all REDD+ nations. The considerable increase in capacity building activities during a rather short period begs the question of whether the organizations providing such services have the competencies to provide REDD+ capacity building, and whether they are meeting country needs in getting ready for REDD+.

Surprisingly, little is known about the competencies of these organizations which include government agencies, NGOs, community groups, academic institutions, think-tanks, consultancies, legal firms and media companies. To fill this knowledge gap, RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests, with financial and advisory support from the Global UN-REDD Programme through the United Nations Environment Programme, assessed the strengths and weaknesses and identified the gaps in the capacity building services being provided against Indonesia's REDD+ readiness needs. This report provides preliminary results of the assessment and recommendations to inform the REDD+ capacity building process in Indonesia.

2. What are the objectives of this assessment?

The objectives of the assessment were to:

1. Identify and map the service providers involved in REDD+ capacity building in Indonesia (a total of 34 long-listed service providers were identified, see Annex 2).
2. Identify the main objectives, competencies and type of services being offered by a shortlist of leading service providers, their target audiences, and key achievements.² These are divided among the following nine main capacity building themes:
 - » Awareness raising and REDD+ knowledge dissemination
 - » REDD+ policies
 - » Benefit sharing
 - » Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV)/ Information Systems (IS)
 - » Social safeguards
 - » Environmental safeguards
 - » Calculating the potential costs versus benefits of REDD+
 - » REDD+ fund management
 - » Developing the national REDD+ baseline
3. Identify the gaps in capacity building service provision between what is needed most in Indonesia and what is actually being delivered.
4. On the basis of these gaps provide recommendations for strengthening the actions of:
 - » Capacity building service providers and programs in Indonesia
 - » National government agencies
 - » Donor agencies and the international community including UN-REDD

² The quality of actual training delivered was not assessed as part of this study.

3. Background of REDD+ readiness activities in Indonesia³

In recent years, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) has taken significant steps to tackle environmental issues. In 2009, the GoI pledged to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 26% (unilaterally) and 41% (with international support) by 2020.⁴

Indonesia's effort to address climate change is reflected in a number of national plans, policies and laws. Indonesia has enacted a National Action Plan to Combat Climate Change and has included the rehabilitation of forests as one of the priorities in its National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014. A Draft National REDD+ Strategy has been developed and the final draft has been submitted to the REDD+ Task Force.

In May 2011, with a commitment of US\$1 billion in funding from Norway, Indonesia established a moratorium on new permits to clear primary forests. Details and analysis of the moratorium can be found in the CIFOR report 'Indonesia's forest moratorium: A stepping stone to better forest governance' (2011).

In September 2011, a new REDD+ Task Force was appointed by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. The Task Force is currently assessing the implementing mechanisms for REDD+ in Indonesia, including the need for a national REDD+ agency, an agency for measurement, reporting and verification of REDD+, and the finalization of a National REDD+ Strategy.⁵

Indonesia is a partner of the UN-REDD Programme and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which support national level REDD+ planning and implementation.

In March 2009, US\$5.6 million in funding was approved by the Policy Board of the UN-REDD Programme for the Indonesia National Program. In March 2010, funds were released from UN-REDD's Multi-Partner Trust Fund, which marked the start of the program's inception and implementation phase.⁶

Under the World Bank FCPF scheme, the GoI granted a total of \$US3.6 million from 2011 to 2013 to support the readiness process, establishing reference emission levels and measurement, reporting, and verification systems, and regional data collection and capacity building.⁷

In May 2010, the GoI and the Government of Norway signed a Letter of Intent (LOI) that incorporates a pledge from Norway for US\$1 billion to support Indonesia to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The partnership is structured in three phases and the aim is to complete the first two phases within 3-4 years. The funding is conditional on Indonesia putting in place policies and measures in Phase 1 (such as the moratorium), followed by further funding based on verified emissions reductions at a provincial level in Phase 2, then at a national level in Phase 3.

In August 2010, the Government of Norway transferred an initial contribution of US\$30 million through an international funding mechanism for Phase 1 of this Indonesia-Norway REDD+ partnership.⁸

3 Adapted from unpublished REDD Desk and RECOFTC analysis (2011)

4 Reuters, (2009).Indonesia C02 pledge to help climate talks – greens. Available online: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2009/09/29/idUSSP495601>(Last accessed 11/11/11).

5 CIFOR, (2011). Indonesian President forms new REDD+ Task Force. September 13, 2011.

6 UN-REDD 2011a. Website: Indonesia. <http://www.un-redd.org/UNREDDProgramme/CountryActions/Indonesia/tabid/987/language/en-US/Default.aspx> (Last accessed 11/11/11).

7 Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, (2011).REDD Readiness Progress Fact Sheet, February 2011.

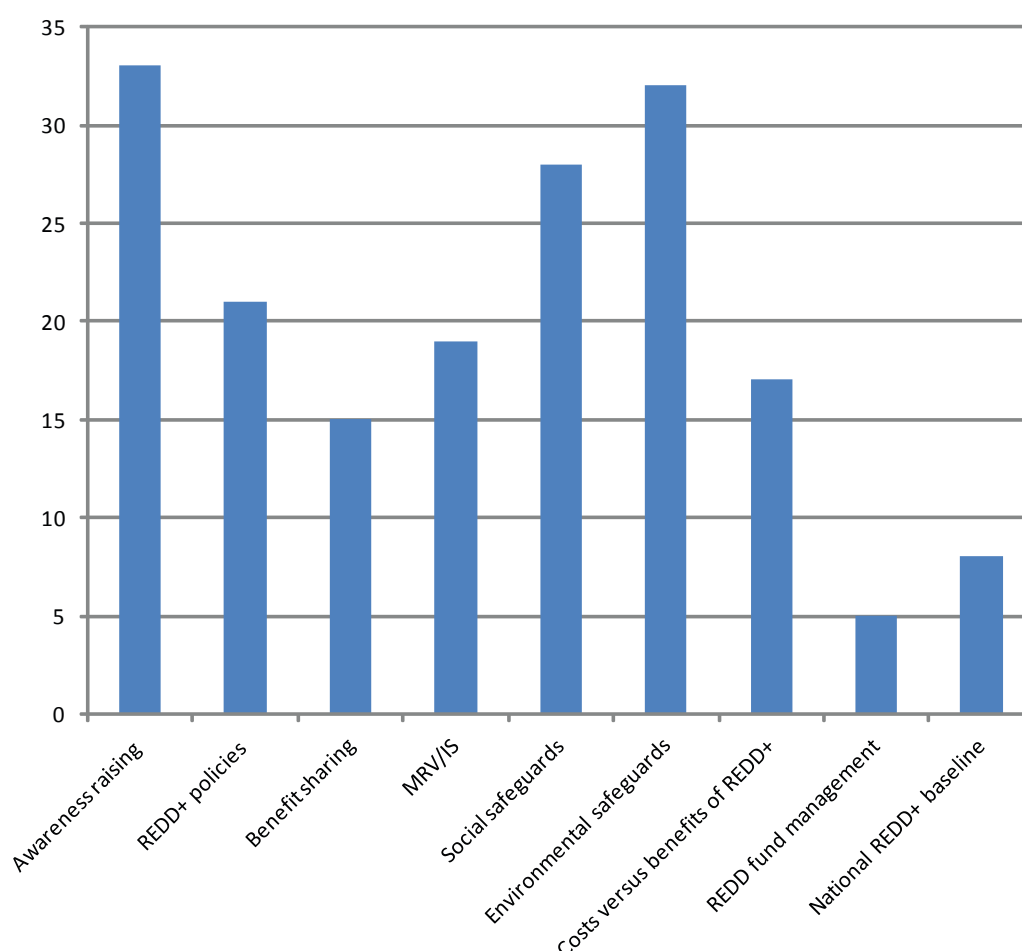
8 Conservation Finance Alliance and PwC, (2010). National REDD+ funding frameworks and achieving REDD+ readiness – findings from consultation.

Indonesia has more than 50 private and pilot REDD+ activities either active or in the preparation phase.⁹ These activities range from support of REDD+ policy development at the national level to large-scale provincial demonstration projects and local capacity building efforts.

4. An overview of capacity building service providers in Indonesia

Figure 1 provides an overview of the number of service providers identified under the main capacity building themes in Indonesia as of October 2011.

Figure 1: Total number of service providers addressing each main capacity building theme in Indonesia



General awareness raising and environmental safeguards both receive the highest level of attention from the capacity building service providers assessed. This is perhaps not surprising given that many provinces of Indonesia are still at an early phase of REDD+ readiness, and that raising awareness across the country's large archipelago is a huge task. Numerous organizations are addressing environmental safeguards (an explanation for this is offered in Section 8).

Social safeguards follow closely, which makes Indonesia unique among the countries reviewed (Cambodia, the Philippines and Viet Nam). The reason for this is not immediately obvious, but could be related to the high level of REDD+ pilot project activities where social safeguards according to the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and other standards are implemented.

Similar numbers of organizations are providing capacity building services for REDD+ policies, benefit sharing, MRV, and costs and benefits of REDD+. This fits with the relatively advanced stage of Indonesia's REDD+ policy development process. The numbers of organizations recorded for MRV, benefit sharing and calculating the costs and benefits of REDD+ may be buoyed by the high number of organizations engaged in this activity at the pilot project level.

Of greater concern is the relatively small number of organizations engaged with REDD+ fund management, given that Indonesia receives perhaps the most private and public REDD+ funding out of any REDD+ nation globally. Observers have voiced their concern over the potential for the mismanagement of REDD+ funds, and it would appear that more capacity building support is required to ensure funds are managed properly.

5. The leading service providers

Participants in the Indonesia country workshop agreed upon a short-list of nine organizations that were most active in providing REDD+ capacity building services. Individual consultations were carried out with these organizations to gather more information on their capacity building activities. These consultations covered the length of time they have been operating in the country, number of staff, staff skills and experience, principal donors, and the key audience for capacity building.

Years of operation in Indonesia – most organizations engaged in capacity building have had a presence in Indonesia since the early to late 1990s, although some organizations have formed more recently such as Starling Resources, which was established in 2006.

Organization size – the average size of the shortlisted organizations engaged in capacity building in Indonesia is 27 staff members, though there is a broad variation from 96 staff members to just a handful of staff.

Staff skills and experience – Table 1 summarizes the strengths and weakness of the leading service providers' skills and experience against the nine REDD+ capacity building themes. Please note that this summary is based on the skills and experience of the service provider group as a whole, and there may be some providers who have particular 'strengths' in areas identified as 'weaknesses' in the summary.



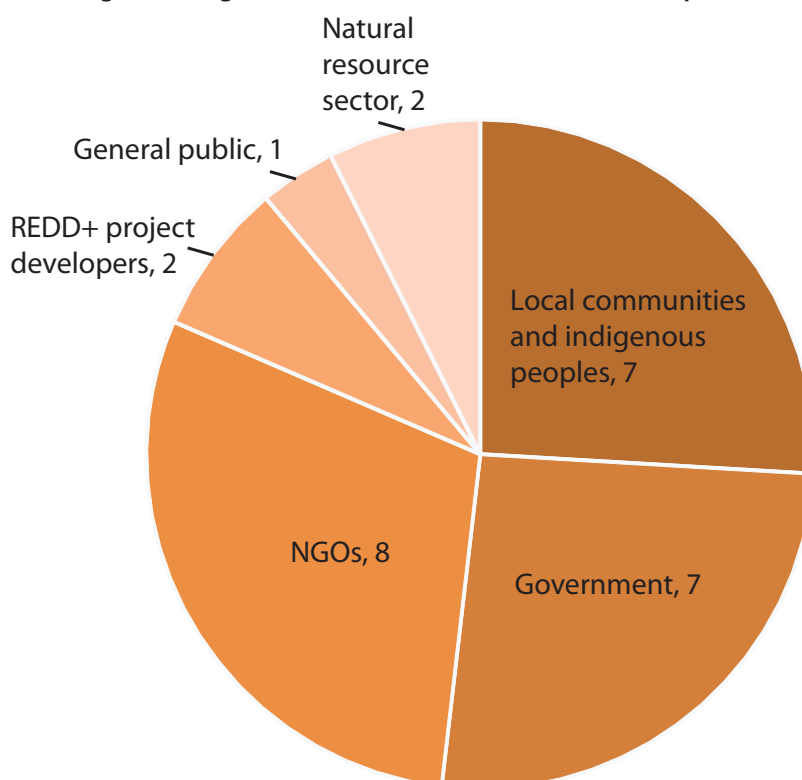
Table 1: Adequacy of skills and experience against the main capacity building themes

Capacity Building Theme	Strengths and weaknesses of service provider skills and experience	
	Strengths	Weaknesses
Awareness raising and REDD+ knowledge dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experience providing policy making capacity building to senior politicians and working groups ▪ Ability to analyze and provide training on complex legal issues related to land tenure and REDD+ ▪ Excellent networking skills ▪ Experience in using traditional means of communicating messages at a community level e.g. drama and music ▪ Experiencing in engaging the mainstream media in REDD+ awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak facilitation skills, particularly for participatory-based training ▪ Limited 'Training of Trainer' skills ▪ Lack of experience in effectively communicating technical REDD+ issues to the media
REDD+ policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up-to-date understanding of national REDD+ policies and institutional structures ▪ Ability to communicate national and international policy developments effectively at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Little familiarity with the political economy of forest management and the linkages between other industrial sectors and REDD+
Benefit sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Knowledge of local-level social structures and political dynamics ▪ Strong legal and human rights analytical skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weak knowledge of the process for forming REDD+ benefit sharing structures at a sub-national/national level

Capacity Building Theme	Strengths and weaknesses of service provider skills and experience	
	Strengths	Weaknesses
Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)/ Information systems (IS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based environmental and social monitoring processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak technical forest management and inventory skills Lack of capacity in data analysis of carbon stocks and GIS/mapping
Social safeguards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of democratic governance Awareness of land rights and broader human rights Ability to carry out livelihoods analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient understanding of the concept of FPIC Low awareness of the relationship between gender and REDD+
Environmental safeguards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical understanding of biodiversity and ecosystem service conservation strategies Experience of providing environmental safeguard training to local government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited 'Training of Trainer' skills for environmental safeguards
Calculating the potential costs versus benefits of REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience in financial cost/benefit analysis at demonstration project sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little experience conducting natural resource/ environmental economic analysis Low capacity to analyze carbon markets and pricing
REDD+ Fund Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial management for small organizations and donor funded projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little experience in managing donor or private funds Low capacity in fund management design

Target audiences for capacity building – Figure 2 shows the key target audiences of the nine leading REDD+ service providers. All but one of the service providers target NGOs with their capacity building activities. This is nearly equaled by the number of organizations targeting local communities, indigenous peoples, and government agencies. Much less capacity building attention appears to be given to REDD+ project developers, the general public, and the natural resource sector.

Figure 2: Target audiences for the shortlisted service providers



REDD+ readiness events organized since 2008 – the following REDD+ readiness events have been organized among the leading organizations since 2008:

- Measuring Carbon Stocks Across Land Use Systems (ICRAF – The World Agroforestry Centre)
- Land-Use Planning for Lower Emissions (ICRAF - The World Agroforestry Centre)
- REDD+ project level seminars and workshops (FFI)
- Training for journalists on REDD+ (RECOFTC)
- Training on critical legal analysis on REDD+ for community and legal facilitators (HuMa)
- Training on forest communities' rights and REDD+ scenarios for forest communities (HuMa)
- Village awareness raising sessions on the basics of climate change (LATIN)
- 'Mainstreaming FPIC in Climate Change and REDD+ Initiatives at Community Level' (Aceh, Kalimantan Tengah, Sulawesi Tengah, Papua, Papua Barat) (PUSAKA)
- Workshop on REDD+ socialization (AJI Jakarta in cooperation with Samdhana)
- Roundtable Discussion Series on Global Warming and REDD+ related issues (AJI Jakarta in cooperation with Oxfam)

- 'Recognizing traditional tree tenure as part of conservation and REDD+ strategy: Feasibility study for a buffer zone between a wildlife reserve and the Lamandau river in Indonesia's REDD+ Pilot Province' (ICRAF - The World Agroforestry Centre). Available in English.
- 'Measuring Carbon Stocks Across Land Use Systems: A Manual' (ICRAF). Available in English and Bahasa Indonesia.
- 'FPIC in REDD+ Implementation' (RECOFTC and GIZ). Available in English, Nepali and Bahasa Indonesia.
- 'Tenure in REDD: Start point or Afterthought?' (HuMa with IIED). Available in English.
- 'Beyond Carbon, Rights-based Safeguard Principles in Law' (HuMa). Available in English.
- 'Defining the Legal Basis for FPIC in REDD+ in Indonesia' (HuMa). Available in English.
- 'The Community Voice on REDD' (HuMa). Available in English.

In addition to the information described above, in-depth information was collected for each shortlisted organization on their specific activities under each of the nine capacity building themes, which formed the basis for the analysis provided in sections 5 to 9 of this report.

6. Coordination of REDD+ capacity building

Most REDD+ capacity building activity in Indonesia is located in or linked to demonstration REDD+ projects. The Ministry of Forestry and UN-REDD Indonesia observed that these¹⁰ 'are being developed in Indonesia by multilateral, bilateral, and unilateral programs without much coordination. Some Demonstration Activities were initiated several years ago, even before the COP 13 decision was issued; others are still being established.' The dominance of demonstration projects in the capacity building process means that most of Indonesia's REDD+ capacity building activity is not coordinated. This is understandable, given that each individual project and province has its own specific capacity building needs.

As one participant in our Indonesia consultation commented: "There are many good people from universities, research institutes, and government agencies who know very well about issues related to REDD+. The problem is, each party is running on its own, so we do not know exactly what capacities are supposed to be there."

The Center for National Standardization and Environment (Pusat Standardisasi dan Lingkungan or Pustanling) together with the UN-REDD Programme Indonesia is helping to address this coordination problem by bringing together demonstration project organizers to discuss their status, approach, and progress. These meetings may allow for sharing of lessons and capacity building materials, although the process has not yet been formalized.

In regard to national level capacity building activities, there has been a degree of collaboration and partnership between service providers, particularly between the NGO and academic sectors (e.g. PUSAKA and Cendrawasih University). However there is not strong evidence to suggest that national REDD+ capacity building efforts have been strategically coordinated. The theme and design of most capacity building programs fit with the interests and mandate of the service providers and their funders, which is to be expected. One of the main tasks of the recently formed REDD+ Taskforce is to increase coordination and consultation between international, national, and local actors in the REDD+ process.¹¹ If the Taskforce is successful, both national and sub-national REDD+ capacity building activities should be better coordinated in the future.

10 Directorate General of Forestry Planning, Ministry of Forestry and UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, 2011. Semi-Annual Report 2011: UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, p.18.

11 CIFOR blog, 2011. Indonesian President forms new REDD+ Taskforce. Available online: <http://blog.cifor.org/4144/indonesian-president-forms-new-redd-task-force/>. Last accessed 15th February, 2012.

7. Key strengths

Consultation with leading service providers revealed the following capacity building themes where service provision is highest and speeding up progress in getting ready for REDD+.

1. Awareness raising and knowledge dissemination

A high proportion of service providers are engaged in general REDD+ awareness raising and knowledge dissemination, with 33 out of 35 identified service providers reporting capacity building services in this area. Since REDD emerged on the global agenda in 2006 to 2007, the capacity of national government agencies, consultants, major NGOs and the academic sector to understand and deliver training on REDD+ has improved substantially.

A very high level of REDD+ pilot project activity has resulted in a rapid growth in awareness-raising activities at project sites. These projects, whether demonstration or private/NGO-led, now cover a large proportion of Indonesia's provinces resulting in much broader REDD+ awareness among the public. However, Indonesia's sheer size – it has 22 provinces – means the awareness raising associated with individual projects still is providing only a fraction of the coverage needed to achieve widespread public awareness.

One avenue of progress in public REDD+ awareness raising in Indonesia has been through increased awareness and engagement around REDD+ on the part of the media. In some cases, media outreach has been supported by NGOs such as RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests which has conducted a workshop for journalists from the mainstream media to raise their basic understanding of REDD+ and the issues surrounding it. According to a recent CIFOR report¹² there is greater media attention paid to REDD+ politics and policymaking, rather than the science of REDD+, observing: "This raises questions about media access to clear, up-to-date explanations of scientific and technical information, as well as the ability of the media to distill complex, often subjective, accounts into objective, factual commentary about the issues" (p. 7). This disparity in political and scientific coverage indicates that though there is a need to build the capacity of the media in all aspects of REDD+, specific efforts should be made to raise media interest and knowledge on the technical side of the subject.

The NGO HuMa has used audio-visual tools to raise public awareness about REDD+. For instance, it has produced an animated video about climate change and the issues communities will have to manage when interacting with REDD+ project developers (see Box 1). HuMa reported that these tools are a particularly effective means of communicating REDD+ issues in areas of low literacy.

2. REDD+ policies

Indonesia has made substantial progress in REDD+ policy making through a number of national plans, policies, and laws, all of which have been supported by capacity building efforts both from inside and outside the government. Indonesia has enacted a National Action Plan to Combat Climate Change and has included the rehabilitation of forests as one of the priorities in its National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014. A Draft National REDD+ Strategy has been developed, currently being finalized by the REDD+ Taskforce.

Progress has been supported by a large number of organizations willing to form working and advisory groups to guide and support the drafting of these policies and plans. For example, 27 organizations took part in the working group to draft Indonesia's REDD strategy. One involved group was Fauna and Flora International, which has provided input to the Draft National REDD+ Strategy. FFI has also been carrying out a legal review of community rights over forest, land, and carbon, which has helped to inform FFI's policy development work. NGOs are also

12 Cronin, T. and Santoso, L. (2010). REDD+ politics in the media: a case study from Indonesia. Working Paper 49, CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia.

active in building the capacity of other NGOs, the private sector, and the government itself in the legal aspects of REDD+. For instance, HuMa has undertaken several legal studies related to REDD+ programs (mainly on tenure systems), and published books on REDD+ legal issues, at local, national and global levels.

3. Environmental safeguards

The high number of organizations addressing environmental safeguards may be explained by the involvement of nature conservation NGOs in most pilot and private REDD+ projects. As there is a large number of REDD+ pilot projects, the organizations developing, or linked with these projects is correspondingly high. For example, FFI in partnership with Carbon Conservation established the first REDD+ pilot project in the world to be validated under the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standard, and have made subsequent efforts to encourage the adoption of a similar standard of environmental safeguards at the national policy level. The project also provides funding and training to civil society organizations (CSOs) for external and independent oversight of the project (including environmental performance) and to perform a 'watch-dog and whistle blowing' function.¹³

TNC, as part of the Berau REDD+ project, have provided training and educational programs to the central and local government to help them better enforce environmental policies in Berau, East Kalimantan, and Indonesia more broadly. One of the stated aims of TNC is also to build new capabilities for the private sector to help them implement REDD+ supportive practices¹⁴. Large conservation organizations such as TNC have played an important role in building the capacity of the central and local government to understand and monitor environmental safeguards in Indonesia. It is imperative now that these organizations increase the transfer of their environmental safeguard knowledge and approaches to the wider REDD+ community, particularly private sector developers.



- 13 The Provincial Government of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (Aceh) in collaboration with Fauna & Flora International & Carbon Conservation Pty. Ltd (2007). Reducing Carbon Emissions from Deforestation in the Ulu Masen Ecosystem, Aceh, Indonesia. A Triple-Benefit Project Design Note for CCBA Audit.
- 14 The Ministry of Forestry, Republic of Indonesia and The Nature Conservancy, (2010). Berau Forest Carbon Program. Delivering Practical Solutions to Support Development of a National-level REDD Framework in Indonesia.

Box 1: Case study service provider – HuMa Indonesia

HuMa (The Association for Law and Society Reform) is a non-governmental organization established by a collective of activists, academics and lawyers with experience in natural resource law. The association emphasizes the importance of the recognition of the rights of indigenous and local communities over natural resources.

HuMa has delivered training for community legal representatives and facilitators on climate change and training on forest communities' rights in REDD+. It has also conducted village level discussions on REDD+ rights and has facilitated NGO discussions on climate change mitigation and REDD+.

To support this work HuMa produced a 20-minute animated video on the causes and impacts of climate change, including an introduction to REDD+ and the risks and opportunities associated with it. HuMa has also been engaged in raising REDD+ awareness through policy analysis and academic publications, including collaborating on the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)'s book 'Tenure in REDD: Start point or afterthought?'. HuMa has published a number of other documents, such as a book on 'Law, Climate Change and REDD+' (Bernadus Steni and Mumu Muhajir, eds., Jakarta: HuMa, 2010), 'Beyond Carbon: Rights-based Safeguard Principles in Law' (Bernadus Steni ed. 2010) and 'REDD in Indonesia: Where to go?' (Mumu Muhajir, ed., Jakarta: HuMa, 2010). These publications have become reference points for HuMa's advocacy and for other organizations, especially civil society, policy makers, government agencies, and communities.

8. Key gaps

The assessment reveals numerous capacity-building themes where service provision is weak and potentially holding back REDD+ readiness progress.

1. Awareness raising and knowledge dissemination on REDD+ at a provincial and local level

There has been a great deal of progress made in awareness-raising on REDD+ at the central level for government bodies, NGOs, consultants, think tanks and academic institutions based in and around Jakarta. The key challenge facing Indonesia is how best to fill the knowledge and awareness gaps for provincial-level actors and especially the communities that live in and around forests.

Indonesia has the highest level of media coverage of REDD+ out of the case study countries, helping to catalyze public awareness on REDD+ (particularly through national newspapers). However, this comes with the risk of misinformation and the creation of false expectations of REDD+ among the general public.

Without improvements in awareness raising performance, it may be difficult to meet point 4 of the 'Management Strengthening Program' (P.37 of Indonesia Draft 1 Revised REDD National Strategy¹⁵) "to improve the public capacity, particularly the potentially affected people, particularly the vulnerable groups, such as the tradition community, poor people, women and children to (i) understand the existing information and (ii) able to effectively participate in the decision making process."

2. Weak capacity building services to natural resource industries

Out of a total of nine short-listed service providers consulted, only two have any form of REDD+ readiness capacity building support for natural resource industries. This is of great concern in Indonesia given the dominant influence that the natural resource industry will have on the eventual success or failure of REDD+.

Point 3 of the 'Management Strengthening Program' (p.36 of Indonesia's Draft 1 Revised REDD National Strategy) states that there should be "Operational Partnership Development, namely the working sharing cooperation where the parties consisting of the government, local government, private sector and the community agree to cooperate and share resources in the REDD+ activity implementation." Without a greater number of capacity building service providers to facilitate this 'working sharing cooperation' between the government, communities and the private sector 'Operational Partnerships' will not come to fruition.

3. Inadequate support for REDD+ fund management

Indonesia's Draft 1 Revised National REDD+ Strategy (p.51) states that one of the objectives of the first REDD+ Task Force in 2010 was to prepare the instruments and mechanism for REDD+ funding. This still appears to be in development, and more capacity building support will be needed to design, establish and implement a transparent and effective national funding mechanism in the near future.

The capacity of provincial government agencies to manage REDD+ funding is of particular concern, especially in areas where there is not yet a demonstrated ability to manage and disburse donor funds effectively. More attention needs to be paid to this topic, as Indonesia receives the world's largest amounts of REDD+ funding, but only five organizations reported delivering fund management capacity building.

15 Released September 2010.

Apart from government, there also appears to be a gap in the level of capacity building support for NGOs and community groups to manage REDD+ donor funds, and in the future, REDD+ carbon revenue. REDD+ may see the budgets of many small organizations rise, and this needs to be accompanied with capacity building support in financial management.

4. More attention to calculating the potential costs and benefits of REDD+

Indonesia's Draft 1 Revised National REDD+ Strategy (p.38) states that the costs and risks in REDD+ should be prepared in the readiness phase, namely in the first component: management of readiness. Although some organizations are providing capacity building services for analyzing costs and benefits of REDD+, efforts so far focused on private project sites. Provincial governments would benefit from the sharing of expertise being generated at a project level, to calculate REDD+ costs and benefits and inform decision making at provincial and national levels.



9. Recommendations to address these gaps

The following actions for capacity building service providers, donors and governments are recommended to strengthen REDD+ capacity building in Indonesia:

Capacity building gap	Recommended actions
Awareness raising and knowledge dissemination on REDD+ at a provincial and local levels	<p>For capacity building service providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage actively with the television and radio media, as radio and television programming is an effective way of transmitting information in areas of low literacy. <p>For donors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase support to translate REDD+ awareness raising materials and terms from English and Bahasa Indonesia into local languages. Support the creation of simplified 'press friendly' information materials, design training for key journalists, and engage the local media in capacity building. Prioritize the technical aspects of REDD+ within these materials. <p>For governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make a concerted effort to ensure that public government awareness raising materials are translated into local languages.
Weak capacity building services to natural resource industries	<p>For capacity building service providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical assistance to industry to help them take REDD+ into account in land-use planning. This may be through demonstrating potential REDD+ opportunities or the financial, social, and environmental risks companies may face if they continue operating in a business as usual fashion. Engage natural resource sector companies with a targeted REDD+ awareness campaign through industry roundtables, groups, and companies that already show leadership on REDD+. <p>For donors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the engagement of natural resource sector companies by capacity building service providers. <p>For governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage natural resource sector companies to participate at a greater scale in national REDD+ planning processes.

Capacity building gap	Recommended actions
Inadequate support for REDD+ fund management	<p>For capacity building service providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to the REDD+ Taskforce in reviewing arrangements used in other sectors for distributing funding from a national to provincial level. These mechanisms could follow existing donor trust fund models, or be in the form of revolving funds to allow for investment returns from carbon credit revenue¹⁶. Provide further financial management capacity support for national and local NGOs who may be required to receive and manage private REDD+ finance from the voluntary carbon market (and possibly in the future from compliance markets). <p>For donors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funding support and guidance for capacity building services to support the government to review fund management structures. Provide funding for capacity building service providers to build financial management capacity support to national and local NGOs. <p>For governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a capacity building needs assessment within government to identify the areas where fund management capacity building is most needed.
More attention to calculating the costs and benefits of REDD+	<p>For capacity building service providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into consideration the 'wider benefits' of REDD+ in the design of training and capacity building services. This includes the potential for institutional strengthening, reforms that can be made to the forestry sector, and the livelihood and ecosystem service benefits that well-designed REDD+ programs can provide. <p>For donors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support capacity building activities to increase the socio-economic, environmental economic and forest policy knowledge of national NGOs, government and the private sector. This can be carried out in specific pilot project areas and provinces or as part of a wider national program. <p>For governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invite service providers to provide capacity building support to the REDD+ Taskforce, to design appropriate benefit-sharing mechanisms at a national and sub-national level.

¹⁶ See the Conservation Finance Alliance and PwC's 2010 report 'National REDD+ funding frameworks and achieving REDD+ readiness' for more information on REDD+ trust fund models.

Annex 1

List of stakeholders consulted during the assessment

List of stakeholders consulted during the assessment. The nine service providers marked 'S' were included in the shortlisted organizations.

1. Bank Dunia
2. Center for International Forestry Research
3. Dewan Kehutanan Nasional
4. Fauna and Flora International (S)
5. Forum Komunikasi Kehutanan Masyarakat (S)
6. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
7. Perkumpulan untuk Pembaruan Hukum dan Masyarakat (Association for Law and Society Reform) (S)
8. World Agroforestry Centre (S)
9. Independent Journalists Alliance (S)
10. International Liaison and Climate Justice Department WALHI/ Friends of the Earth Indonesia
11. Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif
12. Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership
13. Kemintraan Partnership
14. KKI-WARSI
15. Kusworo (Community forest and climate advisor)
16. Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia (S)
17. Pusat Studi dan Advokasi Hak Masyarakat Adat (Center for Indigenous People Rights Research and Advocacy) (S)
18. Pusdiklat Kehutanan
19. Puslit Perubahan Iklim dan Kebijakan Kehutanan
20. RECOFTC - The Center for People and Forests (S)
21. Rimbawan Muda Indonesia
22. Samdhana Institute dan Forest People Program di Indonesia
23. Sekala
24. Starling Resources (S)
25. The Nature Conservancy
26. UN-REDD
27. Working Group on Tenure, Ministry of Forestry

Annex 2

Long-list of training and capacity building service providers reviewed

1. Borneo Tropical Rainforest Foundation
2. BOS (Borneo Orangutan Conservation Foundation)
3. CARE
4. Center for International Forestry Research
5. Dewan Kehutanan Nasional (National Council of Forestry)
6. Fauna and Flora International
7. Forest and Climate Change Programme
8. FORDA (Balitbang-Dept. Kehutanan)
9. Forest Peoples Programme
10. Forum Komunikasi Kehutanan Masyarakat
11. Global Eco-Rescue
12. Global Green
13. HuMa
14. ICRAF – The World Agroforestry Centre
15. Independent Journalists Alliance
16. Jaringan Kerja Pemetaan Partisipatif
17. KeeptheHabitat/PT Empat Delapan Saudara
18. Lembaga Alam Tropika Indonesia
19. Ministry of Environment – Centre for Education, and Training, Serpong
20. Ministry of Forestry – National Training Centre (Pusdiklat Kehutanan) and Regional Forestry Training Centre (Balai Diklat)
21. National Council of Climate Change
22. Partnership for Governance Reform
23. Pusat Studi dan Advokasi Hak Masyarakat Adat (Center for Indigenous People Rights Research and Advocacy)
24. RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests
25. RMI Rimbawan Muda Indonesia (Young Foresters Association)
26. Samdhana Institute
27. Starling Resources
28. Sekala
29. The Nature Conservancy
30. Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia, Friends of the Earth Indonesia
31. Wetlands International
32. Working Group on Climate Change, Ministry of Forestry
33. World Wildlife Fund
34. Yayasan Adudu Nantu Internasional





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