

General Information

Applicant : Yayasan Inisiatif Dagang Hijau (YIDH)
Jurisdiction : West Kalimantan Province
Project Title : Strengthening strategy and capacity of West Kalimantan province to support National target and jurisdictional approach in Reducing Carbon Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
Proposed Start Date : September 2018
Proposed Duration : 18 Months
Total Request in USD : USD 399.786

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1. Rationale and Approach

1.1. Summary (1/2 page)

This proposal is prepared to support West Kalimantan Provincial Government in strengthening its strategy and capacity to support the National target in reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and degradation with support from various stakeholder. One key strategy that we need to further build upon is the Regional Strategy of REDD+ (*SRAP REDD+*). Addressing deforestation (including by shaping and implementing REDD+ related activities) in a sub-national jurisdiction such as West Kalimantan province would require key stakeholders in the province to address urgent and important challenges: among others, (i) lack of proper governance structure and its capacity and (ii) lack of involvement of and investment by the private sector in supporting the Government agenda. With strong networking and pilots in the ground with the private sector, smallholders and communities in accelerating green investment and sustainable commodities that avoid deforestation, YIDH – by using the pilots’ lessons-learnt – aims to provide feedbacks to and influence the sub-national framework in reducing deforestation. This project will facilitate the support from the private sectors especially from the agriculture and forestry sectors in supporting the SRAP REDD+ and relevant policies, and work collaboratively with the provincial government, for instance, under the SRAP REDD task force governance or directly co-investing in certain targeted pilots.

In addition to SRAP REDD+, the provincial government has developed a Green Growth Plan (GGP) that compares the existing Government development plan (as a business as usual [BAU] scenario) with green growth scenarios. It is also the main indicator assessed by green investment such as Andgreen.fund before they work in the province. These green growth scenarios have included inputs and interests of the private sector. To date, the GGP is mainstreamed into the process of Provincial Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and this project will ensure the alignment of GGP with the SRAP REDD+ and other relevant policies. We believe that if these policies are aligned, the provincial government have better ability to see the bigger picture and synergize different elements in the province in addressing deforestation.

Equal gender participation has not been part of the focus in REDD+ implementation so far and the possibilities for women to engage in higher political dimension and its process is currently limited due to complicated bureaucracy system. In the past, West Kalimantan Government didn’t have women leaders but it is changing with several districts are now led by Women, Even the 2nd most voted candidate in the previous Governor election was a women. Although, the scope of work in this project is limited, YIDH see the opportunity for this project to improve that situation by increasing woman participation through affirmative action approach as we believe that are key to drive growth and sustainability. We will improve women active participation by encouraging power sharing so female staffs from the Provincial Government could step up in supporting the project implementation and by ensuring that women, youth and indigenous people such as Dayak tribe in Sungai Mawang village, Laman Satong village and Ambawang village that have experience in REDD+ approach, will be fairly represented in series of meetings and public consultations within the project framework.

The proposed project developed with 4 main pillars, which are: a) Performance analysis on SRAP REDD+ for period 2012-2018 implementation and other existing strategies towards carbon emission reduction target, b) Capacity building for the SRAP REDD+ task force and relevant provincial platforms, c) Develop initial phase of governance structure for potential financing mechanism or scheme for green investment including both from REDD+ and the private sector and d) Regulatory framework in supporting the SRAP REDD+ and green growth implementation. We propose 11 main activities to be implemented under 18 months of project duration. YIDH, West Kalimantan Provincial Government and SRAP REDD+ task force are the main project implementers of this project with support from expert and local partners such as Sampan Kalimantan and several companies that currently have engagement with YIDH. For better project management, reporting and monitoring, the project will be managed by a Project Management Unit (PMU) under YIDH supervision. It is expected that this arrangement will increase further stakeholder involvement and ownership.

1.2. Self-Assessment (2-4 pages)

1.2.1. Existing Jurisdictional Strategy

Is there an existing jurisdictional REDD+ strategy?	Yes, there is. Regional Strategy and Action Plan REDD+ or <i>SRAP REDD+</i> was developed and completed in 2012 and gazette as a Governor Regulation (PERGUB). This is a long-term strategy in reducing carbon emission that focuses on forest and land sector. In 2017, the SRAP was strengthened with the finalization of Green Growth Plan (GGP). The GGP provides different development scenarios for forest and land based sectors. The GGP can also be used as the basis for mobilizing green investment. Another important strategy that has been developed is the Ecosystem Essential Area (KEE). KEE supports the protection of forest cover outside conservation areas. This means that under KEE the forest cover in other land uses (APL), such as high conservation value (HCV) area in palm oil concession, can and must be protected.
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What is the geographic coverage of the strategy?	The SRAP REDD+ covers 12 districts and 2 cities over West Kalimantan Provincial areas. GGP covers the same districts and cities but with focus of 3 districts namely Kubu Raya, Kayong Utara and Ketapang.
Which drivers of deforestation (direct and underlying) are addressed? Which agents of deforestation/change are associated?	The SRAP REDD+ identifies and focuses on 4 sectors, i.e. plantation, forestry, mining, agriculture as key drivers of deforestation and degradation. Deforestation related to these sectors is driven by (i) lots of misleading/in harmonize regulations and policies framework, (ii) direct forest area conversion, (iii) forest cover conversion in other land uses (APL), (iv) massive forest and land based investment allocation (palm oil, pulp and paper, logging, mining, food state), (v) illegal activity (logging and mining), (vi) forest and land fires, (vi) development of social infrastructure, community' settlement and cultivation areas, and transmigration.
How does the strategy fit with the broader policy framework, including sectoral policies? Are there any inconsistencies?	The SRAP REDD+ and GGP fit with sub-national, national and international policies framework and sectoral regulation. These policies framework target forest and land based sectors as key sectors to contribute to the achievement of national and global emission reduction targets. The SRAP targets emissions reduction by 60 percent in 2030 for National Determined Contribution (NDC) and international covenants on REDD+. However, inconsistency still happens among sectoral regulations that affect the achievement of emissions reduction. For examples, different ministries have different regulatory frameworks for the protection of forest cover within agriculture area or APL. To address such differences, the provincial government and Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) encourage the development of KEE, trying to synergize different regulations applied in this context.
Is there a link between the jurisdictional strategy and national REDD+ strategy or processes and global processes?	Yes, there is. The SRAP REDD+ links with the National REDD+ Strategy. The SRAP elements, emission factors, and Safeguard Information System (SIS) of REDD+ comply with the national REDD+ elements, emission factors and national SIS REDD+. The SRAP also links with the global process. The SRAP goals and action plans had 3 times revised as massive global policy framework emerged such as Paris Agreement that produced NDC, Rio Branco Declaration and GCF commitment. For GGP, this directly links with National Green Growth Plan Framework by National Planning Agency as well as Low Carbon Development Indonesia/LCDI (Bappenas). The GGP has also been used by several global green investment vehicles such as Andgreen.Fund (supported by the Norway Government and Consumer Good Forum company such as Unilever) to assess whether a jurisdiction is considered investible.
Is there a system for monitoring progress of the existing jurisdictional strategy (forest and non-forest data)?	Yes, there is. West Kalimantan government once has measured their achievement on emission reduction 2012-2016. However, a comprehensive analysis on REDD+ performance has never been undertaken to measure whether REDD+ activities and initiatives have contributed to emissions reduction. Since the establishment of SRAP REDD+ in 2012, a proper sub-national MRV institution and system that comply with national MRV standards are yet to be developed. Starting from 2018, the West Kalimantan government supported by YIDH, has been developing a system for monitoring internal progress by different government agencies to assess environment performance of the private sector, for example, by using a PROPER tool managed by Provincial Environment Agency.
Does the strategy link to national forest monitoring systems, SIS, or other relevant national/global monitoring processes?	Yes, it does. Since the SRAP development has been supervised by the MoEF at the national level, this immediately links with national MRV and SIS REDD+. Forest Reference Emission Level/FREL that will be used by the MRV later on to measure sub-national emission reduction achievement also links with national FREL. However, 2 out of 9 methodologies of sub-national FREL still need to be adjusted based on assessment by national REDD+ team in May 2018. A sub-national SIS REDD+ also refers to national SIS REDD+. The provincial government has also already registered this in the system but the data need to be further adjusted to meet the national SIS REDD+ requirements.

1.2.2. Other Relevant Low-Emissions Development Processes

Are there any supply chain commitments	Yes, they are. The development of sustainable supply chain has been one of key focuses of the provincial government's focus since 2015. With the support from YIDH, such approach
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<p>and/or initiatives currently active in the jurisdiction?</p>	<p>is continued to be strengthened, mainly through Protection Production Inclusion (PPI) Compact (or agreement) with the private sector, verified sourcing areas (VSA) and the GGP development. Key companies show their commitments such as from Asia Pulp and Paper (APP), Sumitomo Forestry, Bumitama Agro Group (BGA), PT Pasifik Agro Sentosa (PAS), Cargill, PT Kandelia Alam (KLIA), Alas Kusuma Group and others. In addition, the provincial government supports independent smallholders and small-scale commodity productions that are mostly managed by communities. The government is also in the process of accelerating certification and land legality for independent smallholder plantation areas to meet ISPO, RSPO and relevant market related sustainability requirements.</p>
<p>If yes, how does your existing jurisdictional strategy relate to existing sustainable supply chain initiatives, if at all?</p>	<p>Under the SRAP REDD+ and the GGP framework, the Government is working with the number of companies for exploring, implementing and strengthening green business/investment models. As an example, the provincial government – with the support of YIDH – is working with palm oil concessions, PT Cipta Usaha Sejahtera (PT CUS) and PT Mitra Aneka Rezeki (PT MAR) to get RSPO certificate. The companies protect 12,000 hectares of forest cover (of their 40,000 hectares of APL), under the Ecosystem Essential Area (KEE) scheme. The companies are further preparing VCS carbon assessment for their protected area. In terms of investment, the provincial government is collaborating with YIDH and the private sector to explore access to green investment from e.g. AndGreen.Fund. For a specific palm oil sector, the provincial government supports Sustainable Palm Oil Forum Platform (FOKSBI) since they are planning to have a jurisdictional approach pilot in West Kalimantan Province. At the national level, for years, YIDH has been actively supporting the national action plan development for sustainable palm oil, in particular highlighting HCV and HCS protection as its main component. At West Kalimantan Province level, YIDH is a member of the FOKSBI provincial task force and supported the lobbying to the Provincial level to issue Decision Letter (SK) from the Governor to establish the task force. With strong experience in landscape approach and private sectors engagement e.g. in contracted projects and in PIS Agro platform, we also requested by the task force to help them mainstream FOKSBI agenda to the Palm Oil Companies in order to get their buy in and scaling the implementation at landscape level. With the above approaches, the provincial government could encourage key supply chain players to play significant roles in avoiding deforestation as well as ensure the investment made by the private sector to be sustainable.</p>
<p>Are there any commitments and/or initiatives with Indigenous Peoples and/or Local Communities (IP/LC)?</p>	<p>Yes, there are. Some IP/LC commitments and initiatives that have been incorporated are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-national target land for social forestry (community based forest management) over ±1.5 million hectares of state forests. Village forest at landscape level such as in Padang Tikar island (Kubu Raya district) where 10 villages collaborate to produce non timber forest products while protect forests. A forest partnership between community and private sector. This partnership is being developed between Asia Pulp and Paper concessions, PT ATP and PT DTK, with 4 villages in Ketapang and PT MAR with 7 villages in Kubu Raya including Ambawang village populated by Dayak Benyadu to conserve protection forest located in the surrounding palm oil and industrial forestry concession. A model of community based forest education management. This initiative is being developed for educational purposes by Tanjungpura University with 9 villages in Mempawah. A payment ecosystem services (PES) approach for Laman Satong village forest in Ketapang. This initiative is supported by FFI and having several deals with Private sector to invest including Walt Disney and a Palm Company
<p>If yes, how does your existing jurisdictional strategy relate to existing IP/LC initiatives, if at all?</p>	<p>The above initiatives relate to a national initiative under President Joko Widodo as these commit to push for social forestry schemes transforming from the current state forest management. The schemes would be under approximately 12.7 million hectares at the national level (e.g. 1.5 million hectares are committed in West Kalimantan and this is the biggest in Indonesia). Such schemes include Village Forest, Community Forest, Partnership Forest and Indigenous Forest. Social forestry schemes aim to give state forest management rights or access to local and indigenous people. These, therefore, would link pilot models in the province or district to the national level.</p>

<p>Are there any other important projects or activities relevant to REDD+/LED occurring in the jurisdiction? If yes, please list the organization (s) or partner(s) and briefly describe the initiative(s).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PPI Compact. This compact or agreement is developed to nurture synergy and partnership among government, private sector and community to balance the protection and production activity at landscape level and linking this to the market. To some extent, the provincial government has been supported by YIDH working with several concession holders such as PT PAS, PT ATP, PT DTK, PT KLIA, PT WSL, PT MTI, PT BSN, PT GMS, etc. https://goo.gl/kzR1gw 2. Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA). This is a project developed and implemented as partnership between Government of Indonesia and the USA. The objective is to protect and conserve key biodiversity, improve community livelihood, reduce emission from degradation and deforestation, and implement REDD+. KEHATI is the organization that manages TFCA. KEHATI works with local partners such as SAMPAN, Lanting Borneo, KOMPAKH, etc. https://goo.gl/15RNn3. 3. Forest Investment Project (FIP). This project aims to increase environmental and livelihood benefits for local communities, through the implementation and improvement of REDD+ projects. PT Hatfield is a FIP managing project leader and implementer. https://goo.gl/kAz3Gy 4. Heart of Borneo Project. This project aims to establish effective management and conservation, and is led by WWF Indonesia. https://goo.gl/Yt56Jc 5. IJ-REDD+. This is an Indonesia-Japan Project for Development of REDD+. JICA is IJ-REDD+ managing project and implementer. https://goo.gl/waUoju
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1.2.3. Financing and Investment

<p>Is the jurisdictional strategy supported by a clear and detailed investment/implementation plan?</p>	<p>Yes, it is. Both SRAP REDD+ and the GGP have included detail long-term implementation and investment plans. SRAP REDD+ clearly state its strategy and implementation framework in achieving National Determined Contribution (NDC). The SRAP also has a detail plan on REDD+ finance and green business/investment development. Several ongoing pilot projects in the field that are related to SRAP REDD+ and GGP have incorporated investment plans such as village forest of Padang Tikar, landscape partnership between PT EKL and PT KLIA, Bumitama Orang utan corridor project, landscape partnership of PT MAR and Village Forest of Gunung Ambawang, etc.</p>
<p>If yes, what is the reach of the investment plan (for example, geographic reach, sectoral reach)? Please describe</p>	<p>The plan for investment is to improve the scale of REDD+ activity and green business/investment for and from the private sector, community and government. Some activities that focus on addressing enabling environment (including under SRAP or Green Growth Plan) are still mainly funded by grants. In other cases such as Village Forest of Padang Tikar, commercial investment is being explored. This village forest has proposed EUR 6 Million of soft-loan and is waiting for approval from BLU (Public Service Agency) of MoEF, to scale up their honey, crab and coconut briquette production capacity. At the same time, the provincial government is discussing with MoEF and Ministry of Finance to work on the possible Result Based Payment (RBP) mechanism (a carbon payment incentive) in the Ecological Fiscal Transfer (EFT) that is under LOI with the Norway Government.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Yes, we have. Potential financial streams for the SRAP REDD+ and the GGP, among others, are: a) Grant, b) Result Based Payment (RBP), and c) Investment (loan, equity, de-risking facility, etc.). Potential grants can come from grant making institutions such as YIDH, TFCA, IJ-REDD+, ICTTF, FIP, Belantara Foundation, etc. The RBP is a national government led scheme such as through the LOI with the Norway Government. The RBP can also be associated with Ecological Fiscal Transfer (EFT) that is now being developed by Ministry of Finance. Investment is to provide equity and different type of capital for the private sector and smallholders to run their businesses in a sustainable manner such as Tropical Landscape Finance Facility (TLFF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Bio Carbon Fund, And.Green Fund, and UN-REDD. Some grants have been explored and disbursed namely from YIDH, ICCTF, Yayasan Belantara, FIP, GIZ Forclime, IJ-REDD+. The immediate challenge for the government is to develop financial governance structure and credible scheme to scale the REDD+ (including how to link with the national level) and GGP finance through Result Based Payment and Investment.</p>

Are there opportunities to align existing financing to the jurisdictional REDD+ objectives?	Yes, they are. Some grant making institutions have provided financial and technical support to achieve the REDD+ objectives in West Kalimantan. These include IJ-REDD+ and GIZ Forclime. For the RBP, there is a big opportunity from national government under LOI with the Norway Government to support REDD+ at provincial and district level, especially once national and sub-national financing and MRV systems are well-established and linked. For investment related scheme, there is a growing opportunity especially if this links with impact investors or green investments (e.g. Andgreen.Fund). Nevertheless, such schemes require a clear commitment from the provincial government to clearly address and monitor deforestation as well as high environmental and social standard implementation from the private sector.
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1.2.4. 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?	Achievements that have been made so far: a) institutional and system for sub-national REDD+ developed, b) existing forest and land policies and regulations reviewed and strengthened (some even lead to revocation of a number of permits), c) improved sustainable business management practice, d) private sector commitments for supply chains and green business/investment, and e) improved stakeholder involvement. In the GGP aspect, government has gained the private sector's commitment to accelerate sustainable supply chain and green business development. If we measure the carbon reduction in the period of 2012-2016 as done by the government, total actual emission measured is 369.64 MtCO ₂ . This means the emissions reduction was not achieved (as sub-national FREL's emission threshold was 198.66 MtCO ₂). Therefore, a comprehensive analysis on SRAP REDD+ performance is necessary to answer critical questions: a) why did the outstanding SRAP REDD+ results opposite with emission reduction achievement? and b) what did happen (issues and gaps) on REDD+ implementation?
What is (still) needed in order to achieve the desired impact?	It is clear that a comprehensive REDD+ performance analysis is needed to understand key gaps in West Kalimantan. According to assessment prior the proposal development, several identified gaps on REDD+ implementation such as a) lack of REDD+ governance structure that can intervene down to the district level, including helping ensuring integration between REDD+ objectives and the sectoral plan, b) lack of arrangement of sustainable financial scheme for protection and production that links to the national level, c) lack of sectoral regulation supports, d) lack of proven business model that have scaled up under green investment scheme.
Have there been any unexpected outcomes or outputs?	Lack of partnerships is still recognized as a key bottleneck in achieving sub-national and national targets. In the recent years, multi-stakeholder partnerships have been promoted by different entities including by the government. There have also been growing commitments from the private sector especially from palm oil and forestry industries that try to avoid deforestation while supporting the government in achieving their target. The commitments are followed by companies' willingness to share their data and map and getting involved in various multi-stakeholder platforms. In addition, there are a number of working groups initiated and working on sectoral issues in which stakeholders can share and discuss their concerns.
What are the most important lessons learned (good or bad) from implementation of existing strategy (ies) and/or plan(s)?	Leadership is the most influencing factor to realize and further support the SRAP REDD+ and GGP. Governor of West Kalimantan as a key decision maker had shown his leadership including by bringing different NGOs and private sectors to the framework of collaboration. Also, the private sector's commitments and contribution are key. They have contributed to the development of proven business models and these models are crucial to convince all stakeholders especially other companies in the region. Acceptance and support from the private sector can boost green economic growth that will lead to or strengthen forest and environmental protection. Without proven business models, there will not be any wider support especially from the private sectors to realize the SRAP REDD+. Another key aspect is the inclusion of communities. The development of village forests and their business models is, therefore, significant to ensure support from the communities for REDD+ related activities.
Describe the most important challenges in developing or	The most challenging part of getting the REDD+ properly implemented are a political changes and overlapping regulation at all government levels, caused by a sifting regime or bureaucracy structure. For instance, at the national level, changes happen several times with regard to REDD+ institutions. Another important challenge is to prove to the private sector that there is a sustainable business model that can be developed that can lead to both forest protection and

implementing the strategy (ies) or plan(s)?	economic development. As an example, one of acacia plantations in West Kalimantan only has 22,000 hectares for their production while they must protect approximately 80,000 hectares due to peat regulation. The question now is whether the company can still generate profit while investing a lot in protection. If the answer is “No”, the company may leave the concession and the un-managed land may be vulnerable from encroachment.
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1.2.5. Partner Capacity

Does the partner organization have a strong presence in the jurisdiction? Briefly describe any previous relevant REDD+/LED initiatives led by the partner organization	YIDH convenes public private partnerships, balancing the interests of governments, CSOs and companies. YIDH officially has been working in the province since 2016 with several commodity projects based on an MoU with Government of West Kalimantan. IDH-the Sustainable Trade Initiative as a global organization, nevertheless, has been working in the Province since 2013. YIDH creates a common language and understanding of issues. In West Kalimantan, YIDH aims to protect 120,000 hectares of high-conservation value forest, rehabilitate 10,000 hectares and ensure sustainable production of 43,000 hectares land. YIDH accelerates sustainable commodity production to avoid forest encroachment, convenes coalition for sustainable landscape governance and supports the development of alternative livelihoods for communities that are dependent on the forest: “Production, Protection and Inclusion” (PPI). YIDH co-designs and drives ambitious sustainable investment plans that leverage the interests and powers of companies and governments, and delivers large scale, systemic and sustainable change. For SRAP REDD+ in the sub-national, YIDH has been supporting: (a) MRV institutional development, (b) the development of a multi-stakeholder forum platform, (c) green growth plan, and (d) engagement with the private sector to encourage them in supporting the sub-national REDD+ and green growth implementation.
Is this a regional proposal? Describe why a regional approach is necessary.	This proposal is created under a provincial jurisdictional approach since most activities written in the proposal link with the sub-national regulatory framework. A strong sub-national regulatory framework to support REDD+ is very much needed as stipulated in Law No. 23, 2014. All the authority for monitoring, evaluation and implementation in the forest sector has been recently given to provincial government. At the same time, the provincial government will have a key role in encouraging its respective districts to support and contribute to the REDD+ implementation process.
Does the partner have the capacity to effectively manage a project of this scale? Please describe.	Yes, it does. YIDH is supported by IDH-Sustainable Trade Initiative which receives funds from multiple European governments such as the Netherlands (BUZA), Switzerland (SECO), Denmark (DANIDA) and Norway (NICFI). YIDH is also financially supported by the UKCCU for Papua and West Papua landscape program. YIDH’s organization structure and its operation are supervised by the IDH-Sustainable Trade Initiative. In West Kalimantan Province, YIDH has strong experience and network with the private sectors, CSO and different government agencies. The engagement of YIDH with the private sector has led to co-investment and potential in scaling up their interventions to support green growth and REDD+ related projects.
Is the partner working with other jurisdictions on separate proposals?	YIDH is currently working in other jurisdictions such as Aceh, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Java, Papua and West Papua, but it has no plan to submit separate proposals for this GCF-UNDP opportunity

1.3. Strategic Opportunities (1 page)

The inability to achieve emission reduction, as indicated as gaps as measured against SRAP REDD+, clearly identifies the need for further measurement or standard development that can help credibly analyse REDD+ performance (concrete mitigation of deforestation) in the province since 2012. Key gaps that have been identified and opportunities to narrow the gaps as mentioned below:

- a) **SRAP REDD+ institution.** SRAP REDD+ task force has a significant challenge to coordinate different sectors and districts so that a clear strategy with clear steps for ensuring mitigation of deforestation can be achieved, and program implementation can be elaborated and ensured. The government has been trying to institutionalize sub-national REDD+ task force with the involvement of districts and integrating SRAP REDD+ with sectoral institution but obstacles remain. Strengthening the institution and system of SRAP including for concrete monitoring, evaluation and implementation over forest and land sector is crucial, at provincial government level.

- b) **Strategic Program for REDD+ Performance.** SRAP REDD+ task force, other governmental agencies, the private sectors and local communities have undertaken numerous REDD+ related activities but the achievement is not yet significant. A coordinated program with concrete implementation and credible objectives need to be developed. This program needs to contribute to increase the level of REDD+ performance. The program needs to build upon public-private partnerships on forest management, community based forest management (Social Forestry), green investment development and regulatory framework such as Ecosystem Essential Area (KEE). The program aims at ensuring the contribution of these activities for mitigation of deforestation (and carbon emission reduction) can be credibly achieved and measured.
- c) **Financial Scheme.** A governance system that can accommodate financial disbursement for REDD+ and the GPP implementation is yet to be developed. With a good system in place, there are actually 3 (three) finance opportunities that can be utilized: grant, result based payment and green investment. A good system can ensure the disbursement of grant especially in contributing to sub-national mitigation of deforestation and degradation. A good system can also ensure the safeguard of the Fund coming from the Norwegian Government to Government of Indonesia and disbursement down to provincial and district level for the Result Based Payment scheme in 2020. Since MRV and FREL both at national and sub-national levels are well-established and linked, a good financial arrangement will help a lot to match or support such activities earmarked in the program. A good system can also help the government and the private sector to leverage further green investment from impact investors and other financial institutions. The Andgreen.Fund would require a good system at jurisdiction level to monitor deforestation credibly. If a company could access to such Fund, this would be perceived as a good model for other sub-national government and companies to access different green investments.
- d) **Policies and Regulations.** In the SRAP REDD+, relevant sub-national regulations are required to support the REDD+ implementation. The progress to develop and issue such regulations (and further enforcement) are not sufficiently fast as deforestation still happens on the ground. There is a good opportunity to develop and issue key regulations and strengthen REDD+ implementation especially since there is growing conservation commitment from all stakeholders including the private sector. Provincial government regulations such as on KEE, sustainable land utilization, and fire prevention have been issued and these can be linked the private sector's commitment to change their business-as-usual paradigm and investment. Such regulations have started to push the private sector to share their data, get involved in multi-stakeholder discussion and concrete conserve their remaining forest cover in their concessions as part of green business models and practices. Stronger regulations and enforcement can help Forest Management Unit (FMU) as the leading institution to ensure the implementation of REDD+ and green growth.

To address the gaps and achieve strategic objectives, this project focuses on 4 main pillars, which are: a) Performance analysis on SRAP REDD+ for period 2012-2018 and GGP implementation against carbon emission reduction target, b) Capacity building for the SRAP REDD+ task force and relevant platforms, c) Develop initial phase of governance structure for potential financing mechanism scheme for REDD+ and green investment and d) Regulatory framework in supporting the SRAP REDD+ and GGP implementation. We propose 11 main activities to be implemented under 18 months of project duration. YIDH, West Kalimantan Provincial Government and SRAP REDD+ task force are the main project implementers of this project with support from key experts and local partners such as Sampan Kalimantan and several companies that currently have engagement with YIDH.

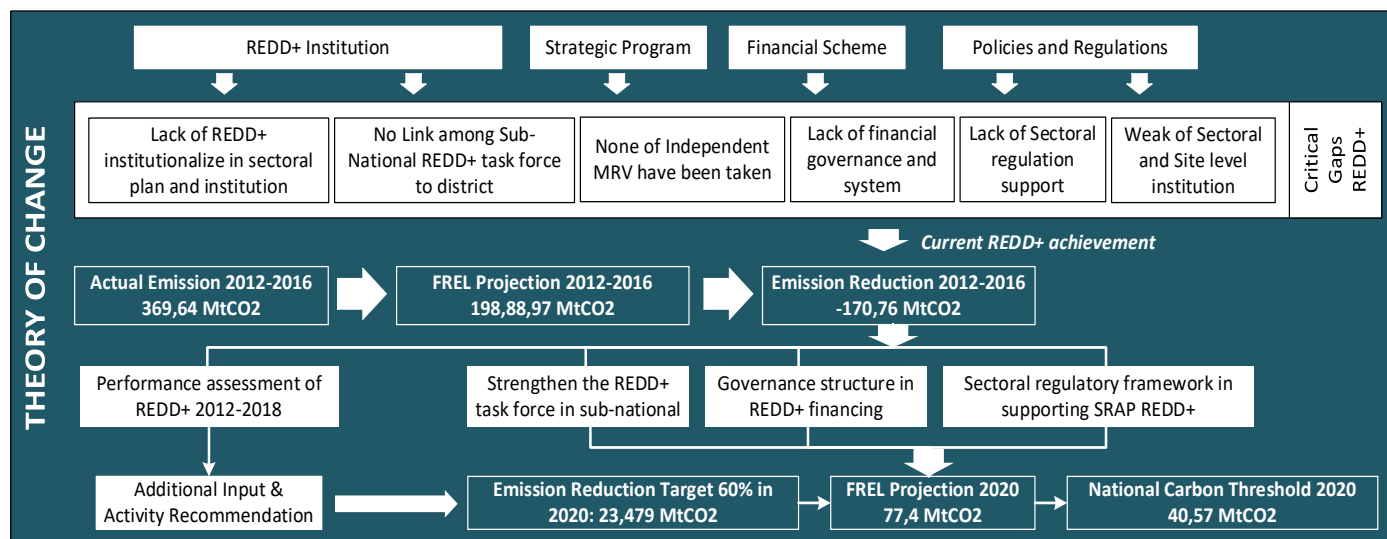


Figure 1. Project's Theory of Change

1.4. Objective and Expected Results

Objective #1: Performance analysis on SRAP REDD+ 2012-2018 and GGP implementation towards carbon reduction target

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Target	Data Collection Method & Risk	Key Assumption
			Value	Year			
REDD+ performance in emission reduction evaluated for period 2012-2018	A detail analysis and result on REDD+ performance (Inc. effectiveness of REDD+ task force governance, activity and financial barriers, carbon reduction, etc.) developed	SRAP REDD+, FREL, GGP and study result	-	-	2019	Data Collection Method: Desk study, FGD, GIS analysis and interview. Risk: insufficient data collected	A sufficient data will provide a detail and precise recommendation for SRAP REDD+ and GGP
A new target on emission reduction in achieving national carbon threshold towards National Determined Contribution (NDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governor Regulation (PERGUB) on emission reduction target produced - A detail roadmap and milestones in achieving national carbon threshold developed 	FREL, national carbon threshold for West Kalimantan	1	2016	2019	Data Collection Method: Desk study. Risk: the change of carbon target from national	The target will give clear path for REDD+ and GGP implementation

Objective #2: Strengthen the SRAP REDD+ task force and relevant platforms at sub-national level

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Target	Data Collection Method & Risk	Key Assumption
			Value	Year			
Sub-national REDD+ forum developed in accelerating REDD+ implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governor Regulation (PERGUB) or Chief of REDD+ task force decree on REDD+ forum produced - PERGUB on SRAP REDD+ task force produced 	Governor Regulation on REDD+ task force, SRAP REDD+ and FREL	-	-	2020	Data Collection Method: Desk study, FGD and interview. Risk: insufficient data during FGD	A new structure will improve REDD+ implementation
REDD+ task force ability to accelerate REDD+ implementation and developing green investment scheme	50 person with at least 30% female participation are trained on REDD+ and green investment scheme	National REDD+ task force and green investment scheme and requirements	2	2017	2020	Data Collection Method: Desk study and training, Risk: timeframe for investment is approaching	REDD+ members are have less capacity on REDD+ implementation and green business/investment development
Sub-national SIS REDD+ developed that linked with national SIS REDD+	Online SIS REDD+ for sub-national as portal information on REDD+	National SIS REDD+	-	-	2019	Data Collection Method: Desk study and training, Risk: lack of operationalize after the online developed	Sub-national SIS REDD+ will improve REDD+ knowledge management and community to stakeholders.

Objective #3: Initial phase of governance structure in financing mechanism scheme for REDD+ and green investment

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Target	Data Collection Method & Risk	Key Assumption
			Value	Year			
Developed a proper financial governance institution/structure/ arrangement and pipeline for financial/investment partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governor Regulation (PERGUB) on financial institution for REDD+ and GGP - 3 potential pipelines for green investment - At least 1 business proposal from the pipeline submitted to Green Investment 	National REDD+, Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund, Andgreen. Fund, others (TLFF, Green Climate Fund)	0	-	2020	Data Collection Method: Desk study, FGD, workshop, expert meeting. Risk: bureaucracy change during development process	Financial institution/ structure will accelerate grant funding for REDD+
Financial structure and scheme developed for Result Based Payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final document from the Sub national to claim carbon incentive under Result Based Payment developed - Governor Regulation (PERGUB) on Result Based Payment produced - Revised FREL that link with National FREL for the RBP 	Ecological Fiscal Transfer (EFT) guideline from Ministry of Finance, Sub-national FREL document, national FREL document	1	2016	2020	Data Collection Method: Desk study, FGD, workshop, expert meeting. Risk: RBP scheme will not be ready until 2020 and there is change to current national FREL (carbon threshold)	The developed of sub-national RBP will ensure RBP incentive in 2020 or later.

Objective #4: Sectoral regulatory framework in supporting SRAP REDD+ and GGP implementation developed

Expected Outputs	Output Indicators	Data Source	Baseline		Target	Data Collection Method & Risk	Key Assumption
			Value	Year			
Sectoral policy framework enhanced to strengthen REDD+ and GGP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Regulation (PERDA) Peat-land protection and restoration management produced and legalized by Parliament Members - SRAP REDD+ target mainstreamed in Mid-Term Forest Management Plan of FMU Kubu Raya (FMP) 	National regulation (PP) and PERDA on Peat protection and restoration, Peatland Restoration Agency (BRG), SRAP REDD+, FREL, Mid-Term Forest Management Plan of FMU Kubu Raya (FMP)	-	-	2020	Data Collection Method: Desk study, FGD, workshop, expert meeting. Risk: time consume for negotiation to encourage the regulation and FMP is signed by the Ministry so it needs time to revise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peat regulation will strengthen the REDD+ and GGP implementation - FMU of Kubu Raya will be a pilot project for REDD+ and GGP integration.

1.5. Description of Activities (1 page)

Expected Output	Main Activity	Description
REDD+ performance in emission reduction evaluated	1. Conducting an analysis on REDD+ performance 2012-2018 and GGP	This activity aims to get a detail SRAP REDD+ performance analysis (gaps, opportunity, barriers) in in the past 7 years (2012-2018) and GGP as a baseline to improve SRAP REDD+ implementation framework. Independent evaluator will be invited from Ministry of Environment and Forestry or experts. SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit will lead the activity alongside with sectoral agencies (Forestry, Environment and Plantation) and other stakeholders. This activity will be conducted in 6 months.
A new target on emission reduction in achieving national carbon threshold towards National Determined Contribution (NDC)	2. Assessing sub-national target on emission reduction	This activity aims to update the emission reduction target based on new national carbon threshold for West Kalimantan. SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit will lead the activity alongside with sectoral agencies and other stakeholders. This activity will be conducted in 1 months.
	3. Developing a detail roadmap and milestones for sub-national in reducing the emission	This activity aims to develop a comprehensive roadmap and milestones to accelerate REDD+ and GGP implementation based on performance evaluation. In particular, the roadmap will show detail strategy and action plan for sub-national government in reaching the national carbon threshold for West Kalimantan. SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit will lead the activity alongside with sectoral agencies and other stakeholders. This activity will be conducted in 5 months.
Sub-national REDD+ forum developed in accelerating REDD+ implementation	4. Linking the sub-national REDD+ task force with district government level	This activity aims to institutionalize the SRAP REDD+ task force at district level, including by integrating the SRAP REDD+ and GGP into sectoral plans. Background: district government needs to be more involved in achieving the REDD+ objectives and currently, SRAP REDD+ is yet to be integrated into sectoral plans. It is hoped that the district will institutionalize the REDD+ into their plan. SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit will lead the activity alongside with sectoral agencies and other stakeholders. This activity will be conducted in 4 months.
REDD+ task force ability to accelerate REDD+ implementation and developing green investment scheme	5. Capacity building on REDD+ and green investment scheme	This activity aims to improve capacity of SRAP REDD+ task force's team member and relevant stakeholders with at least 30% female participation. Capacity to be improved such as how they can create an opportunity (activity or fund) to support the REDD+ and GGP. This activity will also prepare a team that will involve in green investment development. Training for trainers may be needed involving experts from various national and international institutions/organization who have experience in REDD+ and green investment. SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit will lead the activity alongside with sectoral agencies and other stakeholders. This activity will be conducted for several times in 6 months.
Sub-national SIS REDD+ developed that link with national SIS REDD+	6. Online SIS REDD+ for sub-national as portal information on REDD+	This activity aims to develop sub-national SIS REDD+ that is integrated with national SIS REDD+. It is hoped that through sub-national SIS REDD+, there will be a good knowledge management system and communication at scale. This activity will develop and train a team for SIS REDD+. SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit will lead the activity alongside with sectoral agencies and other stakeholders. Expert and consultants will be involved. This activity will be conducted for several times in 9 months.
A proper financial governance institution/structure/ arrangement and portfolio for financial/investment partnership	7. Developing a proper financial governance institution and scheme for financial/investment partnership on REDD+ and Green Growth Plan	This activity aims to develop a financial governance institution (or structure) under Governor Regulation (PERGUB) but needs to be linked to the national dynamics. The institution is expected to test different mechanisms (grant and investment) and fund management to support SRAP REDD+. SRAP REDD+ will lead the activity. Expert and consultant will be involved in the development process. This activity will be conducted in 8 months. SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit will lead the activity alongside with sectoral agencies and other stakeholders. Expert and consultants will be involved. This activity will be conducted for several times in 9 months.
	8. Developing a green investment pipeline for	This activity aims to develop a potential pipeline for green investment such as Andgreen.fund. Private sector will be invited to access the proposal and involved during proposal development. SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project

	private sector are the companies which using/occupying natural resources such as natural timber concession (HPH), timber plantation (HTI), rubber plantation, palm oil plantation and community business	Management Unit will lead the activity alongside with sectoral agencies and other stakeholders. Expert and consultant will be involved in the development process. This activity will be conducted in 12 months.
Financial structure and scheme developed for Result Based Payment	9. Preparing financial structure and scheme for Result Based Payment (REDD+ carbon incentive managed by Ministry of Finance)	This activity aims to prepare requirements for Result Based Payment (RBP) that may start in 2020. This includes enhancing MRV and FREL system that link to the RBP scheme. SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit will lead the activity alongside with sectoral agencies and other stakeholders. Expert and consultant will be involved in the process. This activity will be conducted in 18 months.
Sectoral policy framework enhanced to strengthen REDD+ and GGP	10. Encouraging Provincial Regulation (PERDA) on Peat Protection and Restoration	This activity aims to encourage Provincial Regulation (PERDA) on Peat Protection and Restoration. The peat regulation is hoped can narrow the gap of REDD+ implementation. SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit will lead the activity alongside with sectoral agencies and other stakeholders. Expert and consultant will be involved in the process. This activity will be conducted in 12 months.
	11. Linking the REDD+ target and strategy into landscape based Long-Term Forest Management Plan of Forest Management Unit (FMU).	This activity aims to link REDD+ strategy and target on the Long-Term Forest Management Plan of Forest Management Unit (FMU). It will be a landscape based pilot project for REDD+ and Green Growth Plan. Assessment will be conducted prior determining which FMU to be the pilot. SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit will lead the activity alongside with sectoral agencies and other stakeholders. Expert and consultant will be involved in the process. This activity will be conducted in 12 months.

1.1. Implementation Plan and Timeframe: 18 Months – Q=3 months (table)

Main Activity	Responsible (government or partner)	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
1. Conducting an analysis on REDD+ and GGP performance in reducing emission in period 2012-2018 (6 months)	SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit						
2. Assessing sub-national target on emission reduction (1 month)	SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit						
3. Developing a detail roadmap and milestones for sub-national in reducing the emission (5 months)	SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit						
4. Linking the sub-national REDD+ task force with district government level (4 months)	SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit						
5. Capacity building on REDD+ and green investment scheme (6 months)	SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit						
6. Online SIS REDD+ for sub-national as portal information on REDD+ (9 months)	SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit						
7. Developing a proper financial governance institution/structure/arrangement and scheme for financial/investment partnership on REDD+ and Green Growth Plan (9 months)	SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit						
8. Developing a green investment pipeline for private sector and community (12 months)	SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit						
9. Preparing financial structure and scheme for Result Based Payment (REDD+ carbon incentive managed by Ministry of Finance) (18 months)	SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit						
10. Encouraging Provincial Regulation (PERDA) on Peat Protection and Restoration (12 months)	SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit						
11. Linking the REDD+ target and strategy into landscape based Long-Term Forest Management Plan of Forest Management Unit (FMU). (12 months)	SRAP REDD+ task force, YIDH and Project Management Unit						

1.2. Cross-cutting Issues (2 pages)

Interaction with boarder policy framework

SRAP REDD+ and GGP interact with several regional, national, international and sectoral policies framework both regional and national such as:

- a) Regional: Mid-Term Provincial Development Plan (RPJMD), Regional Action on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emission (RAD-GRK), Ecosystem Essential Area (KEE), Provincial Regulation (PERDA) on Watershed Management and Sustainable Land Based Investment, etc.
- b) National: National Mid-Term Development Plan, National Action on Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emission (RAN-GRK), National Determined Contribution (NDC), National Strategy on REDD+, National Green Growth Plan Framework by National Planning Agency and Low Carbon Development Indonesia/LCDI (BAPPENAS), Ratified Laws No. 16 Year 16 on Paris Agreement.
- c) International: Governor Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF), Paris Agreement, Rio Branco Declaration, etc.

However, achieving good policy framework and enforcement is still challenging due to a) risk and vulnerability due to a change in leadership of government, b) inconsistency and lack of alignment among policies from different ministries/

sectors and c) insufficient concrete implementation on the ground that may lead to good models. This project will contribute to improve and strengthen broader policy framework since the project can cover a robust policy implementation on the ground, such as using Ecosystem Essential Area (EEA) and PERDA on Sustainable Land Based Investment regulatory framework.

Partnership

One of a driven success factor in the project is partnership. Stronger public-private partnership needs to be developed. Several pilot projects have been trialed by the private sector, community and donor, but these still need to be strengthened to become a good proven model. A proven business model from public-private partnership is a crucial key to convince relevant stakeholders. The model will increase wider involvement and support especially from the private sector. Opportunities for public-private partnership is greater once SRAP REDD+ is strengthened by GGP. There are also a growing number of commitments and initiatives from the private sector to support green business development. To support that, there are a number of working groups or platforms that have been initiated where stakeholders can exchange and discuss their concerns and find possible solutions. Pre-competitive agenda is not an easy subject to discuss among entities or parties but their commitments on REDD+ and GGP may help drive the process in a relatively smoother way. This project will strengthen current multi-stakeholder forums or platforms to address such challenges. These include Joint Secretariat, Ecosystem Essential Area (EAA) forum, Peat Restoration Forum and Working Group on Social Forestry. These forums consist of NGOs, the private sector, and government agencies.

Multi-stakeholder participation

This proposal has been prepared through several participatory processes. These include a) desk study focusing on documents, regulations and policies that related to SRAP REDD+ and GGP, b) GIS (geographic information system) analysis, c) stakeholder meetings. These activities were conducted prior to proposal development. Stakeholder involvement in proposal planning and design is priority and part of sub-national jurisdiction strategy. This is needed to strengthen ongoing public-private partnership in achieving emission reduction target. These stakeholders were involved to identify critical gaps and issues that still continue and develop a baseline as the basis for project development framework and its associated project pipeline. The 4 objectives in this project are chosen as the main strategic framework in addressing several critical issues related to SRAP REDD+ and GGP. This project also will also involve relevant stakeholders at project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In general, this project framework will not only focus on improving SRAP REDD+ task force. The project will strengthen key government agencies, communities and the private sector that have REDD+ and GGP related activities and investment plans. This project will involve government agencies that have activities or regulations that contribute to the development and strengthening of REDD+ and GGP. In the context of communities and the private sector, the project will focus on scaling up ongoing business models within key landscapes so that these can be used as examples of green investment scheme or other related schemes. The project will work with the national government to assist sub-national development and implement of REDD+, FREL, MRV, GGP etc. so that these can meet the national standard.

Gender mainstreaming

Gender inequality is one of the key issues in natural resources management recently. Recent study found that woman is in a subordinate position as they uninvolved in political decision making processes, for instance at the issuance of large-scale industrial permit by the village. They positioned generally to help the man in managing the economic benefit of the natural resources. On the other hand, woman are suffering by the multiple social and environmental problems due to environmental damages at most compare to other groups on the ground. Efforts in gender equality has been roughly increased, initiated by numerous NGOs by putting the gender equality agenda in each regulatory frameworks. For instance at village forest development, woman participation is encouraged by involving them in village forest institution structure and activity at least by 30 percent. The rationale of these efforts are to give equal access and control among groups, not only woman, but also other vulnerable and disability person groups. The gender equality and its concept is generally accepted, but it needs a huge efforts due to traditional culture that is still applied in community.

Equal gender participation has not been part of the focus in REDD+ implementation so far and the possibilities for women to engage in higher political dimension and its process is currently limited. In the past, West Kalimantan Government didn't have women leadership but it is changing now. We will use this project to improve that situation by increasing woman participation through affirmative action approach. At least 30% of total participant are women in this project such as in the capacity building activities, series of meetings and public consultations. The project will also ensure that minority groups or groups with physical limitations (if any) to be prioritized. Since this project will support the development of regulations, approaches to ensure regulation-based gender will be used for gender equality. Gender knowledge intervention will also be announced in each activity in this project to raise stakeholder awareness.

Knowledge management and communication

There are several gaps related to SRAP REDD+ specifically these are due to lack of knowledge management and communication. These include: a) sub-national and national MRV have been established but poorly supported by good information system and platform, b) Government of West Kalimantan have been registered in SIS REDD+, but relevant data need to be adjusted into SIS REDD+ standard, c) insufficient data transfer from each sub-national government and sectoral agencies to SRAP REDD+ task force, and d) weak of communication protocol among members of SRAP REDD+ task force. At the technical level, the gaps related to SRAP REDD+, among others, are: a) unsystematic approach or technological input that has made knowledge building and exchange difficult and b) inconsistency of identity and branding image. A good knowledge management and communication strategy is required to support sub-national REDD+ objectives. Thus, this project aims to help: a) foster knowledge building (learning from experience) and exchange between REDD+ and GGP stakeholders, b) improve the communication of REDD+ and GGP achievements linking to clear outcomes and overall impacts, and c) promote the visibility and a positive perception of REDD+ and GGP. In general, strategy for knowledge management and communication is done through a) advance information system and platform on REDD+ that link to SIS REDD+ and b) increase the publication of REDD+ at sub-national scale. Good knowledge management will ensure knowledge on various innovative REDD+ and GGP activities is widespread and inform policy dialogues on REDD+ and GGP. While, communication will ensure awareness and understanding in REDD+ and GGP to be consistent across all communication actions.

2. Risks, Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1. Risk Management

Key Assumption	Mitigation Plan
Change in leadership, regime or bureaucracy structure at national and sub-national levels	Developing an adaptive pathway of SRAP REDD+ and GGP in a PERDA that resilient to the Regime or bureaucracy structure change
Stakeholders that are relevant to REDD+ and GGP are not keen to give their data as baseline data for the MRV	Encouraging governor decree or instruction on data sharing for all stakeholders in the Province
The SRAP REDD+ is still perceived as an exclusive government owned-strategy and action plan rather than stakeholder owned-strategy and action plan	Mainstreaming SRAP REDD+ as a multi-stakeholder owned-strategy and action plan
No long term financial commitment made under this project could harm the project sustainability	Instead of external financing (donors or private sector), the national and regional budget will be endorsed as a commitment for the SRAP REDD+ implementation (e.g. through fiscal transfer etc.)
Lack of efforts to encourage relevant regulation to support SRAP REDD+.	Provide technical assistance for sectoral institution to encourage regulation that support the SRAP REDD+ implementation
Lack of power sharing not improving equal gender participation in REDD+ implementation	Ensuring that power sharing will be prioritised by the project team including by the Provincial Government to let female staffs step up in supporting the project, including ensuring the participation of women in the series of meetings and public consultations at least 30% from the total participants

2.2. Monitoring

YIDH has developed Result Measurement Framework (RMF) approach to measure project output and its impact. The framework has 3 result areas - change in business practices, improved sector governance and improved field-level sustainability to making the impact. They are captured in Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that will be collected by conducting field visit, focus group discussions and workshops. There are two schemes of monitoring that will be used for assessing KPIs: a) internal monitoring by a project implementer including a partner organization and b) external monitoring by GCF and UNDP as main project supporters. The monitoring will be organized by a project monitoring team that will: a) identify the purpose and scope of the monitoring system, b) plan for data collection and management, c) plan for data analysis, d) plan for information reporting and utilization, e) plan for monitoring human resources and capacity building. The monitoring will be conducted monthly. Data that are collected in monitoring process will be discussed with project implementer and stakeholders so that implementation can be improved in the future. To have credible financial assessment, independent auditors will be invited to review the financial report towards transparency and accountability.

In addition to RMF, as an organization, YIDH has impact themes that include gender, smallholders, living wages and we have implemented the interventions that would ensure such impact themes to be seriously taken into account. We believe women are key to drive growth and sustainability. However, the possibilities for women to engage in supply

chains is currently limited. To address this concern, IDH has developed the Gender Toolkit and YIDH is adopting this in Indonesia context. This resource aims to raise awareness, encourage, and inspire to integrate gender aspects into supply chain and other YIDH approaches. Please see <https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com/news/gender-toolkit-inspire-integrating-gender-aspects-supply-chain-approaches/>). This project will deploy a gender specialist to develop specific indicator for gender-related activities in the project and explore the use of this toolkit monitoring the indicator.

2.3. Sustainability of Results

A robust regulatory and policy framework on sub-national emission targets, institutions, REDD+ finance/investment, and sectoral issue are key deliverables to ensure sustainability of jurisdictional strategies and investment planning processes. To achieve these, crucial steps need to be taken that include: a) identify existing sub-national, national and international regulatory and policy framework related to REDD+ and GGP, b) identify potential finance from sub-national, national and international for REDD+ and GGP, c) identify potential financial scheme for business and d) secure stakeholder commitment for project objectives and outputs. During the implementation, further steps need to be taken such as: a) increase communication and coordination on regulation and policy, b) ensure regulatory and policy framework linking to Regional Regulation (PERDA) or Governor Regulation (PERGUB), c) submission of potential pipeline for interested green investors, d) link the sub-national SRAP REDD+, FREL, MRV and GGP to national standard, global and sectoral implementation/investment plan, e) ensure equal stakeholder involvement in multi-stakeholder forum platform.

3. Budget

Attached