COMMENTS REGARDING INDONESIAN INITIATIVE ON SAFEGUARDS

REDD+ Social and Environmental Standard (Version 1 June 2010 Safeguard) will have been Adapted by The Working Group of Central Kalimantan

(Lesson Learned from Central Kalimantan)

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CENTRAL KALIMANTAN INDONESIA

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GCF MEETING

I. OVERVIEW ON SAFEGUARDS

A. ~~Worldwide/Global~~
B. National (Indonesia)

A. Worldwide/Global Safeguards were Introduced.

Standard	Background	Objectives	Applicability	Certified projects/area by December 2010
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	Founded in 1993 in order to stop global deforestation by the WWF, other environmental NGOs, timber traders, indigenous peoples' groups and forest worker organizations.	Promotion of SMF and to achieve environmentally appropriate, socially responsible, and economically viable use of forests.	For use by private companies and organizations that seek to manage forests in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.	Represented in more than 50 countries. Over 131 million ha of global forests are certified (mostly in the boreal and temperate zone of the northern hemisphere).
Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)	Founded in 1999 as an umbrella certification organization that facilitates and endorses the development of national or regional forest certification systems.	Promotion of SMF and ensure that timber and non-timber products are produced in compliance with ecological, social, and ethical standards.	Intended for use at subnational and national scales by national forest owners' organizations or by national forestry organizations.	PEFC has certified more than 232 million ha of forests In the tropics there are four national standards: Australian Forestry Standard, PAFC Gabon, Malaysian Timber Certification Council (MTCC), and CERFLOR (Brazil).
Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA), is a partnership between research institutions, corporations, and environmental groups since 2005.	Standards aim to provide flexible rules and guidance for the development of subnational land-based projects that deliver climate, community and biodiversity benefits in an integrated and sustainable manner.	Intended to be used by project-developing organizations using a project design guidance framework.	32 CCBA projects had been successfully certified and 18 further projects are currently in the third-party validation stage.
CCBA REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (CCBA S&E)	Released by CCBA in June 2010 in order to work towards a REDD+ mechanism under the UNFCCC.	Provision of effective social and environmental quality criteria for REDD+ and other forest carbon programs that ensure human rights, poverty reduction, and biodiversity conservation.	Applicable to government-led programs at the national, state, provincial, or regional level for fund-based or market-based REDD+ initiatives.	In 2010 and 2011 pilot projects are being tested in Nepal, Ecuador, and Tanzania.

Global Safeguards were Introduced.

Standard	Background	Objectives	Applicability	Certified projects/area by December 2010
CarbonFix Standard (CFS)	Launched in 2007 with support of more than 60 organizations.	Promotion that A/R projects in the voluntary carbon market sequester carbon, restore forests, and deliver benefits to people and the environment in a practical, transparent and comprehensive way.	Used by A/R carbon projects—currently mainly in developing countries.	Three projects have been certified, five are currently undergoing third-party validation; over thirty projects are preparing their project documentation.
Global Conservation Standard (GCS)	Currently in its launching phase, developed by a consultancy network of scientists and experts related to the land-use and forestry sector, on behalf of Carbon Credited Farming PLC.	Facilitation of the monetization of conservation assets through the generation of conservation credit units (CCUs) from carbon sinks and other environmental services.	GCS is intended for use by government or private landowners and license holders of conservation areas.	Pilot projects are underway in Indonesia and the Philippines.
Plan Vivo Standards	Originates from a research project in southern Mexico, initiated in 1994. Developed by the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Management in collaboration with El Colegio de la Frontera Sur and the University of Edinburgh.	Promotion of sustainable livelihoods among communities, smallholders, and farmers; to provide ecosystem services and promotion of the protection and planting of native and naturalized tree species.	Designed for use by project-developing organizations for land-based carbon projects in developing countries.	Four registered projects; Two projects in the validation stage.
SOCIALCARBON	Developed 1998 by the Brazilian non-profit organization Ecologica Institute originating from a carbon sequestration project in the Brazilian state of Tocantins.	Adding value to GHG mitigation projects through continuous improvement of social, environmental, and economic performances.	Designed for use by project-developing organizations for land-based carbon projects that operate in developing countries.	No REDD+ projects registered or under validation.

Global Safeguards were Introduced.

Standard	Background	Objectives	Applicability	Certified projects/area by December 2010
International Standardization Organization (ISO) ISO 14064-2:2006 ISO 14064-3:2006	ISO is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies that designs international standards after a technical committee for a specific sector is established ISO 14064-2, 3:2006 released in 2006.	Provision of a framework for quantification, monitoring, and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals on project level and guidance on validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions.	Intended to be used by standard organizations and project developing organizations for providing evidence of credible and verifiable GHG assertions.	ISO does not certify GHG projects or issue carbon credits.
Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS)	Initiated in 2005 by The Climate Group, the International Emission Trading Association, and the World Economic Forum as a program for the validation and verification of voluntary GHG mitigation projects.	The VCS program seeks to provide a robust global GHG accounting standard for carbon offset projects participating in the voluntary carbon market.	Intended to be used by project developing organizations of emission reduction projects.	Four REDD+ methodologies have been approved. Currently, several subnational REDD+ projects are in the pipeline, and one single A/R project has been registered.

Options for REDD+ Voluntary Certification to Ensure Net GHG Benefits, Poverty Alleviation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Biodiversity Conservation.

Eduard Merger , Michael Dutschke , and Louis Verchot
Published: 27 April 2011

Abstract: Our objective was to compare and evaluate the practical applicability to REDD+ of ten forest management, social, environmental and carbon standards that are currently active worldwide: Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB), CCB REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (CCBA REDD+ S&E), CarbonFix Standard (CFS), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), Global Conservation Standard (GCS), ISO 14064:2006, Plan Vivo Standard, Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), SOCIALCARBON Standard and the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS). We developed a framework for evaluation of these standards relative to each other using four substantive criteria: (1) poverty alleviation, (2) sustainable management of forests (SMF), (3) biodiversity protection, (4) quantification and assessment of net greenhouse gas (GHG) benefits; and two procedural criteria: (5) monitoring and reporting, and (6) certification procedures. REDD programs require assessment of GHG benefits, monitoring, reporting and certification. Our analysis shows that only the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) treats these three criteria comprehensively. No standard provides comprehensive coverage of the social and other environmental criteria. FSC, PEFC and CarbonFix provide comprehensive assessments of the sustainable forest management criterion. CCBA REDD+ S&E, CCB, and GCS provide comprehensive coverage of the biodiversity and poverty alleviation criteria. Experience in using these standards in pilot projects shows that projects are currently combining several standards as part of their strategy to improve their ability to attract investment, but costs of implementing several certification schemes is a concern. We conclude that voluntary certification provides useful practical experience that should feed into the design of the international REDD+ regime.

B. National Safeguards were Introduced in line with Forest and Landscape Management.

		SIFAT	
		VOLUNTARI	**MANDATORI**
SUB SEKTOR	KEHUTANAN	1. HCVF ProForest (IKEA dan WWF, 2003)/HCVA (Konsorsium Revisi HCVF, 2008) 2.CERTFOR Chile (Nussabaum dan Simula, 2006) 3. Asosiasi Standar Canada/CSA (Nussabaum dan Simula, 2006) 4. LEMBAGA EkOLABEL INDONESIA/LEI (Nussabaum dan Simula,2006): a. SNPFM 1998 b. SLB 2000 c. SFPM 2002 d. CBFM 2002 5. Dewan Sertifikasi Kayu Malaysia/MTCC, Nussabaum dan Simula, 2006) 6. Program Pendukung Skema Sertifikasi Hutan (PEFC-Programme For the Endorsement of Forest Certification, Nussabaum dan Simula, 2006) 7. Inisiatif Hutan Berkelanjutan (SFI-Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Nussabaum dan Simula, 2006) 8. Panduan Restorasi Bentang Alam di Indonesia (POKJA Nasional Restorasi Bentang Alam di Indonesia, 2009) 9.Karakteristik Masyarakat yang Tahan Bencana Versi 1 (Twigg, 2007) 10. Kriteria dan Indikator Kelestarian Hutan yang Dikelola oleh Masyarakat (Community Managed Forets, Ritchie ***dkk***, 2001)	1. Penilaian Kinerja IUPHHK-Hutan Alam (Wardojo, 2005): a.Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan No.4795/Kpts-II/2002 tentang Kriteria dan Indikator Pemanfaatan Hutan Alam Produksi Lestari pada Unit Manajemen b. Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan No.208/Kpts-II/2002 tentang Tata Cara Penilaian Kinerja Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Kayu Pada Hutan Alam di Unit Manajemen dalam Rangka Pengelolaan Hutan Alam Secara Lestari. 2. Penilaian Kinerja IUPHHK-Hutan Tanaman (Wardojo, 2005): a.Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan No.177/Kpts-II/2003 tentang Kriteria dan Indikator Pengelolaan Hutan Secara Lestari pada Unit Manajemen Usaha Pemanfaatan Hutan Tanaman b. Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan No.178/Kpts-II/2003 tentang Tata Cara Penilaian Kinerja Usaha Pemanfaatan Hutan Tanaman pada Unit Manajemen dalam Rangka Pengelolaan Hutan Secara Lestari Lestari. 3. Keputusan yang tercantum dalam point 1-2 sudah dinyatakan tidak berlaku lagi dan telah diganti dengan: Peraturan Menteri Kehutanan RI No.P.38/Menhut-II/2009 tentang Standar dan Pedoman Penilaian Kinerja Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Lestari dan Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu pada Pemegang Izin atau pada hutan Hak. 4. Penilaian Kinerja terhadap Industri Primer Hasil Hutan Kayu (IPHHK) (Wardojo, 2005): a. Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan No.6884/Kpts-II/2002 tentang Kriteria dan Tata Cara Evaluasi Terhadap Industri Primer Hasil Hutan Kayu b. Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan No.303/Kpts-II/2003 tentang Tata Cara Penilaian Kinerja Industri Primer Hasil Hutan Kayu 4. Peraturan Direktur Jenderal Bina Produksi Kehutanan tentang Standar danPedoman Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu dari Hutan Negara (IUPHHK-HA, IUPHHK-HT, dan IUPHHK-RE)
	PERKEBUNAN	1. HCVF ProForest (IKEA dan WWF, 2003)/HCVA (Konsorsium Revisi HCVF, 2008) 2. Panduan Restorasi Bentang Alam di Indonesia (POKJA Nasional Restorasi Bentang Alam di Indonesia, 2009) 3.Karakteristik Masyarakat yang Tahan Bencana Versi 1 (Twigg, 2007)	
	PERTAMBANGAN	1. HCVF ProForest (IKEA dan WWF, 2003)/HCVA (Konsorsium Revisi HCVF, 2008) 2. Panduan Restorasi Bentang Alam di Indonesia (POKJA Nasional Restorasi Bentang Alam di Indonesia, 2009) 3.Karakteristik Masyarakat yang Tahan Bencana Versi 1 (Twigg, 2007)	

Why use REDD+ SES in Central Kalimantan?

- Provides a consistent and comprehensive reporting framework developed through international consensus
- Indicators and assessment process are tailored to the provincial context
- Multi-stakeholder approach (government, civil society and private sector) enhances quality, credibility and joint ownership
- Supports reporting on higher social and environmental performance beyond 'no harm'
- Enables participating countries/provinces to communicate social and environmental performance to national and international stakeholders
- Enables donors/investors to reduce risk, and to recognize and reward higher social and environmental performance

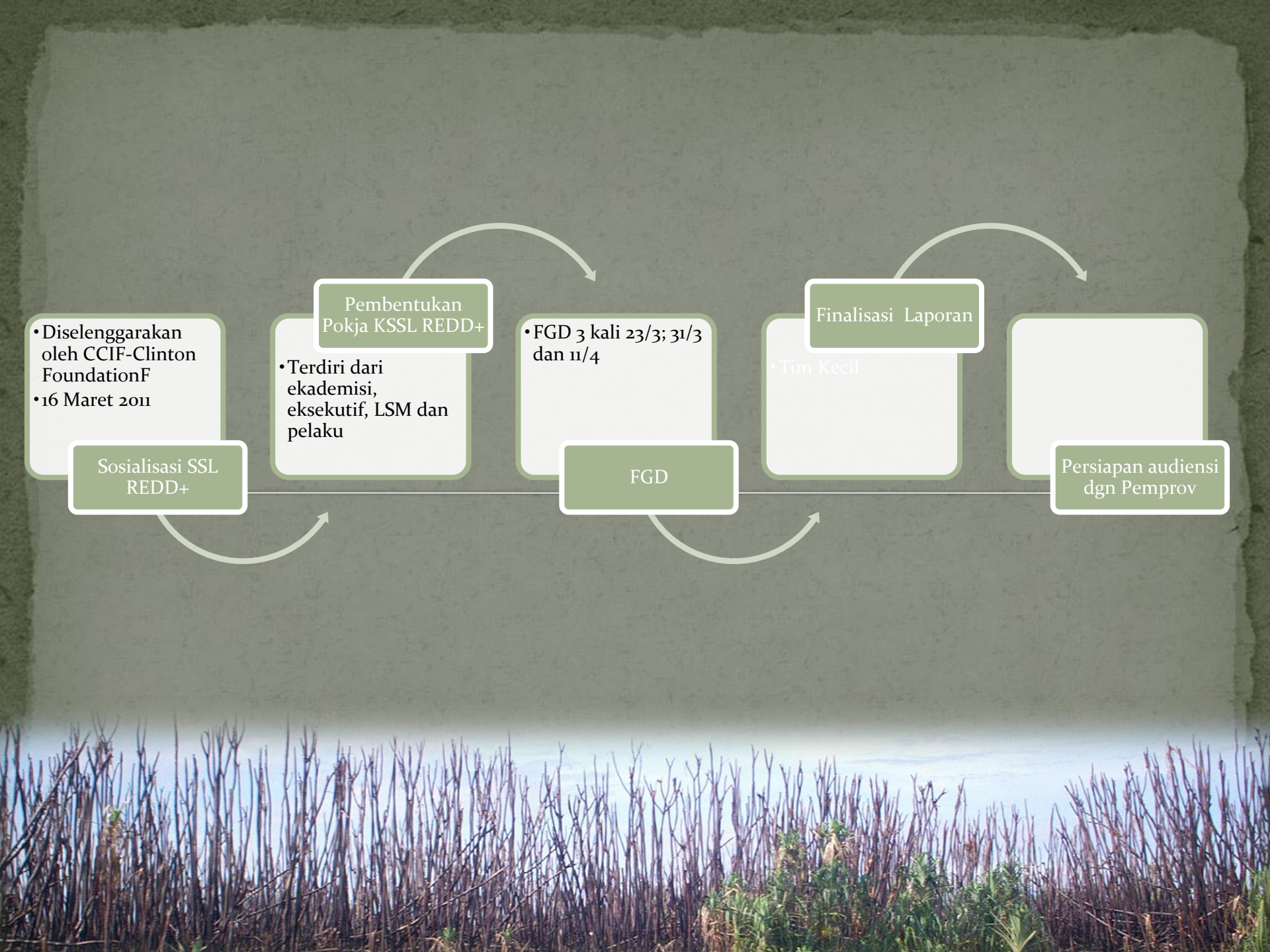
II. STEPS TO ADAPT/ARRANGE REDD+ SAFEGUARDS:

A. Ten Steps to adapt REDD+ Safeguards
B. Three steps to arrange REDD+ Safeguards

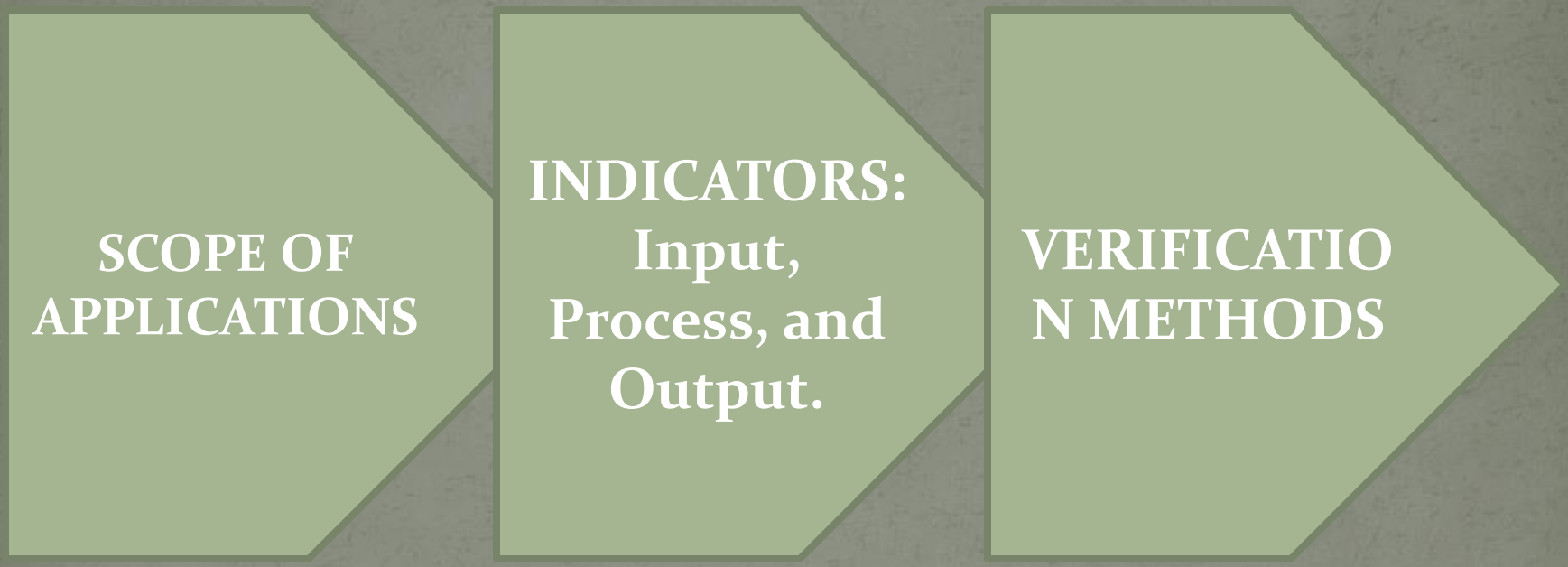
A. Ten Steps to Adapt REDD+ Safeguards:

Using REDD+ SES at provincial level

1. Create facilitation team
2. Conduct awareness raising and capacity building
3. Develop a plan for implementing the REDD+ SES process
4. Create the provincial-level Standards Committee
5. Develop draft indicators for the province
6. Organize consultations on draft indicators
7. Prepare a monitoring plan (defining what, where and how information is to be gathered for each indicator)
8. Organize the first performance assessment
9. Organize stakeholder review of the assessment report
10. Finalize and publish the assessment report


Sosialisasi SSL REDD+
• Diselenggarakan oleh CCIF-Clinton FoundationF
• 16 Maret 2011
Pembentukan Pokja KSSL REDD+
• Terdiri dari ekademisi, eksekutif, LSM dan pelaku
FGD
• FGD 3 kali 23/3; 31/3 dan 11/4
Finalisasi Laporan
• Tim Kecil
Persiapan audiensi dgn Pemprov

B. Three Steps to Arrange REDD+ Safeguards:



III. LESSON LEARNED :

A. Activities in Central Kalimantan.
B. Activities at National Level.

A. Activities in Central Kalimantan.

LEVEL	FOCUS ON	SCOPE	WHAT WE DID ?	WHAT SHOULD WE DONE ?
Government	Policy	1. Principles (8) 2. Criteria (34) 3. Framework for indicators (86)	Adapted Adapted Adapted	Field Test and Improvements
Demonstration Activities (DA) or Project Activities (PA)	Site	1. Principles 2. Criteria 3. Framework for Indicators 4. Verification Methods	? ? ? ?	? ? ? ? ?

Proponents from National Entity of REDD consists of:

1. The holder of IUPHHK-HA
2. The holder of IUPHHK-HT
3. The holder of IUPHHK-HKM
4. The holder of IUPHHK-RE
5. The holder of KPHP
6. The holder of KPHL
7. The ~~holder of KPHK~~
8. The Head of Technical Implementation Unit of Natural Resources Conservation or the Head of Technical Implementation Unit of National Parks
9. The manager of Customary Forest
10. The owner or manager of Rights Forest
11. The manager of Village Forest.

REDD Location (REDD can be implemented in):

1. The area of Utilization of Forest Timber Products in Natural Forest (IUPHHK-HA)
2. The Area of Utilization of Forest Timber Products in Plantation Forest (IUPHHK-HT)
3. The Area of Utilization of Forest Products in Community Forest (IUPHHK-HKM)
4. The ~~Area of Utilization of Forest Timber Products in~~ Community Plantation Forests (IUPHHK-RE)
5. The Area of Production Forest Management Unit (KPHP)
6. The Area of Protected Forest Management Unit (KPHL)
7. The Area of Conservation Forest Management Unit (KPHK)
8. Customary Forest
9. Rights Forest
10. Village Forest.