



**ROYAL NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF
CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT**



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General Information

Applicant: **Fauna & Flora International**

Jurisdiction: **Aceh Province, Indonesia**

Project title: **An Integrated Low Emission Development Strategy for Aceh**

Proposed start date: **September 2018**

Proposed duration (must not exceed 18 months): **18 months**

Total request in USD (must not exceed \$400,000): **\$399,962**

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1. Rationale and Approach

1.1. Summary (1/2 page)

Aceh is a province with special autonomous status, located at the northern tip of Sumatra and among the top 15 largest critical forests in Indonesia. From the tsunami in early 2005 until the Aceh Forest Moratorium in 2007, forest loss in Aceh was 79,190 ha with an annual rate of 0.69%. In response, the Aceh Provincial Government introduced a range of measures aimed at reducing deforestation, including logging, palm oil and mining moratoria and a revision of the provincial spatial plan and the development of an Aceh REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan ('SRAP' - Strategi dan Rencana Aksi Provinsi REDD+ Aceh). Unfortunately, deforestation rates kept increasing to 0.94% per year showing that the moratoria alone were not enough. In 2013 Aceh established seven Forest Management Units (FMUs) and deforestation rates dropped to 0.65%. Recent data indicates that rates have continued to fall and attribute this to good coordination among FMUs, NGOs and other actors as well as higher levels of enforcement in the landscape. Although threats in the landscape remain, with palm oil plantations illegally clearing forest and new road and geothermal developments pushing for government approvals, Aceh Province has shown and continues to show exceptional leadership in slowing deforestation, evidenced by the moratoria; the FMUs and the recruitment of 1,800 personnel for forest law enforcement since 2007. These efforts clearly merit recognition and support to achieve the targeted 80% deforestation rate reduction by 2020, as per the Rio Branco Declaration.

The Aceh SRAP, supported by multiple levels of government, plans for but does not provide the detail for a province-level REDD+ agency, financial mechanisms and jurisdictional MRV systems. Through this project, the existing SRAP will be used as a basis to create an integrated low-emission development strategy for Aceh, which will focus on bringing together elements of existing documents, while establishing provincial forest and biodiversity monitoring systems and aligning these with national systems, as well as incorporating provisions for sustainable supply chains and zero-net deforestation targets. The resulting meta-strategy will ensure Aceh not only has a clear plan to measure, report and verify REDD+ implementation, it will also ensure it garners the institutional and multi-stakeholder support to roll out a low emission development plan which will enable government, civil society and private sector to benefit from sustainably managed resources over the long-term, while reducing deforestation rates by 80% and providing a blueprint for genuine sustainable development in other Indonesian provinces.

1.2. Self-Assessment (2 – 4 pages)

Is there an existing jurisdictional REDD+ strategy? Yes. Aceh has a Provincial REDD+ Action Plan (SRAP), formalized on January 21st, 2014 through Governor Regulation No.3/2014. The SRAP is available [here](#), and the SRAP REDD+ Aceh governor regulation is [here](#). Aceh policies and strategy are available [here](#).

What is the geographic coverage of the strategy? The whole of the province including areas designated formally as forest and areas designated as other types of land-use.

Which drivers of deforestation (direct and underlying) are addressed? Which agents of deforestation/change are associated? The direct drivers of deforestation identified in the SRAP are illegal logging, conversion for commercial and subsistence agriculture, and illegal mining. The underlying drivers of deforestation identified in the SRAP include weak adherence to spatial planning, weak law enforcement, tenure conflict, ineffective forest management institutions, post-conflict processes not yet optimal, incentive (and deterring) schemes not yet running, past lack of political will, and management of forest and natural resources dictated by administrative borders rather than ecosystems or ecology.

The agents of deforestation and forest change include the private sector, smallholders, Forest Management Units (FMUs), the Provincial Environment and Forestry Office (DLHK), Regional Body for Planning and Development (BAPPEDA), and Provincial Agriculture Office (Dinas Perkebunan).

Agents of deforestation in terms of sectors are intentionally not specified as such in the SRAP to promote cooperation rather than blame, however many agents of change are mentioned in the action plan. Although not specified explicitly in the SRAP, Aceh government policy has attempted to address agents of deforestation directly through long-standing logging and mining moratoria.

How does the strategy fit with the broader policy framework, including sectoral policies? Are there any inconsistencies? SRAP REDD+ Aceh is in accordance with Aceh policy, evidenced by the logging moratorium, the palm oil moratorium, the mining moratorium, forest management through the establishment of watershed-based FMUs and the recruitment of 1,800 personnel for forest law enforcement since 2007. Although the SRAP fits well with the broader policy framework in Aceh, the strategy is not being used because there are inconsistencies with the broader policy framework at national level. A new document based on the existing strategy (SRAP) is needed to align Aceh policy to other existing national instruments and funding mechanisms, particularly with regards to aligning provincial and national monitoring and evaluation systems (SIS REDD+, SRN, SIPONGI, SIGN SMART).

Is there a link between the jurisdictional strategy and national REDD+ strategy or processes? Yes (see below)

What about global processes? Yes. SATGAS REDD+, the national REDD+ Taskforce established a national REDD+ Agency (BPRED) was in charge of rolling out Provincial REDD+ Action Plans (i.e. the SRAP in Aceh). The strategy was developed considering global processes, however BPRED was dissolved in 2015 and the responsibility for implementation of the SRAP was transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). KLHK does not have clear resource allocation or oversight to optimally implement the Action Plans at provincial level. The SRAP therefore has the advantage of having undergone extensive consultation and been promoted extensively - receiving recognition at different levels of government - but the disadvantage of no clear oversight and resource allocation to implement it. Another disadvantage is that SRAP instructs the development of institutions, financial mechanisms and MRV systems, but these have yet to be developed.

In parallel, the Rencana Aksi Nasional Penurunan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca (RAN-GRK) and Rencana Aksi Daerah Penurunan Emisi Gas Rumah Kaca (RAD-GRK) Action Plans for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions at national and provincial levels have been developed by national and regional development planning authorities (BAPPENAS and BAPPEDA), respectively. These Action Plans have the advantage of having MRV systems in place, but the disadvantage of not having gone through intense consultation and socialization of the documents and therefore have less buy-in from stakeholders at different levels of government. In addition, the systems are designed for all kinds of emission reductions and do not have special provisions for REDD+ and forestry issues.

In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry have their own national level safeguard and MRV system (SIS REDD+, SRN, Sipongi, Sign SMART). <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/>. MoEF MRV mainly consists of a registry system where project developers (i.e. Provincial/District government, NGO, academia, private sector) submit their MRV Standard Operating Procedures and report results to the MoEF (as the verification body). For example, the SIS REDD+ requires project developers to register their projects and identify the number of fulfilled safeguards in their project, along with submitting supporting evidence (<http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/sisredd/>). If the MoEF MRV unit approves the evidence, the project is verified. A list of MRV and safeguard-related plans and guidelines put forward by different agencies is shown below in Table 1 for reference.

Table 1 - Preliminary assessment of MRV/safeguard guidelines and plans:

MRV System	Initiated by	What is being monitored	Who is doing the monitoring	How to do the monitoring	Reporting	Verification
SIMONTANA/ NFMS (National Forest Monitoring System)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Forest cover change	1. Provincial Forestry Agency 2. MoEF	1. NFMS: according the IHMB 2. SIMONTANA: visual satellite image analysis	1. Provincial Forestry Agency submits reports to MoEF 2. MoEF publish report publicly	Verified by MoEF based on documented evidence
SIS (Safeguards Information System)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Safeguards	MoEF	1. Based on data input by the project developer 2. Field check not required	1. Project developer reports to the MoEF 2. MoEF publishes report publicly	Verified by MoEF on documented evidence
SRN (National Registry System)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	GHG emissions	MoEF	Based on data input by the project developer	1. Project developer reports to the MoEF 2. MoEF publishes report publicly	Verified by MoEF on documented evidence
SIGN SMART (National GHG Inventory System)	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	GHG emissions	District/Provincial Agency	District/Provincial Agencies internal data	1. Provincial Forestry Agency submits reports to MoEF 2. MoEF publishes report publicly	Verified by MoEF on documented evidence
RAN/RAD GRK (National/Provincial Action Plan for Emissions Reduction)	BAPPENAS	GHG emissions	District/Provincial Agency	District/Provincial Agencies internal data	1. Report to public (as official government document) 2. Provincial Forestry Agency submits reports to MoEF 3. Reported by MoEF	Verified by MoEF on documented evidence

However, what none of these documents provide are precise guidelines on how jurisdictional-level material is to be prepared and submitted by provinces. Technically national and provincial systems could be connected through a single portal. In practice, this is impossible as national agencies push forward their own systems, duplicating activities, but often reporting conflicting figures. What this proposal can achieve is to converge all the national reporting (or MRV System) requirements enabling the provincial government to fulfill a diverse set of existing obligations through a single unequivocal process by using existing elements of systems and plans shown in Table 1. The resulting system will also be fundamental to national reporting obligations to the UNFCCC:

1. National Communication: developing countries (Non-Annex 1) to submit National Communication documents every 4 years
2. Biennial Update Report (BUR): updates on national GHG inventory, including mitigation action, supports need and granted.
3. National GHG inventory: the national GHG inventory to be implemented in national, provincial, and district levels (Perpres 71, 2011 on National GHG Inventory)

FFI has developed MRV systems at the site level in Aceh, Jambi, Kalimantan, and Lombok and has a proven track record of supporting communities to fulfill national and international reporting requirements, integrating strong social and environmental safeguards and championing increased inclusion, active participation and decision making of women and other vulnerable and marginalized groups. For the past four years, FFI has supported communities to develop their own Standard Operating Procedures to implement, report, and verify results against international standards (i.e. Plan Vivo Standard).

Which components of existing systems will be used depends on the facilitation process at the start of the proposed project. SIMONTANA (NFMS) for instance could feature, as its IHMB procedure has already been piloted successfully in FFI Aceh village forest institutions. A process by which sites can report their monitoring activities directly to the provincial government through web/app-based monitoring could be employed, with government verification prior to submission to national agencies and data reported compatible both with MoEF and BAPPENAS requirements. Ultimately however, the provincial government will lead on the consultation process required to identify components of existing systems, guidelines and processes.

In summary, it may seem like sufficient resources and time have been spent devising precise guidelines for jurisdictions, but MRV systems are currently still not fit for purpose. The Aceh government cannot report emission reductions to national government as things stand now. So, the *value added* of this project is that it will: (1) Tackle technical asynchronicities that are preventing provincial government reporting to national government, (2) Bring together and empower government stakeholders with private sector and civil society, (3) Facilitate capacity building of stakeholders, identify different kinds of internal and external resources and much needed clarification of roles and responsibilities for the coordination and implementation of the strategy going forward.

Is there a system for monitoring progress of the existing jurisdictional strategy (forest and non-forest data)? Please describe and provide links where relevant. *As discussed above*, there is a MRV system for RAN-GRK (National Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas reduction) and RAD-GRK (Provincial action plan for GHG emission reduction (RAD-GRK)) developed by BAPPEDA. Available [online here](#). For the SRAP, there are no systems in place because agencies have not been established yet, monitoring systems have not been designed and national policies are changing.

Does the strategy link to national forest monitoring systems, safeguards information systems, or other relevant national/global monitoring processes? No. A MRV strategy has been described in the SRAP, but it has not been linked to national systems due to a shift in national policy. However the potential to link up national and provincial systems is considerable, because a lot of work has already happened at the national level. Building capacity at provincial level will be an effective way to align the two systems.

Other Relevant Low-Emissions Development Processes

Are there any supply chain commitments and/or initiatives currently active in the jurisdiction? No. There are no commitments at the jurisdictional level. There are individual commitments of selected palm oil companies through RSPO certification, but there are none for other commodities, for example coffee. Information on palm oil companies in Aceh is [available here](#).

Smallholder coffee producers in Aceh are not members of [SCOPI](#). This is an area where the project's meta-strategy can add significant value and enable connections with the sustainable coffee initiative.

If yes, how does your existing jurisdictional strategy relate to existing sustainable supply chain initiatives, if at all? The existing jurisdictional strategy has not focused on commodities yet. This project plans to incorporate provisions for zero net deforestation supply chains and engage with the private sector in strategy review and investment plan development. A study by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD, 2016) shows that supply chain transparency, traceability, as well as ecosystem and social impacts are increasingly factored in business sustainability, especially for those focused on the extraction of natural resources. Various mechanisms such as forest certification (i.e. FSC, PHPL) and commodity roundtables (i.e. RSPO, ISPO) have emerged over the last two decades to improve business sustainability, albeit individual concessions are still the main focus. Risks such as water scarcity, ecosystem degradation and climate change are beyond individual concessions and mutual to all actors across the landscape. Multi-stakeholder interventions and collective action are becoming a more attractive and

business-relevant approach to retain corporate commitments on halting deforestation, managing regulatory, reputational and operational risks.

This landscape approach will secure long-term productivity while maintaining supply of ecosystem services, improve stakeholder relations to maintain conducive operational activities, reduce costs through verified sustainable sourcing, fulfill company's commitments and global market demands, and identify cost-savings and new investment opportunities. The aim is to provide specific benefits for specific companies by implementing a jurisdictional approach. Palm oil companies will receive global recognition on market preference for their Crude Palm Oil (CPO), investment will be more forthcoming, as many major Banks are required to comply with global standards on sustainability, and operational stability due to minimum negative publicity from stakeholders. Timber plantations will be able to engage with Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

Private sector actors in Aceh and elsewhere in Indonesia have historically struggled with the protection of high conservation values areas, the application of FPIC principles, and supply chain traceability. These are challenging issues to solve at the plantation level. The strategy to address these, and related, issues will be:

- a For the local government to lead a multi-stakeholder working group to identify and agree on the challenges and solutions to achieve sustainable commodities. This working group will consist of company players, smallholders, indigenous communities and NGOs.
- b The working group will develop transparent monitoring systems to control and evaluate the targets of the working group.
- c The local government and working group will develop incentives to stimulate the achievement of sustainable supply chains. The potential incentives may include accessing funding from the CPO fund, the RSPO Smallholder Support Fund, Companies Support and Contribution, as well as facilitating links to markets interested in sustainable commodities, etc.

Based on experience interacting with private sector actors in this and other Indonesian landscapes and given the existing palm oil moratorium(-a), FFI strongly believes oil palm producers will engage as supply chain traceability is becoming an increasingly pressing concern. Through this process smallholders producing sustainable palm oil will benefit from long-term sourcing commitments. Although we expect RSPO members to be the most forthcoming in embracing this strategy, the ambition is for all companies (not only RSPO members) to participate and for palm oil and other target commodities to eventually be branded as sustainable province-wide.

Are there any commitments and/or initiatives with Indigenous Peoples and/or Local Communities (IP/LC)?

Yes

If yes, how does your existing jurisdictional strategy relate to existing IP/LC initiatives, if at all? Are there any other important projects or activities relevant to REDD+/LED occurring in the jurisdiction? Yes. The SRAP refers to local economic empowerment through sustainable livelihoods and social forestry initiatives.

Community forests: Because of the logging moratorium, Aceh has committed to change forest classified as either a logging concession (Hak Pengusahaan Hutan – HPH) or a timber plantation (Hutan Tanaman Industri - HTI) into community-based forest management areas. These activities are also components of long-term FMU Management Plans. There are several forms of social forestry licenses available in Indonesia: Hutan Kemasyarakatan (community forest) Hutan Desa (village forest), Hutan Adat (customary forest) and Hutan Tanaman Rakyat (people's plantation forest).

The Government of Aceh has supported the establishment of:

- 5 Community Forests in 5 districts

- 7 Village Forests (including 5 facilitated by FFI)
- 10 People’s Plantation Forests, in 5 districts
- 15 communities to establish People’s Plantation Forests in 15 districts, and in 2016 initiated a further 12 People’s Plantation Forests in 12 districts.

Community forests and REDD+ pilots¹: Fauna & Flora International (FFI) has been engaging with 5 village forests (Hutan Desa) located in Pidie district and 5 village forests in Pidie Jaya since 2013. Pidie and Pidie Jaya are located in the Ulu Masen Landscape. All of these village forests were set up as REDD+ pilots through the Plan Vivo Standard, with PDDs submitted in 2016. Since 2017, FFI has been working to establish a further 4 village forests in Pidie and Aceh Besar district. Aceh province also has a REDD+ pilot project in the TAHURA Pocut Meurah Intan FMU supported by GCF since 2014, as well as several other FMU programs developed by the Provincial Government. These need further support before becoming fully operational.

Financing and Investment

Is the jurisdictional strategy supported by a clear and detailed investment/ implementation plan? No

Have you identified the various existing financial streams that may be relevant to the implementation of the REDD+ strategy/plan and ways to engage them? Yes. The existing financial streams are: the RSPO Remediation and Compensation Procedures (RaCP), BLU IKLIM (an environmental economic instrument for emissions reductions in Indonesia), Tropical Landscape Finance Facility (TLFF), Green Climate Fund, the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), GiZ, KfW, Green Growth Program (GGGI) and the Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Fund.

In 2010, the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia signed an agreement on ‘cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation’ with a total financial commitment of \$1 billion. Since that time, the Indonesia Ministry of Finance and Economic Development has received the following disbursements from Norway for REDD related programmes²:

Recipient	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Indonesia Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	29779		5614	14606	13640

We are not aware of any specific REDD+ related projects supported by the Government of the Kingdom of Norway in Aceh³, and we would be keen to work with the national government, NORAD, UNDP as well as organisations working other jurisdictions to ensure alignment in our approaches and share lessons.

How much of the budget is being financed, and by whom? The SRAP does not have a clear investment plan, however funding is being made available to government for two related programs in Aceh:

1. GiZ finances the “Support to Indonesia’s Climate Change Response - Technical Assistance Component (SICCR-TAC)”, value €6.5 million. The objectives of this project are the coordination of FMU capacity, the development of climate change campaigns, and addressing management of forest protection for FMU areas 1,2,4 and TAHURA forests in Aceh Province. This project will run until 2019.
2. KfW is supporting the Government of Aceh for biodiversity conservation and climate protection activities in Gunung Leuseur ecosystem, value €4,194,714. The project focuses on Forest Management Unit V, VI and Leuser National Park.

¹ A short video illustrating this work is available here <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i8xOjVWeKyE>

² Data downloaded from <https://norad.no/en/front/toolspublications/norwegian-aid-statistics/?tab=geo>

³ <https://www.norway.no/en/indonesia/values-priorities/deforestation-and-climate-change/bilateral-climate-and-forest-support/project-support/>

Are there opportunities to align existing financing to the jurisdictional REDD+ objectives? Yes. GiZ and KfW are working in different geographies, and neither are working across Aceh as a whole. However their activities are aligned with and can support the implementation of a future jurisdictional meta-strategy.

Learning from existing strategies or plans (if applicable)

What have been the main results of the jurisdictional strategy(ies) and/or plan(s), and have they led to the expected outcomes and/or outputs? The Aceh jurisdictional strategy targets are for 2020 so results are not yet available for evaluation. The targets are to be achieved through three enabling conditions (below); none of which are yet in place and all of which our work seeks to address.

1. Establishment of REDD+ institution at Aceh province level;
2. Establishment of finance mechanism and framework;
3. Establishment of MRV system and institution.

What is (still) needed in order to achieve the desired impact? A jurisdictional strategy and action plan with more specific guidelines, with clear roles and responsibilities to coordinate inter-agency efforts, established financial mechanisms and frameworks, and a jurisdiction-level MRV system which can be linked to existing systems at national level, and institutionalize them.

What are the most important lessons learned (good or bad) from implementation of existing strategy(ies) and/or plan(s)? From the presidential switch, subsequent elimination of BP REDD+ and transfer of authority for REDD+ to the Director General for Climate Change, we have learnt that strategies must be supported across ministries, departments and directorates, and supported by multiple parties and leaders. Transfer of political power also affects the provincial level, as the Aceh governor changes every 5 years with the potential to impact REDD+ in Aceh. At present, it remains unclear which agency will take responsibility for REDD+ implementation at national level in the long-term, further demonstrating the need for a meta-strategy to integrate REDD+, with defined roles, responsibilities and financing.

Describe the most important challenges in developing or implementing the strategy(ies) or plan(s)? To date, the three enabling conditions for implementation of the SRAP are not in place (REDD+ institution at Aceh province level; finance mechanism and framework; MRV system and institution).

The most significant barriers to establishing these are:

- The lack of clarity on ownership and authority for REDD+. There is no REDD+ institution or coordination mechanism to support development of the financing mechanism and framework, MRV tools and systems, inter-agency coordination, management and monitoring of the implementation process.
- The strategy and action plan are not suitably specific on issues of deforestation drivers and priority locations; this detail would guide implementation
- The capacity of government staff, and the regular changes in government (as above) are additional barriers to implementation

Partner Capacity

Does the partner organization have a strong presence in the jurisdiction? Yes. FFI has been working to support the Aceh government since 2007. FFI initiated a REDD+ program previously known as the Ulu Masen REDD Project in 2010. This project was developed with the Aceh Green Secretariat as the first government co-led Aceh REDD+ pilot.

FFI assisted the Aceh REDD+ Task Force, Government of Aceh in developing a REDD Program between 2010 and 2012. FFI also worked with the Aceh Government to create REDD Protocol and Guidelines. Several stakeholder groups were involved including local communities surrounding Ulu Masen Forest Area (this project under the Aceh Government Transformation Program was funded through UNDP).

From 2013 to 2016, as part of an EU funded project “Climate change response: A Multi-stakeholder approach for Aceh” FFI provided technical assistance to the Aceh Government to develop eight Governor Regulations related to Climate Change and REDD+ development and implementation. Importantly, FFI supported the establishment of a **Multi-stakeholder Forum** to address climate change issues in Aceh, where government took the lead and FFI took a facilitation role. The Multi-stakeholder Forum members included multi-sectoral agencies, NGOs, Academic institutions, private sector and local community representatives. FFI is therefore strategically and ideally placed to capitalize on this existing network and as a facilitator, continue to support the government strengthen its capacity to lead in convening, discussing and reaching consensus across a wide range of stakeholders. The facilitation of multi-stakeholder groups and consultations is a fundamental part of finalizing a strategy that will be met with as wide a consensus as possible.

FFI also has experience of supporting the local government in the Development of Forest Management Unit (FMU) management plans and a strong track record in the development of site-based REDD+ and sustainable livelihoods pilots in Aceh (two clusters of village forests in Aceh - 5 villages in each - in Pidie Jaya and Pidie districts and others across Indonesia. Although site-based efforts clearly present different challenges as compared to a jurisdictional approach, the experience and technical knowledge acquired over a number of years will be invaluable. Finally, FFI has also worked with 10 local NGOs in Aceh supporting forest management capacity building for communities. From 2011 (ongoing) FFI has worked closely with local Community Ranger groups to support them in protecting forest areas through forest patrols and human-wildlife conflict mitigation response. All activities related to forest patrol and wildlife mitigation conflict are coordinated between FFI, FMU and BKSDA (Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam – Nature Conservation Agency) in Aceh.

Is this a regional proposal? No, this proposal is focused on Aceh Province.

Does the partner have the capacity to effectively manage a project of this scale? Yes. FFI has developed solid working relationships with government, civil society and other stakeholders in Aceh. Our relevant expertise includes the following: (1) AFEP project (Aceh Forest and Environment Project) and CPDA project (Community Peace and Development Aceh) between 2006 and 2012 funded by The World Bank; (2) Transforming Indonesia's Climate Change Response: A Multi-Stakeholder Approach for Aceh, funded by the European Union from 2013 to 2016; (3) Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Program (ITHCP) funded by KfW/IUCN from 2017 to 2019.

FFI in Aceh is supported by the national office in Jakarta and the international offices in Cambridge and London, including support for financial management, M&E, and technical support including REDD+ and gender mainstreaming.

Is the partner working with other jurisdictions on separate proposals? No

1.3. Strategic Opportunities (1 page)

In 2014, through the Rio Branco Declaration, GCF member states and provinces, including Aceh, committed to doing more than their fair share to address deforestation and climate change and ensure flows of financing to the poorest and most marginalized people. Aceh is a province with special autonomous status in Indonesia, located at the northern tip of Sumatra and among the top 15 largest critical forests in Indonesia (Ministry of Forestry, 2013 in BPS, 2017). Its special status and globally significant forests make it an excellent jurisdiction in which to develop an exemplar project to inform sustainable low carbon development elsewhere.

The Aceh Provincial government has already shown long-term commitment to reducing deforestation. From the tsunami in early 2005 until the Aceh Forest Moratorium in 2007⁴, forest loss in Aceh was 79,190 ha (5.7 million ha forest in 2005) with an annual rate of 0.69%⁵. In response, the Aceh Provincial Government introduced a range of measures aimed at reducing deforestation, including logging, palm oil and mining moratoria, a revision of the provincial spatial plan and the development of an Aceh REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan (the SRAP). Unfortunately, deforestation rates kept increasing despite the moratorium in 2007: from 2007 until 2013, forest loss in Aceh was 361,307 ha or 0.94% per year (Margono, et al., 2014; Hansen, et al., 2013). This ongoing loss showed that the moratorium alone was not enough, a more effective and joined up strategy was required to reduce deforestation. In 2013 Aceh established seven Forest Management Units⁶. Analysis shows that after this, deforestation rates in 2014 dropped to 0.65% (Margono, et al., 2014). Since 2014, deforestation rates have been dropping further, and in 2017 the provincial deforestation rate was recorded at 0.29% (according to data analyzed by the local NGO, HAKA).

This encouraging drop in deforestation rates is thought to be in part linked to good coordination among FMUs, NGOs and other actors as well as higher levels of enforcement in the Leuser Ecosystem. Threats in the landscape remain, however, with palm oil plantations illegally clearing forest and new road and geothermal developments pushing for government approvals. The mining moratorium was extended for another 6 months in January 2018 and if that is lifted in June, deforestation rates can be expected to rise.

There are three main documents that inform REDD+ design and implementation at the provincial level: (1) the SRAP, driven by BPRED (a national level agency that has now been dissolved) which lacks a provincial level MRV system (2) a medium term Provincial Action Plan for the Reduction of GHG emissions (RAD-GRK) through 2020 driven by BAPPENAS (the Indonesian Ministry of Planning), which does have an MRV system but which does not focus on REDD+ specifically, but on all potential sources of emissions reductions and (3) a series of tools championed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

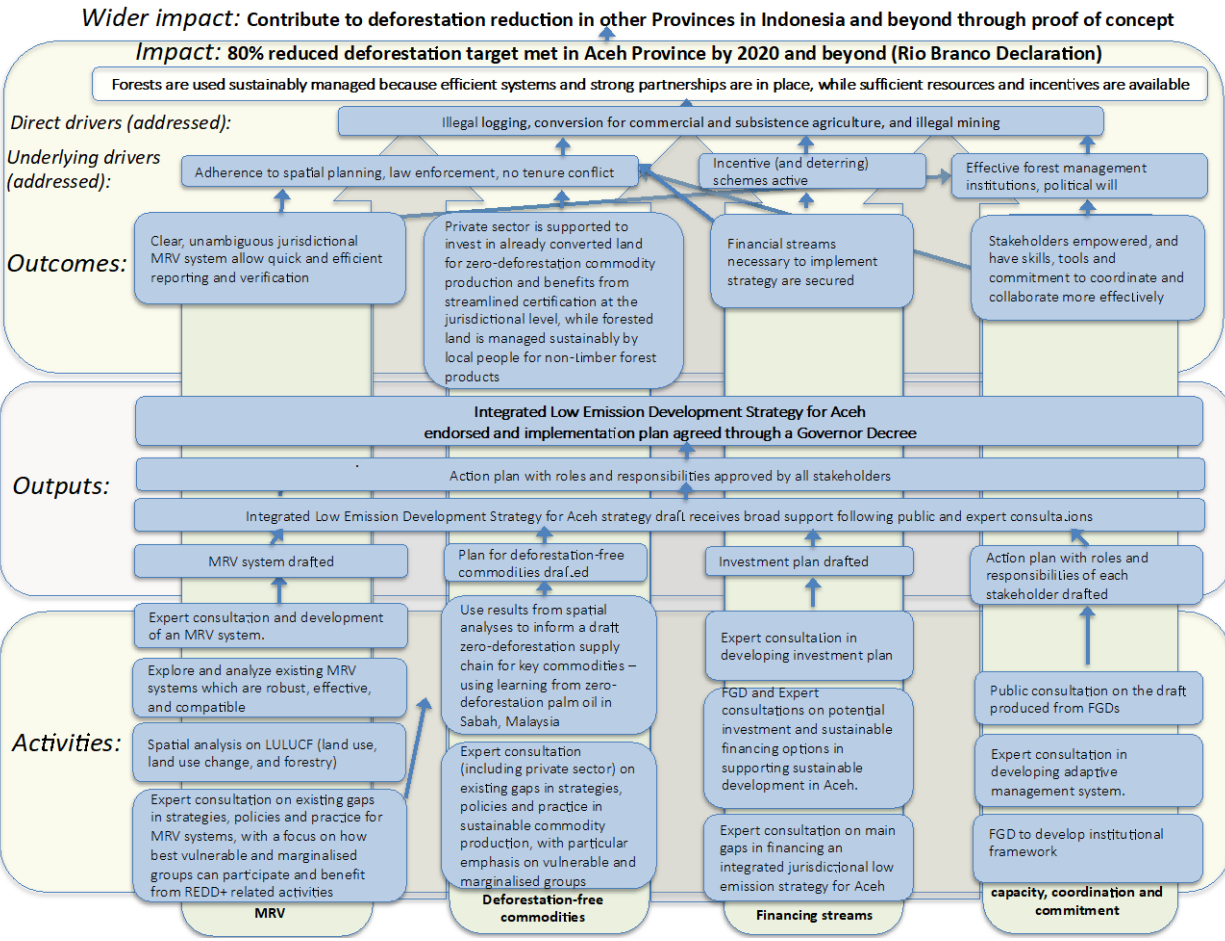
The main strategic opportunity is to use the existing SRAP as a basis to create a meta-strategy which will focus on bringing together elements of other existing documents (championed by different sections of the government), while improving provincial forest and biodiversity monitoring systems and aligning these with several national systems, as well as incorporating provisions for sustainable supply chains and zero-net deforestation targets. The resulting document will ensure Aceh not only has a clear plan to measure, report and verify REDD+ implementation, it will also ensure it is able to feed into several reporting mechanisms and will provide a blueprint for low emissions development in other Indonesian provinces.

The theory of change for this project is that: IF existing national and provincial REDD+ action plans, strategies and regulations are analyzed; AND gaps and mismatches in existing strategies for REDD+ and sustainable development are identified; AND key stakeholders are listened to, consulted, connected to one another and empowered to close the gaps and align the mismatches; AND the requirement for access to domestic and international market- and non-market opportunities for emissions reductions are respected as per the Rio Banco Declaration: THEN Aceh Province will benefit from an innovative jurisdictional strategy for low emissions development with identified, multi-sectoral responsibility for coordination and implementation which will: (1) greatly facilitate REDD+ implementation and zero-net deforestation growth thereby supporting Aceh to address all of the major deforestation drivers and reduce deforestation rates by 80%, (2) allow the provincial government to accurately and efficiently measure progress towards emission reduction targets, (3) provide a blueprint for development in other provinces in Indonesia and (4) enable financial benefits to flow to impoverished people within the jurisdiction.

⁴ Governor decree No 5/INSTR/2007

⁵ Margono, et al., 2014; Hansen, et al., 2013

⁶ Governor Regulation No 20/2013, Minister of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) Regulation No. SK.932/ Menhut-II/2014



1.4. Objectives and Expected Results (table)

The overall intended impact of this project is ‘80% reduced deforestation target met in Aceh Province by 2020 and beyond (Rio Branco Declaration)

We will contribute to achieving this impact through the following specific outcomes:

1. Clear, unambiguous jurisdictional MRV system allows quick and efficient reporting and verification, in alignment with national level systems
2. Private sector is supported to invest in already converted land for zero-deforestation commodity production and benefits from streamlined certification at the jurisdictional level, while forested land is managed sustainably by local people for non-timber forest products
3. Financial streams necessary to implement strategy are secured
4. Stakeholders empowered, and have skills, tools and commitment to coordinate and collaborate more effectively

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Targets	Data Collection Method & Risks	Key Assumptions
			Value	Year			
Output 1: Detailed understanding of effectiveness and gaps in available strategies and policies gained	1.1 Stakeholder mapping 1.2 Methodology for gap analysis developed and agreed, by end Q1 1.3 Gap analysis report drafted, by end of Q2	a. SRAP (2014) b. RAD GRK (2011) c. RPJPD (2005) d. RPJMD (2017) e. Aceh logging moratorium (2007) f. Spatial Planning (2016) g. Agriculture moratorium (2016)	1.1 None 1.2 None	1.1 2018 1.2 2018	1 methodology document 1 gap analysis report	Data mining, desktop study, expert consultation	Continued engagement and willingness to cooperate from key-government institutions and private sector partners. Suitably qualified consultant available in the required timeframe.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. Mining moratorium (2017) i. Forest Fire control (2016) 					
Output 2: Integrated Low Emission Development Strategy for Aceh conceptualized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Maps of land use, change and forestry for Aceh available, by end Q3 2.2 MRV systems analysis report produced, end Q4 2.3 Conceptual financing and commodity model report drafted, end Q4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Data on land use, land use cover, and change b. Existing MRV systems c. Existing potential sources of finance (TLFF, BLU, ERPA, RaCP, etc.) d. Existing supply chain and commodity conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■2.1 Data available for each, relating to the time periods shown 2.2 None, but data available for the years shown 2.3 None but data available for the years shown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2000-2007; 2007-2015; 2000-2015 b. 2009-2018 c. 2009-2018 d. 2009-2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 maps 1 report 1 conceptual model report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial analysis, market study, FGD, Expert Consultations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued engagement and willingness to cooperate from key-government institutions and private sector partners.
Output 3: Integrated Low Emission Development strategy for Aceh designed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Institutional framework drafted, by end Q5 3.2 Adaptive management system drafted, end Q5 3.3 Investment plan drafted, end Q5 3.4 MRV system drafted, end Q5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. SRAP (2014) b. RAD GRK (2011) c. RPJPD (2005) d. RPJMD (2017) e. Aceh logging moratorium (2007) f. Spatial Planning (2016) g. Agriculture moratorium (2016) h. Mining moratorium (2017) i. Forest Fire control (2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 None 3.2 None 3.3 None 3.4 None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019 2019 2019 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 framework 1 adaptive management system document 1 investment plan 1 MRV system 1 strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FGD, Expert and Public Consultations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued engagement and willingness to cooperate with key-government institutions and private sector partners.

<p>Output 4: Integrated Low Emission Development Strategy for Aceh endorsed and implementation plan agreed by key stakeholders</p>	<p>4.1 Stakeholder assessment completed, end Q5 4.2 Action plan for implementation including investment and roles and responsibilities agreed, end Q6 4.3 MoUs in place reflecting agreed roles and responsibilities 4.4 Governor decree (PERGUB) on the Strategy and Action Plan</p>	<p>Draft on Jurisdictional Strategy for Sustainable Development in Aceh</p>	<p>4.1 None 4.2 None 4.3 None 4.4 None</p>	<p>2019 2019 2019 2019</p>	<p>1 document, ## MOUs, according to need identified during 3.1-3.4 1 governor decree</p>	<p>FGD, Expert and Public Consultations</p>	<p>Continued engagement and willingness to cooperate with key-government institutions and private sector partners.</p>
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1.5. Description of Activities (1 page)

Provincial and district government representatives in particular will be at the forefront of guiding and informing every step of the strategy development process to ensure it will benefit from essential buy-in required for long-term sustainability and concrete positive impacts. Rather than including specific 'capacity building' activities, the project approach is to work collaboratively throughout, so that government and civil society learn and share information together in real time.

The project will engage across sectors within government, especially linking to land based sectors (forest and non-forest land) and also to those representing drivers of deforestation in Aceh and the most vulnerable groups, including: 1) Environment and Forestry Agency, 2) Spatial Plan and Development Body, 3) Plantation Agency, 4) Agriculture Agency, 5) Energy and Mining Agency, 6) Child and Women's Commission, 7) Customary and Indigenous People Council, 8) Legal Bureau, 9) License and Permit Body, 10) Investment Body, 11) Economic Bureau, and other stakeholders (non-government), including: 1) University/Academia, 2) several local NGO's who address LED issues (e.g. Friends of the Earth). A total of approximately 15 stakeholder groups (government sector and non-government will engage and involve in this project).

From these agencies and bureaus, a group of c. 30 civil servants will convene a working group, mandated by a Governor's decree, to lead the activities described below.

FPI's role is to facilitate this group and process, bringing experts in from national level to build government knowledge at provincial level. The working group will also be facilitated to identify the most appropriate structure for coordinating and implementing strategy, for example, agency, bureau, a seconded team housed within an existing department, a continuation of the cross-departmental working group, or another structure. Available financing options for these different structures will be a key consideration in decision-making. The activities in this project broadly progress sequentially through four stages:

1. **Detailed analysis of existing policy and strategy.** A firm understanding of the current range of national and provincial strategies and their effectiveness is fundamental in bringing about a comprehensive jurisdictional meta-strategy that is coherent and which aligns effectively with the shifting national context. Time spent on analysis is crucial both to avoid duplicating past work and ensure we build on past achievements, particularly where significant political support has already been secured as in the SRAP.

2. **Analysis and modelling of land use, land change and forestry, and MRV systems.** Once the regulatory gaps have been identified technical experts will be consulted to find solutions to issues in aligning national to regional MRV systems, ensuring investment in sustainable supply chains is prioritized across the province and in harnessing diverse financing streams to support Aceh's reduced deforestation rate commitments. Land-use, land-use change and forestry spatial analyses, together with a robust comparison of national and sub-national MRV systems in target jurisdictions will provide the tools to conceptualize a model of sustainable development where already converted land is maximized for zero-deforestation commodity production and forested land is managed sustainably for climate, ecosystem services and non-timber forest products. Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) and expert consultations will advise how to tap into and channel investment to maximize positive social and environmental impact.

The project proposes to include supply chain models similar to that being piloted in Sabah, Malaysia where the aim is for all of the palm oil produced in this province to be deforestation free. This model not only allows the jurisdiction to reduce deforestation rates, it is also hugely beneficial to companies as it streamlines and secures processes, standards, checks and prices. For Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) or Multi-Purpose Tree Species (MPTS), we aim to have a jurisdictional certification, so all of these products would be automatically certified as deforestation-free. In terms of extractive sectors, the project plans to facilitate sector-specific certification, but again at a jurisdictional level, demonstrating the value of ensuring

high environmental and social standards at the jurisdictional level and of streamlining processes in accessing markets.

3. **Strategy interrogation, approval and implementation planning.** Expert and public consultations will be held to test the conceptual model and finalize the design of the new meta-strategy. Once approved, roles and responsibilities of each key stakeholder will be identified collaboratively, and their consent and commitment to the meta-strategy and action plan will be formalized, in the first instance through a Governor regulation (Peraturan Gubernur - PERGUB) and later (after the Window A period) through a Governor Instruction (Instruksi Gubernur - INGUB). Governor Instructions are stronger legislation in Indonesia, but take longer to be approved as they are debated in parliament.

Activities have been designed to avoid blockages and reduce waiting times as much as possible. Actions are designed around heavy participation of key stakeholders to ensure buy-in, while expert knowledge will be drawn upon to ensure the drafting of this meta-strategy is able to take advantage of learning in other jurisdictions and from the national process more broadly.

1.6. Implementation Plan and Timeframe: 12 – 18 Months (table)

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Responsible (government or partner)	Implementation Schedule					
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
Output 1: Detailed understanding of effectiveness and gaps in available strategies and policies gained	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the method and approach to analyze gaps in existing strategies and policies. 2. Analyze strategy and policy achievements and learning, including gaps on how gender is addressed in relation to REDD initiatives. 3. Expert consultation in solving the gaps especially on deforestation, sustainable commodity, MRV system, and sustainable Financing/Investment. 	Provincial government will be responsible for delivery, DLHK/Forestry Agency, with contributions from BAPPEDA (Planning & Development Board of Aceh) FMUs, Dinas Perkebunan (Plantation Agency), Dinas Pertanian (Agriculture Agency), Academics. FFI will be responsible for facilitation.	X					
Output 2: Integrated Low Emission Development Strategy for Aceh conceptualized and shared	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spatial analysis on LULUCF (land use, land use change, and forestry). 2. Explore and analyze existing MRV systems which are robust, effective, and align with broader MRV systems (global and national). 3. FGD and Expert consultations on potential investment and sustainable financing options in supporting sustainable development in Aceh. 4. Analyze current commodity conditions. 	Provincial government will lead and work collaboratively to achieve this output with particular support from DLHK (Forestry Agency), BAPPEDA, Private Sector representatives, Dinas Perkebunan (Plantation Agency of Aceh), Dinas Pertanian (Agriculture Agency), FMU, Dispenda, Communities. FFI will be responsible for facilitation.			X			
Output 3: Integrated Low Emission Development Strategy for Aceh designed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop institutional framework. 2. Expert consultation in developing adaptive management system. 3. Expert consultation in developing investment plan. 4. Expert consultation in developing MRV system. 5. Public consultation on the draft produced and expert consultations, particularly on the strategy relevancy to the issue we are addressing and the applicability of the strategy. Ensure at least 50% of those consulted are female. 	Provincial government will work collaboratively to achieve this output, in particular the Governor's office and academia will work on the MRV institutional framework; BAPPEDA and Dispenda on financing; Dishut, FMUs, and community on implementing actors on institutional framework. FFI will be responsible for facilitation.					X	
						X		
							X	
								X
								X

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Responsible (government or partner)	Implementation Schedule					
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
Output 4: Integrated Low Emission Development Strategy for Aceh endorsed and implementation plan agreed by key stakeholders	<p>1. Engage and conduct a needs assessment of stakeholder's capacity to implement, to determine roles, responsibilities and actions. Capture gender of respondents and data on gender of those within teach stakeholder group in 100% of cases, to enable analysis of gender in relation to capacity.</p> <p>2. FGD to develop action plan and identify roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in the action plan, in consideration of the gender data and analysis gained in activity 1 (above), including opportunities to promote gender equity.</p> <p>3. Getting consent and commitments from stakeholders to contribute in the strategy and action plan, including women and women's groups where relevant.</p>	Provincial government will be responsible for the delivery of this Output, with support from Biro hokum, DLHK (forestry agency), BAPPEDA (Planning and development Agency of Aceh), the Private Sector and community representatives. FFI will be responsible for facilitation.					X	X

1.7. Cross-cutting Issues (2 pages)

Interaction with Broader Policy Framework

About 37% of people in Aceh source their livelihoods from forest, agriculture, small plantations and fisheries (about 481,297 men and 253,766 women – Government of Indonesia, 2017). About 848,000 people were reported to be living below the poverty line. The Government of Aceh has committed to decrease the number of people living in poverty by about 1% every year, in the period between 2017 and 2022. The Integrated Low Emissions Development Strategy resulting from this project will ensure it will contribute positively to poverty reduction by ensuring that zero-net deforestation agriculture prioritizes the most vulnerable and marginalized communities living in and around forest areas.

Moreover, this project is fully in line with the intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for Indonesia which stress the importance of reducing deforestation and forest degradation; restoring ecosystem functions; sustainable forest management which aims to include social forestry and effective land use and spatial planning. One of the objectives to achieve the 'Protection and Conservation of Remaining Forests' commitment in the INDC, includes sustainable forest management. The INDC details how this will be attained through social forestry and active participation of the private sector, small and medium enterprises, civil society organizations, local communities and the most vulnerable groups, especially *adat* (custom, or indigenous) communities, and women in both planning and implementation stages. Annex iii also details the importance of the highly diverse ecosystems and landscapes as a tool for watershed protection, carbon sequestration, and disaster risk reduction. As such they maintain the importance of protecting and sustaining these environmental services by taking an integrated, landscape-based approach to managing its terrestrial, costal and marine ecosystems. Enhanced actions in support of

this include ecosystem conservation and restoration, social forestry and integrated watershed management.

Partnerships

The project relies on continued excellent working relationships between FFI and provincial government authorities. FFI has been cultivating these relationships for over a decade and members of the FFI Aceh team and members of the provincial government routinely call upon each other for mutual advice and support. As explained above, between 2013 and 2016 FFI supported the Acehese government to strengthen ties with private sector, civil society and community representatives through the establishment of a Multi-stakeholder forum which addresses climate related issues and is therefore ideally placed to continue its role as a strategic enabler. A jurisdictional meta-strategy which embraces zero-net deforestation supply chains, FFI and government will have a platform to support the private sector to champion low emissions development.

Multi-stakeholder Participation

In the first quarter of 2018, FFI and the Aceh Environment and Forestry Agency met to review this opportunity and complete the self-assessment. FFI has been investing in provincial and district level government relationships since it started operating in Aceh Province and can therefore draw on these contacts to ensure this project gets the necessary buy-in to successfully result in an approved governor regulation. Key existing contacts informing this work are: the Governor's office; Aceh Environment and Forestry Agency; FMUs; Local village representatives.

As described in section 1.5, a working group, mandated by a Governor's decree and representing multi-sectoral government agencies and civil society will lead this work with facilitation support from FFI. This working group will enable access to actors in a wide range of sectors who will participate in extensive consultations throughout the project period, paying particular attention to private sector actors where there has been less engagement in the past.

FFI and government will work hand-in-hand throughout. While FFI will be the accountable party to the Governor's Climate Fund Task Force and UNDP, the provincial government will lead on this piece of collaborative work, developing capacity, developing relationships and maintaining ownership of project outputs – essential for subsequent successful implementation. As such, while responsibilities will be confirmed in a project-specific MoU, activities related to implementing, monitoring and evaluation will be led by government and conducted collaboratively.

This Approach means that the jurisdiction strategy is led and owned by government and supported by civil society, who will then support implementation and long-term commitment.

Gender Mainstreaming

FFI is a founding member of the Conservation Initiative on Human Rights. Mainstreaming gender considerations into conservation and sustainable development is a priority for the organisation, and FFI employs a gender adviser to support this.

Aceh is under Sharia law, and as such men and women have clearly defined roles and responsibilities which determine their access to, use of, and ability to benefit from broader development initiatives. Gendered roles are entrenched in tradition, culture and religion and are essential to understand particularly in the context of participation, governance and benefit-sharing. In other Indonesian provinces, including Jambi Province in Sumatra, FFI has experience in empowering women's groups in traditionally patriarchal societies through community-led project design. In villages where community women's groups have been

established, the project has resulted in female representation at the village management and decision-making level for the first time in the history of many villages. Through proven success of women's activity groups at the village level (mostly livelihoods activity groups), women were able (in subsequent years of the project) to negotiate a larger portion of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES for REDD+) away from male-dominated activities and under their direct management⁷.

The project will aim to ensure that women and men have: (1) *Equal access* to information; (2) *Equal participation*; and (3) *Equal opportunities* to benefit from the project. It will do this in respect to, in particular, the recommendations of the Centre for international Forestry Research, info brief 168 '*Gender-relevant considerations for developing REDD+ indicators: Lessons learned for Indonesia*'⁸.

The project will explore how gender dynamics within the local context will impact the project and how the project will impact women and men differently by including a gender section with specific recommendations for the implementation of the Integrated Low Emissions Development Strategy.

Under output 1, the analysis will assess the extent to which gender has been considered in previous REDD+ initiatives in Indonesia, the gaps in doing so, and develop recommendations for mainstreaming gender as a consideration across multiple sectors. The presence of the Child and Women's Commission in the working group will assist in this, however we plan that all sectors will consider gender as part of the strategy development process.

Additionally, while the forestry sector in Indonesia has historically been male-dominated, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is now headed by a woman and houses the Gender Task Force, supported by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MWECP). We anticipate that these national-level institutions will be engaged through the initial meetings of the working group to ensure further alignment between the jurisdictional and national levels.

Practical steps to support gender mainstreaming include:

- Where relevant and available using gender disaggregated baseline data, so that impacts can be evaluated on men and women separately
- Holding additional discussions with women and men separately to ensure that alternative views are represented and captured
- Analyse and document our understanding of gender within Aceh, and use this to inform strategy implementation
- Exploring in particular the way in which women and men interact and differ with regard to key processes related to REDD+ including information dissemination, household and village decision making, and rights to and management of land, forest and other natural resources and related services
- Identify relevant stakeholders e.g. national gender office, local women's organisations, NGOs and other local advocates for gender equality, who can guide or inform the design or adaptation of the strategy and its implementation
- Establish whether and how women, and other marginalised groups, are negatively and/or disproportionately impacted by the project.
- Analyse the differential opportunities that women and men have to benefit from the project.
- Develop steps to ensure that potential negative impacts on women and men are addressed.
- Where possible, develop steps that contribute to the empowerment of women and gender equality.

⁷ A short video illustrating this work is available here <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i8xOjVWeKyE>

⁸ DOI: 10.17528/cifor/006398

Knowledge Management and Communications

FFI will initially use an internal platform to store all documents relevant to the project. As learning products are finalized and ready to share, these will be available in both English and Bahasa Indonesia on the Provincial government website and on [FFI's website](#). We plan to write simple lessons learnt briefs which encapsulate practical experiential learning, some of it tied to quantitative data, while much of it based on qualitative information. FFI uses 'live' documents that can be updated throughout the project, so that learning is captured as it unravels, avoiding important lessons being lost when these products are written at the end of a project cycle.

Learning from recent discussions, rather than writing formal policy briefs (rarely used to inform policy) the project will aim to publish a peer-reviewed journal article with a broader audience in mind. Lessons will be shared with the international community via conferences such as the Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation and Climate Bonds Initiative, and other workshops where we can share our learning. Information sharing and progress reviews will be conducted at least quarterly, to enable adaptive management and to inform reporting to UNDP. We are happy to coordinate with the GCF Secretariat and regional focal points on both a planned and proactive basis, according to the information sharing opportunities and needs.

2. Risks, Monitoring and Evaluation (2 pages)

2.1. Risk Management (1/2 page)

This project assumes continued engagement from the Provincial government and willingness to meet, discuss and make progress as needed on the drafting of a strategy that will piece together existing documents and make clear provisions for MRV in Aceh Province. A main potential risk is a sudden unforeseen change in leadership or discontinued interest from provincial-level representatives to engage and support the delivery of promised outputs. The project will mitigate this by ensuring that government representatives (as rightful owners of this work) are leading activities at every step. FFI staff will be particularly careful to listen to any concerns or discontent coming from government officials. The project will be mindful of using government staff time wisely and efficiently, ensuring the work does not repeat efforts in the past unnecessarily. In order to embed the strategy over the long-term, the project will initiate the process to having the strategy and implementation plan endorsed by parliament in Window A with a view to having it supported through Window B and other investors. Additional risks are as follows:

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation strategy
Multiple stakeholders are not available for collaborative meetings, workshops	3	1	Schedule project activities far in advance
Elections at national level (April 2019) delay work with national level actors	3	1	Plan project activities around the election period
Long-term financing commitments from the international community are not clear, dis-incentivizing stakeholder engagement and undermining existing relationships	1	3	Invest in financial and investment analysis (activity 2.3), communicate opportunities with GCF focal point and secretariat and others as relevant
Indigenous rights are not appropriately considered during project progress	1	3	Explicitly champion local and indigenous rights ensuring that the wellbeing of forest-edge people is in no way diminished and is instead enhanced wherever possible.

Poor and marginalized groups in Aceh, particularly women and others who are dependent on forest resources, become more marginalized as a result of this project	1	3	Note that the risk rating is in relation to this specific project, not to whether this is a risk to women overall. This risk has been given a low rating as implementation will not be underway during this project period, although it will lay the foundations for future implementation hence the necessity to consider gender at this stage (as above)
Forest use, access and dependency data is rarely disaggregated by gender, and rarely analyzed to inform policy			Ensure gender related information is captured during data collection and analysis, analyze according to gender.
Women’s voices, particularly those from forest-dependent communities, but also within civil society organisations, government and the private sector, are excluded from consultations and decision-making	2	3	Hold separate consultations for women and men, identify any restrictions to women’s access and participation in meetings and work to remove those barriers, promote the concept of gender equity through the working group members and encourage women’s participation.
Initiatives to integrate gender considerations into forest policy in Indonesia at national and jurisdictional levels are poorly coordinated and are misaligned	2	3	Inclusion of the Child and Women’s committee at Jurisdictional level and the Gender Task Force within the MoEF at national level, in addition to using technical support from FFI and UNDP to enable gender mainstreaming across sectors throughout the project period, coordinated through the working group.
Lack of income generating options for returnees post-armed conflict cause disenfranchisement, leading to further conflict in Aceh	1	3	In 2008, the IOM reported that returnees had largely retained land tenure and business ownership, and approximately 10% had lost their home ⁹ . The area has been largely stable in the decade since.
Powerful individuals opposed to the strategy might lobby government agencies causing strategy design and/or future implementation to stall	1	2	The strategy is consistent with past government initiatives, such as the forest moratorium and the palm oil moratorium, so strong coordinated resistance beyond what is already the case seems unlikely. However, the risk of resistance will be mitigated through effective participatory processes. The Appreciative Inquiry approach will for instance be used to ensure optimum involvement from stakeholders.

2.2. Monitoring (1/2 page)

⁹ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/8A056E113EA34D82492575D6001BEE4A-Full_Report.pdf

It is the Aceh Province government's wish for this project to establish a **Project Management Unit (PMU)/Project Steering Committee (PSC)** where PMU/PSC members consist of relevant government officials. The PMU/PSC will be tasked with the monitoring and evaluation the outputs of this project. The PMU/PSC will conduct a meeting at project inception and twice yearly to monitor and evaluate this project.

Alongside this PMU/PCS, FFI will ensure intermediate indicators of success and progress toward desired impact are identified at project inception to be able to regularly check progress towards expected outcomes. Regular reviews will formally assess that underlying logic assumed in our Theory of Change continues to be valid and will measure progress against intermediate and final indicators. Particular care will be made to ensure the impacts of the project on indigenous groups, women, and other vulnerable and marginalized groups are evaluated.

The Project Manager in Aceh will be primarily responsible for monitoring progress against the output indicators and milestones indicated in section 1.4. Progress monitoring will feed into management decision-making to enable adaptive management of the project. Evaluation support will be provided by senior colleagues in Jakarta as well as technical input from London and Cambridge. Monitoring of related actions at provincial and national level will also be the responsibility of the Project Manager; monitoring REDD+ and low emissions developments at international level will be the responsibility of the technical advisor.

2.3. Sustainability of Results (1 page)

The main output of this project will be the issuance of a governor level regulation for the public (PERGUB) – this is achievable within the relatively tight timeframe of window A. Once the PERGUB has been approved, the project will aim to have the regulation approved at parliamentary level (INGUB), which will embed this meta-strategy and its action plan for implementation much more firmly and avoid it being reversed if leadership at the Province level changes (this is not due to change until 2022).

The leading role of the multi-sectoral working group will ensure ownership within government, increasing buy-in and resilience to leadership changes.

Considerable effort will be made to tap into and channel finance to support the implementation of the Integrated Low Emission Development Strategy for Aceh. The Government has already pledged considerable in-kind resources to the running of this Window A proposal and special staff (staf khusus) at the Governor's office have indicated that resources from the Government Budget Expenditure (APBD) can be used for strategy implementation in Window B. However the continued commitment of Governors Climate Fund and other international actors in the landscape post-2020 will be an essential factor to ensure long-term success. FFI envisages this strategy to be endorsed not only by national, provincial and district government and private sector actors, but also by GCF and other influential international actors operating in this landscape.

3. Budget (to be included as separate excel file)