

GCF Database

I. GCF Member name: East Kalimantan Provincial Government

II. GCF Member's Profile/ Province Overview

1. Area (km²): 198,441 km²

2. Population:

- Total: 3.10 million
- Urban 1.6 million
- Rural: 1.5 million
- % of National Population: 1.3%

3. GDP:

- Total: USD 33,181 million
- Forest sector: ND (This data is compiled by the Ministry of Forestry and expressed as aggregate amount nationally depending on the forest product. Getting to the original Province level data is proving difficult)
- Agricultural sector: USD 1,649 million
- Main income products: Mining (gold, coal), Forestry, Agriculture. Estate Crops (oil palm), Fishing.
- **Note: need further percentage GDP breakdown than in province statistics**

4. Per capita income: USD 4,120

5. HDI: 0.72/0.696 (national)

6. **Social Groups: TBA**

7. Forests (Typologies and Status):

- Total forest area: 146,572 km²
- Forest Typologies (type/area):

Obs: East Kalimantan is essentially closed tropical humid forest with elevation, soils and rainfall significant factors in determining variation in forest structure and species composition. East Kalimantan has extensive areas of delta (Mahakam River) with mangrove, Nipa and pandanus forests. Lateritic mid slope forests with a offer the highest proliferation of high value dipterocarp forest. Limestone ridges and high mountains offer a range of forest communities of lower structure and high endemic diversity.

In terms of forest monitoring the Ministry of Forestry recognize Primary Forest, Secondary Forest and "Other Forest" on forest use categories: These are

- Protection Forest for ecosystem functions
- Conservation Forests for nature conservation functions
- Permanent Production Forest (including forest managed for native species and forest converted to plantations)
- Convertible Forest (Production Forest that is available to be removed from the National Forest Estate and used for other purposes such as agriculture, estate crops and settlement)
- Status of Forests:
 - o Original forest area (pre-human disturbance): Estimated 171,292 km²
 - o Protection forests (protected for ecological functions and secondary plant products: limited use) : 27,570 km² (18.8%)

- Conservation forests (managed for nature conservation values and comprising IUCN categories 1-4): 21,652 km² (14.8%)
- Permanent Production Forests: 97,350 km² (66%)
- Convertible Forest (forest zoned for conversion to non-forest uses including settlement and estate crops): The figure for East Kalimantan is unclear because 55,281 km² were re-allocated between 2007 and 2008 including an increase in area for educational research and training of 23,800 km². In 2008 there was no apparent HPK suggesting that a significant proportion of the remaining forest area has been processed and is no longer in the forest estate.
- Forests on private land: see above.
Note: data on floristic/structural typology for forests still needs to be secured from the member Provinces.

8. Main Deforestation Drivers: commercial logging, conversion to agriculture, mining (coal and gold).

Components / Elements of REDD Action

Carbon Accounting Summary - note this was not included in the original database template but is shown on the Wall Street on Demand Mockup, so this data will need to be secured from member Provinces.

III. Component 1: Environmental Service

1. Deforestation dynamics monitoring

1.1 Deforestation is known? Yes

1.2 Deforested area (ha):

2000-2005: 180,355

2003-2006: 732,120 ha (This figure represents a major change in land allocation rather than deforestation (loss of trees, as such))

1.3 Average deforestation rate (ha/year):

2000-2005: 36,071 ha/yr = **0.2%**

2003-2006: 146,424 ha/yr = **0.8%**

1.4 Characterization of deforestation dynamics (direct and underlying causes and drivers of deforestation)

The period 2003-2006 has been accepted by all stakeholders as the official data period for measuring deforestation. These data are compiled by the Ministry of Forestry. The data for the period 2000 -2005 were accepted as official data for the analytical process leading up to COP 13 in Bali. Up to and including 2006 the main driver of deforestation has been commercial logging and conversion to agriculture and conversion to oil palm. Open caste coal mining and goal mining including illegal gold mining has also been a very significant factor. Despite the impression created by the figures, as for elsewhere in Indonesia a significant reduction in deforestation rates was achieved after 2004 when illegal logging was brought under firmer control. The higher figures represent a change in land classification and are an expression of planned deforestation linked to economic development: consistent with the argument for projected baselines.

1.5 Monitoring methodologies and accuracy

Forest cover monitoring for 2000-2005 was complicated by the different sets of available data. Landsat provides better resolution but is not as complete as MODIS. The relationship between MODIS estimates and LANDSAT estimates is linear and statistically robust with r^2 of 0.87 and a residual standard error 7.15% . The deviation between estimated and actual forest cover based on BAPLAN field sampling is about 15% and this value has been adopted as the order of error to apply to forest area loss

Forest Cover monitoring 2003-2006 is based on 1:250 000 scale interpretation of Landsat 7 ETM+ overlays for 2002/2003 and 2005/2006. Data from the Province is analysed by Provincial offices (BKLH) of the Ministry, compilation and reporting on a province level is the responsibility of the national government. Data concerning deforestation and degradation in the Districts (Kabupaten) is available from the BKLH and this data is also used for spatial planning at the Province and Kabupaten Levels of government.

1.6 Needs identified for deforestation monitoring?

Forest cover monitoring is the responsibility of the Ministry of Forestry, Directorate General for Forest Planning. The data base FRIS (Forest Resource Inventory System) commenced in 2007 and is supported among other means by the Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP). A MRV framework is also being developed in conjunction with National policy and is largely being driven by requirements under the Norway LOI. Discussions on the design and implementing framework for MRV where the roles and responsibilities of the National and Provincial Governments are a topic of discussion amongst GCF member Provinces and their liaison with the Central Government authorities. MRV case studies/ information from the broader context of REDD monitoring internationally would be valuable in providing member Provinces for tools and input into the national process.

2. Forest degradation dynamics monitoring

2.1 Degradation is known? No

2.2 Degradation level (km²; categories of degradation):

2.3 Characterization of degradation dynamics (direct and underlying causes and drivers of forest degradation)

Logging and forest fires resulting in the degradation of primary forest to secondary forest.

2.4 Monitoring methodologies used and accuracy

Note: to be defined

2.5 Needs identified for degradation monitoring?

See point 1.6

3. Forest Carbon Stocks quantification

3.1 Carbon stocks are known? Partially

3.2 Carbon stocks in forests:

More detailed data is required on carbon stocks in East Kalimantan forests to take into account the range of structural types. The following table list national means for sample plots in different forest use categories.

National mean, and pooled standard deviation of area-weighted average by forest category

LANDUSE	Peat Swamp			Dry land		
	Mean	S_{pooled}	N	Mean	S_{pooled}	N
Conservation	174	30.4	174	183	31.5	1605
Conversion	179	28.4	403	185	32.1	844
Landuse unknown	178	25.5	79	174	24.0	244
Non-forest area	172	25.7	290	161	28.8	1464
Production	181	26.5	504	200	31.9	1792
Protection	181	36.2	171	189	33.7	816

Using these averages, the total carbon stocks are in the order of:

Conservation Forest: 387.5 Giga Tonne CO₂e

Protection Forest: 499.0 Giga Tonne CO₂e

Production Forest: 1762.0 Giga Tonne CO₂e

3.3 Method used and accuracy:

The biomass carbon stock of forests range between 50 and 300 tC/ha for dryland forest and between 75 and 275 tC/ha for peat swamp forest¹. The lowest estimates are in forests on Java, while the highest occur in Kalimantan and Papua. The resolution of the carbon maps is coarse as the data used to create it were based on regional and national datasets (e.g. climate, inventory data for calibration, and population density data at sub-national scales). This type of country-wide map provides estimates with uncertainty too high for robust analysis for the purposes of REDD, and this problem underlies the importance of an extended National Forest Inventory (NFI).

3.4 Needs identified for forest carbon quantification?

- Support for implementation of IPCC Tier 2 carbon stock analysis
- Capacity development within Government departments and Universities to design and implement IPCC measurement methodology, accuracy and ongoing quantification.

4. Baseline definition and emissions reduction targets

4.1 Baseline references used in REDD Program, methods used: The form of the baseline has not yet been defined.

4.2 CO₂ Reduction Goals for the state and for REDD program: The President RI has committed to reduce emissions by 15% unilaterally by 2015 and by 41% with international support by 2020. The division of this to West Kalimantan is to be determined.

4.3 Estimated CO₂ savings per period:

¹ Based on Gibbs and Brown (2007)

4.4 Needs identified to improve baseline definition?

Baseline and emissions reduction targets are being addressed in the context of the national commitment and impact of the Indonesia-Norway LOI and moratorium.

GCF Database - Part II
GCF Member name: East Kalimantan Provincial Government

Note: the current document is a DRAFT. The below points are to be reviewed by each GCF Indonesia member Province. While feedback is *appreciated* in all areas, points in <red> require details to be inserted by the member Province. All points are to be discussed, reviewed and completed together with the database consultant at the GCF Indonesia meeting to be held in Jakarta (date TBC), after which this document will be considered **FINAL.**

5. Structural policies in place for reduction of deforestation

Policy	Objective	Target public	Goal	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. The development of the Provincial REDD program is an ongoing and continuous process, requiring continual interaction with the Central Government and developing national and international policies while developing and adapting new and existing regional policies.

6.3 REDD strategies conceived or in process of conception to reverse deforestation and degradation

East Kalimantan has three core elements to its strategy for implementation of REDD which is integrated as a sub-set of its low carbon development strategy. These are:

1. Low Carbon Development Strategy
 - a. Identify the major emission sources in the provinces and industrial sectors
 - b. Identify the main emission reduction opportunities and actions that support sustainable livelihoods
 - c. Identify critical supporting elements
 - d. Analyze the costs of carbon reduction and alternative sustainable livelihoods
2. Implementation of General Readiness
 - a. Designing Unit Organization for Governor's Green Delivery Unit
 - b. Identify Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and reporting mechanisms for the implementation unit
 - c. Develop a detailed implementation plan and key performance indicators for each Regency
 - d. Identify sources of financing and proposals
 - e. Develop critical supporting elements:
 - i. Basic MRV System, including baseline province
 - ii. Integrated spatial plan
 - iii. Financial distribution mechanism
 - iv. Mechanism of community involvement
3. Pilot Project(s) for Low Carbon Development
 - a. Implement of pilot projects once the implementation of general readiness is complete and funding sources have been secured.
 - b. Continue to build critical supporting elements (eg spatial planning, MRV, etc.)

7. Target population and rights recognition

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

The social groups targeted for outreach by the REDD Program are a) indigenous peoples who have traditional ownership rights to land/ forest

areas impacted by the REDD Program and 2) social groups (who may or may not be indigenous peoples) who directly impact the land/ forest areas through their daily activities (both legal and illegal, i.e. collecting firewood, logging, conversion to agriculture, grazing). Other social groups include those who rely on the supply of forest products to support their own industry (i.e. small-scale logging mills/ manufacturers, agricultural industry, supply of meat). In this way the REDD Program is aimed at benefiting those social groups who directly impact the forest and those groups who act as part of the 'supply-chain' of forest products. The number of people directly benefited is not able to be quantified at this time because the program itself is still under development/ implementation phase characterized by pilot projects identified in point 13.

<Province to add additional comments and/or modify the above statement>

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

'East Kalimantan Green' vision, which was declared at the East Kalimantan Summit in 2010, has a central tenet being to improve the quality of life of East Kalimantan communities and indigenous peoples, including multi-stakeholder participation and acknowledgement of the rights and role of indigenous peoples and local communities.

The East Kalimantan government is committed to strengthening the rights to and management of community and indigenous land through its various programs especially at a Regency level and also through the proposed conversion of large areas of production forest to community forest status.

<Province to expand on this section and add additional comments/ specific examples>

Example:

- Meetings with NGO's and indigenous groups in order to socialize the concept of REDD and share thoughts on benefit sharing mechanisms and potential safeguards for indigenous peoples and local communities
- The Provincial Government has been developing important policies associated with acknowledging and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities...

7.3 Needs identified for rights recognition improvement?

There is a need for analysis of current legal frameworks (national and regional) to address rights recognition (incorporating land and carbon ownerships rights) in particular as relates to local and indigenous communities and regional and special autonomy laws. This framework would need to be harmonized across provincial and central government regulations.

<Province - please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>

8. Transparency and participation mechanisms

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

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

8.2 Briefly describes mechanisms for consultation and continuous participation addressed

One of the tasks for the East Kalimantan REDD Task Force is to coordinate a multi-stakeholder process. The Task Force is currently working with bodies and organizations such as: TNC, Sekala, Bappeda, University of Mulawarman, WWF, GTZ, Forclime, Department of Forestry to ensure appropriate levels of consultation and participation. However, the Task Force recognizes that the capacity to improve multi-stakeholder consultation and participation be improved, and is working on innovative and effective ways to involve as many organizations and stakeholders as possible in order to achieve a wide range of contributions.

The Regional Forestry Council, which oversees provincial government forestry policy, is also active in multi-stakeholder participation ranging from government agencies, NGO's, academia, and importantly community and indigenous peoples groups and representatives. The Regional Forestry Council declared 'East Kalimantan Green' vision at the East Kalimantan Summit in 2010, central to which is improving the quality of life of East Kalimantan communities.

8.3 Information on transparency of REDD program:

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

8.4 Needs identified for improvement in participation and transparency?

See 8.2

9. Benefit sharing mechanisms

9.1 Describe the broad picture of how REDD program addresses social and economic well-being of forest dependent communities

Currently the REDD program is seeking to find the best ways through which to address the social and economic well-being of forest dependent communities. FPIC is a key part of this, but so too is certainty on national policy and international carbon markets. Without certainty on carbon markets (and supporting national regulations) it will not be possible to say that REDD can address the economic well being of forest dependent communities as it will not be possible to value the communities principle 'asset' (carbon). Naturally, social and economic wellbeing are interlinked, with pathways to support social wellbeing needing to be supported by economic drivers/ mechanisms.

<Province - please read the above and change this statement if you do not agree with it/ add more detail as you see fit - will also be discussed at next GCFI meeting>

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

Currently the only legislated benefit sharing mechanism in Indonesia is as outlined in Forestry Ministry Decree P.36/Menhut-II/2009 (Central Government) which stipulates the procedures for granting business license for the utilization of absorption and/or storage of carbon in production forest and protected forests. This license must be held in order to establish carbon rights

and cannot be held as an independent license – it must be held in addition to a separate license (outlined in the below table as permits) through which the license-holder establishes an underlying right to the land itself. The first 4 license types are ‘Utilisation of Wood Forest Produce’ (IUPHHK) licenses including natural forest logging (HA), plantation forests (HT), ecosystem restoration (RE – note: this can also be used for PES), community plantation forest (HTR). Points 5-8 refer to legislated community and indigenous ownership (note this ownership is not inherent/ automatic – community/ indigenous groups would need to attain Ministerial Decree in order to establish a legal right to the land which could be used to ascertain carbon rights under P.36 (with the possible exception of Papua and Aceh, although this is ongoing).

Tabel N2JL No.	Permit holder / developer	Distribution		
		Government	Community	developer
1.	IUPHHK-HA	20%	20%	60%
2.	IUPHHK-HT	20%	20%	60%
3.	IUPHHK-RE	20%	20%	60%
4.	IUPHHK-HTR	20%	50%	30%
5.	Community Forest (Hutan Rakyat)	10%	70%	20%
6.	Community Forest (Hutan Kemasyarakatan)	20%	50%	30%
7.	Adat Forest (traditional ownership)	10%	70%	20%
8.	Village Forest	20%	50%	30%
9.	KPH	30%	20%	50%
10.	KHDTK	50%	20%	30%
11.	Protected Forest	50%	20%	30%

Note that P.36 is currently under review pending additional input from the Ministry for Finance. No distributions have as yet been made under this scheme.

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

P.36 was widely hailed as the first benefit sharing mechanism legislated by any national government. However, it is widely considered that the mechanism could have benefitted further from more comprehensive stakeholder participation, both from within Government itself and affected stakeholder groups. As mentioned above this regulation is currently under review.

9.4 Needs identified?

A comparison of different benefit sharing mechanisms being discussed/ developed internationally. This would be most effectively done by coordination of the GCF Secretariat with GCF members. Important points would include more detailed analysis of the realities of potential beneficiaries (i.e. ‘on the ground’) and technical mechanisms on the checks and balances on the flow of REDD funds and benefits.

<Province – please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>

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

< Avi - please assist by completing this point 10 >

Name	Responsibilities	Relation with REDD Program
SATGAS REDD+		

10.2 Legal Framework that enables structural policies and REDD Program

Name / Number / Date	Objectives	Status *
The Agrarian Law of 1960	Indonesian forestry jurisdiction and natural resource management. Guiding regulation for recognizing and awarding types of rights over land.	Functional
The Forestry Law of 1999	Empowers the Department of Forestry to determine and manage Indonesia's <i>Kawasan Hutan</i> (Forest Zone). Outlines forest function.	Functional
Permenhut No. 68/2008	Describes the permission and approval procedures of REDD's demonstration activities	Functional
Permenhut No. 30/2009	Regulates procedures on the implementation of REDD including requirements that should be fulfilled by developers, verification and certifications, and terms and conditions of REDD's implementing bodies	Functional
Permenhut No. 36/2009	Regulates the permission procedures of REDD projects through carbon sequestration and storage. It includes revenues sharing, application, collection, depositing, and utilisation procedures of revenues from REDD projects	Semi-functional/ under review

10.3 For the REDD Program, was an institutional capacity needs assessment made? No

10.4 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
Pokja REDD	REDD Working Group	Active
UPTD Pembinaan dan Pelastarian Alam	Technical Unit for Conservation Management - tasked with the enforcement of laws against illegal logging activities. Works in coordination with Forest Police unit 'SPORC'.	Active
UPTD Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan	Technical Unit for Land and Forest Fire Control - tasked with overseeing strategy aimed at implementing zero burning policy.	Active
Dewan Kehutanan Daerah	Regional Forestry Council - oversees provincial government forestry policy and declared 'East Kalimantan Green' vision at the East Kalimantan Summit in 2010.	Active
Dewan Daerah Perubahan Iklim	Regional Climate Change Council - the 'East Kalimantan Green' is designed to be the nucleus of the Regional Climate Change Board which is aimed at becoming an extension of the National Climate Change Council.	Under Development

10.6 Needs identified for improving capacities of REDD Program organizations?

Common needs include:

- Government staff capacity building on procedures to design REDD projects (competence of the Agency), to elaborate norms, criteria for pre-registry and registry approval and issue of emissions reduction certificates and benefit sharing.
- Definition of methodologies of REDD project elaboration and accreditation of REDD projects certifiers.

<Province - please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>

11 Land/forest tenure administration and relation with REDD

11.1 Legal support and protection of forest tenure

As outlined in point 9.3, currently the only way to establish forest tenure which could be used to develop either voluntary or compliance REDD projects (i.e. establish long term carbon rights) is via the Central Government regulated system of land tenure licenses/ permits.

11.2 Clear responsibilities, capacity and authority for forest tenure administration

Authorities are devolved from the National Forestry Law and regulated by the system of land tenure licenses/ permits outlined previously. In all cases permits granted by the Governor/ Regent (Bupati) are subject to approval/ recommendation by the Minister. Subsequently, in almost all cases, the final authority for forest tenure comes in the form of a Ministerial Decree (forest utilization license in the case of forest-based activities issued by the Minister

of Forestry or land use permits for oil palm issued by the Minister of Agriculture).

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

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

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

11.4 Relation of forest tenure solving and REDD objectives/actions

The relation between forest tenure and REDD is central to REDD objectives/ actions and importantly (being one of the objectives) equitable benefit sharing (as the process to establish tenure is reflected in the parties receiving benefits under the current mechanism). This point is also reflected in national vs regional REDD objectives, in the sense that the current focus on meeting national emissions reductions should not be at the expense of meeting regional development. The harmonization of these factors is inherent in the Provincial Spatial Plan, although the impact of the impending (Norway-backed) moratorium will also need to be addressed in terms of REDD objectives/ actions and the impact of the moratorium on tenure.

11.5 Recognition of communities and indigenous peoples' rights

The recognition of communities and indigenous people's right is considered a top priority within Provincial REDD development. It is also an extremely complex issue given its relationship to the National Forestry Law and lack of clarity regarding recognition of traditional rights in the Indonesian legal context. It is widely hoped that through development of FPIC mechanisms the recognition of community and indigenous people's rights will be able to be strengthened.

11.6 Participation of communities and indigenous peoples in forest tenure definition

Forest tenure definition is established by the Forestry Law 41 Year 1999 (Forestry Ministry (Central Government)). Under this law, community/ indigenous forest is incorporated as a sub-set of State (national) Forest. There are various NGO's and community groups active in lobbying this definition and asserting stronger participation of communities and indigenous people's groups in this definition and its impact on REDD (and REDD's alternatives).

<Avi - comments?>

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

As outlined in 9.3 property rights (i.e. rights to land) are administered by the Central Government and are required prior to establishing rights to forest carbon under regulation P.36. Currently voluntary REDD project developers are using 'Utilisation of Wood Forest Produce' (IUPHHK) licenses to establish carbon rights (although none have yet sold verified carbon credits) and it is widely agreed (although not yet established) that legislated community (Hutan Rakyat) and indigenous ownership (Hutan Adat), both by Ministerial Decree, could be used to establish both property and carbon rights for communities under a voluntary scheme.

11.8 Conflict resolution measures in place.

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

11.9 Needs identified?

<Province - please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>

12 REDD MRV systems

12.1 Does the State/Province have a GHG emissions inventory?

Under development (see below).

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

The Government of East Kalimantan has carried out carbon stock inventory in Berau and Nunukan Regencies. This was performed by the the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). A more detailed carbon stock analysis still needs to be carried out on a Province-wide basis. East Kalimantan has also held workshops, most recently in Samarinda in November 2010 in conjunction with Woodshole Research Center and the Center of Climate Change Studies (3CI) of Mulawarman University to enhance capabilities in the measurement of carbon stocks by local academics and government staff. It is expected that scientific knowledge gained during this workshop will encourage the government of East Kalimantan to develop a map of carbon stocks that meet the standards of MRV IPCC at the district level.

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

The East Kalimantan Government has begun development of MRV strategy in conjunction with government bodies, communities groups and NGO's. Given the current direction on MRV is that it will be developed and maintained as a national standard (by national government agencies with input from the provinces in conjunction with the development of a national registry) and implemented by the Provinces, the East Kalimantan Government is actively coordinating with the National Climate Change Board and relevant national government agencies.

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

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

VCS, CCBA and Care

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

<Province - please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>

13 REDD Projects within State/Province

Under the East Kalimantan Green Low Carbon Development Strategy, the province has designed the following pilot projects:

- RIL (Reduced Impact Logging): this project focus on the economics of RIL and is being developed in conjunction with WWF and the Heart of Borneo program.
- Use of degraded land for oil palm development: in order to anticipate reductions of emissions from deforestation for the development of oil palm, East Kalimantan is developing a pilot project for oil palm development on degraded land.
- Rehabilitation and conservation of peat swamp forests: East Kalimantan has approximately 800,000 ha of peat swamp forest of which approximately 50% has been degraded. Currently 180,000 ha of peat swamp is threatened by revisions of provincial spatial planning. The East Kalimantan government is committed to conserving and rehabilitating this area.

In addition to the above projects, REDD projects registered in East Kalimantan include:

- ProjectName, Location, Area, ActiveSince
- ProjectName, Location, Area, ActiveSince
- ProjectName, Location, Area, ActiveSince

<Province - please check the above statement for accuracy and add any existing REDD projects >

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?

Currently the principle liaison with the Central Government on REDD strategies is with National REDD Taskforce, which is coordinating national REDD policy and international liaison specifically UN REDD+ and Norway LOI, together with the Provinces and other national government stakeholders, including the Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, National Climate Change Board and Ministry of Home Affairs. The National REDD Task Force reports directly to the President. Separately, liaison with the National Planning Agency on Spatial Plan development and approval is central to promoting Provincial REDD strategy implementation.

<Province to add additional comments/ to discuss at Feb GCFI meeting>

V. Component 3 : REDD Financing

15 **Current strategies to finance REDDiness**

15.1 Costs and financing sources to elaborate a REDD program

Current REDD implementation is funded primarily through Provincial budgets and donor funding. It is hope that additional funding can be allocated from the Central Government.

16 **Strategies to finance REDD implementation**

16.1 Costs for the implementation of REDD Program

<need more information>

16.2 Economic viability studies:

<need more information>

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

Current strategy is to expand on existing funding sources. A Provincial 'Green' Investment Fund is being discussed as a means to attract investment under the framework of Low Carbon Development.

<check above - not all Provinces>

<need more information>

16.4 Needs identified in terms of financing.

<Province - please add additional needs here. Needs = areas for potential funding so any additional thoughts/ comments are highly appreciated>