



ROYAL NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF
CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

PROJECT PROPOSAL: Funding Window A

General Information

Applicant: *WWF Indonesia*

Jurisdiction: Papua Province - Indonesia

Project title: *Building Robust Jurisdictional Strategies and Investment Plans to Reduce Deforestation and Promote Low Emissions Development in Papua*

Proposed start date: January 1, 2019

Proposed duration: 18 months

Total request in USD : USD 350,000

Applicant contact details

Contact name: Drs Benja Mambai, MSi

Title: Director Papua Program

Organization: World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Papua Region

Address:

1. Kantor Dinas Otonom Provinsi Papua, Laboratorium DPLH Provinsi Papua, Jl Raya Kota Radja-Abepura, Jayapura, Papua - Indonesia
2. Kantor WWF Region Papua, Jl Pos 7, Kampung Sereh, Sentani, Jayapura, Papua - Indonesia

Phone: Mobile & WA: +62 811-181-3443

Email: BMambai@wwf.id

Contact name : Dr. Ir Noak Kapisa, MSc

Title: Chairman

Organization: *Regional Commission for Climate Change & Sustainable Development (Komisi Daerah Perubahan Iklim dan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan) Papua Province*

Address:

Kantor Dinas Otonom Provinsi Papua, Laboratorium DPLH Provinsi Papua, Jl Raya Kota Radja-Abepura, Jayapura, Papua - Indonesia

Phone: Mobile & WA: +62 813-4403-8508

Email: noakkapisa58@gmail.com

Jurisdiction contact details

Contact name (1): Aristoteles Ap

Title: Head of FMU Biak-Numfor

Organization: Forest Management Unit (KPH-L) Biak Numfor

Address:

Kantor KPH-L Biak Numfor – Biak, Papua - Indonesia

Phone: Mobile: +62-813 – 4406 - 6043

Email: ap_arist@yahoo.co.id

Contact name (2): OTTO MAKER ,S.Hut

Title: Head of FMU Kepulauan Yapen

Organization: Forest Management Unit (KPH-P) Kepulauan Yapen

Address:

Kantor KPH-P Kepulauan Yapen – Serui, Papua - Indonesia

Phone: Mobile: +6281248376553

Email: romannomaker@gmail.com

1. Rationale and Approach

1.1. Summary

According to the national target, Indonesia will be able to reduce CO2 emissions by 29 % by 2030 on its own or 41% with international support. The majority of CO2 emissions in Indonesia come from lands use change, meaning that sustainable forest governance is of strategic importance. The Indonesian government is doing this through Forest Management Units (KPH) at the district level. The provincial government of Papua is working with the Technical Unit within the ministry of Environment to establish several KPH (or FMU) in Papua, including FMU Yapen, which covers the Yapen islands, and FMU Biak-Supiori, covering the Biak-Numfor and Supiori districts. The FMU in Biak-Numfor already receives support from Samdhana, while Supiori is working with WWF. Yapen also receives support from WWF and YADUPA (Yayasan Anak Dusun Papua).

Papua faces many challenges in forest governance, such as high poverty rate and high deforestation and forest degradation due to illegal logging, forest encroachment and land tenure conflicts with migrants and customary people. There is a need to establish forest management units at site level that takes into account land characteristics, forest types, forest functions, conditions of watershed, social and culture, economy and local community institutions, including customary laws and administrative boundaries. This need has been translated by the Government of Papua Province into the form of Forest Management Units (FMUs or KPH) and is in line with the following national policies:

- (1) Government Regulation No. 6 of 2007 jo PP. No. 3 of 2008 concerning Forest Management, Preparation of Forest Management Plans, and Forest Utilization
- (2) Minister of Forestry Regulation P. 6 / Menhut-II / 2009 concerning Establishment of FMU Areas
- (3) Minister of Forestry Regulation P. 6 / Menhut-II / 2010 concerning Norms, Standards, Procedures and Criteria (NSPK) Forest Management in Protected FMUs (KPHL) and Production KPHs (KPHP)
- (4) Minister of Internal Affairs regulation No. 61/2010 concerning Guidelines for Organization and Working Procedure of Protection Forest Management Units and Production Forest Management Units in the Regions.

Nevertheless, establishing FMUs in Papua entails some challenges that differ from other provinces in Indonesia.

First, customary land rights and traditional values are embedded into Papuan people rights and there is need to develop FMUs based on these rights and values. Second, of the nearly three million people living in Papua, 84% depend on forests for their livelihoods, including social and cultural benefits. Most of them are considered poor and social conflicts can easily erupt if FMU planning does not consider Papuan people's dependency on the forest. Third, special autonomy for Indonesia's Papua Province under the Law No 21/2001 gives the provincial government full authority to regulate and manage the Papuan people according to their aspirations and traditional rights, supported by the following provincial by-laws:

1. Special Bylaw no 21: Sustainable Forest Management
2. Special Bylaw no 22: Protection and management of Customary Land-rights
3. Provincial Bylaw no 23: Customary Land Tenure

However, there is regulatory gap between the national government expectation and the provincial government aspirations and how to actually operationalize FMUs.

Following the commitment of the national government to implement low carbon development as defined in the National Action Plan for Mitigation (RAN-GRK) and in the National Determined Contribution (NDC), the involvement of subnational governments is crucial to achieving the national emission reduction target. The land base sector has been set as a priority for meeting the national emissions reduction target in which reductions in emissions from deforestation and forest degradation will play important role. National and Provincial Governments have developed action plans for reducing GHG emissions (RAN-GRK and RAD-GRK, respectively) as well as the strategic and action plans for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (STRANAS and SRAP), which both can be defined as low carbon development (LCD) plans. This project intends to take a comprehensive approach to study and evaluate the existing Long-term and Mid-term Plans for LCD initiatives at FMU Biak-Numfor and Supiori District and to enhance the capacities of the FMU staff and stakeholders' communities to establish these plans to accommodate LCD plans for implementation. Furthermore, this project will also carry out a comprehensive study and evaluation of the FMUs budget plans in relation to the Long-term and Mid-term Plans for LCD initiatives and develop the capacities of the FMU staff and stakeholders' communities for identifying and securing funding sources for supporting the implementation of the LCD plan. Additionally, the system for measuring and reporting the effectiveness of the LCD plan in reducing emissions and applying safeguards will also be developed in coordination with the National MRV system and finally, the policies and legal reforms required for supporting the effective implementation of LCD at the project's locus will be identified by the FMU staff and stakeholders' communities.

Overall, this project is designed to enhance and strengthen the capacities of FMU's, provincial forest office, stakeholders' communities in a participatory manner in developing and implementing LCD plans as well as monitoring and measuring the effectiveness of the LCD plan in reducing emissions and maintaining other multifunctional landscapes, while achieving sustainable livelihoods and empowerment of local people through participatory planning processes. To achieve this goal, the project will implement several activities that will (i) strengthen the capacity of FMUs in designing FMU management plans and business models that lead to low carbon development, (ii) strengthen the capability of FMU organization in self-financing (iii) strengthen the capacity of FMU and forest officers to collect and manage data for MRV and safeguards systems at the provincial level. Through this process, FMU staff and stakeholders will also build their capacity to prioritize and develop strategies for implementing policies and legal reforms necessary to achieve low carbon development.

This proposal incorporates a participatory multi-stakeholders' approach to planning and implementation through the development of multi-stakeholder working groups and village business enterprises (BUMK/BUMD).

The project will focus on two FMU pilot sites: KPHL Biak Numfor, Supiori and KPHP Yapen and

will require USD 350,000 for 18 months.

1.2. Self-Assessment

1.2.1. Dynamic of deforestation and the important role of FMUs to support REDD+ implementation in Papua Province

As of 2014, the designated forests in Papua cover 30,387,499 hectares of land, which is equal to 27 percent of total primary forest coverage in Indonesia (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2014). In Papua, the forest cover is around 81% and the deforestation rate of around 13,220 ha/year is small compared to the national average of approximately 727,981 ha/year (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2014). Nevertheless, the biggest threat to Papua's forest in the future will come from government development programs, specifically from issuing massive permits for logging and forest conversions. This is worsened by the high level of corruption of political and economic systems and weak forest governance and law enforcement. In this case, efforts and measures are focused not on halting the government development programs but rather enhancing and improve the forest governance to control this development program in Papua, taking into account the equal participation of the indigenous people of Papua.

Indonesia has developed a national FREL (Forest Reference Emission Level) concerning deforestation & forest degradation, which was approved by the Technical Assessment of the UNFCCC in 2016. In this regard, Papua Province has already calculated its Reference Emission Level (REL) based on time-series for 2000-2011 that would be used as a baseline to assess the success of REDD+ programs in Papua Province that have been already established in RAD GRK of Papua province in for the target a.f.

Recap of Emission Reductions of GHG - Papua Province

Nr.	Sector	BAU Baseline GRK 2011-2030	Emission Reduction Target	Reduction of GHG in2030 against BAU
		tCO ₂ eq	tCO ₂ eq	%
1.	Forests and Peatlands	1.505.994.128	331.592.579	22,02
2.	Agriculture	11.817.951	829.473,31	7,02
3.	Energy based	37.896.710	4.736.071,14	12,50
4.	Waste Management	524.472,31	55.199	10,52
Total Emission Papua		1.556.233.261, 31	337.213.322,1 7	21,67

Source : RAD GRK 2017

NOTE : Cumulative Computation of Emission of all sectors

The REDD+ program is also viewed as an opportunity to better define property rights and improve forest governance, while diversifying and enhancing local livelihood options (Larson et al., 2013). Promoting the Forest Management Unit (KPH or FMU) as a key element of forest governance reform for embracing REDD+ and related initiatives is very important to support

sustainable development through identifying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and to target locations for specific mitigation actions. If the REDD+ program can be implemented properly then it can provide continuity of income for the operationalization of the FMU. In this regard, Papua Province had already designed and planned for 56 FMUs in Papua since 2009, of which 5 had already been assigned as models: 1. KPH Biak Numfor; 2. KPH Kepulauan Yapen (since 2013); 3. KPH Waropen (since 2014); 4. KPH Keerom; and 5. KPH Sarmi (since 2016).

Biak Numfor and Yapen were selected as sites for this project by the forestry department, given their location and the existing efforts that can be built on. The goal is that the results from this pilot project will allow these models to be scaled up and replicated in other districts in the province.

1.2.2. Justification of the proposed project and previous efforts

The Regional Commission for Climate Change and Sustainable Development (PIPB) Papua is a critical partner in Papua. The Commission, previously known as the Papua Low Carbon Development Task Force (PLCD TF) was established in 2010 by Gubernatorial Decree No: 105/2010 and has collaborated with domestic and international NGOs and government institutions on the implementation of low carbon development programs in the province. Between 2013-2016, the PLCD TF worked in a consortium with ICRAF - SEA on the project ParCiMon (Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation by Civil Society on Land Use Planning for Low Emission Development Strategies) and with CCROM-SEAP on project LAMAI (Local Appropriate Mitigation Action Indonesia) in three districts: Merauke, Jayapura and Jayawijaya.

Though these projects, three Working Groups have been established consisting of local stakeholders, academics, local NGOs and the district governments to develop local initiatives and capacity in land-use planning for low emission development strategies, and computation of carbon stock and reference emission level (REL) at district level, by using the tools such as LUMENS (Land Use planning for Multiple Environmental Services). A tagging process was also introduced to synchronize and integrate the mitigation programs of related district and link to the FMUs and provincial development plans. A national workshop was carried out to scale these efforts up to the national level and to gain support from the National Planning and Development Agency (BAPPENAS). The results of these three projects have been captured in the following documents, in Bahasa Indonesia: 1. Rencana Aksi Mitigasi: Perencanaan dan Implementasi Tata Guna Lahan Menuju Pembangunan Rendah Emisi Kabupaten Jayapura (Mitigation Action Plan for the Implementation of Land Use Planning to support the Low Emission Development of the District Jayapura), 2. Rencana Aksi Mitigasi Menuju Pembangunan Rendah Emisi dan Ekonomi Hijau Pada Sektor Berbasis Lahan Kabupaen Jayawijaya (Mitigation Action Plan for the Low Emission Development and Green Ekonomi on Land-base Sector of the District Jayawijaya), 3. Strategi Perencanaan Tata Guna Lahan Mendukung Pembangunan Rendah Emisi Kabupaten Merauke (Strategies of Planning for Land use to Support Low Emission Development of the District Merauke).

WWF (The World Wildlife Fund) in Indonesia has had extensive experience in conservation activities as well as developing policies and plans for improving forest management practices

for the past thirty years in several districts, including Merauke, Boven Digoel, Mappi, Asmat, Mimika, Yapen Islands, Jayapura, Sarmi, Nabire and Supiori of Papua Province and also in Teluk Wondama, Teluk Bintuni, Manokwari Selatan, Sorong Selatan, Tambrau of West Papua Province. WWF is one of the main actors in forest governance and conservation in Papua Province. In addition to the work mentioned above, WWF has established Community Logging Cooperatives in collaboration with the communities in Kepulauan Yapen, Sarmi, Jayapura, Merauke and Asmat. In addition, WWF has supported several community forestry and restoration projects in Asai and Sawandui Village-Yapen Islands District, organic coffee farmers in Ambai Diru Village- Yapen Island District assisted by Yadupa Foundation, ecotourism with a focus on mangrove in East Sub-District Biak District assisted by FMU Biak Numfor with support by Samdhana.

WWF has also been involved in supporting indigenous initiatives, including participatory community mapping in Yapen Islands (Asai Villages) and Supiori districts, and supporting local communities to establish community base ecotourism such as paradise birdwatching in Rheapang Muaif. For the ecotourism program in Rheapang Muaif the government of Jayapura district will establish at least 19,000 ha areas in Rheapang Muaif to be managed by community tribes.

WWF has also worked to coordinate with the private sector, collaborating with three companies in Nabire, Wondama and Bintuni regencies (Timber Forest Product Business Permit - Natural Forest). These are PT Bintuni Utama Murni Wood Industries (Mangrove Concession) in Bintuni regency, West Papua, with an area of 82,120 ha (FSC since 2015), the first FSC in Papua; PT Wijaya Sentosa, Wasior in Teluk Wondama district, Papua, with an area of 130,755 ha (FSC since 2016), the first FSC merbau in Papua; and PT Jati Dharma Indah, Nabire in Nabire District, Papua, with an area of 139,490 ha (FSC for the year of 2017).

One lesson learned from WWF's experience has been the importance of bringing stakeholders together to share experience, raise concerns, and carry out planning activities for the coming year. A semi-annual stakeholder meeting and participatory evaluation have been included in this proposal.

1.3. Strategic Opportunities

1.3.1. Theory of change, Outcomes and Impacts

While the Province of Papua has many opportunities, we have also identified several gaps in what is necessary for Papua to achieve low-emissions development, specifically at the districts level through FMUs. The Province has a low-emissions development plan now incorporated in the Provincial Spatial Plan for 2018 -2030, in the Provincial Mid-Term Development Plan (RPMJD) and Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP¹). The low-emissions

¹ Currently the government of Papua is in the process of developing a new Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah-Midterm Development plan for Papua (2018-2023). According to commitment from the government of Papua, specially BAPPEDA, this plan will contribute to reducing or stopping deforestation and degradation. The Government of Papua still needs to prepare the green economic road map for Papua Province with support from development partners.

development plan specifically incorporates REDD+ in the Regional Mitigation Action Plan (RAD-GRK 2017). There is a need however to source funding from other institutions/donors for REDD+ implementation at the district level through FMUs. An overarching challenge for the Province is the lack of a forest planning and management capacity at the districts' and sub-districts' level, which is critical for Papua to effectively address the drivers of deforestation.

The theory of change for the proposal stems from the notion that by strengthening the capacity, legitimacy and financial sustainability of FMUs Biak Numfor and Yapen, this will lay the foundation for REDD+ implementation in these two districts as well as provide a model for other FMUs in Papua. This will be carried out through targeted training of FMUs, multi-stakeholder working groups, and village enterprises to strengthen their capacity in forest governance across three strategic areas:

1. Forest management planning
2. MRV and safeguards systems
3. REDD+ implementation

1.4. Objectives and Expected Results

1.4.1. Objectives of the Project and Activities

The project is designed to enhance and strengthen FMUs, multi-stakeholder working groups (MS-WG), and BUMK/BUMD in developing and implementing LCD plans as well as monitoring and measuring the effectiveness of the LCD plans in reducing emissions and maintaining other multifunctional landscapes while achieving sustainable livelihoods and justice of local people through participatory processes. The objectives of the project are the following:

1. to establish to strengthen the capacity of Yapen FMU and MS-WG in designing FMU management and business plans for REDD+ implementation,
2. to strengthen the the business plan and capacity of Biak, and Supiori FMU and MS-WG to develop business models and methods of self-financing;
3. Develop capacity and piloting carbon accounting data collection of the FMUs in line with national processes
4. Develop and implement knowledge sharing and learning among the FMUs and communities to magnify the project impact

While the project is targeting the district scale, it is taking a multi-stakeholder approach that extends the training and capacity building to the multi-stakeholder working group and village enterprises (BMUK/BMUD). This is essential to the jurisdictional approach to REDD+ and will inform a participatory process for forest governance. The multi-stakeholder working groups are comprised of community members with an interest and engagement in forest management. These working groups will also aim for 40% women participation in each district, which ensures that in given workshop training 20 participants, 8-9 would be women.

Results Framework

Improving and strengthening the capacity of the KPH Biak Numfor and Yapen to strengthen the legal framework, governance capacity and funding to develop and implement REDD+ planning and actions with stakeholders to reduce emissions from deforestation. This process will serve as a model for other KPH in Papua and elsewhere. *Note: Although in the outputs is only mentioned FMU's Biak Numfor and Yapen, it is understood that the project targets are: (1) Numfor Sub-District that belongs to FMU Biak-Numfor, (2) Two sub-Districts in FMU Kepulauan Yapen, (3) Supiori District.*

Impact: Forest governance is strengthened to be able to effectively implement REDD+ actions in line with regional development plans (RPJMD/RPJP and RAD-GRK) and contribute to the Rio Branco Declaration in the Province of Papua						
Output 1: Forest Management Implementation Plans developed for two FMUs (Biak Numfor & Yapen) and Supiori District that includes REDD+ implementation						
Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2019 Target	2020 Target (if relevant)	Data Collection Method & Risks	Key Assumptions
1.1 4 multi-stakeholder working groups (Yapen Barat, Yapen Timur, Supiori & Numfor) established	No working group		4 multi stakeholder working group (2 in Yapen, and 2 in Biak-Numfor and Supiori)		List of stakeholder include : role or responsible and contribution from each stakeholder Risks : stakeholders haven't common understanding/goal	Have fully support from FMU/stakeholders
1.2 Report on participatory dialogue on REDD+ priorities and risks in Biak Numfor, Yapen and Supiori	1 No participatory dialogue on REDD+ priorities and risks		At least 50 participants from WG, FMU and BMUK/BMUD have participated, with 40% women participants in REDD+ dialogue Recommendation from REDD+ dialogue		List participants will attend on REDD+ dialog.	Have fully support from head of FMU and stakeholder

			Priorities and challenges for REDD+ identified			
1.3 Number of participants trained on land-use and tenure assessments	No training on land use and tenure assessment		15 participants (40% women) per FMU able to identify land-use issues and manage conflicts		List participants (representative of FMU, CSO, local community) will attend on training	Data/information related with land-use available and local community cooperative to give information related with tenure
1.4. 15 participants trained on agroforestry management systems (FMU, WG, BMUK/BMUD)	No training on agroforestry management system		15 participants per FMU (40% women)		List participants (representative of FMU, CSO, local community) will attend on training	
1.5. 15 participants trained on budgeting and financial planning (FMU, WG, BMUK/BMUD)	No training on budgeting and financial planning		7 participants per FMU (40% women)		List participants (representative of CSO, FMU and members of WG, BMUK/BMUD)	
1.6. BLUD establish and legalized by Parliaments of Papua Province or Biak-Numfor Districts	No BLUD		Draft policy paper for establish BLUD ; Minute of meeting with executive and parliaments; no of participants attending on workshop (at least 40 % woman participated on the workshop)	Government degree to establish BLUD KHP Biak-Numfor/Supiori At least 40 % women will participated on each process to establish the BLUD etc ; workshop and cross visit	Report BLUD from KPH Kulu Raya, structure organization and progress report	Executive and parliaments will support this initiative

1.7 Produce community base tourism guideline	1.7.1 Conduct cross visit to Rhempang Muaif bird watching to learn about ecotourism program 1.7.2 Conduct meeting with local community/ community group to collect their aspiration as input to develop community base tourism guideline 1.7.3 Conduct workshop to present draft community base tourism guideline 1.7.4 Produce guideline community base tourism and tested		At least 10 people (40% woman) joint on cross visit ; draft guide line community base tourism/ecotourism	Final guideline community tourism/ecotourism endorse by Head KPK	Adopt guideline was develop by WWF team	
1.8 Revised RPJMD/RPJP with REDD+ actions incorporated (including budget & financial planning)			4 multi-stakeholders WG groups + local Gov't institutions have been established with 40% participation of women All stakeholders working groups, BMUK/BMUD have participated in the planning process for RPJMD/RPJP and annual work plan that incorporates REDD+ programs	Revised RPJMD/RPJP & annual workplan adopted by District Governments	Risks ; Lack support from multi stakeholder	
Output 2: Capacities of FMU and MS-WG in business models and methods of self-financing have been developed						

Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2019 Target	2020 Target (if relevant)	Data Collection Method & Risks	Key Assumptions
2.1. Report on land-use types, livelihoods and profitability (trade off)	No study about land-use types and livelihood and profitability (trade-off analysis)		Maps on land-use type and livelihoods for each districts		Collect thematic maps and information related with land-use type and livelihood Method : gap analysis	All the maps and information available
2.2 Number of people trained on business models and self-financing for business models on FMUS & MS-WG	No training of business models and self-financing methods for business models on FMUs & MS-WG		15 participants per FMU (40% women)		Method : Focus Groups Discussion	
2.3 FMUs have developed business models and financing strategies	No Business Models		Two FMUs have developed business models in Biak-Nomfor	Two FMUs have developed a financing strategy in Yapen and Supior	Maps FMU from each Districts, unit business and groups business Risk : Lack support from Head of FMU and from local community	
2.4						
Output 3: Capacity and piloting carbon accounting data collection of the FMUs is developed and is in line with national processes in two FMUs (Biak Numfor and Yapen) and District Supiori						
Indicators	Baseline	2018 Target	2019 Target	2020 Target (if relevant)	Data Collection Method & Risks	Key Assumptions
3.1 Regional plans have incorporated REDD+ actions and addressed deforestation.	No Conduct study and evaluation of the existing baselines on Spatial Plan, RPJMD & RPJP of FMU's Biak, Yapen Island and Supiori District.		2019 Regional Mid-Year Plan (RPJMD) 2018-2023 incorporates REDD+ elements: Development Supported by Qualified	2020 Regional Long-Term Plan (RPJPD) 2005-2025 incorporates REDD+ elements in its 4 phases of Mid-Year's Development Plan.	Desk Analysis of the available RPJMD and RPJP at FMU's Biak-Numfor, Kep. Yapen and Supiori District.	All documents related with spatial plan and RPJMD are available

	The current Baseline for 2012 at the Provincial RAD GRK 2017 is a.f. Accumulated: 60,770,485 (historical) 60,770,485 (projected) Yearly: 60,770,485 (historical) 60,770,485 (projected) In metric tons CO2 eq		Human Resources in the fields of Economy, Social, Culture, Politics and Environment.			
3.2 Training on Provincial MRV system linked to national MRV system	No training about MRV to key stakeholders			15 people trained (40% women) on MRV data collection & management		
3.3 Training on Provincial safeguards system linked to national safeguards system	No training about safeguards system linked to national safeguards system			15 people trained (40% women) on safeguards data collection & management		
3.4 Subnational MRV and safeguards systems aligned with national systems	No MRV and Safeguards system alignment with national and subnational based on characteristic of Papua			MRV and safeguards systems incorporated into relevant provincial level policies		Key persons have knowledge available
1. Out-put 4 : Knowledge sharing and learning among the FMUs and communities is developed and implemented to magnify the project impact						
4.1 data/information updated	Data/information outdated		Available data/information related with social-culture, ecology, maps and community activity ; at least one video will		Data/information will provide by KHP	

			produce about KPH in Biak			
4.2 Alignment Knowledge management center and SIMTARU	Data/information not align with Knowledge management center and SIMTARU		Available system data base, SOP and hard ware ;	Data/information will access through on line data base;	Government committed to provide hard ware to establish knowledge management center Internet connection has trouble	

1.5. Description of Activities

At the outset of the project, the Regional Commission on Climate Change & Sustainable Development (RC3CS) and WWF will work to improve the baseline of the project, including assessing the knowledge of the FMUs in Biak Numfor and Yapen to better target the training activities. Further information on training sessions is provided in the training matrix (Annex 1).

Output 1. Forest Management Implementation Plans are developed for two FMUs (Biak Numfor & Yapen) and Supiori District that includes REDD+ implementation

- 1.1. To conduct workshops to identify and establish four MS-WG and to define workplan and responsibilities from each working group
- 1.2. Conduct participatory dialog and identify stakeholders that will participate in REDD+ programs (priorities and risks) in Biak-Numfor, Supiori and Yapen (including drivers of deforestation)
- 1.3. Conduct training on land use and tenure assessments & conflict resolution
- 1.4. Conduct workshop to identify participants from CSO, Gov't, MS-WG concerning agroforestry and training to establish a pilot project or model of agroforestry program
- 1.5. Identify CSO which assist staff of FMU or members of WG, BMUK/BMUD related with budgeting and financial planning, and Conduct training on budgeting and financial planning
- 1.6. Establish BLUD and legalized by Parliaments of Papua Province or Biak-Numfor Districts
 - 1.6.1. Conduct workshop for get input from stakeholder to establish BLUD
 - 1.6.2. Conduct cross visit to KPH KULU Raya in Kendari to learn about roll and function of BLUD
 - 1.6.3. Develop policy paper for establish BLUD
 - 1.6.4. Conduct meeting with Executive and legislative to introduce policy paper about BLUD
 - 1.6.5. Lobbying Executive and Legislative to declare BLUD
- 1.7. Produce community base tourism guideline
 - 1.7.1. Conduct cross visit to Rhempang Muaif bird watching to learn about ecotourism program
 - 1.7.2. Conduct meeting with local community/community group to collect their aspiration as input to develop community base tourism guideline
 - 1.7.3. Conduct workshop to present draft community base tourism guideline
 - 1.7.4. Produce guideline community base tourism and tested
- 1.8. Revise RPJMD/RPJP with REDD+ actions incorporated (including budget and financial planning)
 - 1.8.1. Conduct desktop study on the existing RPJMD and RPJP in the project's target areas
 - 1.8.2. Conduct trainings to develop RPMJD & RPJP in line with Local Gov't RPJMD & RPJP that includes REDD+ programs, budgeting & financial planning

- Output 2. Capacities of FMU and MS-WG in business models and methods of self-financing have been developed
- 2.1. Conduct desktop study about land-use types and livelihood and profitability (trade-off analysis)
 - 2.2. Conduct training of business models and self-financing methods for business models on FMUs & MS-WG
 - 2.3. Develop business models and financing strategies of the FMUs & MS_WG

- Output 3. Develop Capacity and piloting carbon accounting data collection of the FMUs is developed and is in line with national processes MRV and safeguards systems developed in two FMUs (Biak Numfor and Yapen) and District Supiori that are based on study & evaluation of the baseline
- 3.1. Conduct desk-top study and evaluation of the existing baselines on Spatial Plan, RPJMD & RPJP of FMU's Biak, Yapen Island and Supiori District.
 - 3.2. Conduct training about MRV to key stakeholders
 - 3.3. Conduct training about safeguards system linked to national safeguards system
 - 3.4. Develop MRV and Safeguards system alignment with national and subnational based on characteristic of Papua

- Output 4. Knowledge sharing and learning among the FMUs and communities is developed and implemented to magnify the project impact t

4.1 Updating data/information

- 4.1.1 Collecting all the data/information related with social, culture, ecology, and community activities around KPH
- 4.1.2 Produce video about program around KPH, potential and culture of the community living around KPH

4.2 Alignment Knowledge management center and SIMTARU

- 4.2.1 Develop system data infrastructure (soft and hard ware) system data base
- 4.2.2 Continue update data/information
- 4.2.3 Provide data/information to stakeholder which needed

1.6. Implementation Plan and Timeframe

Activity	Responsible (WWF or Papua Government)	2018	2019				2020
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Cross cutting activities							
- Inception Workshop	RC3D Papua & WWF		X				
- Mid-term Review	RC3D Papua & WWF				X		
- Final Evaluation	RC3D Papua & WWF						X
Output 1. Output 1. Forest Management Implementation Plans are developed for two FMUs (Biak Numfor & Yapen) and Supiori District that includes REDD+ implementation							
1.1. To conduct workshops to identify and establish four MS-WG and to define workplan and responsibilities from each working group			X				
1.2 Conduct participatory dialog and identify stakeholders that will participate in REDD+ programs (priorities and risks) in Biak-Numfor, Supiori and Yapen (including drivers of deforestation)			X				
1.3 Conduct training on land use and tenure assessments & conflict resolution			X				
1.4 Conduct workshop to identify participants from CSO, Gov't, MS-WG concerning agroforestry and training to establish a pilot project or model of agroforestry program				X			

1.5 Identify CSO which assist staff of FMU or members of WG, BMUK/BMUD related with budgeting and financial planning, and Conduct training on budgeting and financial planning			x	x			
1.6. Establish BLUD and legalized by Parliaments of Papua Province or Biak-Numfor Districts							
1.7. Produce community base tourism guideline							
1.8. Conduct desktop study on the existing RPJMD and RPJP in the project's target areas & conduct trainings to develop RPMJD & RPJP in line with Local Gov't RPJMD & RPJP that includes REDD+ programs, budgeting & financial planning	x	x					
2. To develop capacities of FMU-staff and MS-WG for formulating business models and financing plan and partnerships in FMUs (Biak Numfor and Yapen) and district Supiori							
2.1 Conduct desktop study about land-use types and livelihood and profitability (trade-off analysis)		x					
2.2. Conduct training of business models and self-financing methods for business models on FMUs & MS-WG				x	X		
2.3. Develop business models and financing strategies of the FMUs & MS_WG					X		
3. To develop MRV and safeguards systems in two FMUs (Biak Numfor and Yapen) and District Supiori that are based on study & evaluation of the baseline							
3.1 Conduct desk-top study and evaluation of the existing baselines on Spatial Plan, RPJMD & RPJP of FMU's Biak, Yapen Island and Supiori District.	x						x

3.2 Conduct training about MRV to key stakeholders						x	x
3.3 Conduct training about safeguards system linked to national safeguards system						x	x
3.4. Develop MRV and Safeguards system in alignment with national and subnational based on characteristic of Papua						x	x
4. Develop and implement knowledge sharing and learning among the FMUs and communities to magnify the project impact							
4.1. Updating data and information	x	x	X	x	X	x	x
4.2. Alignment Knowledge management center and SIMTARU				x	X	x	

4.3. The strategy of share learning and sharing for the FMU and community develop and implemented			X	x	X	xx	x

1.7. Cross-cutting Themes

1.7.1 Interaction with Broader Policy Framework

The project's outputs and activities describe the coordination with other institutions at the local community levels, in a nesting process from sub-districts to districts and to the regency, provincial and national level. An overall monitoring of the achievements at each level will be carried through the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system, which will indicate the project's progress in achieving the goals in accordance with the targets on low emission development that have been planned with the local stakeholders. The reports on the land-use plans and changes for low emission development will be documented and reported by the FMU staff and multi-stakeholders' organization to the provincial and national institutions to ensure they are in accordance with the standards of the National Determined Contribution (NDC).

1.7.2 Partnerships

Partnerships are considered strategic to the project's success. As a result, the project will coordinate and collaborate with several partners, who will contribute in accordance to their capacities to achieve the project's goals:

1. Commission for Climate Change and Sustainable Development
 - A critical partner in this project, the Commission acts as a catalyst for implementation and represents the bridge between the project and Papua provincial government
2. Ministry of Environment and Forestry, c.q. Directorate General of Technical Implementation of Environmental and Forestry Policies:
 - To provide inputs that ensure all initiatives in this project's programs will contribute to the overall national target and support the global emissions target,
 - To provide technical support and also to facilitate cooperation across ministries' and departments relevant to achieving the project's targets,
 - To give guidance on the implementation of the programs at the site levels (FMU),
 - To facilitate cooperation between the project's implementors and international partners.
3. Universities
 - To be involved in research and development of new technologies,
 - To facilitate capacity building through training,
 - Joint publication to achieve scientific acknowledgment.

The project has a specific partnership with [CCROM-SEAP](#) (Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in Southeast Asia and Pacific (CCROM SEAP), domiciled in Bogor Agricultural University in Bogor.

4. Civil Society

- To facilitate community organizations for participation at the site level,
- To be involved in capacity building, especially in relation to community organizing, participatory planning and mapping, etc,
- To collaborate with the team in facilitating conflict resolution.

5. Community Leaders

- To ensure the community's support in the implementation of the project's programs in the project's location,
- If conflicts occur, it is expected that the community leaders will act and be involved in the resolutions,
- Will act on behalf of the community or together with community be involved in meetings that are carried out at regional, national and international levels.

6. Governors' Climate & Forest (GCF) Task Force

- The GCF Task Force in Indonesia consists of 7 members provinces and conducts on a regular basis meetings between its members (3-4 times a year, includes an annual meeting), to exchange technical knowledge with one another and also information and ideas from each province. This project will also be invited to join in one of the meetings later next year and share with other provinces on its experiences and lessons learned in carrying out this project.

1.7.3 Multi-stakeholder Participation

Stakeholders participating in the implementation of this project can be categorised across several levels, e.g. at the national level, sub-national, districts and at the site level. The stakeholders at the national level are: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, WWF-ID, ICRAF and CCROM. The Ministry will contribute and ensure that all regulations that are related to this project will be carried out. Moreover, WWF-ID, CCROM and ICRAF will contribute to providing input for the development of methodologies and concepts of MRV system in reporting, monitoring and verification of the project's programs as well as monitoring and evaluation of project targets and indicators.

Stakeholders at the subnational level are the Government of Papua Province and the Agency of Environmental Management and Department of Forestry of Papua Province. The Government of Papua Province has established the Regional Commission for Climate Change and Sustainable Development (KOMDA PIPB) that is responsible and will be accountable to the Governor in collaboration with WWF as partner in the implementation of this project at the subnational and site levels. The Regional Commission of Climate Change and Sustainable Development (KOMDA PIPB) and WWF as partner will be responsible for reporting to the Governor on the progress of the project's programs, including the monitoring and evaluation of the project. It is expected that the monitoring and evaluation results will be used as inputs for reviewing the strategies at the site level for improvements to achieve the project's goals.

KPH (Forest Management Unit) models in Biak-Numfor Yapen Island and the Districts Government of Supiori are the institutions that are technically responsible for the implementation of this project at the site level and will be supported by WWF as the partner of this project. The FMU at the site level will involve the communities who own the customary

land and live at the project sites. Civil society groups are also involved in this project site with their programs for community based sustainable management of natural resources. It is expected that with the involvement the stakeholders, the total output that have been agreed on will be achieved.

1.7.4 Gender Mainstreaming

The gender equality in this specific, coastal area has become much more developed since the last century. Schools and education facilities have been accessible to all genders and the communities in this area have seen many leading women in society and government positions as well in recent decades.

To advance the empowerment of women in the areas where this project is located, specific objectives have been planned to be implemented in the training of women that participate in the Multi Stakeholders Working Groups (MS-WG) or other civil society organizations that participate in the planning and design of the programs, as well as training in the design of business plans, marketing their local products and produce, and other qualities that are necessary to increase the capacity of women to generate income. Specific details of the involvement of women are seen in the project's activities and budget there to attached.

1.7.5 Knowledge Management and Communications

All projects results will be recorded in the form of hard and online copy for publication, either as reports, brochures, leaflets and books. Publications will be also available online through the website. The project will also collaborate with the printing and electronic media for the publication of the results of the project and to be distributed at the national level as well as international level.

In addition, a database system will be established where all information regarding this project will be collated and updated on a regular basis and will be made available online. It is hoped that the results of this project will become also learning tools for the project stakeholders of and others within this region of Papua.

2. Risks, Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1. Risk Management

During the implementation of this project, several external factors may have an impact on achieving the project's targets:

- 1) The general presidential election and parliament in 2019.

In 2019, the election of the president and the election of the parliament will draw the attention of many of the people who are involved in politics meaning, other public policies will be ignored.

As concrete measure to hold the attention of the member of the parliament towards the public policies, the project proposes an informal but strategic approach to members of the parliament. Given the parliament members will be elected for a period of 5 years, it is important to build certain public issues that will catch the constituents attention and secure the support of the parliament member for the election campaign to get support from their constituents. This includes the policies relevant to this project.

An additional election risk is vote-buying that could undermine activities at the community level, as candidates shore up the support of local communities with limited other financial resources. This could involve gathering support for policies that go against the objectives of this project. The project will ensure no project budget involve in this particular case of vote buying or presidential election.

As this project is community-based and was born through participatory process in the communities, most of the local leaders have committed themselves to the goals of the project which will increase their credibility in the communities. If one of the leaders opt to be elected as a parliament member, this will be transparently discussed in the community and a new leader will be elected and appointed to replace. This will be openly announced to the project management. Vote buying for the presidential candidate as well as for the parliamentarian will eventually happen, but it will only happen during the process of campaigning which is only one week and that will not take much off from the daily routine of the project.

2) Investments in Natural Resources

Investments in Natural Resources, especially in relation to the licenses for forest clearance will be one of the major risks. Although in obtaining a license for investment, all the regulations should be followed strictly, in practice not all processes will be duly followed. This occurs because most of the investments on natural resources happen in remote areas that cannot be monitored by the technical or public officials.

Therefore, the communities that live around the area of investment should be made aware of the regulations on communities and environment (including safeguards) so that communities can report any infringements of these rules to the technical or public officials. With current technology, an information system model can be applied to ensure the timely reporting of the unlawful act against the regulation and environmental degradation to the technical or public officials.

3) Capacity of Human Resources

The capacity of human resources will become one of the important factors to achieve the targets of this project. In regard to the implementation of this project towards that future, the preliminary period is very crucial in preparing the capacity of human resources that such that this is not regarded as a “risk factor” that will hinder the achievement of this project unto the future.

4) Gender

Given that there are gender inequalities within Indonesia and Papua Province in particular, there is a potential that the project could pose a potential risk to more marginalized groups, such as women, of whom could be excluded, and existing gender inequalities could also be worsened (if a gender approach is not integrated). To mitigate this risk, WWF will hire a gender consultant to work on revision of the proposal to ensure that the approach and outcomes are gender-responsive and gender is incorporated into activities, indicators and targets.

The gender equality in this specific, coastal area has become much more developed since the last century. Schools and education facilities have been accessible to all genders and the

communities in this area have seen many leading women in society and government positions as well in several decades.

Papua has a diversity of cultures and over 300 languages and differs very distinctively from other peoples and parts of Indonesia. Introducing another person from other area of Indonesia to handle the gender equality may probably pose a problem in cultural approach on the people at the grassroots where the projects are located.

To advance the empowerment of women in the areas where this project is located, specific objectives have been planned to be implemented in the training of women that participate in the Multi Stakeholders Working Groups (MS-WG) or other civil society organizations that participate in the planning and design of the programs, as well as training in the design of business plans, marketing their local products and produce, and other qualities that are necessary to increase the capacity of women to generate income.

If UNDP wish to hire an expert, it may be necessary to consult KOMDA PIPB and WWF for local candidates (from universities in Papua) to handle this specific goal.

2.2. Monitoring

To ensure that the project's targets can be achieved in accordance with the indicators that have been established, a monitoring system that will be developed to report on a monthly, quarterly and semi-annual basis.

Monthly reports will be used to monitor the achievements of each activity and if a delay occurs, this can be adjusted accordingly. The quarterly reports will be used to monitor a number of activities in that period and the results that have been achieved in accordance to the indicators. If there are activities that have not been carried out during the quarterly period, then the obstacles will be identified and a justification provided for why activities could not be carried out in that time period. Then together adjustments can be made in the next quarter.

The semi-annual or six-monthly report will be used to monitor the progress of the project during the time period. It is expected that in the semi-annual report the project implementor will have a picture on the developments and achievements of the targets of the activities that have been planned to be achieved in the implementation. Additionally, all personnel involved in this project's implementation will be monitored through their timesheets. The systematic reporting system carried out on regular basis and also through the timesheets that have been applied to all the personnel that have been involved in this project will ensure the achievements of the outputs of each activity that have been planned.

Additionally, the project will hold mid-term review meeting with stakeholders to review progress and make any adjustments as necessary, an annual report and independent final evaluation.

2.3. Sustainability of Results

To ensure sustainability of results of this project's achievements, the involvement and participation of the local communities in organizing activities must be continuously raised in

people's awareness and to create a framework that can easily be continued after the project ended. It is therefore imperative that continuous training and capacity building measures are taken all along the project's activities with the involvement of men and women together so that in the long run they will be able to work together to improve their livelihoods and protect their land and forests from deforestation and degradation.

A strategic plan shall be established for the project exit through consensus of all stakeholders and communities involved in this project, and supervised and implemented by the project implementor accordingly. This will also lay the foundation and pave the way for further funding, either by the same donor or by other donors' organizations if they can fundamentally see the organizational capacity of the community in this site location of the project.

2.4. Budget

The budget is included as a separate excel sheet

<pk>