

GCF Database
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Database purpose: To create a GCF knowledge database that will include the current REDD actions (programs, projects, policies) of member states and provinces and institutional, technical, financial, legal, and other needs to identify possible cooperation niches among GCF members as well as collective needs that could be approached by the GCF as a common benefit to all; and to provide information to elaborate communications materials and fundraising proposals.

REDD Action is defined as the possible initiatives associated with implementation of REDD (i.e., initiatives that seek to limit carbon emissions by reducing deforestation) which encompasses **2 levels of scale**:

1. **REDD projects** – REDD initiatives and activities carried out within a restricted area of defined boundaries (such as Protected Areas or private property) proposed by private actors (e.g. companies and civil society) and/or governments (e.g. State/Provincial, municipal, regional etc)
2. **REDD Program** - REDD initiatives, policies, strategies and activities within a larger scale (larger than REDD projects), encompassing the whole State/Province or regions within, led by the State/Provincial Government or in partnership with civil society. This includes capacity building as part of a phased approach to a REDD program.

NOTE: This assessment focuses on REDD Programs in seeking to understand the government’s thinking, solutions and needs related to REDD. But REDD projects will be also assessed within the database.

Structure of the Database:

- I. GCF Member name:
- II. General Information of GCF Member
Components / Elements of REDD Action
- III. Component 1: Environmental Service
- IV. Component 2 : Implementation mechanisms for REDD
- V. Component 3 : REDD Financing

GCF Database Template

I. GCF Member name: Central Kalimantan

II. General Information of GCF Member

1. Area (km²): **153,564 km²**

2. Population:

- Total: **2,202,599 (the 2010 Census)**
- Rural: **1 City, 13 districts (kabupaten), 129 sub-districts (kecamatan), 81 kademangan, 133 kelurahan, 1,343 desa**

(Note from the translator: “kademangan” is a region governed by traditional laws headed by a “Demang”; “kelurahan” and “desa” are basically the same as “village” but “kelurahan” is used in cities, “desa” is used in rural areas)

Percentage of Households by District/City

District/City	Urban	Rural	Urban + Rural
01. Kotawaringin Barat	53.13	46.87	100
02. Kotawaringin Timur	36.66	63.34	100
03. Kapuas	20.35	79.65	100
04. Barito Selatan	28.79	71.21	100
05. Barito Utara	33.55	66.45	100
06. Sukamara	20.41	79.59	100
07. Lamandau	12.29	87.71	100
08. Seruyan	23.18	76.82	100
09. Katingan	19.39	80.61	100
10. Pulang Pisau	17.61	82.39	100
11. Gunung Mas	21.31	78.69	100
12. Barito Timur	26.28	73.72	100
13. Murung Raya	9.88	90.12	100
71. Palangka Raya	86.67	13.33	100
Central Kalimantan	33.06	66.94	100

Sourc : The 2009 National Economic Social Survey – Central Kalimantan

- Ethnic groups (name/number): **the Dayak and its sub-ethnic groups, Banjar, Javanese, Bugis, and others**
3. GDP:
- Total: **IDR4,682.88 billions (the first quarter of 2010 at constant market prices)**
 - Agriculture, Husbandry, Forestry and Fisheries: **IDR1,580,603.87**
 - **Food crops**
 - **Plantation crops**
 - **Husbandry and the products**
 - **Forestry**
 - **Fisheries**
 - Main income products: **More than half or 64.60% of the Central Kalimantan's GDP at current market prices came from the agriculture, trade and service sectors, which contributed 30.59%, 21.24% and 12.77% respectively to the total GDP (the first quarter of 2010)**
4. Per capita income: **IDR8,458,150 (temporary figure, Central Kalimantan in Figures 2010)**
5. Human Development Index: **74.36**
6. Forests (Typologies and Status):
- Total forest area:
 - **Forest area : 12,675,364 hectares or 82.16%**
 - **Non-forest area : 2,751,416 hectares or 17.84%**

- Main Forest Typologies (type/area):

No.	Land Use	2005	
		Area (Ha)	(%)
1.	Primary Dryland Forest	4,540,245	29.57
2.	Secondary Dryland Forest	1,842,159	12.00
3.	Primary Swamp Forest	865,459	5.64
4.	Secondary Swamp Forest	1,412,744	9.20
5.	Primary Mangrove Forest	34,090	0.22
6.	Secondary Mangrove Forest	24,497	0.16
7.	Plantation Forest	197,570	1.29
8.	Swamp Scrubland	1,136,765	7.40
9.	Swamp	24,671	0.16
10.	Scrubland	3,774,076	24.58
Central Kalimantan		15,356,400	

Forest Area by the 2003 Provincial Spatial Plan - 10,294.853.52 hectares (67.04%)	
- Conservation Forest	1,848,485.60 hectares
- Protected Forest	766,392.06 hectares
- Production Forest	8,038,972.02 hectares
- Research and Educational Forest	5,003.80 Hectares
Non-Forest Area by the 2003 Provincial Spatial Plan – 5,060,508.30 hectares (32.96%)	
- Settlement and areas for other uses (KPPL)	1,931,899.61 hectares
- Production Development Area (KPP)	2,704.789.69 hectares
- Indigenous people’s swamp management area (<i>handil</i>)	57,929.13 hectares
- Transmigration	135,905.86 hectares
- Waters	154,357.44 hectares

Components / Elements of REDD Action

III. Component 1: Environmental Service

1. Deforestation dynamics monitoring

1.1 Deforestation is known? **Yes**

1.2 Deforested area (km²):

1.3 Average deforestation rate (km²/year):

- 1995-1999: **N/A**
- 2000-2004: **average 145,000 hectares/year from 1999-2009**
- 2005-2009: **N/A**

1.4 Characterization of deforestation dynamics (direct and underlying causes and drivers of deforestation): **conversion, occupation, illegal mining, illegal logging**

1.5 Monitoring methodologies and accuracy: **Nonexistent**

1.6 Needs identified for deforestation monitoring?

Standardization of methodologies and measurement (SOP) to produce verified, reliable and uniform outputs for all GCF members

2. Forest degradation dynamics monitoring

2.1 Degradation is known? **Yes**

2.2 Degradation level (km²; categories of degradation): **N/A**

2.3 Characterization of degradation dynamics (direct and underlying causes and drivers of forest degradation): **illegal logging, forest fires**

2.4 Monitoring methodologies used and accuracy: **Nonexistent**

2.5 Needs identified for degradation monitoring?

SOP for all GCF members to produce verified and reliable outputs that can be compared using time series, inter-jurisdiction, and inter-measurement (e.g. using NDFI – normalized difference fraction index) comparison to measure deforestation and degradation simultaneously.

3. Forest Carbon Stocks quantification

3.1 Carbon stocks are known? **Not yet**

3.2 Carbon stocks in forests:

- Aboveground: **no reliable quantification in place**
- Underground: **no reliable quantification in place (estimate: 6.4 GT)**

3.3 Method used and accuracy: **N/A**

3.4 Needs identified for forest carbon quantification?

Standard SOP and technical manuals for all GCF members to produce uniform, verified and reliable outputs

4. Baseline definition and emissions reduction targets

4.1 Baseline references used in REDD Program, methods used (historic, projected, and number): **No reference selection in place**

4.2 CO₂ Reduction Goals for the state and for REDD program, calculation method (reduction target, calculation, carbon stocks/ha used, ...):

At least 26% of BAU or 41% in 2020 as the REDD+ pilot project province; there is an estimate derived from the national estimate; not yet adopted by jurisdictions

4.3 Estimated CO₂ savings per period: **No agreed scenario in place**

4.4 Needs identified to improve baseline definition?

An MRV methodology agreed to by all GCF members that is relevant to IPCC Guideline Tier 2 and Tier 3, placing GCF in the frontline

IV. Component 2 : Implementation mechanisms for REDD

5. Structural policies in place for reduction of deforestation

List and characterization of policies that enable deforestation reduction and promote the value of forests, describing:

Policy	Objective	Target public	Expected Results	Proponent	Relation with REDD action

6. REDD strategy concept

6.1 GCF Member has a REDD Program now? **Yes**

6.2 GCF Member has been planning a REDD Program ? **Yes**

6.3 REDD strategies conceived or in process of conception to reverse deforestation and degradation (*short description of the main concepts adopted by the REDD program, please include details related to **territorial approach of REDD Program** (Territory-wide and/or Regions within territory (how many and area size; method for selection) and/or Project-base)*)

To prepare jurisdiction-level strategies for REDD implementation in which the affirmative action is community-based REDD, a shift from project-based orientation to administrative-wide community-based REDD, by driving low carbon local economy while reducing pressure on forest resources. With regard to the existing REDD initiatives, they will be aligned so as to establish a partnership between project initiators and local communities in REDD implementation, so local community will serve not only as recipients but also equal REDD players.

7. Target population and rights recognition

7.1 Social groups reached by the REDD Program and number of people directly benefited

This has yet to be quantitatively indicated, but it is estimated to involve some 500-600 villages or local settlements.

7.2 Procedures taken by proponent and evidence that REDD Program acknowledges the rights and role of indigenous peoples and local communities

It will be implemented through a participatory planning process, involving indigenous leaders and organizations and the applicable rules on customary rights

(provincial regulations and Governor's Decrees) for clarity of tenure and future collective management plans.

7.3 Needs identified for rights recognition improvement?

Facilitation of the implementation of standard participatory land use planning and mapping process at community (village/customary) level to allow alignment with and link to the official spatial data standard (District/City and Provincial Spatial Plans)

8. Participation and Transparency mechanisms

8.1 What actions have been taken to guarantee free, prior and informed consent?

Dissemination process, workshops, seminars and training, involving various stakeholders

8.2 Briefly describes **mechanisms** for consultation and continuous participation addressed or planned by REDD Program in the development and implementation phases, include **target groups** assessed or planned to be, **methods used** (particularities to deal with capacity, timing and understanding of indigenous peoples and local communities)

Through mass media, radios, television, newspapers, training, customary meetings and short training as well as workshop, involving non-profit organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs)

8.3 Information on transparency of REDD program:

- Available information: **printed materials, files, tapes/videos**
- Medias used: **newspapers, radios, television**
- Public access: **special, general/open**

8.4 Needs identified for improvement in participation and transparency?

Graded information materials relevant to the targets (mild, technical, detailed)

9. Benefit sharing mechanisms

9.1 Describe the **broad picture** of how REDD program addresses social and economic well-being of forest dependent communities, including poverty reduction, equitable benefit sharing

Communities have a direct access to forest resources, to Carbon Fund-backed financial incentives, and there is facilitation of market access to people's economic activities market penetration.

9.2 Description of the PES or benefit sharing mechanisms currently in place or planned (**concrete elements**)

To seek a real financial incentive upfront such as business credits through underwriting and subsidized interest, supported by capital and market accesses

as well as technological assistance. In this context, for people's activities, both individually (less than 20 hectare per person) and collectively (village forest, customary forest, etc.), a sharing mechanism is not needed but all the benefits should go to them as these activities are related to poverty alleviation and fulfilment of basic rights (food, education, health).

9.3 Describe evidences for participation of stakeholders in the development of the mechanisms

Several seminars and workshops and the ongoing development of REDD+ provincial strategies, most of which are implemented not by the government but by NGOs/CSOs (AMAN, WWF, Kemitraan, CARE, Wetlands International, etc.), which are the provincial government's partners. All the activities are well documented.

9.4 Needs identified?

Analyses of stakeholder's roles, capacity and needs, which are linked to the strategies the provincial government is going to develop

10. Institutional framework and arrangement for REDD program and Government's capacity to implement REDD

10.1 Describe characteristics (in the table below) for existing Agencies related to:

- Forest Management
- Agricultural Sector
- Control of fires
- Management of Protected Areas and Indigenous Territories
- Forest / Deforestation Monitoring
- Law enforcement
- Climate Change

Name	Responsibilities	Relation with REDD Program

10.2 For the REDD Program, was an institutional capacity needs assessment made?

No

10.3 Functioning and institutional framework (existing and to be created) related to the governance of REDD program, (include organizations responsible for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)):

Name	Responsibilities	Status (created, implemented, fully functional)
Provincial REDD+ body	Coordination and integration of REDD+-related programs	Not yet created, it must be aligned with similar bodies to be created at national level
REDD+ Center of	Center for REDD+	It is being designed, it helps develop an

Excellence	research and development, education and training	MRV system including REDD+ technical aspects at academic technical level, and works under universities for independence and objectivity
Training Centers	Community-level training, field TOT	They cooperate with universities, NGOs, indigenous peoples, and the forestry ministry's research and development body, utilizing educational and research forest, forest for specific purposes (KHDTK), customary protected forest, etc.
Provincial Foundations	CSOs for the integration of economic incentive policies	To be created, they will emulate the Amazon Sustainable Foundation (Brazil), National Forest Foundation and National Park Foundation (USA)

10.4 Needs identified for improving capacities of REDD Program organizations?

Needs for capacity and organizational building, delivery preparation (dissemination, and sharing), financing framework analysis, and the needed legality

11. Land/forest tenure administration and relation with REDD

11.1 Legal support and protection of forest tenure

- Coordination Team for Land Conflict Resolution
- Forest Designation by the Forestry Minister
- Provincial Regulation and Governor's Decree on indigenous peoples and customary land

11.2 Clear responsibilities, capacity and authority for forest tenure administration

- Decentralized forest delineation by the Forestry Ministry
- Provincial/District/City Spatial Plan Coordination Bodies

11.3 Actions planned or developed by governments to solve issues related to land tenure uncertainties within REDD priority areas

Participatory mapping of (customary and local) people's land

11.4 Relation of forest tenure solving and REDD objectives/actions

Important for certainty and asset related to mitigation and economic incentives

11.5 Recognition of communities and indigenous peoples' rights

Mapping will be integrated with the provincial/district/city spatial plan data and the "one map system" plan to reduce potential overlapping land or land appropriation

11.6 Participation of communities and indigenous peoples in forest tenure definition

There are already several indigenous people's group using maps to clarify the location, status and size of their management land

11.7 Definition of legal aspects related to property and rights to forest carbon in REDD project areas

Land status by spatial plan, management status by permit, customary status based on customs

11.8 Conflict resolution measures in place

There are conflict resolution measures under positive and customary laws

11.8 Needs identified?

Facilitation of participatory mapping (regulations, capacity building and field implementation), participatory forest management (revised collaborative decree of the Forestry Minister; Governor's decree or provincial regulation on collaborative management), capacity building for local figures and players in the context of field-level participation

12. REDD MRV systems

12.1 Does the State/Province have a GHG emissions inventory? **No**

12.2 If yes, is the inventory performed or validated by an independent party?

12.3 Strategies thought by the State/Province for monitoring, reporting and verification

To create REDD+ Center of Excellence, develop selected options, engage stakeholders in consolidating the methodology

12.4 Protocols being used to validate and certify state-wide REDD programs

The existing project-based protocol uses VCS-CCBS combination

12.5 Needs identified in order to MRV systems in REDD Program?

To develop SOP and manuals, and an MRV system framework that are accepted by all parties or at least by GCF members.

13. REDD Projects within State/Province

This section is dedicated to assess the **REDD projects** in process of development or implementation within the State/Province that are proposed by private sector, NGO and/or communities:

Project Name:

- Location:

- Year of initiation/proposed year of initiation:
- Status of project (planning or in progress):
- Land area (km²) of REDD area:
- Pre-existing special status of land, if applicable (state/national conservation area, indigenous reserve, etc.)
- Number of people living in REDD area:
- Organizations (governmental or non) operating project:
- Source(s) of funding:
- Proposed life of the program (years):
- Estimated avoided emissions through the life of the program (tons CO₂):
- Baseline method (projected, historical or other)
- MRV protocol:
- Other (any important and relevant details on supporting programs, income-generating activities, transparency and participation, etc.)

14. Relationship with National Government

What mechanisms and/or forums does the State/Province currently employ to negotiate the integration and/or harmonization of the state REDD strategies with a national one?

Various meeting forums, notably the one between REDD Provincial Commissariat (Komda) and REDD+ Task Force (currently handled by the President's Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight / UKP4). Conceptually, the final draft of REDD National Strategy will be detailed in the REDD provincial strategy.

V. Component 3 : REDD Financing

15. Current strategies to finance REDD Program Elaboration

15.1 Costs and financing sources to elaborate a REDD program

The initiation is self-financed, most coming from cooperation with NGOs and CSOs as well as international institutions (foundations)

16. Strategies to finance REDD implementation

16.1 Costs for the implementation of REDD Program

Self financing and technical grants from international partners

16.2 Economic viability studies: Yes

A green growth strategy is being developed to complement the Provincial Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD)

16.3 Description of strategies designed and in place to finance REDD costs

To identify necessary actions and possible financing potency (financing partners)

16.4 Needs identified in terms of financing?

- Shared establishment of the REDD Center of Excellence

- Implementation of participatory mapping that needs to be continued up to licensing and land titling processes
- Integration of micro credit scheme and micro health insurance that is linked to carbon incentive
- Institutional development needed