

Appendix 1
Weekly report

インドネシア国「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策 (REDD+)
実施支援調査

JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全第一課長

睦好 様

業務週報：先週の調査結果報告と今週の予定

2011年5月2日

安 洋巳

先週 (4/25～4/29) の調査結果と今週の予定についてご報告いたします。

1. 調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況について

先週の調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況は下表の通りです。

(1) 入国者

	氏名	担当名	本邦出発日	本邦帰国予定日
1	安 洋巳	総括/森林分野気候変動対策	2011/04/24	2011/06/20
2	今井 秀樹	森林/カーボンオフセット(1)	2011/04/24	2011/05/20
3	久保 英之	民間企業参画	2011/04/24	2011/06/20

2. 調査の進捗状況について

2-1. 貴機構・林業省・ドナー等関連機関とのキックオフ・ミーティング (IcRの説明)

調査第一週目である4/25-29は、インセプション・レポートの業務フローに従って、関係機関を対象としたキックオフ・ミーティングを開催し、IcRの内容説明と本調査の実施方針及び方法に関する意見聴取を行った。調査関係者とのミーティングの詳細な討議内容は、議事録として本報告書に添付する。次の表に、ミーティングの日時と関係機関名を示す。

月日	業務内容
4月25日 (月)	1) JICA事務所三浦所員、RENSTRAプロジェクト高原専門家との調査全体に関する打ち合わせ 2) JICA専門家を対象としたIcRの説明 3) 国際協力局アグス局長と本調査の実施方針・方法に関わる協議
4月26日 (火)	1) 林業省官房長 (Secretary General) に表敬訪問 2) 林業省経済通商部門 (Economic & Trading Sector) 大臣顧問に表敬訪問 3) JICA衛星画像プロジェクト田中チーフアドバイザーと協議 4) 日本大使館 (大條参事官、土屋書記官、日比野書記官) 表敬訪問 5) 林業省Yuyu氏 (Director, Inventory & Monitoring Forest Resources, MRVの責任者) に表敬訪問 6) 三井物産との面談 (経済産業省FSプロポーザル準備)
4月27日 (水)	1) ドナー対象のキックオフ・ミーティング: REDD+に関わる関連組織・団体に対するIcRの説明 2) 林業省内のキックオフ・ミーティング: 各部署に対するIcRの説明
4月28日 (木)	1) 林業省気候変動ワーキング・グループ (Ms. Yani) と協議 2) 林業省主催のREDD+ワークショップ (豪支援によるクレジット利益配分に関する研究途中成果発表) に参加
4月29日 (金)	1) 林業省官房長の主催による政府関係機関 (UKP4以外) を招いた本調査のキックオフ・ミーティング: IcRの説明 2) 今週業務のまとめ、国家森林PJと来週以降の業務に関わる協議
今週業務のポイント	

インドネシア国「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策(REDD+)
実施支援調査

<p>1. キックオフ・ミーティングにおける参加者の主なコメント：添付の議事録を参照</p> <p>2. 国家森林PJとの協力： 1) 予定されたキックオフ・ミーティングや表敬訪問の間に、国家森林PJの高原・山内両専門家と調査方針と方法について毎日協議を行った。今後も国家森林PJと緊密な協力に基づいて調査を進めていく。</p> <p>2) 来週以降も林業省及び関係機関とのアポイントメントについては、高原専門家を通じてお願いする予定である。</p> <p>3. 調査の具体的方針と方法： 関係者とのキックオフ・ミーティング及び国家森林PJ専門家との協議を通じて、今後の調査の具体的方針と方法が定まった（次節参照）。</p>
<p>調査団所感：</p> <p>1. <u>本調査に対する林業省の積極的な対応</u>：今回、REDD+に関する調査を実施することに対する林業省の受け止め方について、国内での協議を通じて得ていた印象と大きく異なり、官房長はじめ国際協力局長、その他の関係者から積極的な反応と調査協力への具体的な対応(ワーキング・グループの形成、キックオフ・ミーティングの通達と実施)が得られた。この点は、林業省を中心に本調査を実施するうえで非常に積極的な材料であると考ええる。</p> <p>2. <u>求められる日本側の積極的な取組み</u>：REDD+の準備期間は2012年に終了し、2013年からは実施段階に入る。現在、林業省を含む「イ」国政府全体では、資金メカニズムを含むREDD+の実施体制を確立するための様々な動きがかなりのスピードで進んでいる。本調査の具体的な成果は2012年度以降の新規案件に反映されるが、その一方で今年度からREDD+に関する何らかの具体的な取組みを行うことが、調査結果を受けた日本側の対応として、また関係機関の理解と協力を更に深めるうえで極めて重要であると考ええる。この視点に立って、今後の調査で情報を収集しJICA協力の方針と方法を提案するように努める。</p>

3. 今後の予定

3-1. 現地で確認した今後の調査スケジュール

第一週目の調査を終え、関係機関との協議を通じて、今後のスケジュールを以下のように想定している。情報収集活動とミーティング、ワークショップ等、本調査の全ての活動はワーキング・グループのメンバーと協働で実施する。

期間	調査活動の予定（詳細は次節の表参照）
第一次現地調査	
5月第一週 (5/1 - 5/7)	情報収集活動
5月第二週 (5/8 - 5/14)	
5月第三週 (5/15 - 5/21)	情報収集活動、本調査ワーキング・グループの中間報告ミーティング
5月第四週 (5/22 - 5/28)	情報収集活動、JICA協力案と協力枠組みに関する検討、現地視察（未定）
5月第五週 (5/29 - 5/31)	情報収集作業、JICA協力案と協力枠組みに関する検討、
6月第一週 (6/1 - 6/4)	現地報告書作成、現地視察（未定）
6月第二週 (6/5 - 6/11)	現地報告書作成、（予定：要望調査に関するJICAミッション←調査結果に基づき、JICA協力案と協力枠組みに関わるアイデアを提供）
6月第三週 (6/12 - 6/18)	第一次現地調査結果報告のためのワークショップ、現地報告書作成
6月第四週 (6/19 - 6/20)	6/19 現地発→6/20 帰国（安、久保）
第二次現地調査	
7月第三週 (7/10-7/16)	第二次現地調査、追加的な情報確認 この週は林業省主催のワークショップ(7/11-15, land tenure & forest management がテーマ、ロンボク島)が開催されるため、本調査の最終ワークショップ開催は不可能。テーマがREDD+実施の重要課題であるため、調査団からこのワークショップへの参加を検討中。

インドネシア国「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策(REDD+)
実施支援調査

期間	調査活動の予定（詳細は次節の表参照）
7月第四週 (7/17-23)	追加的な情報収集、最終ワークショップ
7月第五週 (7/24-7/30)	追加的な情報収集、最終取りまとめ
7月第六週 (7/31)	最終取りまとめ、7/31 断食月（ラマダン）開始
8月第一週 (8/1-8/5)	8/4 現地発→8/5 帰国

3-2. 情報収集のポイント

関係機関へのIcRの説明を通じて、現状把握と課題の抽出、候補案件形成のための情報収集作業のポイントを以下のように把握した。今後以下のポイントに沿って、関連機関で情報収集を行う予定である。

項目・作業予定期間	作業目的と内容
1. RENSTRA最新版に基づくCibodas Matrix (Jan.2011) の更新 (5/2-5/13)	林業省 (MoF) に対するJICA協力の課題を整理するため、Cibodas Matrix (Jan.2011)に基づいて、RENSTRAの実施状況と課題をREDD+の推進に関わる課題と照合しながら把握する。この作業を通じて、RENSTRAの各分野（林業省の各総局に対応）でREDD+の推進に必要な取組み課題を抽出する。その際、MoFの気候変動ワーキング・グループが作業中のMoF版National REDD+ StrategyのDraft Logical Frameworkの内容にも留意し、両者の整合性を保った形で課題を抽出する。
2. REDD+に関わるドナー・国際機関の活動状況把握 (5/2-5/20)	林業標準環境局 (Dept. of Forestry Standardization and Environments, DFSE) が把握しているREDD+デモンストレーション活動に関わる最新データをレビューする。ドナー・国際機関が実施するデモ活動の現状と課題を把握するために、関係団体を招聘し林業省主催によるワークショップを開催する。REDD+デモ活動に関わる情報は、下記の項目3のGIS地図作成作業に適用する。またワークショップでは、REDD+に関わる活動に加えて、通常の森林プロジェクトの現況に関わる情報を収集する。
3. REDD+活動候補地に関わる情報収集と整理 (5/2-5/31)	REDD+活動の対象候補地に関する情報を整理する。MoFの森林計画局において情報を収集し"REDD+ GIS Map"を作成する。森林に関する基礎情報と実施中のREDDデモ活動に関する情報、林業省の要望等に基づき、日本が実施可能なREDDデモ活動の対象候補地を抽出する。
4. JICA技プロの成果とREDD+への応用に関する検討 (5/2-5/20)	現行技プロの活動内容と（想定されるものも含め）成果をレビューする。REDD+のMRV方法論、セーフガードに関わる観点から、技プロ成果の活用可能性について検討する。必要に応じて現地視察を行う (5/23-6/3)。
5. 資金メカニズムに関わる検討 (5/2-6/10)	ノルウェー(LOI)の支援を受けて、インドネシア政府財務省が資金メカニズムに関するワークショップを4/27に開催。"Indonesia Green Investment Fund"の設立を含むPPPと投資メカニズムに関する構想が示されている。この動きを今後もフォローする。
6. 表敬訪問、政府機関、他ドナー/国際機関での情報収集	林業省内での表敬訪問（第一週で実施できなかった分）、政府機関、他ドナー/国際機関での情報収集を適宜行う。ノルウェー、UKP4、その他を想定している。

以上、ご報告いたします。

インドネシア国「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策(REDD+)
実施支援調査

JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全第一課長
陸好 様

業務週報

2011年5月9日

安 洋巳

第二週(5/2~5/6)の調査結果と第三週(5/9~5/13)の予定についてご報告いたします。

1. 調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況について

今週から、生物多様性の鈴木団員が参加した。

	氏名	担当名	本邦出発日	本邦帰国予定日
1	鈴木 孜	生物多様性保全	2011/05/01	2011/06/10

2. 第二週(5/2~6)に行った調査業務

(1) 各日の業務内容

調査第二週目である5/2-6は、インセプション・レポートの業務フローに従って関係機関での情報収集を開始した。また第一週に実施できなかった機関を対象にIcRの説明を行った。関係者との面談の内容は、議事録として本報告書に添付する。次の表に今週各日の業務を示す。

月日	業務内容
5月2日(月)	1) 国際協力局長アグス氏と調査スケジュール・調査項目について協議 2) 林産業開発総局(森林利用・林産業計画開発局) Dr. Agus Justinantoに表敬訪問 3) FFORTRAプロジェクト専門家と調査方法に係る協議
5月3日(火)	1) 林業計画総局(森林資源インベントリー・モニタリング局)Mr. LuandaとREDD+ GIS Map作成に関する打合せ 2) 計画総局Mr. Ali DjajonoにForest Management Unitに関する情報収集 3) 森林保護自然環境保全局 Mr. Gatot Soebiantoroに国立公園の生物多様性保全に関わる情報収集 4) ノルウェー大使館でLOI/REDD+制度構築支援に関わる情報収集 5) 林業環境基準局(Ms. Novia)でREDD+デモンストレーション活動の現況に関わる情報収集 6) 荒廃地回復能力向上、泥炭湿地火災予防・衛星画像プロジェクトで情報収集
5月4日(水)	1) 関係総局でCibodas Matrixの更新作業 2) BAPPENAS 気候変動対策能力強化プロジェクト川西専門家と面談 3) BAPPENASにて林業セクター担当者と面談 4) PHAのWGメンバーMr. Agusから生物多様性に関するデータ収集
5月5日(木)	1) 林業環境基準局でREDD+デモンストレーション活動の情報収集 2) 計画局で森林GISデータ収集 3) 関係総局でCibodas Matrixの更新作業 4) 環境省 小川専門家と面談 5) DNPIでREDD+担当者と面談 6) 泥炭・森林における火災と炭素管理プロジェクトで情報収集
5月6日(金)	1) GIZプロジェクト(FORCLIME) Team Leaderへの面談 2) JICA荒廃地回復能力向上プロジェクトで情報収集 3) 国家森林PJ専門家と今週調査のポイント(次節参照)を協議、及び来週の子

インドネシア国「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策(REDD+)
実施支援調査

月日	業務内容
	定確認 4) 調査団事務所で業務

(2) 調査項目毎の業務結果

項目	業務結果
1. RENSTRA最新版に基づくCibodas Matrix (Jan.2011) の更新	流域管理・社会林業総局及び林産業開発総局でCibodas Matrixの活動に対する進捗状況のデータを更新した。総局単位で、RENSTRAの目標達成に必要な課題を抽出した。
2. REDD+に関わるドナー・国際機関の活動状況把握 (5/2-5/20)	林業標準環境局 (Dept. of Forestry Standardization and Environments, DFSE) が把握しているREDD+デモンストレーション活動に関わる最新データを翻訳及び集計作業を行った。情報源：1) UN-REDD+の作成による資料、2) KLN/JICA-FFORTRAによるレビュー資料、3) FORDA-CIFORによる資料。
3. REDD+活動候補地に関わる情報収集と整理 (5/2-5/31)	計画局にてGIS Data 情報を収集した。国立公園の生物多様性に関わる情報をPHK (森林保護・自然環境保全総局) で収集し集計作業を行った。
4. JICA技プロの成果とREDD+への応用に関する検討 (5/2-5/20)	荒廃地回復能力向上、衛星画像を用いた森林資源管理、森林火災と炭素管理プロジェクトの事務所で、プロジェクト活動と成果に関わる情報を収集した。PDMを確認し、REDD+の方法論としての活用という観点から各成果をレビューした。
5. 資金メカニズムに関わる検討 (5/2-6/10)	DPNIの担当者とJ-VERに関する意見交換を行った。DNPIの担当者はJ-VERの仕組みについて強い関心を示した。
6. 表敬訪問、政府機関、他ドナー/国際機関での情報収集	1) BAPPENAS, DNPI, ノルウェー大使館で本調査のIcR 説明と情報を収集し、REDD+ Task Forceを構成する関係機関の役割と活動の現況、今後の方向性を把握した。 2) GIZ FORCLIMEプロジェクトのTeam Leaderでの面談で、REDD+のデモンストレーション活動と政策支援の現況を把握した。

(3) 検討課題

次の表に、第二週の調査で得られた検討課題を示す。ここに示す検討課題は、調査を通じて得られた情報を団内で整理・分析し、それを基にFFORTRAプロジェクトの高原・山内両専門家と協議した内容である。現段階での調査団のアイデアや見通しを示すもので、今後も更に検討が加えられる。そのため、この内容は直接的に調査の最終成果に反映されるものではない。

検討課題
<p>1. REDD+関係機関の役割と林業省の位置付けをふまえたJICA協力案・プログラム案の形成： JICA協力案（プロジェクト）及びプログラム案を提案する際、C/P組織の選定と実施体制作りは重要な課題である。今週の情報収集を通じて、UKP4が構想する体制(REDD+ Agency, MRV Institutionの設立)がREDD+推進に必要な領域をほぼ全て網羅しており、林業省の役割はINCAS（森林資源・カーボンのストックに関わるモニタリングシステム、データベース）に基づく基礎データの提供に限られていることが把握された。この構想が実現する見通しは立っていないが、現時点でのUKP4による実施体制、DNPIによるcarbon marketの確立といった業務分担をふまえて、林業省の内部と外部の関連機関を対象とした案件・プログラム案を構想する必要がある。 REDD+ Task Forceに属するUKP4やDNPI, BAPPENASに対する協力案としては、「MRVに対する支援」「J-VERを基にしたI-VERの構築支援」、「二国間クレジット制度構築」、「企業による投資の支援」等。関係機関職員的能力向上が重要なコンポーネントとなる。</p>
<p>2. 林業省を対象としたJICA協力案とプログラム案に関する検討： 今週の調査を通じて、次の点が明らかになった。1) 林業省の各総局ではかなりの種類と量の森林</p>

検討課題
<p>に係るデータが蓄積されている、2) データを共有・更新するため、各総局を貫く「横串」的な仕組みが存在する、3) ただし「横串」的な仕組みは十分に活用されていない、4)気候変動WGのように、Cross sectionalな課題に対しては各総局の代表者による横断的な組織があり活動している。これらをふまえて林業省を対象としたJICA協力案は、気候変動WGと具体的な連携を保って各総局への幅広い協力効果を維持するとともに、REDD+に係る必要な取り組みと既存技プロの成果(方法論)を含むと同時に、総局間の具体的な連携が実現するようなプロジェクト案を形成する。具体的なアイディアは、Cibodas Matrixの更新と分析作業を通じて抽出される。</p>
<p>3. REDD+に対する継続的な取り組みとFFORTRAプロジェクトの役割： 先週の週報において、本調査終了後もREDD+に関わる具体的な活動を継続することが必要であると記した。FFORTRAプロジェクトは、林業省によるREDD+取り組みへの支援が業務の一つになっているが、具体的にどのような支援活動を行うかは未定の状態である。FFORTAプロジェクトの専門家と調査結果を共有し協議した結果、本調査の終了後に新規案件が開始されるまでの約一年間(2011年8月～2012年後半)、FFORTRAプロジェクトによるREDD+への具体的な支援活動として次の2点が抽出された。</p> <p>1) <u>REDD+の最新情報に関わる林業省内での知識・情報共有のためのワークショップ開催：</u> 林業省各総局の協力ニーズを抽出するためのCibodas Matrixの更新作業において、REDD+の全体像とRENSTRAで掲げられた業務目標との関連性に対する理解に、各総局間で大きな差があることが判明した。REDD+は、データ・情報システムの整備や方法論の確立に関して、総局間の連携を必要とするスキームであり、REDD+に対する理解の程度に大きな差があることは、その推進に対して重大な支障をきたす虞がある。そのため、総局の担当者間でREDD+の全体像に対する知識のレベルを最新の状態に保ち、業務における相互の連携を促進するためのワークショップを行う。REDD+のテーマ毎に複数回、継続的に行うことで知識のレベルアップをはかり、JICAプレゼンスの維持・向上に資する。</p> <p>2) <u>REDD+デモンストレーション活動(JICA協力案)実施のための対象地域における準備活動：</u> REDD+のデモンストレーション活動を行うには、地方行政や森林管理に関わる組織、周辺地域の住民に対する事前の啓蒙普及活動、及びデモ活動実施のための能力向上が必要である。本調査を通じてREDD+デモ活動の候補地が選定される。それに基づき次期案件の開始前に、候補地を対象とした森林保全に関わる啓蒙普及、住民組織の立ち上げ、地方行政組織やForest Management Unitの職員に対する研修・ワークショップを実施することでJICAのプレゼンスを示し、新規案件によるデモ活動の順調な開始に資する。</p> <p>上記2つの活動を実施するにあたり、FFORTRAプロジェクトのPDMを修正する。既存のPDMでも対応が可能であるが、C/Pである国際協力局と林業省全体に対して、JICAによるREDD+への具体的な取り組みの開始を公的に位置づけて関係者に印象づけるため、本調査の終了時点以前にPDMの書き換えを行うことが望ましいと考える。</p>
<p>4. 今後の調査スケジュールと情報共有： 本調査は様々な検討事項を含むため、広く関係の方々と逐次調査結果を共有しご意見をいただきたいと考えている。調査団としては、今後の調査日程を次のように想定している。関係の方々にご相談をお願いする予定である。</p> <p>1) 5/9-5/20 情報収集と整理、Cibodas Matrixの更新と各総局の協力ニーズの抽出(ワークショップの実施)</p> <p>2) 5/20-5/31 協力案(要望調査の候補案件・将来案件)及びプログラム案に係るWGとの協議、JICAインドネシア事務所及びJICA本部と協力案に関する協議、在ジャカルタ日本大使館への中間報告</p> <p>3) 5月下旬か6月上旬：林業省とREDD+関連機関を対象とした中間成果共有のためのミニ・ワークショップの開催(要検討・未定)。これはBAPPENAS担当者のコメント(林業省外のREDD+ Task Forceに対する協力案については、早目に関係機関にアイディアを示し意見を聴取することが重要、との指摘)を反映したもの。</p>

インドネシア国「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策(REDD+)
実施支援調査

3. 第三週(5/9-13)の調査予定

次の表に第三週の調査予定を示す。

項目	調査予定
1. RENSTRA最新版に基づくCibodas Matrix (Jan.2011) の更新	1) 各総局でのCibodas Matrix更新作業を継続(5/9-13) 2) 気候変動WGによるNational REDD+ Strategyの林業省版(Logical Framework) を入手。 3) 協力ニーズ抽出のためのワークショップに関わる団内予備演習(5/14)。
2. REDD+に関わるドナー・国際機関の活動状況把握 (5/2 - 5/20)	REDD+活動状況に関わる情報収集と集計、分析作業を継続
3. REDD+活動候補地に関わる情報収集と整理 (5/2 - 5/31)	1) GIS Dataの収集とMap作成作業を継続 2) 候補地選定のためのCriteriaの設定に関わる検討
4. JICA技プロの成果とREDD+への応用に関する検討 (5/2 - 5/20)	現行技プロを対象とした情報収集と分析の継続
5. 資金メカニズムに関わる検討 (5/2 - 6/10)	DNPI, UKP4等で収集した情報の整理と分析の継続
6. 表敬訪問、政府機関、他ドナー/国際機関での情報収集	1) 国際協力局長への報告と調査スケジュールに関する協議(5/10) 2) UNDP 宇野氏との面談(5/9, UKP4に関する予備的情報収集) 3) 環境と気候変動担当大臣顧問(SAM)への表敬訪問(5/10) 4) WB Forest Carbon Partnership担当者との面談(5/11) 5) UKP4のREDD+担当者との面談

添付資料リスト：

1. 面談記録 (4/27-5/7, 先週の未送付分も含む)
2. 4/29に開催された林業省官房長主催のキックオフ・ミーティングに関する案内
3. 本調査のワーキング・グループのメンバーリスト

以上、ご報告いたします。

Points of Speech by the Secretary General
JICA Study on REDD+ in Indonesia and JICA Strategy in Forestry
Sector
Friday, 29 April 2011

1. Ministry of Forestry appreciates the support provided by the Government of Japan in forestry development in Indonesia. There are several cooperation projects with tangible outputs, such as National Park of Gunung Salak, Mangrove in Bali, Rehabilitation in Gorontalo, etc.
2. It is important to understand the current cooperation form under a new packaging, which becomes an international issue such as climate change. Therefore, we understand and appreciate the cooperation initiative with the Government of Japan, which follows such change of international cooperation form. For Indonesia, REDD+ is not an issue since we can accommodate forestry development referring to Sustainable Forest Management as the core of REDD+.
3. We highly appreciate the approach in creating a new cooperation by the Japanese Consultant Team, which will be supported by a Working Group. Accordingly, it will be easier to find the convergence point between the two countries.

Since forestry sector is not the exclusive domain of the Ministry of Forestry, we expect the support from the relevant ministry/institution.

**STRUCTURE OF WORKING GROUP FOR EFFECTIVENESS OF JICA STUDY
IN RELATION WITH PROGRESS OF REDD ACTIVITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE
IN INDONESIA (24 APRIL 2011 – 5 AUGUST 2011)**

Number : SK.48/II-KLN/2011

Date : 26 April 2011

**Chairman : Head of Technical Cooperation Division,
Center for International Cooperation**

**Secretary : Head of Sub-Division of Technical Cooperation II,
Center for International Cooperation**

Members :

1. Ir. Sulistyo Ahmad Siran, M.Agr.
Head of Data Development and Research Follow Up Division, Research and Development
Center for Policy and Climate Change
2. Novia Widyaningtyas, S.Hut. M.Sc.
Acting Head of Climate Change Division, Center for Forestry Standardization and Environment
3. Ir. Agus Widiyanto, MBA
Head of Data and Information, Planning Bureau
4. Ir. Gatot Soebiantoro, M.Sc.
Head of Sub Directorate of Nature Conservation Area and Hunting Park, Directorate General of
Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
5. Dr. Ir. Bambang Supriyanto, M.Sc.
Head of Sub Directorate of Program and Evaluation of Environmental Service, Directorate
General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
6. Dr. Ir. Saiful Anwar, M.Sc.
Head of Sub Directorate of Watershed Management Technique, Directorate General of
Watershed Management Development and Social Forestry
7. Ir. M. Ali Wafa Pujiono, MP
Head of Sub Directorate of Social Forestry Pattern, Directorate General of Watershed
Management Development and Social Forestry

8. Ir. Ali Djajono, M.Sc.

Head of Sub Directorate of Forest Management Area Establishment, Directorate General of Forest Planning

9. Diah Utami Sulistiyani, S.Hut

Secretary for Secretariat of Working Group for Climate Change, Ministry of Forestry

10. Ir. Bambang Riyanto, M.Sc.

Head of Sub Directorate of Environmental Service Business, Directorate General of Forestry Business Development

11. Ir. Usman, M.Sc.

Directorate General of Forestry Business Development

Stipulated in Jakarta

Date : 26 April 2011

SECRETARY GENERAL,

Signed

DR. ING. HADI DARYANTO, DEA

NIP. 19571020 198203 1 002

Attachment of Invitation Letter No. UND.147/II-KLN/2011

Dated 29 April 2011

List of Address:

1. Expert Staff for Environment and Climate Change
2. Head of Secretariat National Board for Climate Change (DNPI)
3. Director of Forestry and Water Resource Conservation, BAPPENAS
4. Head of Foreign Technical Cooperation Bureau, State Secretariat
5. Director of Foreign Loan/Grant, Directorate General of Debt Management, Ministry of Finance
6. Assistant Deputy for Mitigation and Conservation of Atmosphere Function, Ministry of Environment
7. Assistant Deputy for Climate Change Adaptation, Ministry of Environment
8. Secretary of Forestry Extension and Human Resource Development Agency
9. Director of Inventory and Monitoring Forest Resource, Directorate General of Forest Planning
10. Director of Conservation Area and Protection Forest Development, Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
11. Director of Planning Development of Area Utilization and Business, Directorate General of Forestry Business Development
12. Head of Center for Forestry Standardization and Environment
13. Head of Center for Research and Development of Policy and Climate Change, Forestry Research and Development Agency
14. Forestry Attaché of Japanese Embassy
15. Head of Sub Directorate of Watershed Management Technique, Directorate General of Watershed Management Development and Social Forestry
16. Head of Sub Directorate of Social Forestry Pattern, Directorate General of Watershed Management Development and Social Forestry
17. Head of Sub Directorate of Establishment of Forest Management Area, Directorate General of Forest Planning
18. Head of Working Group for Climate Change, Ministry of Forestry
19. Working Group for the JICA Study Team

20. JICA Study Team

21. Chief Advisor/JICA FFORTRA

JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全第一課長
睦好 様
JICAインドネシア事務所 次長
石黒 様

関係各位

業務週報

2011年5月16日

安 洋巳

第三週(5/9~5/15)の調査結果と、第四週(5/16~5/22)以降の予定についてご報告いたします。

1. 調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況について

今週、調査団員の出入国はありません。

2. 第三週(5/9~15)に行った調査業務

(1) 各日の業務内容

調査第三週目である5/9-15は、インセプション・レポートの業務フローに従って、関係機関での情報収集を継続した。情報収集に関わる面談の内容は、議事録として本報告書に添付する。次の表に今週各日の業務を示す。

月日	業務内容
5月9日(月)	1) UNDP宇野氏との面談: UKP4他、REDD+関連機関の動向に関する情報収集と意見交換 2) 国際協力局 Ms. Artin とワークショップ(5/19)開催に関する協議
5月10日(火)	1) 林業省環境気候変動担当大臣顧問Ms. Yettyに表敬訪問 2) JAXAによる衛星画像(PALSAR/ALOS)セミナーに参加 3) 国際協力局長アグス氏に調査報告と今後の予定について協議 4) 北大JSTプロジェクトで情報収集
5月11日(水)	1) 林業省計画局、普及人材局、研究開発局でCibodas Matrixの更新 2) 世界銀行REDD+ FCPF担当者との面談 3) 国立公園人材育成プロジェクトでの情報収集 5) JICA技術協力プロジェクト(国立公園人材育成)のPDMレビュー
5月12日(木)	1) 林業省流域社会林業総局でCibodas Matrixの更新作業 2) WWF, Conservation Internationalで情報収集 3) UKP4で担当者と面談(FFORTRA高原・山内両専門家同席) 4) JICA技術協力プロジェクト(荒廃地回復)のPDMレビュー
5月13日(金)	1) 林業省流域社会林業総局でCibodas Matrixの更新作業 2) AusAid(オーストラリア大使館)と面談(FFORTRA高原・山内両専門家同席) 3) JICA事務所三浦所員に業務報告、5/16 TV会議に関する協議(FFORTRA高原専門家同席)
5/14(土)	1) 調査団内で5/19ワークショップの進め方に関するブレイクストーミング 2) JICA技術協力プロジェクト(泥炭湿地火災予防)のPDMレビュー
5/15(日)	1) 5/16(月)TV会議報告のための準備協議 2) JICA技術協力プロジェクト(JST泥炭湿地炭素管理と火災予防)のPDMレビュー

(2) 調査項目毎の業務結果

項目	業務結果
1. RENSTRA最新版に基づくCibodas Matrix (Jan.2011) の更新	流域管理・社会林業総局、計画局、研究開発局でCibodas Matrixの活動に対する進捗状況のデータを更新した。総局単位で、RENSTRAの目標達成に必要な課題を抽出した。
2. REDD+に関わるドナー・国際機関の活動状況把握 (5/2 - 5/20)	林業標準環境局 (Dept. of Forestry Standardization and Environments, DFSE) が把握しているREDD+デモンストレーション活動に関わる最新データを、REDD+ GIS Mapに活用可能な形 (既存活動のレイヤー) に整理した。
3. REDD+デモ活動候補地に関わる情報収集と整理 (5/2 - 5/31)	デモ活動候補地抽出のためのクライテリアを設定し、Map作成の手順を最終化した。計画局とREDD+GIS Mapの作成手順について協議を行い、来週(5/18)からMap作成作業を開始することで合意した。
4. JICA技プロの成果とREDD+への応用に関する検討 (5/2 - 5/20)	衛星画像プロジェクトに関し、JAXAによるPALSAR関連のワークショップに出席した。国立公園人材育成プロジェクト事務所で専門家に面談し、プロジェクト活動と成果に関わる情報を収集した。各技術協力プロジェクトのPDMを確認し、REDD+実施の観点から活用可能な成果 (想定も含む) を抽出した。
6. 表敬訪問、政府機関、他ドナー/国際機関での情報収集	1) UKP4担当者との面談：実務担当者とMRVのGIS専門家と面談。共に30歳代。組織の役割と各セクターとの協力、法制度・MRV、実施メカニズム、各々のワーキング・グループの業務進捗状況を把握した。今後6ヶ月間でMarket mechanismについての検討を進める予定。MRVについては林業省計画局のGISスタッフがワーキング・グループのメンバーとなっている。長官と次官以外は若い職員が実務を担当している。セクターの利権や既存の価値観に囚われない若い発想力でREDD+体制の構築をエネルギーにしている。今後も調査結果を共有し協力関係を構築する土台を築きたい。 2) AusAid INCAS担当者との面談：オーストラリア大使館一等書記官と気候変動対策担当官と面談。豪が支援しているINCAS(インドネシア国家炭素固定システム)の技術的課題に関する質疑応答。Land sat画像の「切り貼り」によって雲の影響を除去したが、撮影時期がばらばらの画像を貼り合わせたものでGround truthも未実施のため、精確さや実用に向けての課題が多い。

(3) JICA協力案とプログラム案：5/16 JICA本部とのTV会議で報告した内容に基づく提案

調査結果に基づいて、現時点で想定しているJICA協力案 (プロジェクト) とプログラム案に関する素案は以下のとおり。5/16 (月) のTV会議で報告した内容に、宮藺専門員、高原専門家、山内専門家、三浦所員のコメントを反映させた内容である。ここに示される素案は、5/19, 27に予定のワークショップ (次節スケジュール参照) の結果を反映させて、素案として最終化される予定。

<p>プログラム案・協力案を提案する際の重要な背景： インドネシアにおけるREDD+は、REDD+ National Strategyの規定にしたがい今後設立予定のREDD+ AgencyがREDD+実施の体制を確立し、事業を管理する方針である。一方、複数の情報筋によればREDD+ Agencyの主導権をめぐる、UKP4 と林業省の間で対立が続いている。どのような政治的決着が付くのか全く不明であるが、提案するプログラム案・協力案は、両者の政治的関係に配慮すると共に、各々に協力の拠点を置いて、不確定な要素が多い状況に柔軟に対応できる体制とすることが重要である。</p>	
項目	プログラム案・協力案
プログラム案：REDD+ National Strategy, LOIに基づくREDD+実施体制	気候変動対策に係る日本・インドネシア両国政府の交換文書 (未署名) の内容 (REDD+推進に関する協力) に基づく。林業省と林業省外の政府機関を包括し、森林以外の気候変動対策と緩やかに連携するプログラム。

<p>を想定したプログラム案</p>	<p>BAPPENASによる政策協調の取組み(フォーラム)の場を生かすなど、森林と森林以外気候変動対策の間で活動成果の共有(MRV, 環境省によるGHGインベントリーとの関連)や、共通課題の協議等を行う緩やかな連携を促進する。また林業省の森林分野技プロの成果を、REDD+ AgencyやMRV instituteにフィードバックし、制度・方法論の確立に資する。</p>
<p>JICA協力案：林業省内REDD+ Agencyを中心として想定されるREDD+実施体制の中で、1つのアクターとして位置づけられる林業省に対する支援</p> <p>REDD+ Agencyを中心に進められるREDD+方法論の確立、及び手続きの標準化に対応したREDD+デモンストレーション活動とREDD+関連政策の推進支援</p>	<p>協力案1：H23年度新規案件。JICA技プロの成果を生かしたREDD+デモンストレーション活動を含む技術協力プロジェクト(内容と対象地域については、現在検討中)。</p> <p>協力案2：FFORTAプロジェクトによるREDD+支援の強化(政策支援)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 現状を鑑みると、REDD+への取組みは「<u>早期のアクション</u>」、「<u>継続的な取組み</u>」が重要である。協力案2は、本調査終了後新規案件開始までの時間的空白を埋めるとともに、2012年(後半)に現在のFFORTAプロジェクト終了後も、その継続を想定して林業省でのREDD+推進支援を行う。 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 各総局でREDD+への理解と情報の共有を促進するためのワークショップの実施(複数回・継続的な取組み) (2) 上記協力案1で実施されるREDD+デモンストレーション活動対象地域でのREDD+啓蒙普及・住民組織化等の準備活動の実施 (3) 林業省気候変動ワーキング・グループ(グループ長：環境・気候変動担当大臣顧問 Ms.Yetty)の活動支援。林業省によるREDD+ Task Forceへの協力を支援。 - 上記の活動に際してはPDMを修正する。林業省側では、本調査によってJICAによるREDD+への取組みが正式に開始されたと認識しており、PDMの改定は本調査結果を受けたJICAの次のアクションを早期に周囲に示すうえで重要である。活動の実施には、短期専門家派遣など人員増加の対策が必要となるが、比較的小額の予算増加で効果的な協力が可能と考える。 <p>協力案3：既存技プロをREDD+デモンストレーション活動に転換する。「<u>荒廃地回復能力向上技プロ</u>」に、既存の方法論を適用してデモンストレーション活動を実施する。国立公園人材育成技プロ・森林火災予防技プロで活用可能な成果の適用を検討する。</p> <p>(利点) 現行技プロの枠組みの中で実施することにより、既存予算の枠内で活動が可能(プロジェクトPDMの変更は必要)。JICAにおいて、新規案件のための予算が計上されなかった場合、既存の予算・技プロの枠内でREDD+活動を実施する「切り札」としての位置づけ。2012年のReadiness phaseの終了を前に、早い段階でデモ活動が開始できる。</p> <p>(課題) 技プロ専門家との十分な意見交換が必要。また、協力案1との関係を整理する必要がある。</p>
<p>JICA協力案：林業省外REDD+実施体制を構築する林業省外の政府組織に対する支援</p>	<p>協力案4：REDD+ Agency(設置予定)によるREDD+実施体制確立の動向把握と関係機関の調整、今後の協力案件の形成を行うための“REDD+推進企画調査員”の派遣。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “All Japan”の体制によるREDD+への取組み体制を確立するキー・パーソン。現存の組織体制の中で、主にUKP4とコンタクトし情報を収集する。その結果に基づき、今後の具体的な協力(技プロ)の可能性を探る。 <p>(業務TOR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - イ国政府によるREDD+実施体制確立の動向把握。主要ドナー・国際機関との連携、情報収集。林業省との連携強化。日本民間企業への情報提供。 - 気候変動対策能力強化プロジェクトとの連携。日本ODAによる気候変動対策協力を推進。 - 企画調査員の活動を通じて提案される技プロの内容は、民間参画支援に

	<p>関わる活動 ("I-VER"構築、二国間クレジット、企業投資)を中心に、“All Japan”の体制を具体化するための活動を柔軟に行える内容とする。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “REDD+企画調査員”については、できるだけ早期に派遣し(2011年～)、政府側の動向を把握すると同時に技プロ案を提案し2013年度以降に実施できるようにする。 <p>(提案の背景)</p> <p>当初は、2012年度から実施可能な技プロ案が提案されたが(UKP4への専門家派遣「一人技プロ」)、H23年度案件として林業省と同時にUKP4から別に要望を上げてもらうことは、両者の政治的な緊張関係(REDD+ Agencyでの主導権争い)を考慮すると、林業省の反発を招く虞があると判断された。そのため、今年度は林業省から1件の要望をあげてもらい、同時にREDD+ Agencyを対象とした協力としては、企画調査員を派遣し更に情報収集と調査を継続し、政府側の動向を注視しながらH24の実施を想定して協力案を提案する。</p>
民間参画推進	協力案4に含まれる民間参画に係る支援

3. 第三週 (5/16-22)以降の調査予定

今後のスケジュール案を以下に示す。

月日	内容
5/16 (月)	JICA本部とTV会議：調査報告と今後の方針を協議
5/19 (木)	<p>林業省各総局との協働によりJICA協力案の素案を抽出するためのワークショップを実施</p> <p>参加者：本調査ワーキング・グループのメンバー（各総局代表）、各総局のProgram & Evaluation Officer (RENSTRAのモニタリング担当)</p> <p>方法：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 国際協力局による開会、調査団による各セッションの説明 2011年1月Retreat以降の経緯説明 (FFORTRAプロジェクト専門家と要相談) セッション1：“Cibodas Matrix”の更新。RENSTRAのMission/Activityに沿って、各総局の課題を整理 セッション2：各総局の課題をREDD+推進の3本柱（政策・制度の確立、MRV、実施メカニズムの確立）に沿って整理。さらに、JICA技術協力プロジェクトの成果（想定も含む）の中で、REDD+推進に関わる成果を3本柱に沿って整理。 セッション3：3本柱の分野（政策・制度の確立、MRV、実施メカニズム）毎に、各総局の課題とJICA技プロ成果の関連性を検討し、グループ化して、各々に優先順位をつける（KJ法を応用した手順）→政策・制度、MRV、実施メカニズムの各分野で、優先順位に沿った林業省を対象とした課題が抽出される。課題を核に協力案素案（協力案1～3につながるアイデア）を取りまとめる。
5/23 (月)	<p>林業省国際協力局アグス氏と次の点を協議</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5/19のワークショップ報告 - 5/27の調査中間報告ワークショップに係る協議 <p>在ジャカルタ日本大使館に対し、調査の中間報告を行う。報告する対象の方は先方に一任する（前田公使、大條参事官、日比野書記官）。</p>
5/23 (月)～5/26 (水)	5/27ワークショップの準備
5/26 (木)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> JICAミッション（宮齒専門員、吉永職員）と5/27ワークショップ発表内容（JICA協力案素案・プログラム案）を協議 JICA専門家への調査結果のフィードバック（上記(1)と合同で実施するこ

月日	内容
	とも可)
5/27 (金)	5/19のワークショップにおいて、林業省総局との協働により抽出したJICA協力案及び調査団によるプログラム案を林業省及び政府関係者と共有し、意見交換を行うためのワークショップの実施 参加者：林業省と政府REDD+ Task Force関係機関、JICA関係者 方法： (1) 本調査ワーキング・グループによる林業省JICA協力案の素案（協力案1～3）の提案 (2) 調査団による林業省外を対象とした協力案4とプログラム案の提案 (3) 参加者との質疑応答・議論
5/30 (月)～6/1(水)	JICAミッション：政府関連機関 要人と面談（アポイントメントが必要）
5/28 (土)～6/19 (日)	調査結果の取りまとめと現地報告書素案の作成；この期間は、気候変動関連の国際会議が実施されるため、政府関係機関での新たな情報収集や協議は殆ど不可能な模様。

添付資料リスト：

1. 面談記録 (5/9-5/16, 第2週の未送付分も含む)
2. 5/16 TV会議議事録
3. “The Daily Jakarta Shinbun” 鹿取克章・新大使インタビュー記事(2011.5.14) 「新しい協力を挑戦を」(PDF File)

以上、ご報告いたします。

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 TV会議記録

平成23年5月16日（月） 9:00～10:30、 於：JICA本部・インドネシア事務所

【参加者（敬称略）】

地球環境部	宮藺、鈴木、吉永
インドネシア事務所	三浦
FFORTRA	高原、山内
調査団	安、今井、鈴木、久保

【目的】 調査進捗に関わる情報共有・意見交換

【配布資料】 「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）
実施支援調査 進捗報告と今後の予定（2011年5月16日付）

（安）

配布資料に沿い、調査の進捗状況を説明

（高原）

- ・ 調査団の今後のスケジュールについて、技プロ専門家との意見交換の場を設けた方が良い。
- ・ 協力案については、Timeframeと相互関連についても示す必要がある。
- ・ 協力案4については出来るだけ早く実施し、UPK4等々からの情報収集体制を整えた方が良い。
- ・ 協力案1及び3については関係を整理する必要がある。
- ・ 協力案2について、FFORTRA終了後、中央レベルでの活動はどのようにクリアにすべき。
- ・ UKP4と林業省の関係について、公式的にはUPK4の主導でREDD Agencyを立ち上げる方向にあるが、林業省が巻き返しているため、どうなるかはわからない。世銀・オーストラリアなどは、UPK4と林業省の両方に軸足を置きながらREDD支援活動を進めている。常に政治状況を見ながら対応する必要がある。

（宮藺）

- ・ プログラム案、協力案とも合理的でフィージブルという感じがする。
- ・ 気候変動対策に係る日伊両国政府間の文書は、昨年ドラフトしているが未署名である。当方で、外務省の中野氏に対して進捗及びスケジュールを確認する。
- ・ BAPPENASを中心としたフォーラム及び川西プロジェクトとの連携について、アイデアは良いが具体的にはどう位置づけられるのか。川西さんはどう関わるのか。
- ・ 協力案2について、FFORTRA終了後はどうするのか。協力案3について、現実的ではありそうだが、もう少し具体化する必要がある。
- ・ UPK4への派遣に関し、他ドナーの事例はあるか。また、REDD Agencyが出来た場合には、そこへ派遣するという事か。
- ・ ALOS/PALSARのフォローアップだが、JAXAの島田氏はLAPANとの連携を考えている。これについては、まずJAXA/JICA間での連携を確認し、その上でLAPAN側との協力を行っていくのが適

切であろう。

- 北大プロジェクトについては、インドネシア政府による国家インベントリー作成に際して当該技術が使えるのか、という点が核心となる。現時点において、北大技術はまだその段階には至っていない。但し、北大プロジェクトは REDD に関する一つの包括的な提案を行っていることから、インドネシア側はこれを高く評価している。
- 中央カリマンタン州では、州レベルでの動きが活発であり、北大の大崎先生は州政府から相談を受けている。州政府は、REDD+に関する包括的な計画を6月までに UKP4 に提出する予定である。この点に関連し、5月26日～28日にジャカルタで中央カリマンタンに関する会議がある。場合によっては、調査団メンバーが参加して情報収集するという選択肢もあり得る。

(安)

- ここで示しているプログラム案は森林分野のみの案である。川西専門家のプロジェクトと並列したものというイメージ。
- Bappenas は、各プロジェクトの成果を共有する場をコーディネートする役割を担っており、ここで言うフォーラムとはそのイメージを指す。
- UKP4 への派遣について、例えば、世銀は、能力が高く政府にコネクションを持つインドネシア人スタッフ一人を林業省担当、一人を UKP4 担当とし、情報収集させている。REDD+の体制構築過程は常に動いており、継続的に状況を見ていく必要がある。
- 協力案へのコメントについては了解。その方向で検討したい。

(高原)

- UKP4 と林業省について、USAID は多省庁間で協議会を立ち上げ、トップは内閣官房を置いている。オーストラリアについては、Norway と連携し、LoI の文脈で UKP4 の WG に入り込み、INCAS の標準化を進めている。
- 各ドナーは UKP4 と林業省の双方に軸足を置いている。日本も、林業省だけではリスクであり、両方に足がかりを持つ必要がある。
- GIZ は UKP4 とは関わりを持っていない。Bappenas とは気候変動案件に関わり、REDD は林業省ベースで取り組んでいる。

(三浦)

- 川西さんプロジェクトと REDD 案件との連携については、川西さんの方から提案があった。林業省だけの取り組みでは小ぶりになってしまうため、大きなアンブレラを立ち上げ、その下で、UKP4 及び林業省と個別に R/D を結べば良い。Bappenas は、アンブレラの取り纏め機関として機能する。
- JAXA の島田氏については、東京サイドでコンタクトを継続して欲しい。
- 本調査が提案するプログラム案・協力案の予算規模ほどの程度なのか。普通の技プロでは年1億である。案件形成に際しては、規模感が必要である。

(宮菌)

- 二国間の大きなアンブレラについては、この調査を通じて、川西さんプロジェクトとの連携も含めて、外務省・大使館に働きかけていくことが肝要だろう。
- JAXA の関心は Ground Truthing のための地上データにある。だが、これだけでは JICA として協力することは難しい。今週、島田さんと議論を行ってみる。
- 規模感について、新規予算の獲得は難しいので、現行の技プロをどう活かすのかという視点が重要になってくる。林業省へのインプットに関し、調査団で言いにくいことがあれば、東京からの訪問

時に代弁するという方法がある。

(安)

- 他省庁も含めた Kick-off meeting で、国際協力局長の Agus 氏は「Working Together」アプローチを高く評価していた。このスタンスにコミットして案件形成を行うことがまずは重要である。
- 新たな REDD Agency 体制のもので、森林資源管理の主体は民間セクターへと移行していく。林業省が管轄するのは国有森林地 (Kawasan) であり、必ずしも森林資源というわけではない。

(宮菌)

- 今回の調査結果は、他ドナーにとっても有用であると思われるので、情報提供してはどうか。

以上

調査団作成 2011/05/16

スマット タタン

selamat datang

両国の経済分野の相互依存関係も強いと
駐インドネシア大使
鹿取克章



鹿取克章 (かとり・よしのり) 氏

1950年2月生まれ。東京都出身。73年3月に一橋大学経済学部卒業後、外務省入省。在ドイツ日本大使館参事官、北米局安全保障課長、在韓国日本大使館公使、領事局長、外務報道官などを歴任し、2006年8月に駐イスラエル日本大使、2008年10月に初代ASEAN大使に就任。2010年4月から外務省研修所長、2011年4月、駐インドネシア大使に就任。長男は東京におり、ジャカルタでは専業主婦と暮らす。趣味は旅行、読書、テニス、サイクリング。おいしいものを食べることを好む。

ASEANは成長エンジン
ダイナミックに動くアジア

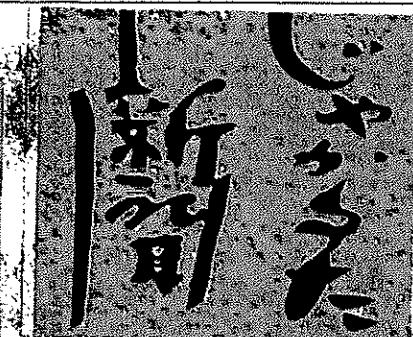
鹿取克章・新大使

このほど着任した鹿取克章駐インドネシア大使は、ジャカルタ新聞と会見した。今年インドネシアが議長国を務めるASEAN(東南アジア諸国連合)が、経済成長と世界政治を動かすエンジンになったと語り、日本とインドネシアの関係強化について「世界はダイナミックに動く。それだけにインドネシアをASEANの中心に据えることが、私にもできるだけ外に出て、地方にも足を運んで、動き回りたい」と述べた。

初代ASEAN大使
二〇〇八年十月には、初代ASEAN大使に就任した。ASEANは二〇〇八年のリーマンショックを乗り越え、経済もより強くなった。この年、私はASEAN大使となり、インドネシアなど各国を訪れた。十二月十五日にはASEAN憲章が発効、ASEANは二〇一五年のASEAN共同体発定に向け動きを加速した。チェンマイ・イニシアチブでド

ASEANは成長エンジン
ダイナミックに動くアジア

新しい協方に挑戦を



Rp.12,000

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インドネシア証券取引所株価指数
= 3832.021 (前日比23.311ポイント)

私たちは、親せきの家に泊まりました。そこでは、おばさんから、大好きな「ケーキ作り」を教わりました。おばさんは、おかしを作るのがとても上手です。次の日、親せきの家とついでに、クラックルというお菓子の工場へ行きました。とてもきれいな工場で、お菓子を作る様子を見ることができました。おばさんがお菓子を作っている様子を見て、私も作りたいと思いました。おばさんがお菓子を作る様子を見て、私も作りたいと思いました。

JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全第一課長
睦好 様
JICAインドネシア事務所 次長
石黒 様

関係各位

業務週報

2011年5月23日

安 洋巳

第四週(5/16~5/22)の調査結果と、第五週(5/23~5/29)以降の予定についてご報告いたします。

1. 調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況について

先週の調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況は下表の通りです。

(1) 帰国者

No.	氏名	担当名	尼国出発日	本邦帰国日
1	今井 秀樹	森林/カーボンオフセット(1)	2011/05/19	2011/05/20

2. 第四週(5/16~22)に行った調査業務

(1) 各日の業務内容

調査第四週目である5/16-22は、インセプション・レポートの業務フローに従って、関係機関での情報収集を継続した。また情報収集の一環として、林業省各総局のニーズを抽出するためのワークショップを19(木)に実施した。そのため、調査業務の大部分はワークショップの準備と取りまとめであった。次の表に今週各日の業務を示す。

月日	業務内容
5月16日(月)	1) JICA本部とTV会議：協力案とプログラム案に関する協議 2) ワークショップ準備(材料調達他)
5月17日(火)	インドネシア祝日：事務所でワークショップ準備(Flip chartの表作成他)
5月18日(水)	1) 5/19ワークショップのファシリテーターと打合せ 2) Infinite Earth(カリマンタンでREDD+デモ活動を行うNGO)と面談 3) 計画局でGIS Map作成に係る協議 4) ワークショップ準備(会場設営)
5月19日(木)	林業省協力ニーズ抽出のためのワークショップ(於：Menala Peninsula Hotel)
5月20日(金)	1) FFORTRAプロジェクトと協議 2) JICA久納専門家との面談：西カリマンタン地域に関する情報収集
5/21(土)	1) 調査団内で5/19ワークショップ結果をプロジェクト案に形成するための団内ブレイクストーミング
5/22(日)	1) 5/23(月) JICA専門家報告会、及び国際協力局アグス氏への報告準備

(2) 調査項目毎の業務結果

項目	業務結果
1. RENSTRA最新版に基づくCibodas Matrix(Jan.2011)の更新	5/19のワークショップにおいて、本調査のワーキンググループメンバーと各総局のRENSTRA担当者が、最新版RENSTRAに基づいてCibodas Matrixを更新し、各活動に対応する課題を抽出した。
2. REDD+に関わるド	今週は特に進捗なし。データ収集と整理をほぼ終了した。

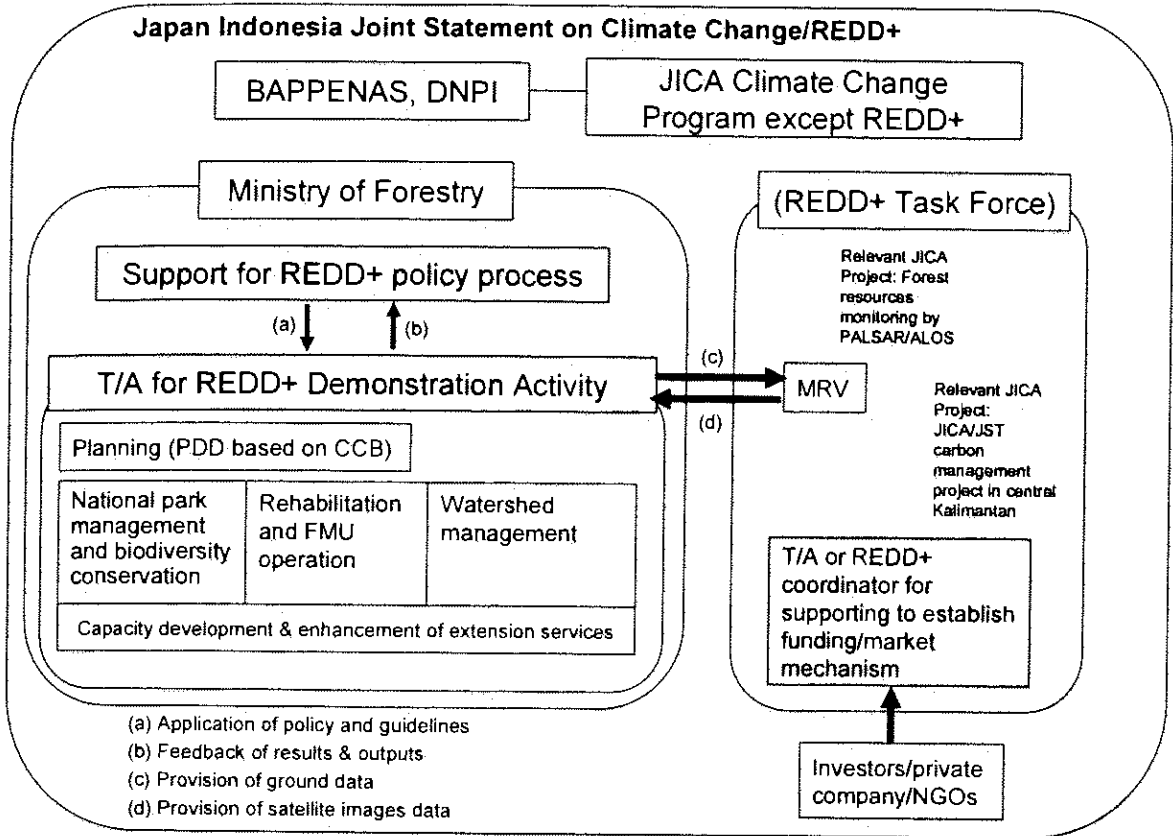
項目	業務結果
ナー・国際機関の活動状況把握 (5/2 - 5/20)	
3. REDD+デモ活動候補地に関わる情報収集と整理 (5/2 - 5/31)	調査第二週目から計画局にコンタクトをとり、森林GISデータの確認を続けてきた。しかし、その情報入手と計画局との合同による加工作業が不可能であることが判明したため、REDD+デモ活動対象地を絞り込むためのGIS Mapの作成作業は断念した。一方、計画局で入手した森林関連の各種情報 (Power Point, PDF File) は、全国的な傾向を把握するための参考程度の情報とする。具体的なデモ活動候補地に関する情報は、各総局が提供する「候補地リスト」を活用することに方針を転換する。第五週から、この情報収集に取り掛かる。
4. JICA技プロの成果とREDD+への応用に関する検討 (5/2 - 5/20)	来年度 (2012年) までに終了する衛星画像解析による森林資源把握、国立公園人材育成、FFORTRA以外のプロジェクト(荒廃地回復、泥炭湿地火災予防)については、JICA協力案の中で、REDD+プロジェクト(デモ活動)への転換について検討した。
6. 表敬訪問、政府機関、他ドナー/国際機関での情報収集	なし。

(3) JICA協力案とプログラム案：5/23 JICA 専門家・林業省国際協力局アグス氏に報告した内容
 第四週までの調査結果 (調査団による情報収集とFFORTRAとの協議・5/19のワークショップ結果) に基づいて、5/23に林業省JICA専門家及び国際協力局アグス氏に対して報告したJICA協力案とプログラム案の概要を次の図に示す。青で示した部分が、技術協力または専門家/企画調査員の派遣を示す。先週の週報に記載した協力案1～4を踏襲しているが、図に示した内容との対応関係は、次のとおりである。

- 協力案1 → T/A for REDD+ Demonstration Activity
- 協力案2 → Support for REDD+ policy process
- 協力案3 → 記載されていないが、T/A for REDD+ Demonstration Activityの枠に含まれるNational park management, Rehabilitation and FMU operationと係る「荒廃地回復能力向上」「泥炭地火災予防」の各プロジェクト
- 協力案4 → T/A or REDD+ coordinator for supporting to establish funding/market mechanism

国際協力局アグス氏への説明に使用した資料を添付する。これを基に、5/27 (金) の林業省と政府関係機関を対象としたワークショップでの報告内容を作成する予定である。

5. Provisional idea for overall cooperation framework



3. 第五週 (5/23-29)以降の調査予定

今後のスケジュール案（主な活動）を以下に示す。この他に関係機関での情報収集が予定されている。

月日	内容
5/23 (月)	(1) JICA専門家への調査結果のフィードバック（上記(1)と合同で実施することも可） (2) 林業省国際協力局アグス氏と次の点を協議 - 5/19のワークショップ報告 - 5/27の調査中間報告ワークショップに係る協議
5/26 (木)	(1) JICAミッション（宮衛専門員、吉永職員）と5/27ワークショップ発表内容（JICA協力案素案・プログラム案）を協議、意見交換 (2) 在ジャカルタ日本大使館への報告：大條参事官、日比野書記官
5/27 (金)	調査の中間報告ワークショップ 参加者：林業省と政府REDD+ Task Force関係機関、JICA関係者 方法： (1) 林業省JICA協力案の提案 (2) 林業省外を対象とした協力案とプログラム案の提案 (3) 参加者との質疑応答・議論
5/30 (月)～6/1(水)	JICAミッション：政府関連機関 要人と面談（アポイントメントが必要）

月日	内容
5/28 (土) ~6/19 (日)	調査結果の取りまとめと現地報告書素案の作成：この期間は、気候変動関連の国際会議が実施されるため、政府関係機関での新たな情報収集や協議は殆ど不可能な模様。

添付資料リスト：

1. 面談記録 (第3週の未送付分も含む)
2. 5/23 国際協力局アグス氏への報告資料：5/27 (金) 林業省ワークショップでの発表内容素案
3. “The Daily Jakarta Shinbun” 「原生林の開発停止に係る大統領令」の記事(2011.5.21) (PDF File)

以上、ご報告いたします。

Interim outputs of the JICA Study on REDD+ in Indonesia and cooperation strategy in the forestry sector:

- Process to identify cooperation needs of MoF and their results -

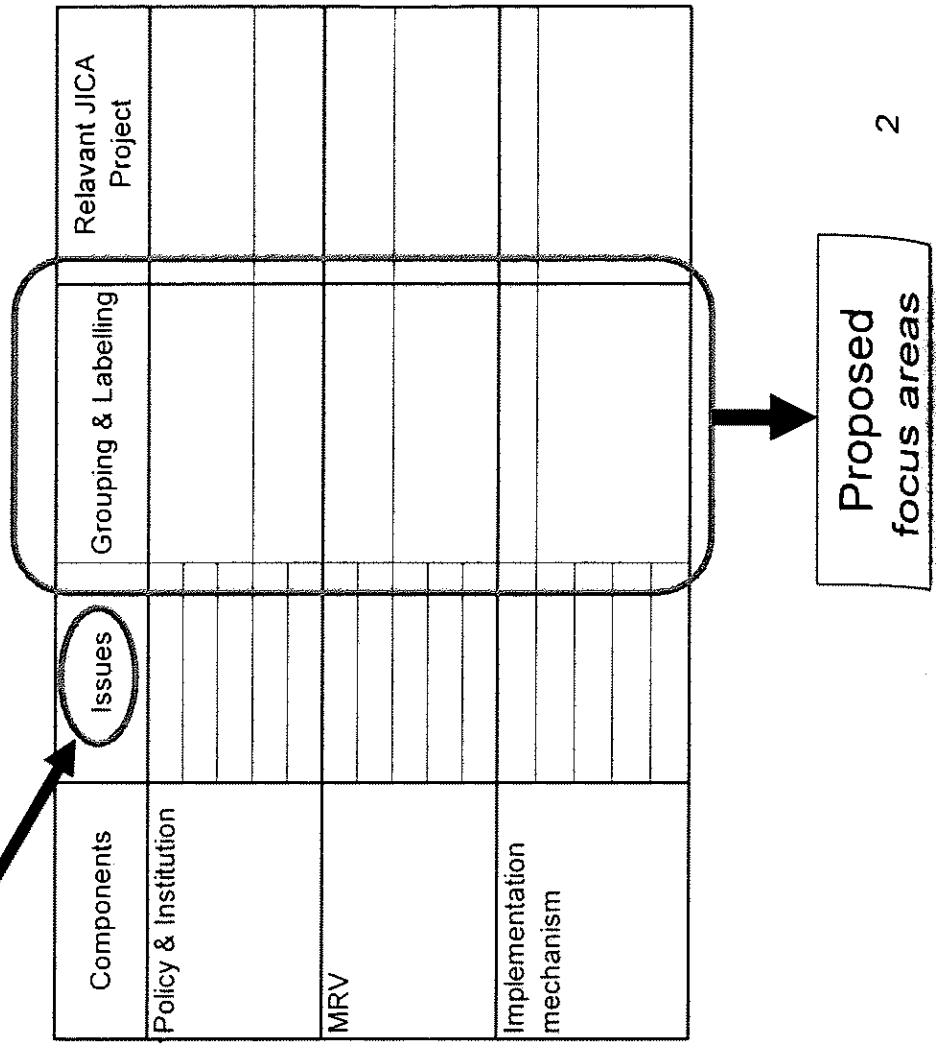
What the Study team has done from May 2 until May 20 (3 weeks)

1. Interview and updating of data/information on REDD+ in/outside of MoF
2. Discussion with FFORTRA and JICA Office on future cooperation (project & framework)
3. Workshop to identify the cooperation needs of MoF on May 19
4. Drafting the proposed project and the frame work for future cooperation

1. To update issues in Cibodas Matrix

Mission	Activity	Gaps	Issues

2. To re-arrange the issues in the frame of three components of REDD+, make groups and give labels to them according to their similarities. Proposed focus areas for future JICA/MoF cooperation are identified through this process. Relevant JICA projects are also specified to the focus areas.



3. To select focus areas to realize the mandates of each DG presented in the Cibodas matrix. This matrix shows the DGs which have their concerns to each proposed focus areas. This is the final output of the workshop on May 19.

Three components in REDD+ context	Policy and Institution						MRV		
	Optimize Land & Forest Rehabilitation	Monitoring Environmental Service	Strengthening Management Capacity in Developing FMU/RHP	Strengthening Forest Policy Making	Improve National Park Management	Carbon Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Monitoring and Evaluation System for Carbon Stock	Research on Carbon Stock and Its Management	
Proposed focus areas for future cooperation									
DG of Forestry Planning			√	√		√	√		
DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation		√			√				
DG of Watershed Management Development and Social Forestry	√								
Forestry Research and Development Agency									
DG of Forestry Business Development		√	√	√		√	√		
Forestry Extension and Human Resource Development Agency	√		√	√			√		
Center for International Cooperation									
Center for Forestry Standardization and Environment			√						
Bureau of Planning									

3 (continued). To select focus areas to realize the mandates of each DG presented in the Cibodas matrix. This matrix shows the DGs which have their concerns to the proposed focus areas.

Three components in REDD+ context	Implementation mechanisms			
	Capacity Building on Monitoring and Evaluation	Developing Safeguard Area Including Social and Environment on REDD Implementation	Improving Capacity Building on REDD Implementation	Conducting Demonstration Activity/Piloting to Support REDD Implementation
Proposed focus areas for future cooperation				
DG of Forestry Planning	√		√	√
DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation	√	√		
DG of Watershed Management Development and Social Forestry	√	√	√	
Forestry Research and Development Agency				
DG of Forestry Business Development	√	√	√	
Forestry Extension and Human Resource Development Agency	√	√	√	
Center for International Cooperation				
Center for Forestry Standardization and Environment	√	√	√	

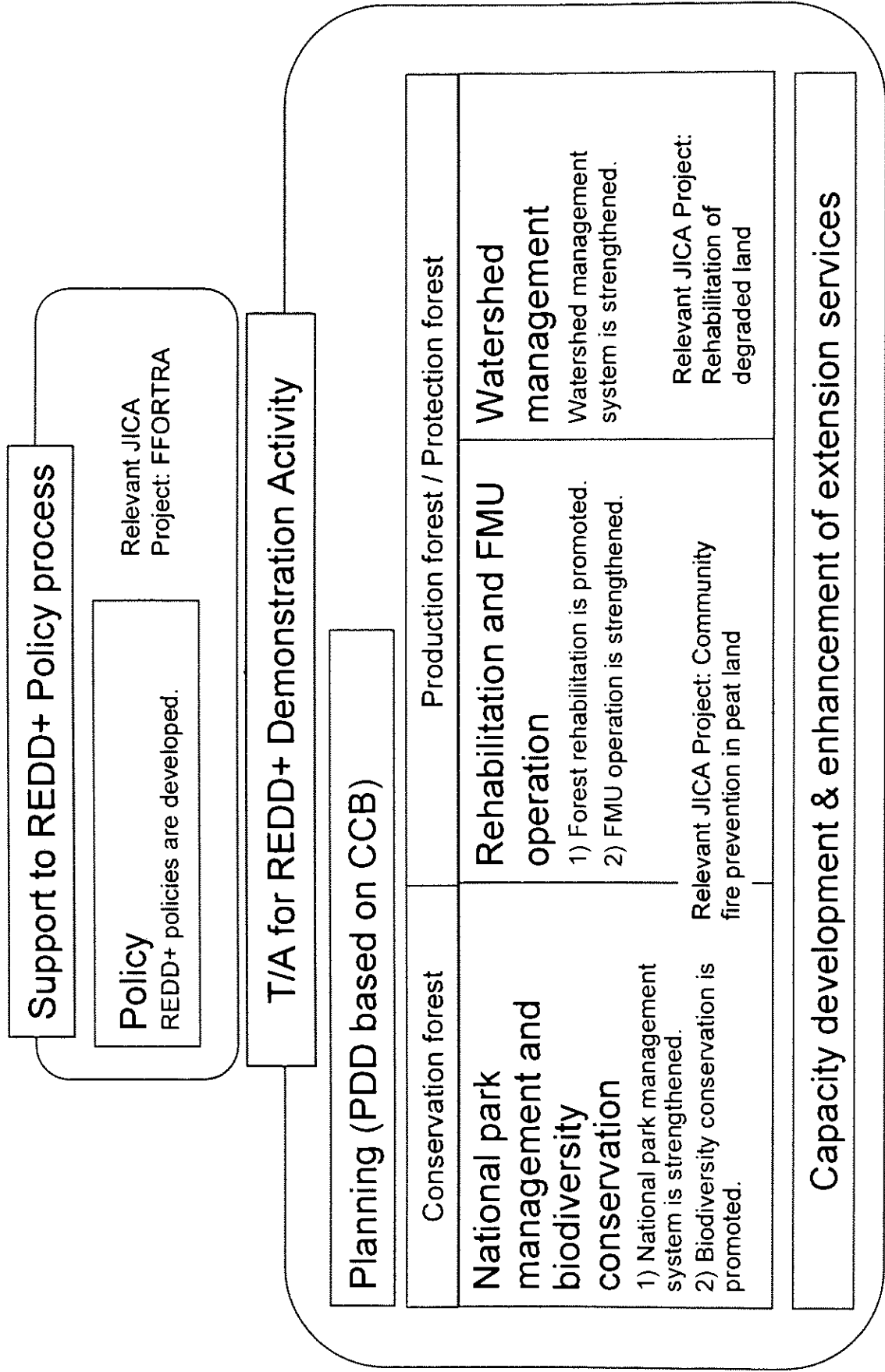
4. To come up with the proposed projects (project purpose & outputs) based on the proposed focus areas and the issues.

Proposed focus areas	ISSUES	DG
<p>1. Strengthening Forest Policy Making</p> <p>Purpose of the proposed project is come up with based on the proposed focus areas</p>	National extension system need to be developed	Extension
	Increasing non-tax revenue because until now circulation of forest products not in accordance with the provision and disadvantage country.	BJK
	Harmonization Alignment Of JIS (Japan Industrial Std)/JAS (Japan Agricultural Std) with SNI (Indonesian National Standard).	(KLN)
	Lack of supporting infrastructure inaugural activities of forest area with new method	Planologi
	MoF Decree (regulation) on MRV established.	
	Established socialization of related regulation.	
	4 Titles of this macro planning document have not been developed.	Planologi
	Encourage the completion of provincial spatial planning.	
	Link between researches (to translate research sentence to the community through extension / facilitating specific thematic issue).	FORDA
	Implementation of resort base on management to National Park.	PHKA
	Endangered species should be increase of 3%.	PHKA
	12 of unit management of conservation areas to be Public service Agency (BLU).	PHKA
3. Strengthening capacity in the development of FMU	Facilitation of institutional Preparation for forest Management Unit (KPH).	
	Infrastructure for extension need to be developed.	
	Socialization of National Government Regulation No. 61 / 2010 on Guideline of FMU and Product Development	PHKA (KPHL)
		-
		-

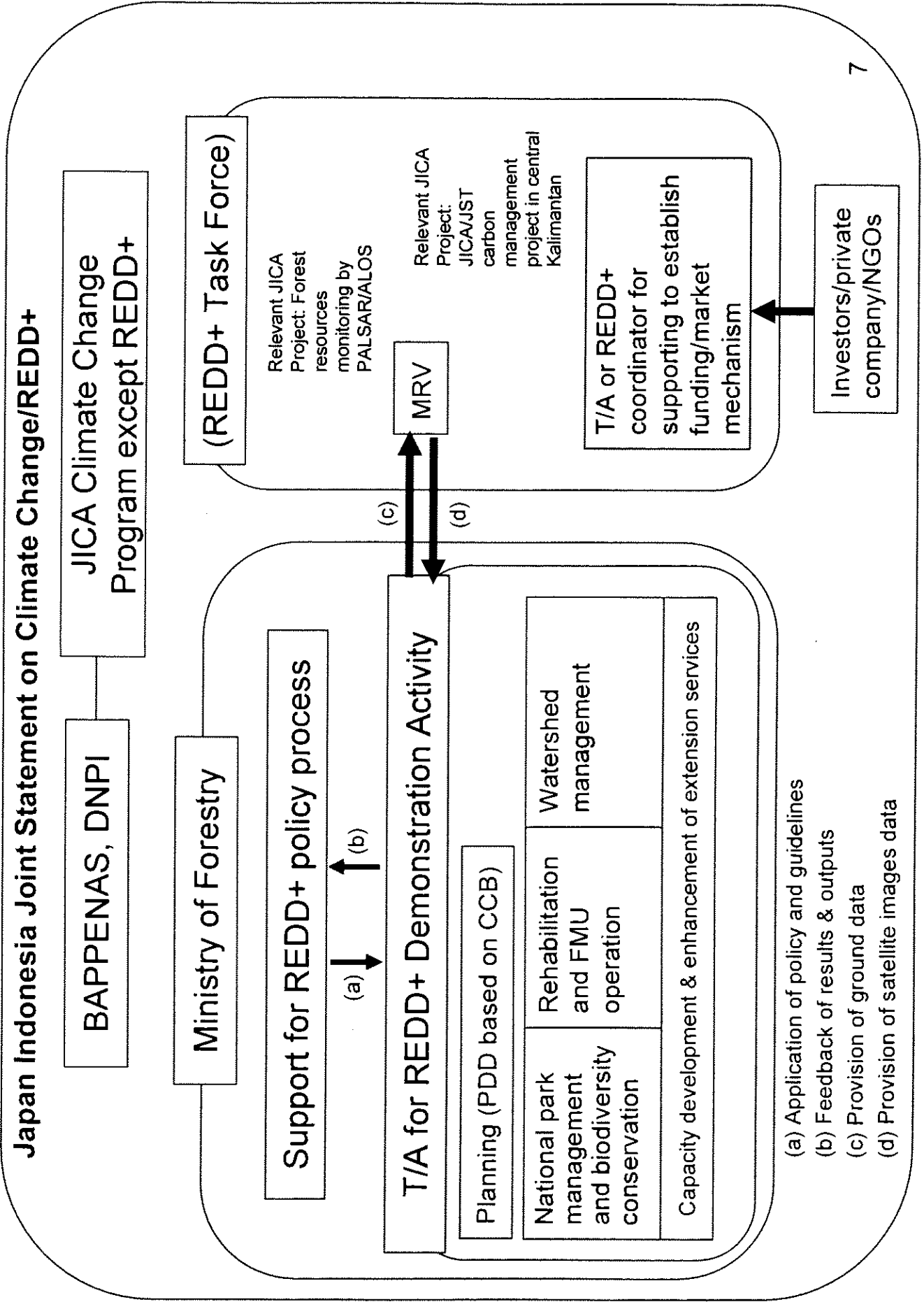
Outputs of the proposed projects are come up with based on the issues.

Works from item 4 hereafter were done by the Study Team.

4. Provisional framework based on workshop results



5. Provisional idea for overall cooperation framework



6. Key notes to formulate future projects

6-1. T/A for REDD+ policy process: Following areas would be included:

- 1) Information dissemination to the MoF staff on REDD+ updates,
- 2) Facilitation for climate change working group in MoF

6-2. T/A (Technical cooperation project) for REDD+ demonstration activity:

- 1) Areas covering different types of forests such as conservation forest (national park), protection forest and production (limited/conversable) forest shall be selected as a target area.
- 2) The activities shall be implemented in a full scale from the first year or in a phased approach according to resource availability.
- 3) C/Ps and line agencies shall be identified in a flexible manner from DGs in MoF and local governments.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
T/A for REDD+ Policy Process (FFORTRA)	[Solid black bar from 2011 to 2017]						
T/A for REDD+ Demonstration Activity	[Dotted line from 2011 to 2017]						
- Preparation (Supported by FFORTRA)	[Dotted line from 2011 to 2017]						
- Planning: Preparation of PDD	[Dotted line from 2011 to 2017]						
- Demonstration activity	[Dotted line from 2011 to 2017]						
T/A or REDD+ coordination for supporting to establish funding/market mechanism	[Dotted line from 2011 to 2017]						
Collaboration in monitoring system	[Dotted line from 2011 to 2017]						
Time frame of REDD+	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Readiness</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Full implementation</div> </div>						

民族の歴史を語る。...

アムステルダムに...



民族舞踊の日の初日、バリ島では、インドネシアの舞踊「ガルーダ・バクティンガ」を飾った伝統を着た舞臺で、踊り手はバントを手にしてアンタラ舞臺

民族舞踊の日の初日、バリ島では、インドネシアの舞踊「ガルーダ・バクティンガ」を飾った伝統を着た舞臺で、踊り手はバントを手にしてアンタラ舞臺

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JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全第一課長
睦好 様
JICAインドネシア事務所 次長
石黒 様

関係各位

業務週報

2011年5月30日

安 洋巳

第五週(5/23~5/29)の調査結果と、第六週(5/30~6/5)の予定についてご報告いたします。

1. 調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況について

先週の調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況は下表の通りです。

(1) 入国者

No.	氏名	担当名	本邦出発日	尼国到着日
1	石川 賢	カーボンオフセット(2)	2011/05/22	2011/05/22

2. 第四週(5/23~29)に行った調査業務

(1) 各日の業務内容

調査第五週目である5/23-29は、インセプション・レポートの業務フローに従って、関係機関での情報収集を継続した。さらに5/19に実施した林業省各総局のニーズ抽出ワークショップの結果を取りまとめ国際協力局及びJICA関係者と共有するとともに、JICA本部からのミッションと今後の調査方針について協議を行った。また、5/19のワークショップとJICA関係者との協議結果を反映させた調査の中間成果報告のためのワークショップ(林業省及びREDD Task Forceの関係機関対象)を27(金)に実施した。次の表に各日の業務を示す。

月日	業務内容
5月23日(月)	1) 林業省JICA専門家に対する調査結果中間報告(5/27ワークショップでの発表予定内容)と協議 2) 国際協力局アグス氏と5/27ワークショップに関わる協議
5月24日(火)	1) 5/27ワークショップのFacilitatorと事前打合せ(ボゴール農業大学にて) 2) 流域管理社会林業総局Mr. Syarful Anwarと面談 3) 久納JICA専門家から西カリマンタン州の現場状況を聴取
5月25日(水)	1) BUKのMr. Agus Justiantoと面談 2) MoF 気候変動ワーキング・グループ/ITTOプロジェクト担当のBUK Ms. Yaniと面談 3) PHKA 環境サービス局のMr. Bambangと面談
5月26日(木)	1) JICAミッション(宮菌専門員、吉永職員)への調査結果中間報告 2) 林業省JICA専門家とJICAミッションの協議にオブザーバーとして参加 3) 大使館大條参事官、日比野書記官に調査中間報告と案件形成に関する協議 4) 財務省REDD+資金メカニズム担当 Mr. Noeroso Loeloes Wahyudiとの面談 5) ITTO主催のREDD+ワークショップに参加(インドネシア語による参加者限定の行事であったため、National Staffが参加)
5月27日(金)	調査結果の中間報告のためのワークショップ(於: Menala Peninsula Hotel)

月日	業務内容
5/28 (土)	北大JICA/JSTチームと、今後の活動方針・案件形成方針に関する意見交換
5/29 (日)	大使館方針（第六週の週報で報告予定）に関する団内協議・資料整理

(2)主な業務の結果

次に主な業務の結果を示す。

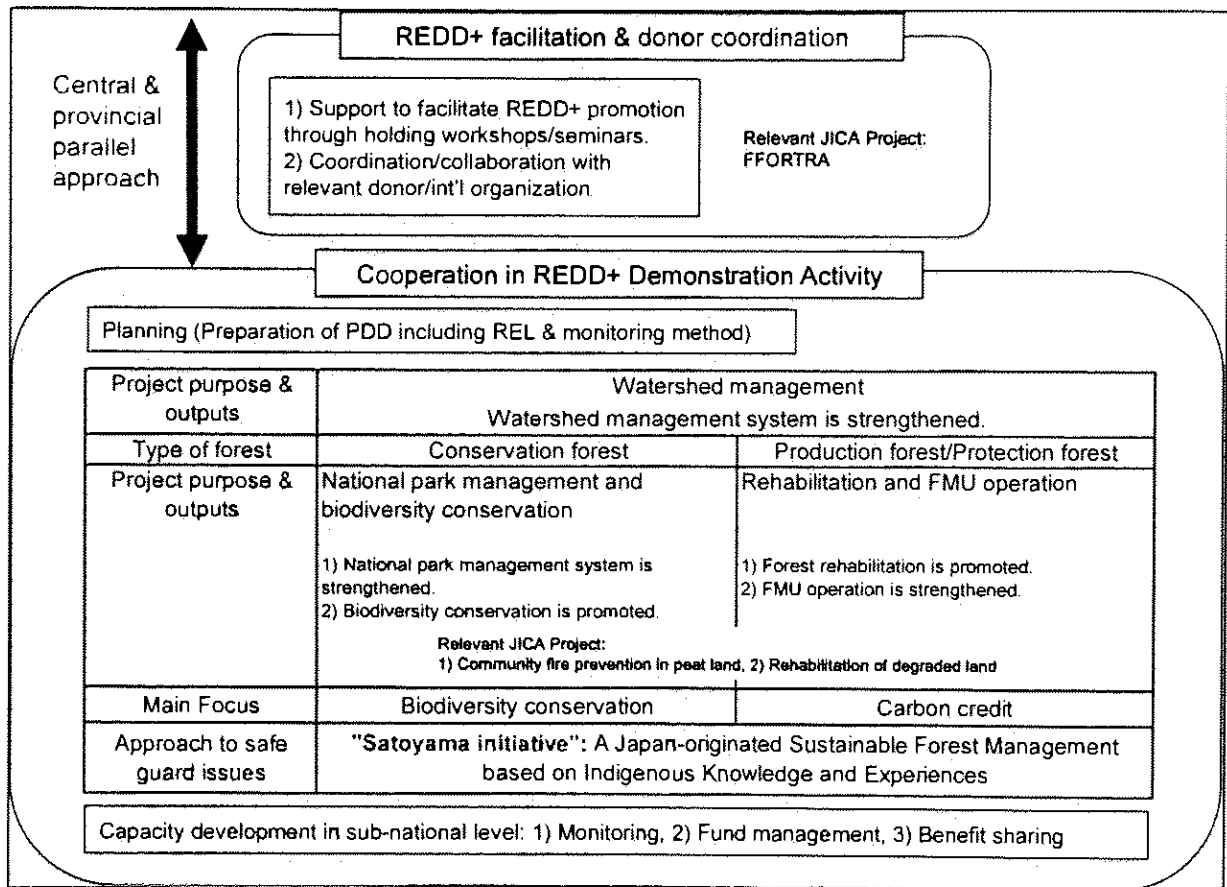
主な業務	結果
林業省JICA専門家への報告	調査中間時点での成果を林業省JICA専門家に報告（専門家7名、JICA事務所から1名参加）。参加者からのコメントは、次の3点に要約される。1) デモ活動の対象地域選定に関わるクライテリアの検討、2) デモ活動に関わる課題の同定（例：地方レベルでの能力強化）と活動内容の具体化、3) 実施体制（C/P組織の選定）の検討。
大使館への報告	林業省への協力と全体の協力枠組みを示した報告に対して、以下が主なコメント。 1) REDD+全体の枠組みに基づいた場合、林業省への協力に比べてREDD Task Forceへの協力が小さいため、両者のバランスを取る必要がある。 2) REDD+に対してAll Japanとしての協力を考えた場合、UKP4をはじめとするREDD Task Forceへの協力支援が中心になる。 3) REDD+に関してMRVに関するJST/JICA北大プロジェクトやPALSAR/ALOS衛星画像プロジェクトを生かすべき。
中間報告ワークショップの開催	1) 実施プログラム： 9:50 国際協力局アグス氏による開会 10:00 MoF環境気候変動対策大臣顧問/気候変動WG長 Ms. Yetty によるスピーチ 10:10 調査団による調査結果中間報告（発表：添付資料3） 10:45 発表内容に対する質疑応答（議事録参照） 12:00 閉会 参加者：41名（林業省、BAPPENAS, DNPI, Sec Neg, JICAミッション、JICAインドネシア事務所） 2) 結果：報告内容（調査団提案）に関しては、参加者より概ね了承された。質疑応答で指摘された項目への対応も含めて、今後6月中旬を目処に林業省を対象とした支援内容をさらに具体化することを参加者に伝えた。
北大JST/JICAチームとの意見交換	北大JST/JICAプロジェクトについては、大使館が日本によるREDD+協力の中心とする方針を示している。JST/JICAプロジェクトが、衛星による炭素排出の測定に基づいてより正確なモデルを構築することを目指しているのに対して、林業省に対するREDD+デモ活動支援の意義・位置づけをより明確にする必要がある。
林業省での情報収集（面談記録未作成分）	1) BPDAS（流域社会林業総局）での情報収集： 重要流域の選定に関わる基準：1) District levelでの空間計画(Spatial plan)の存在、2) 森林荒廃の原因となる脅威の存在、3) 森林利用に関わる争議・問題の存在 2) BUK（森林生産総局）での情報収集： - モラトリアム対象地域を示した地図：現在25万分の1の地図を作成中 - REDD+デモ活動選定の基準（政令No. 68, No. 30）： - パイロット州選定の基準：1) 地方政府のガバナンス、2) 社会経済条件、3) 森林関連情報の整備状況(MRV), 4) 自然条件 - デモ活動サイトの選定基準：1) 空間計画の存在、2) 自然条件（生物多様性）、3) 社会経済条件、4) 森林関連情報の整備状況(MRV)。サイト選定基準については、自然保護総局がドラフトを作製中。

主な業務	結果
	<p>- 各州の森林区分とコンセッションの位置を示した図は、 http://www.dephut.go.id/files/Peta_Sebaran_IUPHHK_Triwulan_II で閲覧可能。林業省のサイト (http://www.dephut.go.id) にアクセスし左下の検索欄(search)に、上記URLを入力する。REDD+デモ活動の具体的な対象地域を決定する際に活用可能。林業省計画局のWebsite (www.webgis.dephut.go.id) も存在するが、アクセス可能な時間帯が限られているため(経験上、深夜のみ)、実用には不向き。</p>

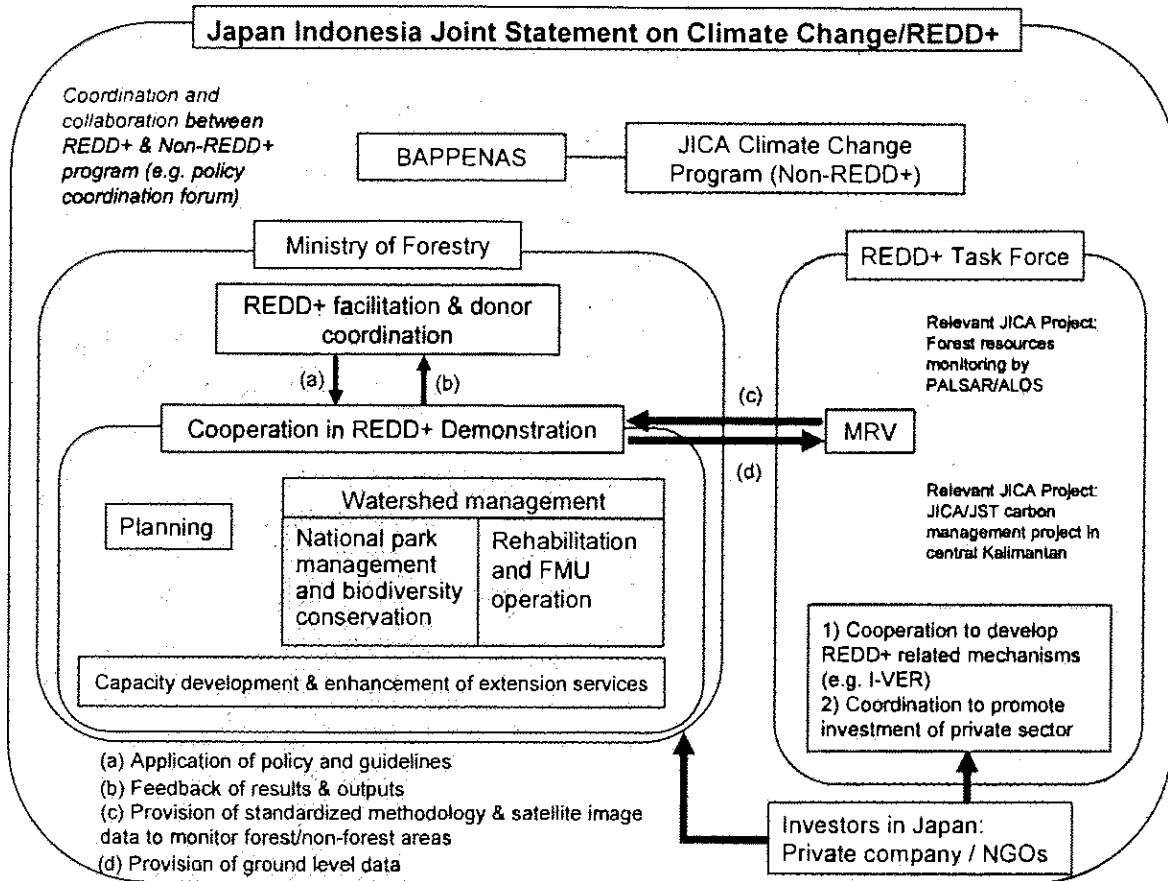
(2) ワークショップで提案したJICA協力案と協力枠組み

収集した情報に基づきJICA協力案とプログラム案の構想を図式化し、5/27ワークショップの発表資料とした。次にその図を示す(詳細は添付資料3を参照)。

林業省を対象とした協力案



林業者とREDD Task Forceを対象とした協力案



3. 第五週 (5/30-6/5)の調査予定

今後のスケジュール案（主な活動）を以下に示す。今週は、前半～中盤にかけてJICAミッションとの協議、林業省以外の機関（UKP4, DNPI, NGOs）での情報収集を予定している。

月日	内容
5/30 (月)～5/31 (火)	情報収集と分析
6/1 (水)	JICAミッション、JICAインドネシア事務所、FFORTRAプロジェクトとの協議：今後の調査方針について 現地報告書作成
6/2 (木)～6/3 (金)	現地調査報告書作成 (6/2-3 はインドネシア休日)
6/4 (土)～6/5 (日)	現地調査報告書作成

添付資料リスト：

1. 面談記録・ワークショップ議事録
2. 新聞記事「原生林保護に集中—森林保護大統領令で政府—」じゃかるた新聞 5/25(水)
3. 5/27 (金) ワークショップ 調査中間結果発表内容 (Power Point File)

以上、ご報告いたします。

か、部署異動したくないといふ社員にどう対応すべきかといふた質問があり、講師や他の参加者が、事例などに基ついて説明した。

海外に進出した日系企業は、ナショナルスタッフの雇用で同じような悩みを抱えているのに、それが蓄積されたり共有されたりする機会があまりない」として、経験や知識の共有の必要性を説いた。

（田村信也、写真も）

「原生林保護に集中」

森林保護大統領令で政府

ユドヨノ大統領が十九日に署名した、原生林・泥炭地でのパーム油農園などの開発許可の発行停止に関する大統領令について、アグ

ス・マルドウル大統領補佐官（気候変動担当）は二十二日、発行停止区域を原生林と泥炭地のみにしたのは、保全優先度が高い原生林・泥炭地の保護に集中するためと

エンジンオイルを発売

ホンダがプロレスへ投入

本田技研の現地法人で四

ス・オイルの特殊な配合や添加物質により、エンジン

の摩擦を軽減できる。エンジン効率は環境配慮の双方

た。大統領令では、一年間の開発許可の発行停止の対象地域は、原生林と泥炭地のみで二次林などが対象外になつていくことから、環境保護団体から「森林保護の効果は薄く」とパーム油生産企業の圧力に屈した」とな

どと批判されていた。アグス補佐官は「荒廃林などに住み着いた人たちを移住させることが難しい」と説明。対象地が少なすぎると主張する環境保護団体などに理解を求めた。

大統領令は、ノルウェーとインドネシアの間で昨年五月末に結ばれた協定に基づいて、ノルウェーは温暖化の原因となつてい

森林開発を阻止するためにインドネシアに数年間に十億ドル規模の資金援助を予定している。

ノルウェーのエリック・ソルヘイム環境大臣は、ユドヨノ大統領が大統領令に署名したことに對し「温室効果ガスの排出削減目標の達成のための重要なステップを踏んだ」と評価する声明を発表している。

■採掘許可を再検査か

大統領令を受け、アグス・マルドウル大統領は二十三日、政府がこれまで発行した八千件の採掘許可の再検査を行う意向を明らかにした。

アグス蔵相は「許可の中には重複したものが多くあり、また環境保護の観点から採掘の実施を再検討すべきものもある」と語った。

（田村信也、写真も）

2011. 5. 25. (水) 山崎新聞

Interim results of the JICA Study on REDD+ in Indonesia and cooperation strategy in the forestry sector

Contents of today's presentation:

1. Objectives and expected outputs of the Study
2. Study schedule in April and May, 2011
3. Data/information collected and analyzed
4. Results
5. Provisional framework of JICA cooperation
6. Issues to be studied hereafter

1. Objectives and expected outputs of the Study

1-1. Objectives

- 1) To propose cooperation framework of JICA and future project
- 2) To propose measures to enhance the participation of the private sector

1-2. Expected outputs

- 1) Cooperation framework and future project .
- 2) Measures to enhance the participation of the private sector

1-3. Approach of the Study: “Work together” - Collaboration with the working group members in MoF

2. Study schedule in April and May 2011

Work items/Calendar	1st week April 25-30	2nd week May 2-7	3rd week May 9-14	4th week May 16-21	5th week May 23-28
2-1. Kick off meeting/Discussion on Inception Report					
2-2. Collection and updating data/information on REDD+					
2-3. Interview & discussion with DG/institutions of MoF					
2-4. Interview & discussion with other government institutions relating REDD+					
2-5. Interview & discussion with donors/Int'l organization, embassy and NGOs					
2-6. Workshop to identify needs of MoF					
2-7. Workshop to report interim results of the Study					
2-8. Discussion with KLN & ongoing JICA projects/office					

3. Data/information collected and analyzed

3-1. Policy & regulations of the Government

- Government policies related REDD+
- MoF decrees on REDD+

3-2. REDD+ preparation & progresses in MoF

- "Issues to be addressed" in RENSTRA (Updating of "Cibodas Matrix" prepared in January 2011, DGs/Dept. on MoF)
- Ongoing REDD+ demonstration activities & their progress (PUSTANLIN)
- GIS data on REDD+ potentials (Planologi)
- Experiences of ongoing/past JICA cooperation projects

3-3. REDD+ preparation & progresses in other government institutions

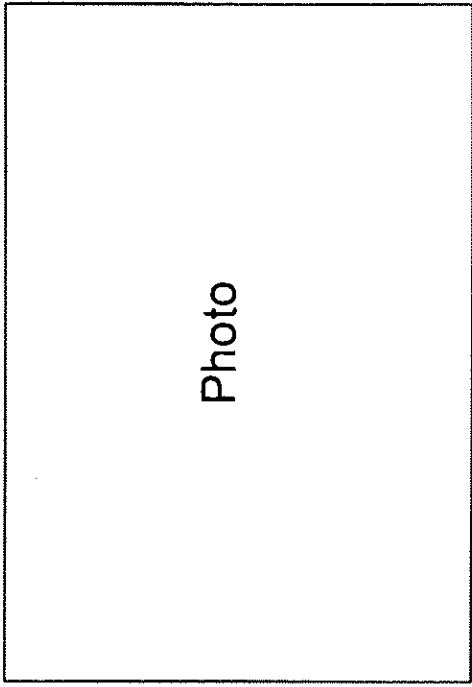
- Discussions on funding/market & implementation mechanisms of REDD+

3-4. Policy & program of donors & international organizations

3-5. JICA's experiences

- Activities and outputs of JICA past/ongoing cooperation projects

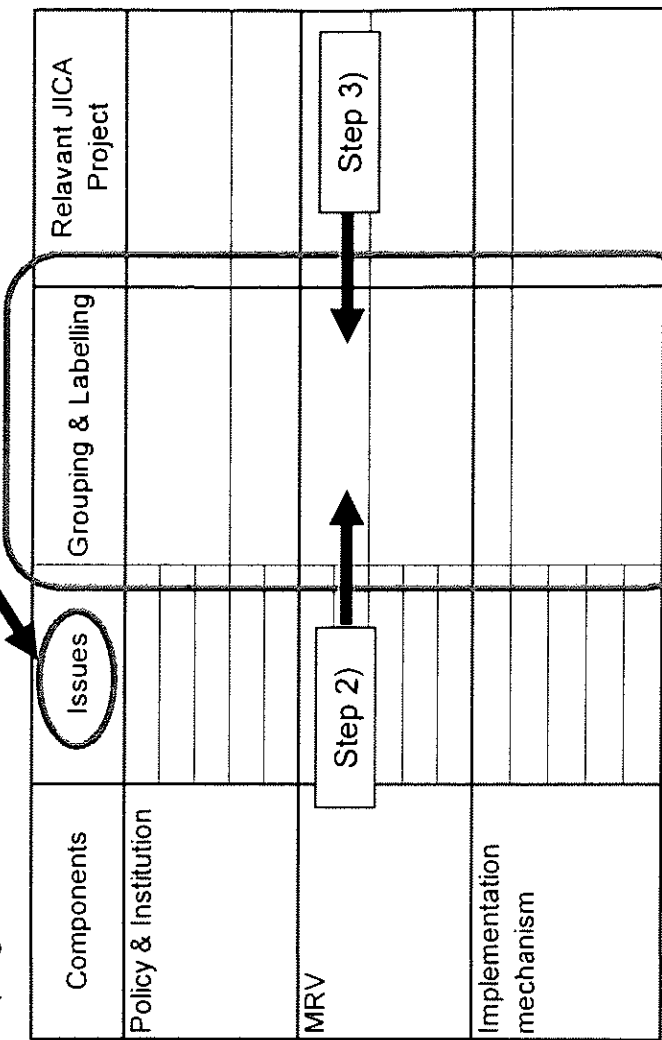
4. Results: 4-1. Identified needs of MoF for future cooperation in the workshop on May 19 in Merena Peninsula



"Cibodas Matrix" prepared in Jan. 2011

Mission	Activity	Gaps	Issues

Step 1) To update issues in "Cibodas Matrix" according to the latest RENSTRA and the progress of the activities



1) To update issues in "Cibodas Matrix"

2) To re-arrange the issues in the frame of three components of REDD+, make groups and give labels to them according to their similarities.

3) To specify relevant JICA project to the groups

→ Proposed focus areas for future JICA/MoF cooperation were identified through this process.

Proposed focus areas

4) To select focus areas in accordance with the mandates of each DG presented in the “Cibodas Matrix”. This matrix shows the focus areas which are selected by each DG. → This is the final output of the workshop on May 19.

Selected areas by the DGs in the component of “Policy and institution” and “MRV”

Three components in REDD+ context	Policy and Institution							MRV			
	Optimize Land & Forest Rehabilitation	Monitoring Environmental Service	Strengthening Management Capacity in Developing FMU/RHP	Strengthening Forest Policy Making	Improve National Park Management	Carbon Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Monitoring and Evaluation System for Carbon Stock	Research on Carbon Stock and Its Management			
Proposed focus areas for future cooperation											
DG of Forestry Planning			√	√				√			
DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation		√					√				
DG of Watershed Management Development and Social Forestry	√										
Forestry Research and Development Agency											
DG of Forestry Business Development		√	√	√				√			
Forestry Extension and Human Resource Development Agency	√		√	√					√		
Center for International Cooperation											
Center for Forestry Standardization and Environment			√	√							
Bureau of Planning											

4) To select focus areas in accordance with the mandates of each DG presented in the “Cibodas Matrix”. This matrix shows the focus areas which are selected by each DG. → This is the final output of the workshop on May 19.

Selected areas by the DGs in the component of “Implementation mechanisms”

Three components in REDD+ context	Implementation mechanisms			
Proposed focus areas for future cooperation	Capacity Building on Monitoring and Evaluation	Developing Safeguard Area Including Social and Environment on REDD Implementation	Improving Capacity Building on REDD Implementation	Conducting Demonstration Activity/Piloting to Support REDD Implementation
DG of Forestry Planning	√		√	√
DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation	√	√		
DG of Watershed Management Development and Social Forestry	√	√	√	
Forestry Research and Development Agency				
DG of Forestry Business Development	√	√	√	
Forestry Extension and Human Resource Development Agency	√	√	√	
Center for International Cooperation				
Center for Forestry Standardization and Environment	√	√	√	
Bureau of Planning				

4-2. Issues raised by ongoing JICA project in MoF

Several issues and ideas were raised by the ongoing JICA projects in MoF which suggest directions and approaches to formulate the proposed REDD+ demonstration activity as follows.

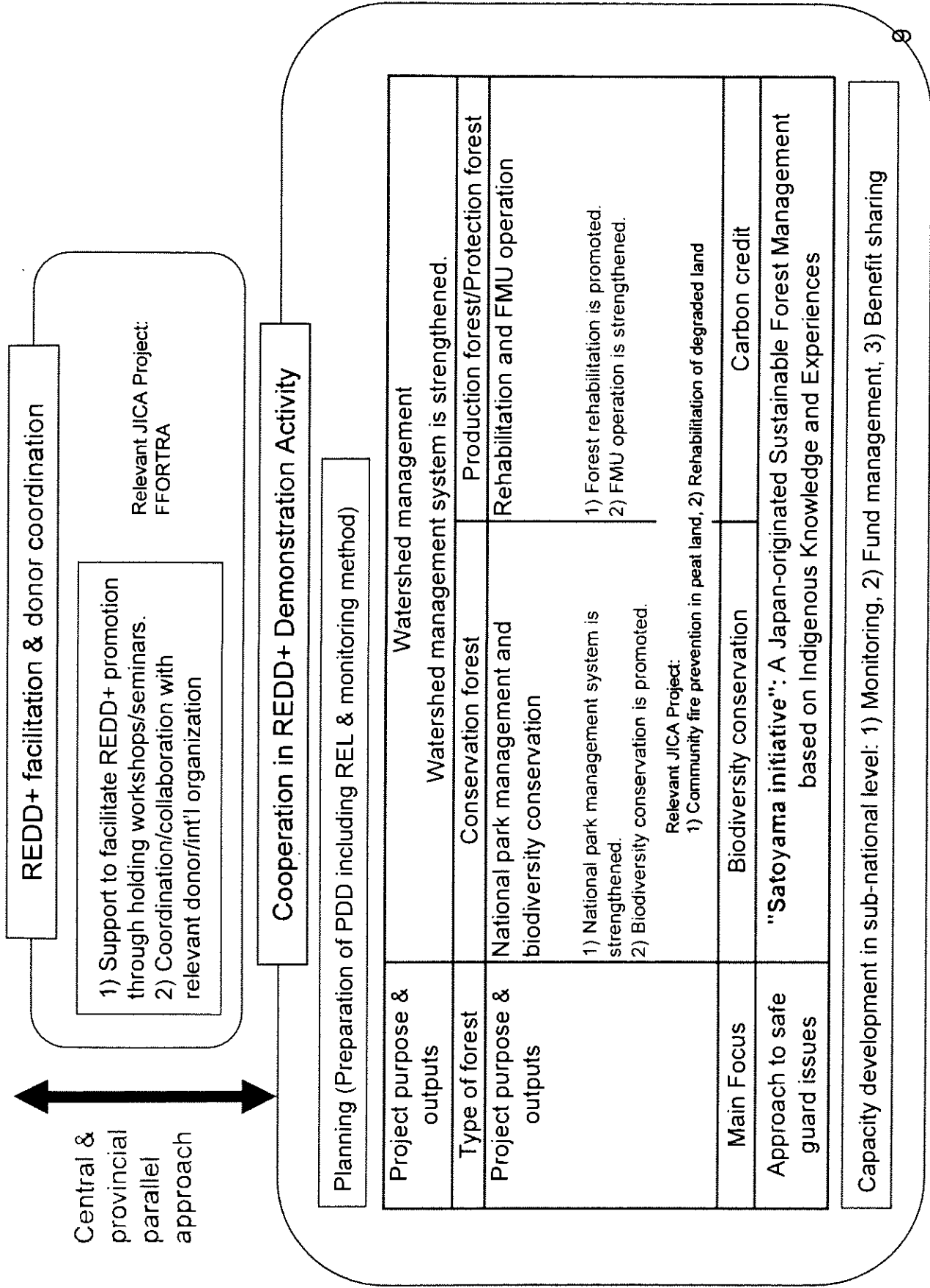
Issues raised	Approach
1. Approach to design REDD+ demonstration activity	<p>1-1. JICA's experiences & knowledge obtained through past/ongoing cooperation projects in MoF are reviewed and incorporated in a strategic manner in designing the cooperation framework and REDD+ demonstration activity.</p> <p>1-2. One model area shall be selected through assessment and screening process of potential areas. Resources and experiences of JICA cooperation shall be concentrated on and utilized at maximum in the demonstration activity.</p>
2. "Satoyama" initiative	<p>This is a Japan-originated concept of sustainable forest management formed on indigenous knowledge and experiences of local community. A principle and approaches to formulate and implement safeguard policy of proposed REDD+ demonstration activity shall be based on "Satoyama" concept.</p>
3. Livelihood improvement	<p>Livelihood improvement of the local community is regarded as one of the driving forces to change the people's attitudes towards forest conservation in REDD+ demonstration activities.</p>
4. Formulation of action plan for forest conservation by the community members	<p>Experiences of JICA project give an implication that formulation of village action plan by the community members is one of the effective approaches to promote the community-based forest conservation. It shall be included in the design REDD+ demonstration activity.</p>

4-3. Key considerations to formulate JICA framework for future cooperation and REDD+ related projects

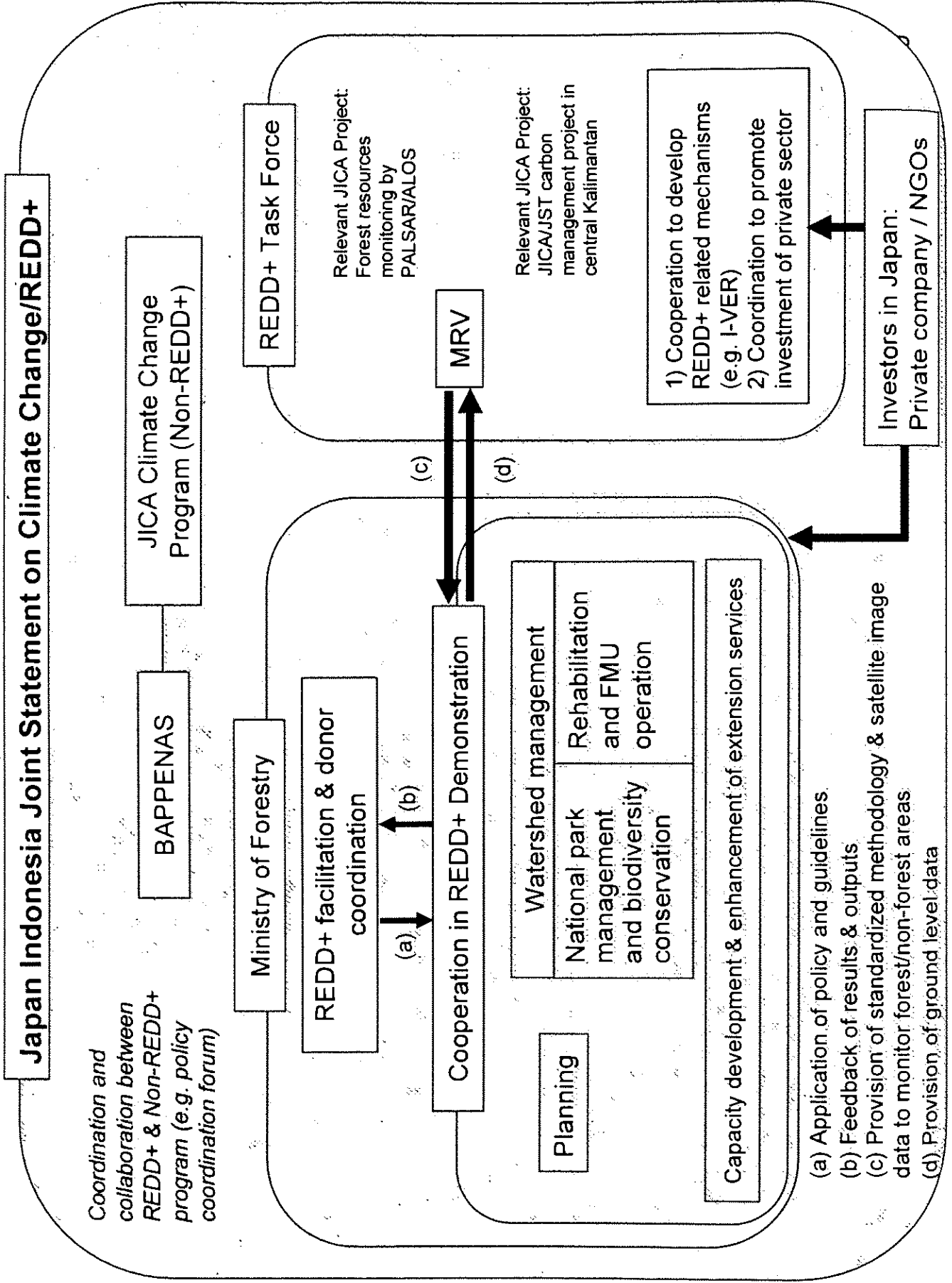
Following ideas were come up with during data/information reviews and confirmed through discussions with the personnel of MoF/REDD Task Force and JICA.

Issues	Policy/direction
1. Principle	JICA cooperation in REDD+ are planned and implemented in accordance with RENSTRA 2010-2014. The program/projects are designed to contribute to fulfill the missions and mandates of the DGs in MoF presented in RENSTRA.
2. Basic approach to REDD+ stream	<u>Quick and continuous</u> actions shall be taken to catch up with the current REDD+ stream in MoF and REDD+ Task Force. More resources of JICA (incl. ongoing projects) shall be utilized to cooperate in the REDD+ related activities.
3. Donor coordination	Coordination and collaboration with other donors/int'l organizations in central/local levels shall be done to implement the demonstration activity in an efficient and effective manner. It is included as a key approach in the design of cooperation framework and demonstration activity.
4. Support to REDD Task Force	Cooperation to develop REDD+ related mechanisms shall be provided to the REDD Task Force. One of the focus areas is supposed to be the improvement of MRV systems and the development of carbon trading mechanisms.

5. Provisional framework of JICA cooperation 5-1. Cooperation in MoF



5-2. Provisional idea for overall cooperation framework

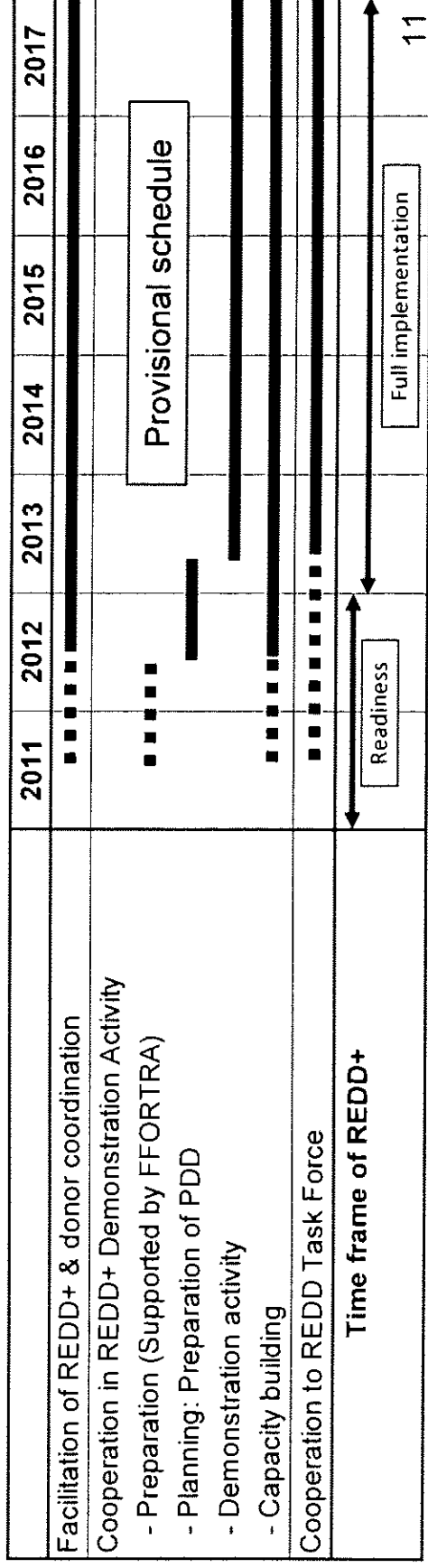


6. Issues to be studied hereafter

6-1. Cooperation in REDD+ in/outside of MoF

- 1) Selection of C/P and implementation mechanism:
- 2) Selection of province, district and site for REDD+ demonstration:
 - (1) Criteria to select province and district: a) REL, b) Governance, c) Spatial land use plan, d) Socio-economic conditions, e) Data and Information (MRV)
 - (2) Criteria to select demonstration site proposed by PHKA: a) Flagship species, b) Diversity of fauna and flora
- 3) Geographical scale of target area for demonstration: to be dependent on the resources available for JICA cooperation
- 4) Identification of detailed needs for cooperation in REDD+ Task Force

6-2. Time schedule to implement JICA cooperation



Terima kasih atas perhatian Anda

Thank you for your attention

ご清聴 ありがとうございます

Goseicho arigatou gozaimasu

JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全第一課長
陸好 様
JICAインドネシア事務所 次長
石黒 様

関係各位

業務週報

2011年6月6日

安 洋巳

第六週(5/30~6/5)の調査結果と、第七週(6/6~6/12)の予定についてご報告いたします。

1. 調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況について
第六週の調査団員のインドネシア入出国はありません。

2. 第六週(5/30~6/5)に行った調査業務

(1) 各日の業務内容

調査第六週目である5/30-6/5は、5/27に実施した調査結果中間報告ワークショップの結果とりまとめ、大使館協議(調査団は不参加)に基づくJICAミッションとの打合せ、JICA協力案(技プロ)とプログラム案の再検討、関係機関での情報収集、現地報告書(素案)の作成を行った。次の表に各日の業務を示す。

月日	業務内容
5月30日(月)	1) ワークショップと大使館協議に関わる情報の整理及び分析 2) 週報作成
5月31日(火)	1) TNCでデモ活動に関わる情報収集 2) PHKAでサイト候補地に関わる情報収集 3) 情報整理と分析
6月1日(水)	1) JICAミッション(宮菌専門員・吉永職員)、FFORTRAプロジェクト専門家と今後の調査方針協議 2) 報告書作成のための団内協議(章立てと執筆分担)
6月2日(木) インドネシア 祝日	1) 情報整理・分析と報告書作成 2) 月報作成
6月3日(金) インドネシア 祝日	情報整理・分析と報告書作成
6月4日(土)	情報整理・分析と報告書作成
6月5日(日)	情報整理・分析と報告書作成

(2) 主な業務の結果

次に主な業務の結果を示す。

主な業務	結果
JICAミッション・ FFORTRAプロジェクト	1) 在ジャカルタ日本大使館の意向 在ジャカルタ日本大使館の前田公使は、REDD+分野では北大JST/JICAプロジ

主な業務	結果
<p>専門家との協議</p>	<p>エクトを中心に据えた協力の方針を打ち出している。6月に日尼両国の大統領・首相によって署名される予定の「気候変動/森林保全(REDD+)における二国間協力に関する日・インドネシア共同声明」を背景に、中央レベルのUKP4(REDD Task Force)に対するMRVの技術支援を展開することで、気候変動対策分野における日本のプレゼンスを効果的に示することができる。</p> <p><u>2) 林業省において形成するREDD+支援の技術協力プロジェクト</u></p> <p>一方で、林業省を中心に形成するREDD+支援の技術協力プロジェクトは、REDD+事業の実施に関わる現場レベルでの技術支援を中心に展開する。UKP4への協力がMRV支援であるのに対して、林業省への支援はREDD+デモ活動を中心に、炭素排出削減を目的としたREDD+事業に必要な制度・実施メカニズムの構築支援を行う。</p> <p>大使館によるMVR支援と林業省の技プロを組み合わせることにより、本調査で提案した(1)政策・制度支援、(2)MRV、(3)実施メカニズム、の「REDD+3つのコンポーネント」が網羅できる。この3つのコンポーネントは、林業省の気候変動ワーキング・グループが掲げている彼らのmain taskと同じである。</p> <p>林業省に対して形成する技術協力プロジェクトは、</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) ProvincialレベルでのREDD+ Strategy 策定支援 (2) 州・県レベルのSpatial plan, Implementation Planの策定支援 (3) 現場レベルのMRV構築 (UKP4派遣専門家との協力によるNational, Sub-nationalレベルとの連携体制構築を含む。JAXA/LAPANと連携しPALSAR/ALOSを用いた森林モニタリング技術の適用。) (4) Safe guard issueへの対応: Safe guard policyの策定と実施 (5) 行政・地方大学・地域住民のキャパシティー・ビルディング等の活動を含む(上記項目は宮菌専門員作成の資料を参考にしました)。
<p>林業省JICA協力案(技プロ)の対象州・地域選定について</p>	<p><u>1) 調査団によるREDD+デモ活動対象候補地の選定</u></p> <p>尼国政府はREDD+パイロット州の選定に際し、9つの州から提出されたプロポーザルを評価し、一つのパイロット州(中央カリマンタン州)を選定する際に、質的基準(Governance, Social and socioeconomics, Data and MRV)と量的基準(Forest cover, peat cover, Threat from deforestation)を用いた。一方、今回JICA協力案(技プロ)の対象州・候補地の選定については、以下の基準を適用し検討を進めている。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) REL, 2) PHKAが推薦する国立公園, 3) 生物多様性(Flagship speciesの存在), 4) アクセス, 5) 過去・現在のJICA協力経験 <p>結果として、以下3つの国立公園とその周辺の生産林、保護林を含む流域が対象候補地として抽出された。1) 西カリマンタン州のグヌン・パルン(Genung Palung)、2) 中央カリマンタン州のセバンガウ、3) スマトラ島リアウ州のテッソニロ。</p> <p>(以下は6/6(月)以降の最新動向です。一部、上記記述と矛盾する点がある場合は、以下を基準としてください。)</p> <p><u>2) 林業省による新しい推薦地域: スラウェシ島</u></p> <p>林業省国際協力局と候補地への視察行程について協議したところ、上記の他にスラウェシ島を対象候補地として検討するように要請された。スラウェシ島については、先週JICAミッションが来尼した際、林業省幹部(官房長)との面談においても対象地とするように要請されている。林業省から</p>

主な業務	結果
	<p>の要請を考慮すると、スラウェシ島が他の候補州と同レベルまでその重みを増しているのが現状である。</p> <p>林業省がスラウェシ島を候補とする背景を国際協力局に確認したところ、最近REDD Task Force内での協議において、スラウェシ全域を今後政府からの支援を通じてREDD+事業を展開する対象地域とすることが決定されたという（従来は、スマトラ・カリマンタン・イリヤンジャヤの3島の9州のみ。これら9州と同等の位置づけとなる）。関係者によると、従来の9州にはスラウェシ島が含まれなかったため、外島地域への政府・外国支援の配分バランスを考慮した結果のようである。</p> <p>3) REDD+からみたスラウェシ地域の特徴</p> <p>一方でスラウェシ島の5州では、カリマンタンやスマトラと比べてRELが高くないため、REDD+のデモ活動を提案する場合、Justificationのポイントを「炭素排出削減・クレジットの獲得」以外に、生物多様性保全を含む森林の多面的な環境保全機能に着目したコベネフィットの考え方に基づいて整理する必要がある。その結果、スラウェシ地域でのREDD+デモ活動に関しては、「炭素排出削減・クレジットの獲得」の位置づけが相対的に低下する。</p> <p>4) スラウェシ地域でのREDD+デモ活動を想定した場合の問題点</p> <p>問題は、コベネフィット型のREDD+デモ活動を、大使館の方針（北大JST/JICAによるMRV構築を中央レベルで支援）と整合性を保った形で位置づける協力枠組みをどのように設定するか、という点である。</p> <p>スラウェシ以外の対象地域（中央・西カリマンタン、スマトラ）ではRELが高く、「炭素排出削減・クレジットの獲得」を前面に打ち出すことができる。これにより、大使館方針であるMRVの構築支援と一対となって、戦略的なAll Japan体制の構築への貢献という明確な方針と枠組みを示すことができ、大使館の理解を得やすい。</p> <p>一方スラウェシでのREDD+は、「炭素排出削減・クレジットの獲得」の点が弱くなる。そのため、MRV構築支援との積極的な関連性（相互補完的な関係、相乗効果）を説明するための新たな枠組みが必要であるが、その構想は容易ではないというのが率直な感触である（今後も検討を続けます）。</p>

3. 第七週 (6/6-6/12)の調査予定

第七週は、報告書（素案）作成の他に、協力案取りまとめのための協議、7月の現地視察のための準備作業（詳細な視察計画と各機関への紹介レター作成）を行う予定である。

今回調査(4/25-6/19)の最終結果については、パワーポイントにとりまとめ、林業省国際協力局のアグス氏に提出する予定である。アグス氏は6月中多忙であり、調査終了(6/19)まで本調査団との協議の機会がもてないため、第八週の半ばを目処にメールで提出することとし、FFORTRAプロジェクト高原専門家の了解を得た。

添付資料リスト：

1. 面談記録：6/1（水）JICAミッションとの面談

以上、ご報告いたします。

JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全第一課長
睦好 様
JICAインドネシア事務所 次長
石黒 様

関係各位

業務週報

2011年6月18日

安 洋巳

第七週(6/6~6/12) と第八週(6/13~6/18)の調査業務についてご報告いたします。

1. 調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況について

第七~八週の調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況は下表の通りです。第八週で、第一回の現地調査が終了したため、全ての団員が帰国しました。

(1) 出国者

No.	氏名	担当名	尼国出発日	本邦帰着日
第七週				
1	鈴木 孜	生物多様性	2011/06/07	2011/06/08
2	石川 賢	カーボン・オフセット(2)	2011/06/09	2011/06/10
第八週				
3	久保 英之	民間企業参画	2011/06/17	2011/06/18
4	安 洋巳	総括/森林分野気候変動対策	2011/06/18	2011/06/19

2. 第七週(6/6~6/12) と第八週(6/13~6/18)に行った調査業務

(1) 各日の業務内容

調査第七~八週目は、現地報告書(素案)作成の他に関係機関(NGO、ドナー)からの情報収集に基づき、JICA協力案の具体的な内容(対象地域・デモ活動)について検討した。さらにFFORTRAプロジェクト専門家との協議を重ね、最終的な調査結果についてJICAインドネシア事務所も含めて報告を行った。次の表に各日の業務を示す。

月日	業務内容
6月6日(月)	1) 国際協力局アサリ氏と現地視察の行程に関する協議 2) 現地調査報告書(素案)作成
6月7日(火)	1) 流域社会林業総局で現地視察対象地域の流域に関する地図・統計情報収集 2) 現地調査報告書(素案)作成
6月8日(水)	1) JICA事務所石黒次長・三浦所員に調査経過報告 2) FFORTRAプロジェクト高原専門家と案件形成に関する協議 3) 現地視察計画書作成
6月9日(木)	1) 現地視察計画書をFFORTRAプロジェクトに提出・協議 2) 現地調査報告書(素案)作成 3) JICA事務所にて三浦所員と高原専門家との協議(全体協力枠組み・対象地域選定)
6月10日(金)	1) WWFデモンストレーション活動に関する情報整理と分析 2) FFI (Fauna & Flora International), REDD+担当者とSkype会議(ジャカルタ)

月日	業務内容
	⇨メルボルン, REDD+デモンストレーション活動に関する情報収集) 3) 現地調査報告書 (素案) 作成
6月11日 (土)	1) REDD+デモンストレーション活動に関する団内ブレンストーミング 2) 現地調査報告書 (素案) 作成
6月12日 (日)	1) REDD+デモンストレーション活動に関する情報の整理と分析 2) REDD+デモンストレーション活動に関する団内ブレンストーミング
6月13日 (月)	1) JICA協力案のデモ活動・Nested Approachに関わる検討 2) FFORTRAプロジェクト専門家と協力案のデモ活動・Nested Approachに関わる協議
6月14日 (火)	1) JICA協力案のデモ活動の内容に関わる検討, 簡易PDMの作成 2) IAFCP-SFCPのデモ活動計画Option Paperに関わる会議に参加
6月15日 (水)	1) 全体協力図案と大使館説明資料案 (全体協力案) の作成, PBISの作成 2) FFORTRA事務所において兼松との面談 3) 大使館説明資料案に基づくFFORTRA専門家との協議
6月16日 (木)	1) REDD+デモ活動実施中のNGO, Fauna & Flora Internationalで情報収集 2) JICAインドネシア事務所にて三浦所員とFFORTRAプロジェクト専門家に対して、今回の調査結果を報告 (全体協力案と個別案件) 3) REDD+デモ活動に関する情報のレビューと整理, JICA協力案の対象地域に関わる団内協議と提案の作成 4) 情報整理と面談メモ作成
6月17日 (金)	1) REDD+デモ活動対象候補地に関わる情報整理と資料作成 2) FFORTRAプロジェクト専門家とREDD+デモ活動候補地、本調査終了後のREDD+案件に関わる継続的フォローアップ業務に関わる打合せ, 今回調査で収集したデータ (電子ファイル版) の提出 3) 林業省国際協力局アグス氏に第一回調査終了の報告と次回調査準備への協力依頼
6月18日 (土)	宿舎にて週報の作成→夜: 総括団員帰国

(2) 主な業務の結果

次に主な業務の結果を示す。

主な業務	結果						
全体協力枠組み案の構成と内容	1) 北大JICA/JSTへの協力案 (UKP4を協力対象と想定): <u>REDD+のMRV技術確立に関わる中央レベルでの協力</u> 。GOSAT等日本の衛星技術を駆使した炭素フラックスの実測に基づくカーボン排出量推定モデルの構築に関わる支援。 2) 林業省によるREDD+デモ活動を含んだ協力案: 北大モデル (PALSAR / ALOS, JAXAとの協力も含む) の活用も含めた <u>現場レベルでの炭素排出削減活動の実施に必要な体制・技術・手法の確立に関わる協力</u> 。国立公園 (下記) を含んだ県 (District) が協力対象となる。県レベルへの協力と現場での住民参加型による森林保全活動の実施。JICA技プロの経験と知見を活用する。						
REDD+デモ活動を含んだ新規案件対象地域の選定	新規案件の対象として、次の候補地を選定した。7月に現場視察を行う。林業省から要請を上げてもらうJICA協力案の対象地域としては、泥炭湿地 (Peat land) と非泥炭湿地 (Non peat land) の2箇所を下記の3箇所から選定する方向で検討中。 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>州</th> <th>視察対象地域</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>中央カリマンタン</td> <td>◆ セバングウ (Sebangau) 国立公園 ◆ 国立公園周辺の生産林と転換生産林</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ゴロンタロ (ス</td> <td>◆ ボガニナニ・ワルタボネ (Bogani Nani Wartabone)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	州	視察対象地域	中央カリマンタン	◆ セバングウ (Sebangau) 国立公園 ◆ 国立公園周辺の生産林と転換生産林	ゴロンタロ (ス	◆ ボガニナニ・ワルタボネ (Bogani Nani Wartabone)
州	視察対象地域						
中央カリマンタン	◆ セバングウ (Sebangau) 国立公園 ◆ 国立公園周辺の生産林と転換生産林						
ゴロンタロ (ス	◆ ボガニナニ・ワルタボネ (Bogani Nani Wartabone)						

主な業務	結果	
	ラウエシ島)	国立公園 ・ Hutan Lindung and Hutan Produksi Terbatas surrounding BNWNP
	ジャンピ(スマトラ島)	・ クリンチ・スプラット(Krinch Sebulat) 国立公園 ・ Hutan Produksi
REDD+デモンストレーション(DA)活動	REDD+ DAの具体的な内容を検討するためにWWF, TNC, AusAidのデモ活動(案)をレビューし、その特徴を把握した。各々に異なるアプローチを撮っている。 1) 企業が投資し炭素クレジットの獲得を主眼とするDA (TNC) 2) 国立公園と泥炭湿地の双方を対象として異なる方法論を用いるDA (WWF, Aus-IAFCP) 3) 公的機関が地方(District)レベルの制度構築を主眼とするDA (AusAid-IAFCP) 以上3つの要素とJICA協力枠組みにおける全体のバランス、大使館の意向、林業省の要望等を考慮し、以下のようにREDD+デモンストレーション活動の骨子を提案した(詳細は添付資料)。 プロジェクト目標: 県レベルでの実証(デモ活動)をつうじてREDD+実施の仕組みが確立される。 アウトプット1: REDD+デモ活動に必要な調査と計画策定が県レベルで行われる。 アウトプット2: デモ活動の実施により、森林からの炭素排出が削減される。 アウトプット3: 炭素排出削減をクレジットにつなげるための仕組みが県レベルで確立される(中央レベルと連動した活動)。	
林業省新規案件形成のための活動	今回調査の結果を受けて、FFORTRAプロジェクトの高原専門家が国際協力局のアグス氏と協議を行う(6月下旬~)。今回調査の最終アウトプット(全体協力枠組み、協力案のPDM, PBIS)は、その際に高原専門家から説明していただける予定。	

3. 帰国後、国内作業(6/20~7月上旬)の予定

帰国後は、貴機構への調査結果報告を行い、コメントを反映させて現地報告書(素案)を完成、提出する。また7月に予定している第2回調査の準備も同時並行で進める予定。

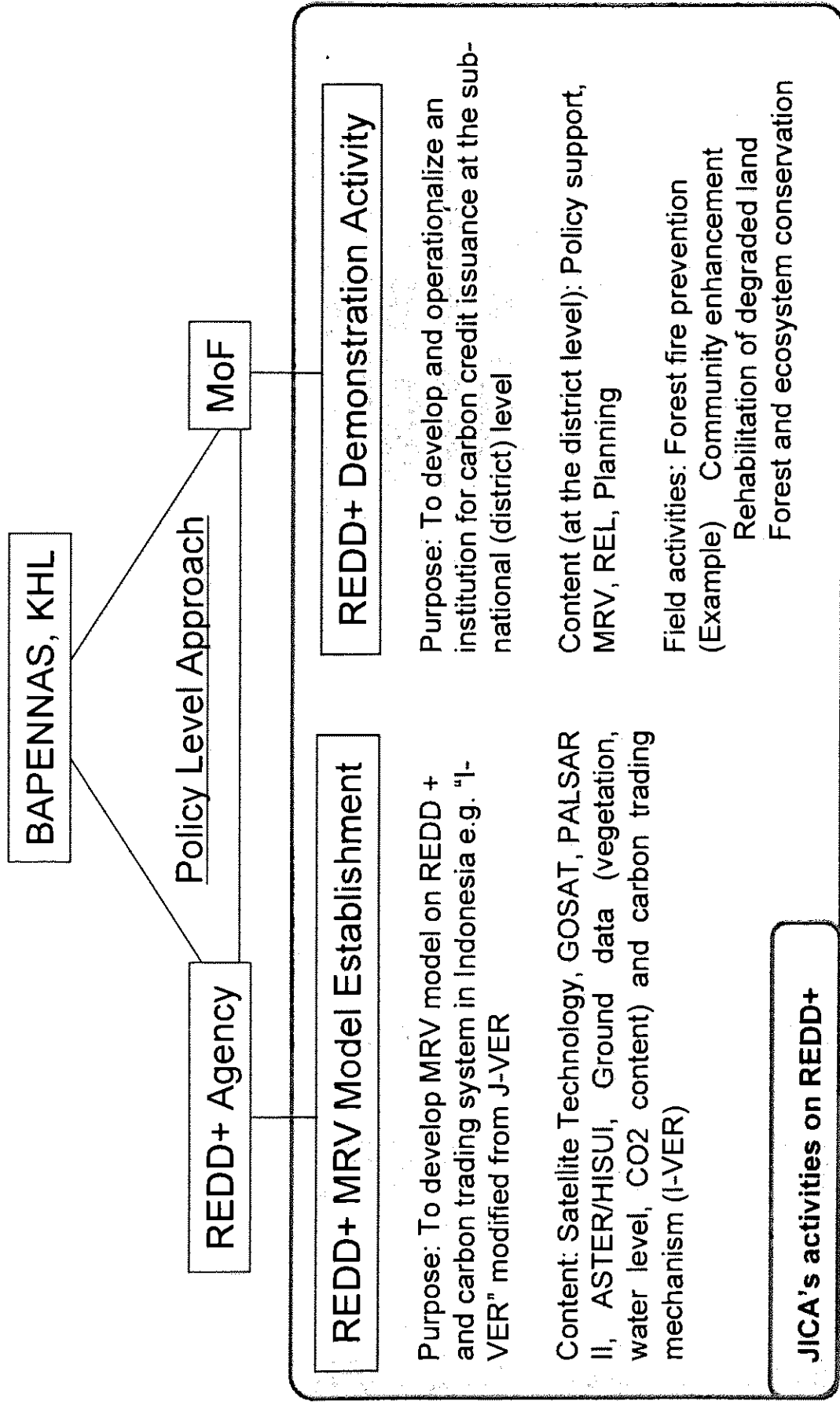
添付資料リスト:

1. 会議・面談記録: 6/10(金) WWF, 6/14(火) AusAid-IAFCP, 6/15(水) 兼松、6/16(木) FFI
2. 今回調査の最終アウトプット: 2-1. 全体協力枠組み図、2-2. REDD+概念図、2-3. 協力案の簡易PDM, PBIS: 以上3点の資料は、今回調査の最終結果としてJICAインドネシア事務所、FFORTRAプロジェクト専門家に提出し(6/16)、そのコメントを反映させたバージョンです(ただし簡易PDMとPBISは今後さらに修正の予定)。

以上、ご報告いたします。

Comprehensive JICA REDD+ Cooperation in Indonesia

JICA Climate Change Cooperation in Indonesia
(CCPL, Climate Change Technical Cooperation)



REDD+ demonstration activity in sub-national level (district)

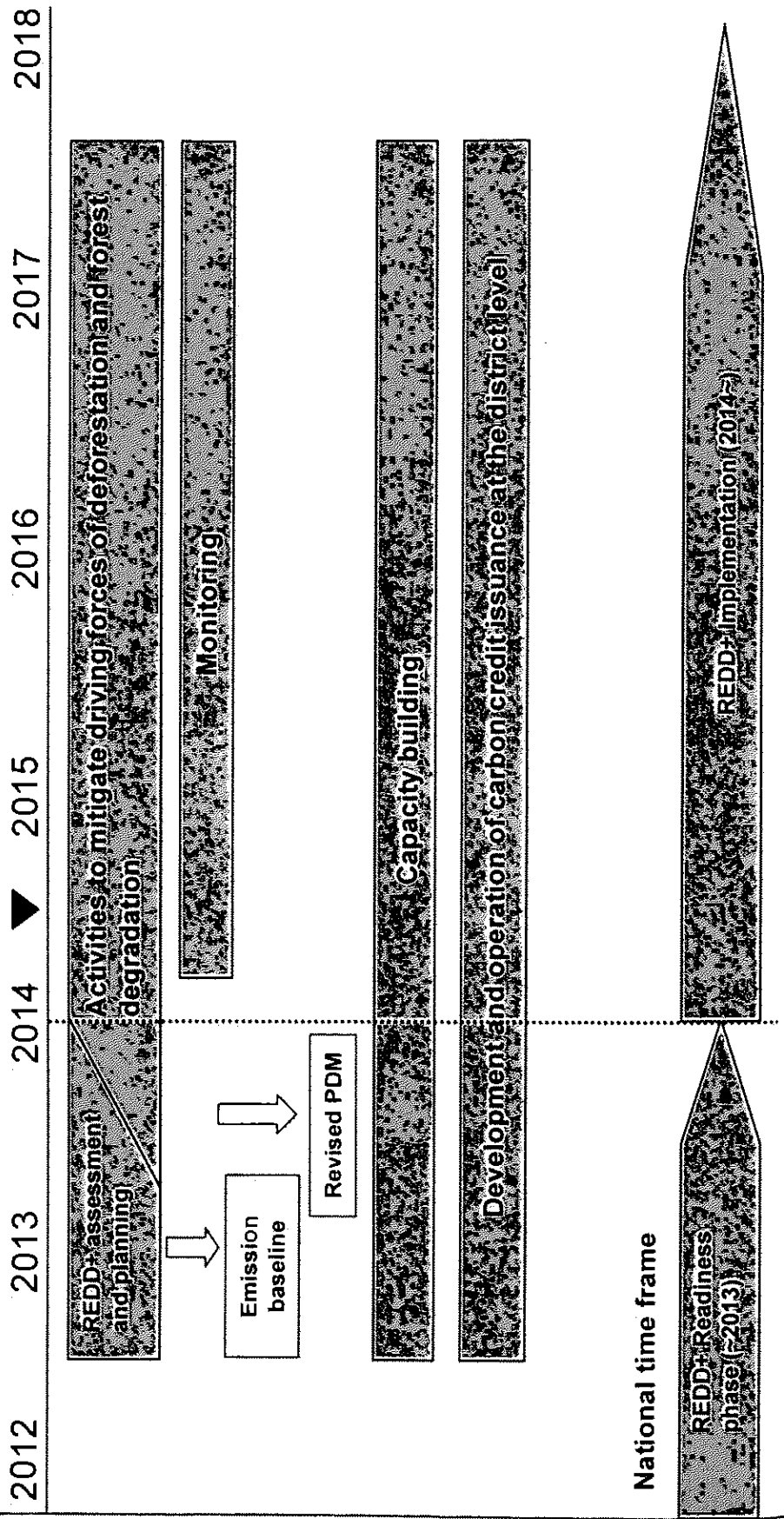
【Project purpose】

To develop and operationalize an institution for carbon credit issuance at the sub-national (district) level

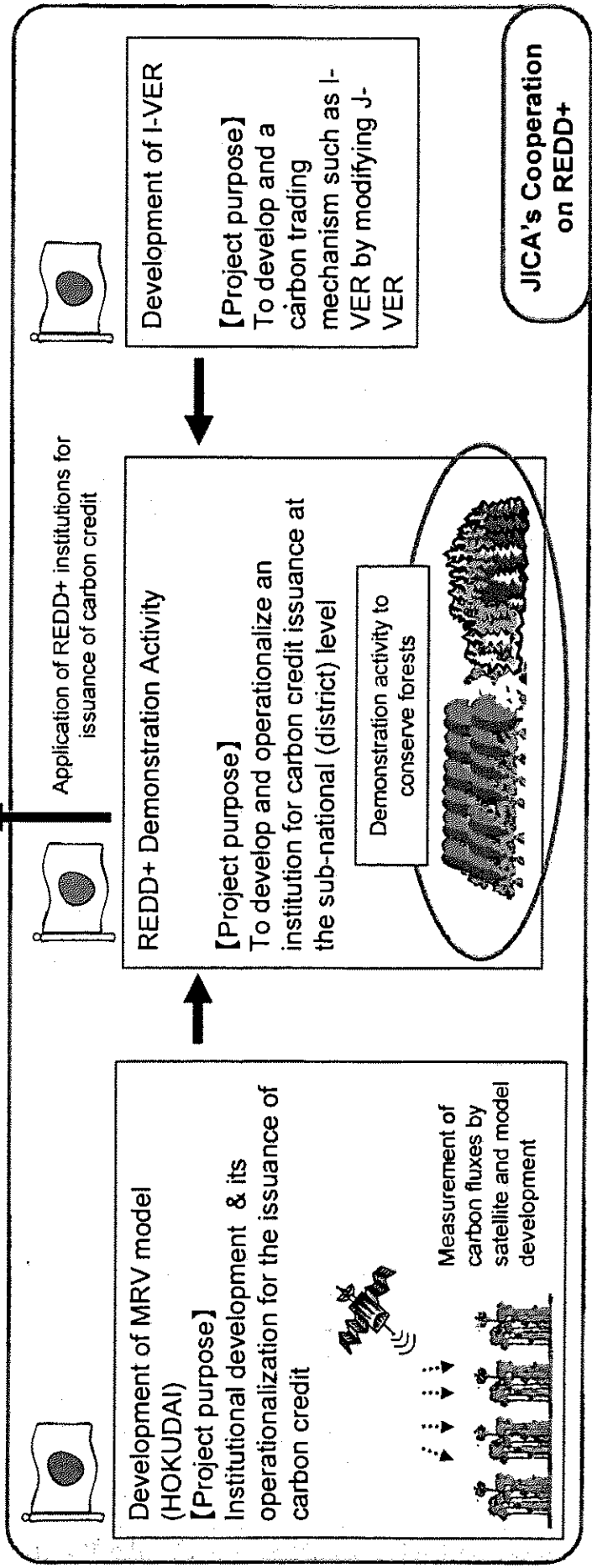
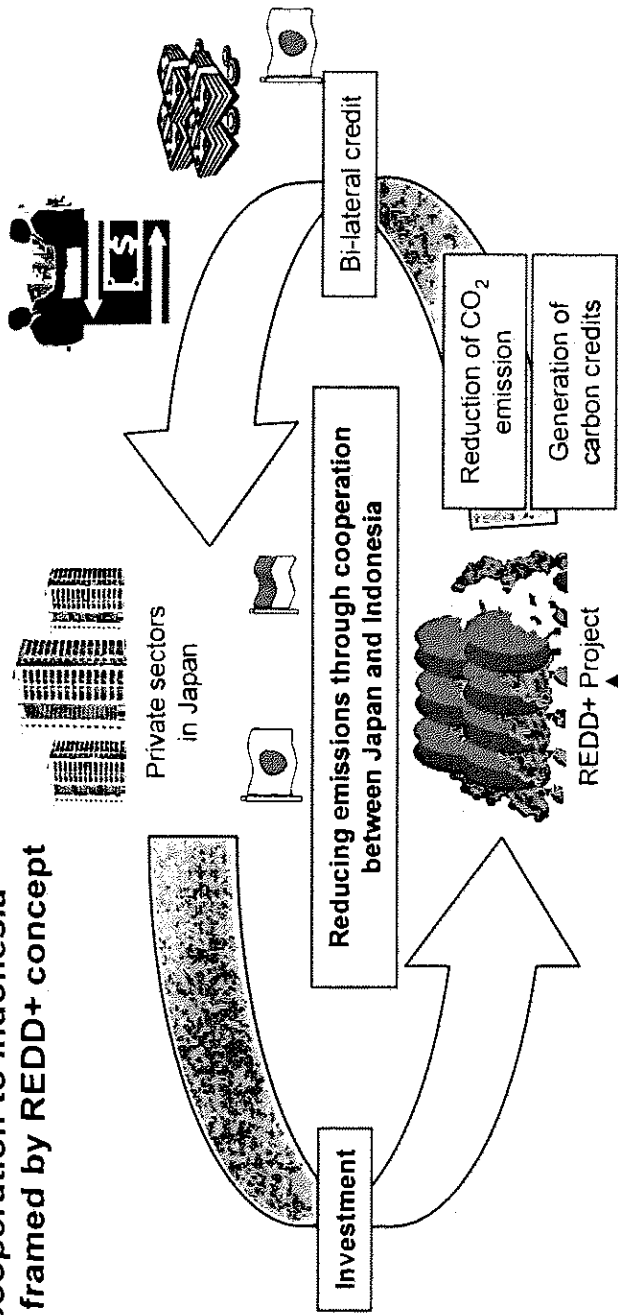
【Activity】

- 1) Assist to identify emission baseline
- 2) Assist to develop REDD+ institutions for carbon accounting and registration
- 3) Assist to operationalize measurement, issuance & registration of carbon credits that arise from field-based emission reduction activities.

【Project design】

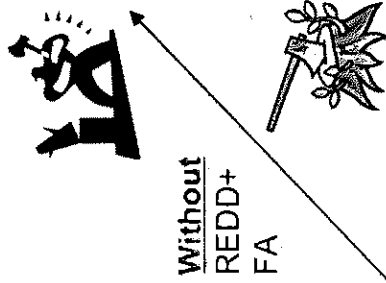
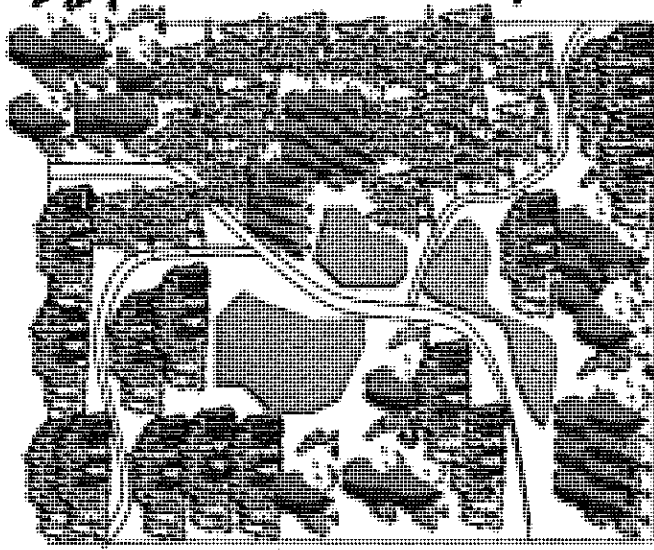


Japanese cooperation to Indonesia through ODA framed by REDD+ concept



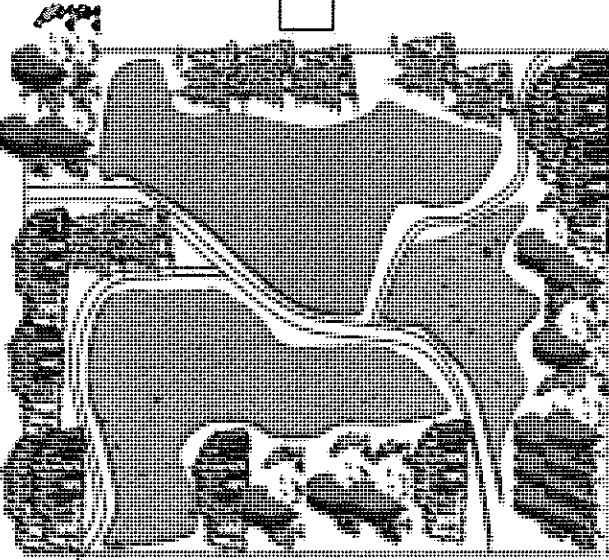
REDD+ field activities (FA) and issuance of carbon credit

Before REDD+ field activity



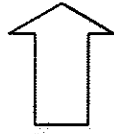
Without
REDD+
FA

After years without REDD+ field activity

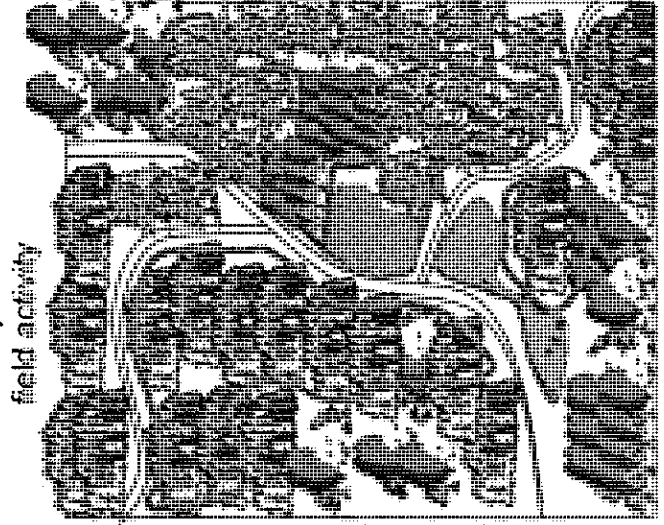


Consequences:

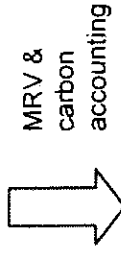
- Increase of emission of CO₂
- Loss of biodiversity
- Increase of natural disaster
- Deterioration of livelihoods



After years with REDD+ field activity



Area of emission reduction

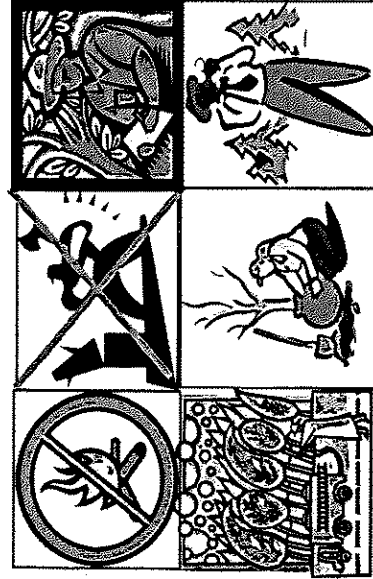


MRV & carbon accounting

Consequences:

- Reduction of emission of CO₂
- Enrichment of biodiversity
- Prevention of natural disaster
- Improvement of livelihoods
- Issuance and registration of carbon credit

With
REDD+
FA



Field activities to conserve forest: Forest guard, Fire control, Planting trees, etc.



Project Brief Information Sheet (PBIS)

Title of the Project		REDD+ demonstration at XXX district in XXX province	JFY 2011
JICA Priority Program			
Scheme of Cooperation <i>(Please tick selected scheme)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> TCP (Technical Cooperation Project) <input type="checkbox"/> TCDP (Technical Cooperation for Development Planning) (for M/P) <input type="checkbox"/> EX (Individual Expert) <input type="checkbox"/> TRN (Training) <input type="checkbox"/> GA (Grant Aid) <input type="checkbox"/> Others (i.e. F/S)	
GOI development priority program <i>(RPJM (mid-term development program), Blue Book)</i>		Priority in RPJMN 2010-2014 Development Sector: Priority Area: Blue Book ID No (Blue Book ID reference):	
Proposing Ministry Directorate General / Directorate / Local Government/ Others		Ministry of Forestry PHKA, BUK, BPDAS, KLN, Pustanling, etc.	Implementing Agency Name of Institution: Name of contact person: Title: Tel / Fax: e-mail:
Description of Project	Project Site <i>(incl. District and Province)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined (e.g.: West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Riau, Jambi, Gorontalo, etc.) The project site should include multiple land use categories such as national park and production forest in a wider (watershed-level) landscape. 	
	Project Duration	2012 – 2017 (5 years)	
	Project Purpose & Scope	REDD+ institutions are operationalized at the district level. (1) District REL is identified. (2) Carbon credits that are generated from emission reduction activities are calculated and registered.	
	Outputs <i>(Expected Achievement)</i>	Output 1: REDD+ assessment and planning are completed at the district level. Output 2: Driving forces of deforestation and forest degradations are mitigated. Output 3: Enabling conditions of REDD+ implementation are created at the district level.	
	Input	Input (s) including counterpart fund from <u>Indonesian</u> side (<i>counterpart fund denominated in Rupiah or JPYen</i>) Expected Input, including estimated external assistance amount, from <u>Japanese</u> side (<i>estimated external assistance amount denominated in JPYen</i>)	Inputs Inputs Experts on "REDD+ governance", "Institutional capacity development" and "Administrative coordinator" Equipment such as GIS Local operational costs

REDD+ demonstration at XXX district in XXX province

Period : 5 years

Inputs by Japan site : Experts on "REDD+ governance", "Institutional capacity development" and "Administrative coordinator"; Equipment (such as GIS); and Local operational costs including the salary for Indonesian experts on "REDD+ governance" and other technical fields.

Overall goal : Nested institutional framework is developed among the district, province and national levels.

Indicators

(1) District REL is synchronized within the framework of national and provincial RELs. (2) Payment mechanism is elaborated for local and district stakeholders within the nested framework.

Project Purpose : REDD+ institutions are operationalized at the district level.

Indicators

(1) District REL is identified. (2) Carbon credits that are generated from emission reduction activities are calculated and registered.

Output 1 : REDD+ assessment and planning are completed at the district level.

Indicators

(1) Driving forces of deforestation and forest degradation and their mechanisms are identified.
(2) Reference scenario for COs emission, biodiversity conditions and community welfare is identified.

Activities

1. Form a working group with concerned stakeholders for REDD+ assessment.
2. Organize studies on spatial plan, land use, tenure, carbon stock, emission factors, diversity of species and ecosystems, and location and resource use activities of communities.
3. Identify emission reduction target and potential leakage.
4. Develop an action plan for emission reduction, biodiversity conservation and community welfare.

Output 2 : Driving forces of deforestation and forest degradations are mitigated.

Indicators

(1) Direct (and underlying causes) of deforestation are addressed.
(2) Direct (and underlying causes) of forest degradation are addressed.

Activities

1. Revise PDM (Output 2) based on REDD+ assessment and planning.
2. Conduct pilot activities against respective driving forces of deforestation and forest degradations.
3. Operationalize the monitoring system.
4. Assess the status of carbon stock, biodiversity and community welfare.

Output 3 : Enabling conditions of REDD+ implementation are created at the district level.

Indicators

(1) Carbon accounting and registration system is developed.
(2) District monitoring system is developed.

Activities

1. Revise PDM (Output 3) based on REDD+ assessment and planning.
2. Organize a working group to create enabling conditions of REDD+ at the district level.
3. Share the status of national level preparation on payment mechanism.
4. Develop strategies to address respective fields of enabling conditions (monitoring system, spatial planning process, carbon accounting and registration system and payment/benefit sharing mechanism).
5. Conduct activities for the implementation of the strategies.

JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全第一課長
陸好 様
JICAインドネシア事務所 次長
石黒 様

関係各位

業務週報

2011年8月15日
調査団総括
日本工営(株)
安 洋巳

第二回現地調査期間(7/7~8/10)の調査業務についてご報告いたします。

1. 調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況について

当該機関の調査団員のインドネシア入出国状況は下表の通りです。

No.	氏名	担当名	尼国到着日	尼国出発日
1	安 洋巳	総括/森林分野気候変動対策	2011/07/17	2011/08/10
2	今井 秀樹	森林/カーボン・オフセット(1)	2011/07/07	2011/07/30
3	石川 賢	カーボン・オフセット(2)	2011/07/14	2011/07/27
4	鈴木 孜	生物多様性	2011/07/07	2011/07/28
5	久保 英之	民間企業参画	2011/07/07	2011/07/28

2. 調査期間(7/7~8/10)に行った調査業務

第二回現地調査の主な業務は次のとおりである。各週の工程を下表に示す。

- 1) REDD+活動対象候補地の現場視察
- 2) DNPI, UKP4にてカーボン・オフセットに関わる取組み現況の把握
- 3) 現地視察結果の取りまとめとテレビ会議での報告
- 4) 林業省を対象とした最終ワークショップの実施

週	月日	業務内容
第1週	7/7(木)~ 7/10(日)	1) FFORTRAプロジェクト専門家と現地視察に関わる協議 2) 現地視察の諸準備
第2週	7/11(月)~ 7/17(日)	現場視察: 1) 調査団員(鈴木、久保、今井)とFFORTRA高原専門家、林業省スタッフが中央カリマンタン州を視察 2) 州行政機関、林業省出先機関で情報収集 3) REDD+関連のプロジェクト事務所において情報収集 4) 小型水上飛行機をチャーターし、上空から泥炭湿地林の状況を観察 カーボン・オフセットに関わる取組み現況: 1) 石川団員がDNPIとUKP4にコンタクトし面談アポ取り
第3週	7/18(月)~ 7/24(日)	現場視察: 1) 鈴木団員と林業省スタッフがJambi州Bukit Dua Belas国立公園を視察。州行政機関、林業省出先機関で情報収集、公園と周辺を視察。

週	月日	業務内容
		2) 今井団員とFFORRA高原・山内両専門家、JICA事務所三浦所員、林業省スタッフがGorontalo州Bogani Nani Wartabone国立公園を視察。州行政機関、林業省出先機関で情報収集、公園と周辺を視察。 3) 久保団員と林業省スタッフが中央カリマンタン州の各県、及びREDD+関連のプロジェクト事務所で情報を収集 <u>カーボン・オフセットに関わる取組み現況：</u> 1) 石川団員がDNPIとUKP4で担当者に面談し情報収集 2) IGESによるマーケット・メカニズムに関するワークショップに参加
第4週	7/25 (月)～ 7/31 (日)	<u>現場視察の取りまとめ：</u> 1) 現地視察結果のとりまとめと団内協議、テレビ会議説明資料準備 2) JICA本部とのテレビ会議で視察結果を報告 3) 対象地域選定に関わるFFORTRAプロジェクトとの協議 4) 対象地域選定に関わる情報の整理と資料作成 5) 現地調査報告書の作成 <u>カーボン・オフセットに関わる取組み現況：</u> 1) DNPIとUKP4で収集した情報の取りまとめと現地調査報告書の作成
第5週	8/1 (月)～ 8/7 (日)	1) 対象地域選定に関わる情報の整理と資料作成 2) 最終ワークショップ(8/8予定)での説明資料準備 3) JICA事務所石黒次長と三浦所員に対し最終ワークショップ報告内容を説明(8/4) 4) FFORTRAプロジェクトの2専門家とワークショップ報告内容について協議(8/5)
第6週	8/8 (月)～ 8/10 (日)	1) 最終ワークショップの実施(8/8) 2) 今後のJICA協力案(林業省新規案件)のプロセスに関するFFORTRAプロジェクト専門家との協議(8/9) 3) KLN(国際協力局)とJICA協力案の枠組みに関する協議(8/10)

(2)主な業務の結果

次に主な業務の結果を示す。

主な業務	結果
現地視察結果とJICA協力案(PDM)の提案をテレビ会議において報告 7月27日(水)	1) 中央カリマンタン州、ジャンビ州、ゴロンタロ州での現地視察結果を報告(添付資料1)。 2) 現地視察結果に基づいてJICA協力案(技術協力プロジェクト)の骨子をPDMに沿って提案(添付資料2)。 主な協議事項と結果(添付資料3・議事録)： 1) 対象地域選定のプロセスを明確にすること 2) PDM案の修正が必要(例：プロジェクト目標と上位目標の乖離) 3) 北大MRV案件の今後は、SATREPSを適用して実施することが望ましい。
カーボン・オフセットに関わる取組み現況	1) <u>DNPI(国家気候変動対策委員会)</u> でのヒアリング： DNPIの担当者から市場メカニズムに関する取組み状況についてヒアリングを行った。現在政府内ではDNPIの主導によって、REDD+を含む気候変動対策に関わるセクターの省庁担当者を対象に、豪、ニュージーランド、日本(IGES)等の支援を受けて、炭素クレジットの市場メカニズムに関する研修が継続的に実施されている。本調査ではREDD+ Task Forceを中心として、市場メカニズム(I-VER)に関する情報普及に関わる協力を活動の実施を提案していたが、既にDNPIを中心として多角的に展開されている事実を把握した。その中で、IGESによるセミナーに参加し、J-VERに対する政府関係者の実務レベルの関心を把握した。

主な業務	結果
	<p>また政府としては、今年中に炭素クレジットの取り扱いに関する大まかな方針を決定したいと考えている。</p> <p>2) UKP4でのヒアリング： UKP4の担当者にREDD+由来の炭素クレジットに関わる市場メカニズムの検討状況（5月の面談で今年下半期に実施と聞いていた）についてヒアリングした。現時点では大きな進捗は無く、気候変動対策に関わる全セクターを対象として取組みを進めているDNPIとの間で、具体的な協力は特に無いとのことであった。</p>
<p>最終ワークショップ 8月8日（月）</p>	<p>林業省を対象として、本調査の最終ワークショップを実施した。参加者は本調査のワーキング・グループメンバー、各総局のPlanning担当者、林業省JICA専門家、JICA事務所等である。</p> <p>プログラム： 14:50 開会 14:55～15:35 調査団による報告（添付資料4）添付に示した資料の他に、中央カリマンタン州で行なった空中視察のビデオを上映した。 15:35～15:45 報告に関する質疑応答と討論 参加者：約30名 質疑応答と討論の主なポイント：（現在、議事録を作成中。完成後、提出します。）</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 協力枠組みについて、炭素クレジットの問題もあるが、本来の森林保全活動及びREDD+の「プラス」に相当する活動（本来の森林保全活動）活動も含む必要がある。（国際協力局アグス氏） 2) 対象地域については、最近林業省大臣によって承認された「経済開発と森林保全」に関わる基本方針に、重点地域が示されている。その情報も参考にして選定する必要がある（調査団注：この文書については未入手）。（PHKA バンバン氏） 3) 北スラウェシのGorontalo州 Bogani Nani国立公園は、地域固有の小型動物の保護で実績がある。Jambi州のBukit Dua Belas国立公園では、Orang Rimbaと地方行政が”Land Use Consensus”を結び森林の保全とOrang Rimbaの暮らしの両立を進めている事例がある。（森林自然保護総局 バンバン氏）。 4) 協力案の枠組みに示された活動を、時間軸上で整理する必要がある。Bukit Dua Belasとその周辺でみられる森林荒廃は現在発生している問題であり、Bogani Nani (Gorontalo)における鉱山開発に関連した森林荒廃は、近い将来に懸念される問題である。（ワーキング・グループのメンバー） 5) 調査団から提案された協力案の枠組みについて、ワーキング・グループで更に議論を深めるための協議の開催を提案する。（国際協力局アグス氏）（注：協議については、次欄参照）。
<p>最終ワークショップ後の国際協力局とのフォローアップ・ミーティング 8月10日（水）</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 8/8（月）の最終ワークショップにおける報告内容に基づき、本調査ワーキング・グループのメンバーとJICA協力案（林業省新規案件）の枠組みに関する協議を行った。ワーキング・グループから出された主なコメントは次のとおり。 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REDD+の「プラス」に関わる活動も含む必要がある。 - REDD+の現場レベルでの活動は、DistrictのSpatial Plan（空間利用計画）の中での位置づけが重要である。 - Gorontalo州のケースに示されるように、REDD+を通じた森林保全は経済開発との調整が重要なポイントである。 - “Super goal”に示された指標の文言は、より積極的な内容に修

主な業務	結果
	<p>正すべきである。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 枠組みに示された活動を時間軸上に位置づけて示す必要がある。 - 活動にBenefit sharingの方法論開発を含む必要がある。 <p>2) 協議で出された意見を反映させ、協力案の枠組みを現在調査団で修正中。</p> <p>3) この協力案の枠組みが、林業省から上げられる新規案件に対する要望の骨子となる。修正中の協力案については、FFORTRAプロジェクト専門家と林業省の協議を通じて最終化される予定。</p> <p>4) REDD+現場活動の候補地については、本調査終了後にGorontalo / Bogani Nani (北スラウェシ)、Jambi/Bukit Dua Belas (中部スマトラ) 以外にも候補枠を広げ、林業省の意見を取り入れながら決定される予定である。</p>

3. 帰国後、国内整理作業 (8/11~9月中旬)の予定

帰国後は貴機構への調査結果報告を行い、コメントを反映させて現地報告書を完成し提出する予定です。

添付資料リスト：(添付は省略)

1. 現場視察結果の要約表：7/27のテレビ会議で報告した現場視察結果の元データ。国立公園毎にまとめている。
2. JICA協力案(新規技術協力プロジェクト)のPDM案(テレビ会議のコメントを反省した8/2作成版)
3. テレビ会議(7/27)議事録案(調査団作成版, 7/29)
4. 最終ワークショップ発表資料(Power Point)

以上、ご報告いたします。

Appendix 2
Meeting Memorandum

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策 (REDD+) 実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 4 月 25 日 (月) 9:05~9:50, 於: JICA インドネシア事務所

【参加者 (敬称略)】

JICA 事務所	三浦 (インドネシア事務所)
JICA 専門家	高原、山内
調査団	安、今井、久保、小口

【目的】 標記調査実施に関する諸事項の確認

- 大使館の経済産業省アタッシュ組への面談アポイントは JICA が担当し調査団へ連絡する。
- 5/23~6/1 は衛星プロジェクトの終了時評価ミッションで多忙となるため、宮菌さんの出張期間は 6/6~13 日の週が望ましい。6/2 は休日である。
- Working Group (WG) 設立の要望レターは今週出る予定。各総局への刷り込みが必要で、刷り込みができてから WG を結成する方が良い (KLN 情報)。WG 結成プロセスについては 25 日アグス局長と打合せ予定である。
- 衛星プロジェクトの成果を MRV に利用することに関し、これまで林業省はデータの安定配信に係る不安を理由に林業省としてコミットすることを避けてきた。しかし、先日開催された JCC において生産局の Agus 局長が「これを使ったらどうだ」と発言し、本プロジェクト成果の利用可能性について言及した。
- 北大プロジェクトについては DNPI の評価が高いが、これまで林業省との関係は薄かった。しかし、最近は大崎先生が林業省研究開発総局 Fathony 総局長との関係を強化している。UKP4 においても、現在、MRV に関する技術グループ形成の動きがあり、そのメンバーに大崎先生を加えるという案が浮上している。
- 企業参入に関する適地候補地図作成に関して、ノルウェー・UKP4 も地図データを入手できていない状況である。林業省は地図データを外には出していないものと見られる。
- 適地候補地図作成に際しては、地理情報の Layer 重ね合わせに加え、可能な限りアクター (州・県政府、地域社会) による REDD+ への関心度に関する情報も加える。
- REDD+ は国際的な制度設計であり、森林管理に関する現場の方法論のみならず、全体メカニズムを把握しておく必要がある。今行っている要望調査に乗ってくるのは短期的な小ぶりの案件になるとしても、標記調査自体は、中長期的なイメージを持って全体を把握するよう取り組む必要がある。
- JICA 東京 (睦好課長) は技プロ終了後、民間投資による事業継続を望む発言をしている。
- これまで調査団が聞き取りをした結果では、先行している企業は REDD+ に関するニーズを示す地図情報を欲しがっている。一方、後発の企業には詳細ではなくとも全体を見渡せる情報提供が有効であると考えている。

以上

調査団作成 2011/04/25

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 4 月 25 日（月） 10：05～11：40、 於：JICA インドネシア事務所

【参加者（敬称略）】

JICA 専門家	高原、川西、岡本、宮川、小林、山内、桜井（技プロ専門家）、 矢田（草の根プロジェクト）
JICA 事務所	三浦
調査団	安、今井、久保、小口

【目的】 標記調査実施に関する専門家との意見交換

林業省

- 林業省は、「総局あって林業省なし」を言われるほどの縦割り組織であることから、案件形成に際しては、出来るだけ早くカウンターパートとなる総局を確定することが重要である。
- 林業省は、総局間のみならず、上下間でもコミュニケーションが十分に行われていない感がある。従って、Eshlon に関わらず、各キーパーソンと直接情報共有していく必要がある。

UKP4

- 現大統領の任期は 2014 年までであり、UKP4 Task Force について、その後の位置づけがどうなるのかは全く見えない。UKP4 抜きでは REDD は出来ないのは明白であるが、UKP4 だけを相手にするのはリスクがある。
- UKP4 のスタンスは、ノルウェーはノルウェー、日本は日本、である。従って、必ずしもノルウェーの枠組みに囚われる必要はない。一つのオプションとして、日本が京都議定書から脱退した場合、二国間クレジットをベースにカーボン取引を行っていくということも考えられる。
- UKP4 は会計検査院的な組織であり、たまたま REDD+ という任務が降ってきた、という感じである。国際条約への造詣は深いが、現場のことはわからない。
- 既に UKP4、DNPI などに関しては JICA 本部からのミッションがあり、調査団が既存のレポートを参照することを勧める。

案件形成・デモンストレーションプロジェクト

- 次期案件は、REDD+ というアンブレラのもとで実施していくことから、各プロジェクトは林業省が作成する REDD プロジェクトリスト（承認またはボランタリー）に記載されるようにする必要がある。プロジェクトの中味そのものは、持続的森林管理・森林保全を目指すものであっても、見せ方としては REDD+ を全面に出す。次期案件は、この「見せ方」が重要であり、REDD コーディネーター的な日本人専門家を配置することによって、この部分にしっかり取り組むことが必要。なお、REDD プロジェクトについては、2008 年林業大臣令に基づく形での承認案件が 7 件、ボランタリーが 15 件ある。
- MoF で REDD 活動と承認するプロセスは 2008 年大臣令第 68 号にある。今まで JICA の活動は MoF

にとっては REDD 支援として認識されていない。したがって、次期案件を REDD 支援とするならば、JICA 表明を伴って、承認を取る必要がある。承認プロセスはノルウェーの LOI の前のものであり、最新版を確認する必要がある。

- ノルウェーの LoI をはじめとして、各ドナーが既に REDD の枠組みで諸活動を実施していることから、日本のプレゼンスを示すためには、他ドナーがやっていないことに取り組む必要がある。その意味で、北大チームによる泥炭湿地の MRV、国立公園での方法論開発は有望であろう。後者は、多くのクレジット発生は望めないものの、生物多様性保全・住民生計向上というプレミアムがついたクレジットとなり、民間企業にとっても一定の価値を見いだせるものとなろう。
- 林業省の共通認識として、REDD+とは森林保全のための一つのアンブレラ・手段である、というものがある。従って、中味として日本の強みである保全林管理・生物多様性保全に取り組むことは賛同を得られやすい。
- 現場におけるデモプロジェクトは、Ground Testing という意味があることから、何を Test しようとするのか予め明確にしておく必要がある。
- REDD+の議論は常に動いていることから、案件形成に際してはスタートラインを具体的にイメージして調査を行う必要がある。来年の終わり頃に事業が始まるのであれば、南アで開催される COP の結果をイメージした上で案件形成に取り組むべき。
- REDD+に参画するのであれば、資金メカニズムへの何らかの関与がないと PR が難しくなる。林業省は、ボランティアなカーボン市場に対して強い関心を抱いている。
- デモンストレーションプロジェクトの要件は何か、面積的な最低条件などがあるのか。この点について調べてほしい。
- デモプロジェクトを実施する場合には、対象地域が国の直轄地なのか、県政府の管轄なのか、しっかり確認する必要がある。他ドナーの案件は県単位が多く、県の体制・ガバナンスを調べる必要がある。
- 2012 年に Readiness 期間が終了することを考えれば、次期案件が始動する 2012 年 3 月は Readiness 終了に近い。開始時期、終了時期を考えながら内容を検討する必要がある。単純なプロ形ではなく、専門家派遣を混ぜるなど工夫が必要。

政策支援

- 政策支援については、ノルウェーの LoI がインドネシアにおける REDD+の政策形成において大きな役割を果たしており、JICA が関与するのは難しい。ノルウェーは、UN-REDD を通じた支援、およびコンサルタントとしてマッキンゼーと契約し、UKP4 への働きかけを行っている。
- もし日本が政策支援を行うのであれば、英語を fluent に扱い、ドナー調整が十分にできる人材配置が必要で、かつ、資金力、成果をもった現場プロジェクトの背景も必要。また、インパクトの強い現場での成果を踏まえて林業省・各ドナーに働きかけていくという方法が適切であろう。特に、REDD+が完全実施となる場合、いまの制度的枠組みでは無理があり、現場経験を踏まえた新しいガイドライの策定が必要となることから、ここへの貢献ができるのではないかと。

以上

調査団作成 2011/04/25

Meeting at Center for International Cooperation (CIC), Ministry of Forestry (MoF)	
1. Purpose	To agree on basic idea and approach of the study
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Agus Sarsito • Mr. Sigit Pramono • JICA side: Mr. Takahara, Ms. Yamauchi, Ms. Miura, Dr. Yasu, Mr. Imai, Mr. Kubo, Mr. Oguchi, Ms. Rika, Ms. Wiwen
3. Place	CIC
4. Date	25 April 2011, 13:20 – 15:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<p><u>General</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Japan-Indonesia cooperation has long history and they brought good results. • To have good cooperation projects, we should take a collaborative approach from the beginning of project design. • Many staff in Ministry of Forestry are knowledgeable about technical matters on the ground but they feel confused with financial and crediting mechanism of REDD+. • It's wrong if REDD+ is understood as money making tool. It should be a tool for sustainable development considering social, economic and cultural affairs. In this sense, an essence of a message that is delivered to concerned actors is critical. <p><u>Working group</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An idea of organizing a working group is good. We'll also organize sub-groups to discuss respective issues in details. • It is quite normal that different actors have different ideas. But we can find overlapping areas of our ideas and thoughts, and we can explore commonalities and reach consensus. We need to find out what they are and work for that. During the first working group meeting, we should emphasize this point. <p><u>Ideas on demonstration activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many REDD demonstration projects in the country but they only address limited number of issues within the broad REDD scope. Various issues should simultaneously be addressed at one area (such as within one district) in order to find out appropriate REDD+ arrangement. For example, in Central Kalimantan, 90% of the total area is peat. If we say they should be all conserved, we cannot develop the Province. We should look at various aspects. • In identifying pertinent provinces or districts that are committed to sustainable forest management, it is better to analyze their development approach. For example, how many license the government issued to convert forests to palm plantation? Or how the government supports sustainable forestry activities? • At the local level, even professionals do not really understand what REDD+ is. Hence, it is better not to use REDD jargon but present ideas by translating into ordinary forest management or 	

development terms.

- ♦ Forest conservation in the upper stream brings benefit to the downstream side. The communities in the upper stream need to have benefit for their activities for the forest conservation.

Logistics

- ♦ A request of holding a kick-off meeting with MoF departments and other Ministries was made to Secretary General of MoF. It should be approved soon.

Meeting with Secretary General (SG), Ministry of Forestry (MoF)	
1. Purpose	Courtesy call to SG
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Dr. Hadi Daryanto (SG) ♦ Mr. Sigit Pramono (Staff of Center for International Cooperation) ♦ JICA side: Mr. Takahara, Ms. Yamauchi, Dr. Yasu, Mr. Imai, Mr. Kubo, Mr. Oguchi, Ms. Wiwen
3. Place	SG Room
4. Date	26 April 2011, 8:45 – 9:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ SG is interested in a new initiative on carbon offset as a post Kyoto mechanism, which would function through market mechanism as well as fund basis, and goes beyond REDD including the biodiversity perspective. It will be useful for both Indonesia and Japan for addressing emission target of 25% (Japan) and 26% (Indonesia). ♦ The support from Norway is on the fund basis, which is the top-down approach, and Japan and Korea support not only through funding but also by technical assistance. ♦ SG is wondering why Norway came to Indonesia to buy carbon, as Europeans normally go to Africa. ♦ There is long history of cooperation between Japan and Indonesia and there was FORDA/JICA project on CDM since 1999. But REDD is a completely different mechanism from CDM. 	

Meeting with Senior Advisor to Minister (SAM), Ministry of Forestry (MoF)	
1. Purpose	Courtesy call to SAM
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Dr. Hadi Pasaribu (SAM) ♦ JICA side: Mr. Takahara, Ms. Yamauchi, Dr. Yasu, Mr. Imai, Mr. Kubo, Mr. Oguchi, Ms. Wiwen
3. Place	Meeting Room for SAM
4. Date	26 April 2011, 9:50 – 10:40
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ There are around 30 REDD+ projects in the country. SAM mentioned that we need to draw lessons learned from their experiences. One option to do this is to organize a workshop by inviting concerned personnel within MoF and let them share their experiences. He suggested that Pak Agus (Center for International Cooperation) would organize the meeting. ♦ SAM is in charge of coordinating Forest Investment Program (FIP) launched by World Bank with the budget of US\$60 million, which aims to improve activities for Readiness and Implementation. ♦ He articulated that REDD+ should adopt both fund based activities for capacity development and a market mechanism for carbon trading which should pay attention to conservation and community perspectives. ♦ It is planned that 2 million ha of state forestlands are to be under community management. ♦ Peat degradation has worsened since ten years before due to investment for development such as oil palm plantation with more than several billion dollars of investment in total. The regulation of peat use changed in 2009. Before, peat lands with the thickness of less than 3m were allowed for development but now, all the peat lands are prohibited for development. The question is that what to do for the compensation if development activities that were endorsed before 2009 are to be terminated. ♦ As for moratorium under LoI, there are two versions at the moment and they are waiting for an instruction by President. ♦ It is very unlikely that the Readiness phase is finished in 2012. More financial assistance is required before the full implementation of REDD+. ♦ Albizzia plantation is more profitable than rice cultivation because the rice price fell due to the import from Vietnam. ♦ In protection forest, there is a new movement that a group of farmers sell water to water company. MoF may further develop this scheme. ♦ Indonesian National Forest Council may have the latest information on what's happening about REDD+ as they consist of a range of actors including business, science, NGO, community and government. 	

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 4 月 26 日（火） 11:00～12:00, 於：JICA 衛星プロジェクトオフィス

【参加者（敬称略）】

JICA 事務所	三浦（インドネシア事務所）
JICA 専門家	田中、高原、山内
調査団	安、今井、久保、小口

【目的】 衛星プロジェクトに関する諸事項の確認

- MoF 幹部は、森林で生産しつつ持続的管理によって保全と育成を両立させる、と考えている。生産林で木材生産しつつ、炭素クレジットを稼ぐということと理解する。
- REDD+のバックグラウンドとして、インドネシア自体にファンド、融資といった考え方があまりない。Yetty 氏は「いかに投資に結びつけるか」といった資金メカニズムに興味をもっている。
- 資金メカニズムに必要な項目は 1)インドネシア版 REDD ファンドの考え方、2)REDD 資金調達方法であり、1)について UKP4 が活動している。バリ島で Funding に関する会議を実施した。これは UNDP の宇野氏から聞き取ると良い。
- UKP4 が「資金」についてどのように考えているか確認する必要がある。
- 衛星画像解析を検討する際の「精度（accuracy）」には、resolution と matching（地上データと衛星データの整合性）との 2 つの観点があることに留意する必要がある。
- 50m 解像度のパルサーを利用し、現在プロジェクトで実施している解析では、上記 matching の精度は 85%程度である。
- 画像を解析し植生図を作成する技術のマニュアルはドラフトを MoF に提出し、コメントを待っている。9 月の終了時に完成予定。
- オーストラリアのランドサットの解像度は 30m メッシュであり、日本のパルサーは 50m メッシュが一般的である。この数字について、パルサーは 12.5m メッシュの解析も可能であるが、50m は無料で画像収集が可能であるのに対し、12.5m は有料である等の理由から解像度 50m の画像を利用している。
- ランドサットは、雲を除去した一枚画像を撮影できるという訳ではない。衛星が周回するごとに撮影した同地点の写真の、雲がかかっていない部分を貼り合わせ、雲のない写真を作成している。そのため、貼り合わせた写真内でタイムラグが生じることが懸念される。カリマンタンのように常時雲がかかっているところでは、数年単位のタイムラグを含んだ画像を利用することになる可能性がある。
- パルサーは、レーザーを用いているため、雲がかかっていない写真を撮影することが可能である。
- インドネシアとオーストラリアの首脳間で結ばれた協定により、REL の de fact standard としてはオーストラリアが支援している INCAS が使用される可能性が高い。
- INCAS が de fact standard となった場合に、それに当てはまる炭素量の算定方法や、炭素モニタリングのアウトプット等のカバーが必要になると考えられる。

- ベースラインの de fact standard が INCAS となった場合でも、PALSAR をモニタリングに利用するという選択肢はある。
- 炭素モニタリングに際しては5つの炭素プールの炭素量を測定する必要がある。林業省は2700箇所の永久調査区を設置し、5年に一度計測を行っていることから、モニタリングを行う土地被覆タイプを特定することにより、永久調査区のデータを利用することが可能となる。
- パルサーのプロジェクトを継続して実施する場合は、C/P 機関を林業省からラパン（航空宇宙省）に移行する方が適切であろう。
- 二国間クレジットについてはプロジェクトレベルでのモニタリングをすれば良いと思われる。
- 森林区分等が入力された地図データは MoF 計画局 (Yuyu 局長) で管理しているが入手困難である。
- 森林の境界が曖昧である点が、炭素量の評価をする上での大きな懸念事項である。これについては、大統領命令で是正するよう指示されているが、困難と思われる。
- 本調査を実施するにあたり、アウトプットとして出てくる事業について、JICA 東京からプロジェクトの期間と規模を明確に提示しないと、林業省等他の主体と一体になって調査を進めるのは難しいと思われる。

以上

調査団作成 2011/04/26

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査
面談記録

平成 23 年 4 月 26 日（火） 13：40～14：30、 於：在インドネシア日本国大使館

【参加者（敬称略）】

日本大使館	日比野、大條、土屋
JICA 事務所	三浦（インドネシア事務所）
JICA 専門家	高原、山内
調査団	安、今井、久保、小口

【目的】 標記調査実施に関する諸事項の確認

- UKP4 に対しては、日本の様々な団体がバラバラに働きかけていることから、UKP4 側は日本が何をやろうとしているのか分からない状況にある。このため、新たに UKP4 にアプローチする場合には嫌な顔をされる可能性があり、アプローチの方法に留意する必要がある。
- 調査を実施するにあたっては林業省内だけでなく、より幅広く調査を実施すること。
- 本調査は All Japan という視点で実施すること。
- REDD+が完全実施された際に、きちんと CO2 クレジットが確保できるようにすること。
- 日本が CO2 排出削減の国際約束を果たしていくために、楔を打ち込んでおくということ。
- 本調査の終了後は、REDD+サイトを確保するため広く調整活動を行っていく必要がある。
- インドネシア側が北大の大崎先生の泥炭湿地のプロジェクトに関心を抱いていることから、REDD については日本がプレゼンスを示し得る分野であると認識している。
- ノルウェーの資金援助のインパクトが大きいので日本としてはメリハリをつけ、見せ方を工夫すると良い。また、実体が見えにくいソフトコンポーネントだけでは他ドナーに見劣りすることに留意されたい。
- 中央カリマンタンについて、林業省としては UN-REDD が入る予定なので他のドナーには入ってほしくないという思惑がある。一方で北大の大崎先生は、そういった場所にチャレンジし技術的に競争に打ち勝つべきだと考えている。
- 日本が世界と戦える技術としては、泥炭湿地と衛星画像が挙げられる。
- 調査団の帰国前に、大使館にもう一度状況を報告すること。

以上

調査団作成 2011/04/26

Donor meeting	
1. Purpose	Meeting with the donors and international organizations
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Donors & International Organizations as listed below ◆ JICA Indonesia Office (Ms.Miura), JICA Experts (Mr.Tahakhara, Ms.Yamauchi, Mr.Tanaka) ◆ JICA Study Team
3. Place	Meeting room of the MoF
4. Date	27 April 2011, 9:30 – 11:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<p>I. OPENING</p> <p>Ms. Mari MIURA from JICA Indonesia Office opens the meeting by greeting the participants and expressing her appreciation to them for attending this meeting. The meeting aims to get input on REDD+ implementation in Indonesia.</p> <p>II. PRESENTATION</p> <p>Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of the JICA Study Team for REDD+ in Indonesia, makes a presentation about the background and objectives of the Study, expected outputs, work/assignment schedule, approach of the Study, and works to be done as a next step.</p> <p>III. DISCUSSION</p> <p>3.1 Mr. Dicky Simorangkir (The Nature Conservancy/TNC)</p> <p>Question/Comment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mr. Dicky suggests it will be very helpful to identify the project in intervention level. 2) Biodiversity should not be confused with emission reduction although REDD could strengthen the global fight against climate change and create an opportunity for carbon-rich tropical countries to protect threatened biodiversity as a co-benefit of maintaining forests and the carbon they store. 3) How can the private sector be involved in REDD+ program? 4) Will the issue of forest conversion be addressed in the study? <p>3.2 Mr. Suyanto (The World Agroforestry Center/ICRAF)</p> <p>Question/Comment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What is the difference of this project from other projects in REDD? 2) Every REDD project should be related to the issue of fairness and efficiency since it is important to minimize the cost of project in reducing emission. 3) As explained in Mr. YASU's presentation, I agree with the idea to involve the private sector in emission reduction issue. <p>3.3 Mr. Bonie Dewantara (Wildlife Conservation Society/WCS)</p> <p>Question/Comment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Land use is a very important issue to consider in carrying this study. 2) Spatial planning must also be considered in REDD. There should be a clear boundary to avoid conflict with the local community. 	

- 3) Which level will be addressed in this study? Is it national or regional level?

3.4 Mr. Thomas Panella (Asian Development Bank/ADB)

Question/Comment:

- 1) Strong institutional willingness is highly required in this REDD issue.
- 2) It is very important to understand the history of private involvement in Indonesia since the Study Team must be realistic on what can be achieved through this study.
- 3) It is also very important to harmonize the study with all related aspects. Therefore, the same approach must be taken so as not to add confusion to the relevant parties and to the community as well.
- 4) Will JICA only provide technical assistance or will it also be engaged in investment or funding? The reason I raise this question since it is essential to see the study objective in the long term.
- 5) It is useful if the result of the study can serve as a generic format for everyone in understanding the situation of REDD+ in Indonesia.

3.5 Ms. Skye Glenday (Australian Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency)

Question/Comment:

- 1) It is very important to come together to support Indonesia. As it is widely recognized, Japan has strong experience in this subject. Is it possible to coordinate all of the activities with the activities of other donors?
- 2) Which kind of forest will be included in this REDD study since it is important to identify provinces which have been involved in REDD program?

3.6 Mr. Andy Roby (Multistakeholder Forestry Programme/MFP)

Question/Comment:

- 1) Coordination is the key point in carrying out this study.
- 2) Since it is difficult for the local people to understand REDD, involvement of the private sector becomes very important to support smooth dissemination of information on REDD to the local people.
- 3) It is also very important to look at the risks of REDD in Indonesia, for example political issue, corruption, and transparency. CIFOR has conducted the study on this topic.
- 4) Land use is one of the most serious issues in Indonesia. UK is further advanced in REDD since it has already developed climate change program in Papua and Central Kalimantan.

3.7 Mr. Tomoyuki Uno (United Nations Development Programme/UNDP)

Question/Comment:

- 1) Is there any funding scheme provided by JICA in this study?
- 2) A strategy is required for cost effective REDD program.
- 3) What direction does the Study Team get from the MOF in carrying out this study?
- 4) There are parallel initiatives on MRV by REDD Task Force and Ministry of Forestry.

3.8 Mr. Zulfira W (World Wildlife Fund/WWF)

- 1) It is very important to identify whether there is a real demand on REDD or not since there might be no real benefit of REDD. Is it only the intellectual exercise of the government?
- 2) It is also very important to note that it is difficult to communicate with the local community, especially on explaining to them about REDD.

3.9 Mr. Iwan Wijayanto (Conservation International/CI)

- 1) Since there is lack of communication with the government, it is important to promote strong leadership in coordination.
- 2) In relation to MRV, it is expensive to monitor the whole deforestation in regular basis. Does the Study Team have enough resources to do the monitoring?
- 3) Focus should be given to one or two areas which are critical.
- 4) It has to be ensured whether local capacity is sufficient or not to develop carbon emission strategy.
- 5) Sufficient funding must be ensured to build technical capacity.
- 6) Note must be taken that it is difficult to obtain information from the local government.

Answer:

Mr. YASU answers that more detailed investigation will be made on some issues raised by the participants. Mr. YASU adds that it is important to identify issues and challenges in REDD and such issues must be addressed through possible approaches. Result of this study will be used to form JICA projects.

Mr. TAKAHARA, Chief Advisor for National Strategy in the Forest and Forestry Sector, answers that JICA only provides technical assistance. Ms. MIURA adds that for JICA, funding is difficult. She also points out that feedback to the government is vital to find out some other possible schemes.

Regarding direction from the MOF, the Study Team does not receive such direction yet and a kick-off meeting will be held in the MOF to further discuss about this matter.

In relation to other donors, Mr. YASU emphasizes that coordination between JICA and other donors should also be included in the Study Team's proposal. The coordination and sharing will be conducted to come up with the future project.

At the end of the discussion, Mr. YASU raised an idea about a workshop to share progress of demonstration activities conducted by each of the participant's organization. Participants nodded and no comments were raised. The workshop will be held in the third week of May.

IV. CLOSING

Ms. MIURA closes the meeting by expressing that it is expected the issues discussed in the meeting can serve as useful inputs for the Study Team in conducting this Study.

Kick off meeting with the working group of MoF	
1. Purpose	Meeting with the working group of MoF
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The Member of the working group of MoF ◆ JICA Indonesia Office (Ms.Miura), JICA Experts (Mr.Tahakhara, Ms.Yamauchi, Mr.Miyazono, Mr.Tanaka) ◆ JICA Study Team
3. Place	Meeting room of the MoF
4. Date	27 April 2011, 13:30 – 14:30
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mr. Agus Sarsito, Head of the Center for International Cooperation Ministry of Forestry (MOF), opens the meeting by greeting the participants and expressing his appreciation to them for attending this meeting. The meeting aims to discuss more thoroughly with the members of Working Group (WG) about the objective, schedule, methodology and mechanism of work to establish good basis for the Working Group. ◆ Mr. YASU, Team Leader of the JICA Study Team, makes presentation about the background and objectives of the Study, expected outputs, work/assignment schedule, approach of the Study, and works to be done as a next step. ◆ Mr. Sulistyono (Research and Development Center for Climate Change and Policy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question/Comment: 1) Every member of the Working Group should prepare for his/her own work in the Working Group. 2) The JICA Study Team should make a thorough scrutiny to avoid overlap with other similar projects. 3) In parallel, Feasibility Study should be prepared with the ITTO to see the feasibility of investment by Japan in Indonesia. 4) Within the first two months period of the JICA Study, discussion should be made to fit the schedule of the team and the WG members. Answer: <p>Mr. YASU explains that there are two main initial activities to be done. The first is to meet each department (Directorate General/DG) and make some interview. In the following week, the Study Team will be split to allow easier work with the Working Group. The second is to have a meeting to discuss about any idea for the future project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ms. Retno S (Directorate of Conservation Areas and Protected Forest Development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question/Comment: It seems that the JICA Study Team is trying to scan the mandates of each DG and match them with the scope of REDD covered in the study. It is not necessary for the Study Team to do that. Answer: <p>Mr. YASU answers that The Study Team plans to visit every DG and interview the relevant</p>	

people to identify mandates related to REDD issue.

◆ Ms. Artin (Center for International Cooperation)

Question/Comment:

- 1) Discussion with WG members cannot be conducted in this meeting since the Decision of the Secretary General on WG members is just issued and such decision has not been circulated to the appointed members.
- 2) A Working Group for Climate Change has been established, and one of the tasks is to identify mandates of each DG which is related to REDD. Therefore, is it still necessary for the JICA Study Team to visit and interview every DG?

Answer:

For smooth implementation of this Study, it will be better for the JICA Study Team to closely communicate and coordinate with both the WG for JICA Study and the WG for Climate Change, particularly in terms of identification of mandates related to REDD.

◆ Mr. Sulistyو closes the meeting by stating that the Secretary General must be immediately circulated to the appointed WG members. In addition, it is expected that the appointed WG members can work closely with the JICA Study Team in order to achieve the expected outputs.

Meeting with Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) in MoF	
1. Purpose	Meeting with the members of Secretariat of Climate Change Working Group
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Ms.Yani Septiyani, A member of Secretariat of Climate Change Working Group in MoF ♦ Ms. Diah Utami Sulistiyani, A secretary of Secretariat of Climate Change Working Group in MoF ♦ JICA side: Mr. Takahara, Mr. Yasu
3. Place	Office of Climate Change WG (next to Mr.Takahara's office)
4. Date	27 April 2011, 10:00 – 11:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<p>Mr.Yasu briefly explained the purpose of having meeting with CCWG in MoF. The Study team understands that one of their objectives to review and assess the implementation of RENSTRA based on Cibodas matrix (January 2011) is closely related to the current ongoing works done by CCWG to consolidate the objectives of National REDD+ Strategy into RENSTRA context in MoF. Mr.Yasu asked to Ms. Yani if there are any kinds of materials and outputs of the CCWG works. Followings are the responses of Ms.Yani of CCWG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasks and responsibility of CCWG is to work as a coordinator to enhance information dissemination and cooperation among the DG of MoF and it is not an implementing agency of the projects. • CCWG is planning to hold a meeting to invite all DGs in MoF to share with them the program and activities of REDD+ in MoF. It is consolidated into a draft logical framework of REDD+ for MoF. It has three scopes which are 1) data and information (DG of forestry planning), 2) regulation and policy (DG of forestry business development), and 3) socioeconomic development (FORDA). • The meeting will be arranged in the next week. The Study team and JICA expert of RENSTRA will be invited at the meeting. • There are five directions in the National REDD+ Strategy in relation to the RENSTRA and MoF tasks. These directions will not be revised/changed any more even though there will be further revision of the Strategy. • Department of Planning maintains the provisional achievements of the RENSTRA reported by each DG in MoF. • Ministerial decree No.30/2009 stipulates in its appendix the criteria to assess the preconditions of REDD+ activities in the field. Decree No.68/2008 forms the basis of No.30. • Department of forestry standardization and environment is responsible for managing the data set of REDD+ demonstration activities by the donors/international organizations. The department is also in charge of drafting the safeguard policy 	

Kick off meeting with the working group of MoF	
1. Purpose	Meeting with the working group of MoF
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Member of the working group of MoF • JICA Indonesia Office (Ms.Miura), JICA Experts (Mr.Tahakhara, Ms.Yamauchi, Mr.Miyazono, Mr.Tanaka) • JICA Study Team
3. Place	Meeting room of the MoF
4. Date	27 April 2011, 13:30 – 14:30
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Agus Sarsito, Head of the Center for International Cooperation Ministry of Forestry (MOF), opens the meeting by greeting the participants and expressing his appreciation to them for attending this meeting. The meeting aims to discuss more thoroughly with the members of Working Group (WG) about the objective, schedule, methodology and mechanism of work to establish good basis for the Working Group. • Mr. YASU, Team Leader of the JICA Study Team, makes presentation about the background and objectives of the Study, expected outputs, work/assignment schedule, approach of the Study, and works to be done as a next step. • Mr. Sulistyono (Research and Development Center for Climate Change and Policy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question/Comment: 1) Every member of the Working Group should prepare for his/her own work in the Working Group. 2) The JICA Study Team should make a thorough scrutiny to avoid overlap with other similar projects. 3) In parallel, Feasibility Study should be prepared with the ITTO to see the feasibility of investment by Japan in Indonesia. 4) Within the first two months period of the JICA Study, discussion should be made to fit the schedule of the team and the WG members. Answer: Mr. YASU explains that there are two main initial activities to be done. The first is to meet each department (Directorate General/DG) and make some interview. In the following week, the Study Team will be split to allow easier work with the Working Group. The second is to have a meeting to discuss about any idea for the future project. ◆ Ms. Retno S (Directorate of Conservation Areas and Protected Forest Development) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question/Comment: It seems that the JICA Study Team is trying to scan the mandates of each DG and match them with the scope of REDD covered in the study. It is not necessary for the Study Team to do that. Answer: Mr. YASU answers that The Study Team plans to visit every DG and interview the relevant 	

people to identify mandates related to REDD issue.

◆ Ms. Artin (Center for International Cooperation)

Question/Comment:

- 1) Discussion with WG members cannot be conducted in this meeting since the Decision of the Secretary General on WG members is just issued and such decision has not been circulated to the appointed members.
- 2) A Working Group for Climate Change has been established, and one of the tasks is to identify mandates of each DG which is related to REDD. Therefore, is it still necessary for the JICA Study Team to visit and interview every DG?

Answer:

For smooth implementation of this Study, it will be better for the JICA Study Team to closely communicate and coordinate with both the WG for JICA Study and the WG for Climate Change, particularly in terms of identification of mandates related to REDD.

◆ Mr. Sulistyono closes the meeting by stating that the Secretary General must be immediately circulated to the appointed WG members. In addition, it is expected that the appointed WG members can work closely with the JICA Study Team in order to achieve the expected outputs.

Kick off meeting with the working group of MoF	
1. Purpose	Meeting with related stakeholder of the Study on REDD+ in Indonesia and JICA Cooperation Strategy in Forestry Sector
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ General Secretariat of Ministry of Forestry (Mr. Hadi Daryanto) ♦ Head of Center for International Cooperation (Mr. Agus Sarsito) ♦ Head of Secretary of National Board for Climate Changes (Mr. Dicky Edwin) ♦ Head of Foreign Technical Cooperation Bureau, State Secretariat (Mr. Suroto) ♦ Foreign Technical Cooperation Bureau, State Secretariat (Ms. Rika and Mr. Amri K. Sumodiningrat) ♦ Directorate of Inventory and Monitoring Forest Resource (Mr. Yuyu Rahayu) ♦ Center for Standardization and Environment (Mrs. Nur Masripatin and Novia Widyaningsih) ♦ Directorate of Regional Management and Utilization of Forest Area Preparation (Mrs. Deazy R.) ♦ Directorate of Forestry Business Development (Mr. Usman and Ms. Yani Septiani) ♦ Center for International Cooperation (Mr. Hendra P., and Mr. Tri N) ♦ Directorate General of Forestry Planning (Mr. Ruanda AS) ♦ Forestry Attache of Japanese Agency (Mrs. Nining) ♦ Directorate of Forestry and Water Resource Conservation, Bappenas (Mr. Pungky) ♦ Directorate of Conservation Area and Protection Forest Development (Ms. Retno) ♦ JICA Indonesia Office (Ms. Miura) and JICA Experts (Mr. Tahakhara, Ms. Yamauchi, Mr. Tanaka) ♦ JICA Study Team
3. Place	Meeting room of the Ministry of Forestry
4. Date	29 April 2011, 09:30 – 11.00 AM
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mr. Hadi Daryanto as General Secretariat of Ministry of Forestry opens the meetings and greetings all participants. At the first he is willing to see the presentation about the REDD+ study by JICA Study Team. ♦ Mr. Agus explains that the Study Team will be supported by Working Group in implementing the study. He also expresses the aims of today meeting is expected to get support and input/suggestion from the participants. ♦ Mr. Hiromi YASU explains about objective of the study, expected outputs, provisional conceptual frameworks of JICA Cooperation in REDD+. He underlines about the output and conceptual framework of the study. There are three important points of conceptual framework conveyed in this presentation that are components, cooperation, and contribution to the National REDD+ strategy.

The contribution include (i) policy implementation of REDD+ are facilitated/enhanced, (ii) REDD+ methodologies (REL, MRV) are established, (iii) Safeguards are developed and capacity of stakeholders are enhanced.

- ◆ In his presentation, he also addresses 3 keys approach of JICA Cooperation; (i) Donor coordination, (ii) Strategic arrangement of the ongoing JICA projects, (iii) Cross sectional & central/provincial parallel approach

- ◆ Mr. Hadi Daryanto as General Secretariat of Ministry of Forestry

Suggestion:

- 1) To add the fourth criteria of componen/sub program in output and conceptual framework about funding and sharing benefit for Indonesia or establishment of funding and benefit for Indonesia because the discussion is about Indonesian interest and the benefit from JICA study of REDD+ program.
- 2) The area which appropriate for JICA Study Team to demonstrate the REDD+ activities are West Kalimantan and South Sumatera. Indonesia has target to reach: 7% of economic growth and 26% for REDD.

- ◆ Mr. Suroto as Head of Foreign Technical Cooperation Bureau, State Secretariat

Question/Comment:

- 1) Regarding the demonstration activities which will be implemented in special region it is required to minimize duplication with the same program implemented by other donor. He also suggest concern with data collecting, information from university (University of Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta, Bandung Technology Institute, etc) may be valuable for the Team.
- 2) He suggests if the data is available in center office, it is better to collect data in MOF but if the Team should collect data from local government/people he reminds the question which will be conveyed by the local government/people: "why the project not come soon?"

- ◆ Mr. Agus Sarsito (Head of Center for International Cooperation) responses for collecting data in local government the Team could be accompanied by Working Group.

- ◆ Mr. Dicky from National Board for Climate Change (DNPI) asks about the differences of the program's methodology with other donor. Mr. Agus answers that may be the question could be discussed in other meeting.

- ◆ Mrs. Nur Masripatin from Center for Forestry Standardization and Environment

Questions/Comment:

- It is seen the second coloumn is very critical, REL and MRV not only talking about methodology but also policy the important thing is where is the gaps need to be fulfilled? What is the needed to handle MRV issues and what the technical and methodological aspect? So beneficiary country could see the approach of methodology and the need to be addressed. It is also important to see what is the exists cooperation and what the critical framework?
- Regarding Mr. Suroto comments, she also suggest to optimize data collection in national level, and university.

- ◆ Mr. Agus said that guidance from Director General is very important to avoid duplication and to collect data.

◆ Mr. Hiromi YASU from JICA Study Team

Response/comment:

- Responding the suggestion from Mr. Suroto: we have started to review demo activities of REDD based on the basic data and satellite image, it is required to repair REDD+ dan GIS map
- Responding the question by Mr. Dicky: JICA has many experience in finding and collecting in term of trial for REDD+
- To do the study is need more collaborative manner, all the process will be shared with the other Working Group members

◆ Mr. Pungki from Directorate of Forestry and Water Resource Conservation, Bappenas

Question/comment:

- He asks to the Study Team is the study is supported by POM? He also asks about how to define the project? Because of JICA has many projects in Indonesia, and has CCPL-Loan, thus for inventory the REDD project in Indonesia it is need to have coordination with them.
- A lot of methodology is developed by donor but there is no implementation in field

◆ Mr. Yuyu Rahayu from Directorate of Inventory and Monitoring Forest Resource underlines about the delivery of the activities and financing of the project. He also asks, who is the actor and the target? And who will be a implementor for REDD?

◆ Mr. Agus explains that after BOM (Bilateral of Set Mechanism) issues the Ministry of Forestry have not decided. The arrangement for the future decision is Japanese project should be adjust to the Indonesia's law and regulation and based on the output of Paris Declaration which mention all cooperation has to harmonize with Indonesia Regulation.

◆ Mr. Yuyu comments that Study Team has to coordinate with Working Group so the output of study will in line with national strategy.

◆ Mrs. Deazy from Directorate of Regional Management and Utilization of Forest Area Preparation informs that if the new project will be implemented in West Kalimantan there is no Forest Management Unit (KPH) to handle the project, thus she suggest the other appropriate area such as South Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, and Nusa Tenggara.

◆ Mr. Rwanda from Directorate General of Forestry Planning reminds the Study Team due to the short assignment, they should have tight schedule.

◆ Mr. Yasu responses that they also concern to the time frame.

◆ Mr. Agus comments that Forest Management Unit (FMU) development is slow moving it is difficult if waiting until an unit is established in West Kalimantan. For example in South Kalimantan, the establishment of the unit is parallel with the project implementation. It is better for FMU to accelerate unit establishment.

◆ Mrs. Nur comments the demonstrative activities will be letter on BOM.

◆ Mr. Agus explains that they will select demonstrative area, it is better for FPMU make a list of conservation, production, and protection area. The idea of this meeting is to develop study and not for taking a decision.

◆ Mr. Yasu explains that the tangible result is output of the study will input to regular survey done by JICA for potential project, also by the project the REDD+ framework is designed for direction

in coming year.

- ◆ At the closing Mr. Agus expressing his impression to the question/input/suggestion from the participants and he would like to invite all participants to attend the workshop which will be conducted at the next 2 month. By the workshop, the result of data formulation will be presented. Due to the short assigment of the Study Team he suggest to focus on the national issues.

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査
面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 2 日（火） 10：00～11：30、 於：林業省国際協力局長室

【参加者（敬称略）】

林業省国際協力局長 Dr. Agus Sarsito

調査団 安 鈴木 小口

【目的】 表敬・調査実施における諸事項の確認

- Field visit の前にどこへ行くかの相談をする。
- Cop18(ダーバン)までは、中央カリマンタンのノルウェーの協力は REDD+ の実施 Implementation にはならない。
- REDD+、GIS Map を作る時はワーキンググループのメンバーに相談する。
- 調査結果の公表の許可はルワンダ氏を通じてえること。
- 政府内の他の部局に行く時は、アジェンダ、レターと林業省からの同行者いることが望ましい。
- コンセッションに関する情報は林業省の Website の責任者 Agus さんと森林計画局のバンキ氏に相談のこと。

以上

調査団作成 2011/05/7

Meeting with Working Group Members	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to give brief explanation on the JICA Study Team's activity
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Agus Justianto (Head of Directorate of Planning Development of Area Utilization and Business) • Mr. Shigeru TAKAHARA, Chief Advisor, JICA FFORTRA • Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team • Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	Office of Head of Directorate of Planning Development of Area Utilization and Business
4. Date	2 May 2011, 14.00 – 14.45
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Agus Justianto said there are many Japanese programs in Indonesia. Mr. Agus highly appreciates the Japanese for keep continuing the program in Indonesia. • The JICA Study Team can closely cooperate with the Working Group of Climate Change (WGCC). • Under broad umbrella program by JICA, each activity will be incorporated. JICA focuses on forestry, technical and institutional set up to support processes in MOF for REDD. There will be no serious duplication in this study. • Mr. Agus thinks that it is a good idea to coordinate with other donors, such as USA and UK, which already have big projects in Indonesia. There are more than 40 demonstration activities in Indonesia, but there is no criteria for demonstration activity since it is set based on the NGO/foreign donor themselves. • Since REDD implementation is getting more intensive, coordination is necessary. MOF has responsibility to support REDD implementation by providing support in terms of policy and data. Cross-sectional approach will be conducted with government institutions in province and district level. • Mr. YASU explains that the Study Team is reviewing current demonstration activity and GIS map with the Directorate of Forest Planning. Since the Study Team intends to set demonstration activity in Indonesia, clear framework and cooperation with MOF, WGCC, NCCC, and MOE is necessary. • MOF coordinates with the Ministry of Finance regarding financial issues to set up regulation and policy for forestry sector. Mr. YASU says that close communication with the Ministry of Finance must be maintained since funding mechanism will also be proposed through this Study. • Mr. YASU explains that proposal for future cooperation project is the tangible result of this Study. In addition, the Study is in line with the MOF strategy. • Mr. TAKAHARA closes the meeting by stating that the JICA Study Team will closely communicate with the staffs of Mr. Agus for smooth implementation of this Study. 	

Meeting with the Royal Norwegian Embassy	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to exchange views on REDD issue and on Norway activities in REDD in Indonesia
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Ms. Hege Karsti Ragnhildsrveit, Counselor, the Royal Norwegian Embassy ♦ Mr. Jon Heikki Aas, Counselor, the Royal Norwegian Embassy ♦ Mr. Shigeru TAKAHARA, Chief Advisor, JICA FFORTRA ♦ Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team ♦ Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	Office of the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Indonesia
4. Date	3 May 2011, 15.00 – 16.00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Ms. Hege asks whether there is any link between the activities on climate change which Japan has been conducting and this Study. Mr. YASU answers that the Government of Japan has started to address climate change. Under the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), JICA has a broad program for climate change covering some related sectors, in which this time JICA decide to have climate change program in forestry sector. The output will be incorporated in the broad program of JICA. Since the Japanese MOFA, Ministry of Environment (MOE), and Ministry of Economic Development (MOED) have their own policy, there is no umbrella policy of the Japanese government focusing on REDD. ♦ The JICA Study Team actually already has the latest version of the REDD plus strategy of Indonesia. Upon discussion with the member of the Working Group for Climate Change (WGCC), it is informed that the MOF is trying to incorporate the REDD strategy into their national policy. They are developing conceptual logical framework related to REDD and the study will be based on the logical framework. ♦ In reply to Ms. Hege's question regarding the area of demonstration activity by the JICA Study, Mr. YASU states that the study has two focus areas: the first is peat forest with biodiversity to monitor carbon calculation with one of the most advanced technologies in Japan. The second is national park or protection forest since there has been very few examples of demonstration activity in the national park. It will be a challenging activity since national park has different condition compared to peat or production forest. At the same time, JICA has been doing some technical cooperation focusing on national park management. The Study Team thinks they can apply some of the ideas and know-how to the demonstration activity. Though challenging, most of the departments in the MOF welcome this idea and this becomes one of the unique standpoints in working for the REDD+. ♦ Mr. YASU further explains that the Study Team is reviewing demonstration activity progress implemented by other donors. As agreed in the last meeting, most of the donors welcome the idea to share their demonstration activity progress in a workshop. Such workshop will also be useful to exchange views and experience as well as to extract lessons-learned for better implementation of the activity. JICA Study Team is working together with the Center for Environmental 	

Standardization to review the progress and issues of demonstration activity.

- ♦ In response to Ms. Hege's question on the approach to be used in deciding the demonstration activity site, Mr. YASU answers that site-based/nested approach may be used. However, when assessing carbon absorption or emission, Indonesian government decided to set a unit to update carbon circulation in provincial level. So, we have to be very careful when taking site approach if there is another project in the province or if there is serious leakage in the province. Therefore, site approach will be taken with very close coordination with other activities.
- ♦ Regarding Norway's activity in Central Kalimantan, it is found out that many current projects there have set up different MRV tools. On the other hand, one MRV method is required to allow application in the national system. The issue becomes one of the challenges in REDD implementation in Indonesia.
- ♦ Responding to the different MRV method, Mr. YASU has the opinion that some projects are seriously trying to be the first one, the de-facto standard, and other demonstration activities are just continuing the conservation, keeping safeguard, and empowering the local capacity since the methodology can be borrowed once field implementation starts. Considering there are several strategies for the current demonstration activity, the Study Team will also think about such approach.
- ♦ Ms. Hege further adds that in MRV field, Norway is working together with the MOF on development of an independent institution for MRV. Although officials in the MOF have some MRV capability, they do not have all the required qualification for that. So, there are still some issues to share.
- ♦ Replying Mr. TAKAHARA's question on INCAS, Ms. Hege confirms that INCAS is part of Norway-Indonesia partnership. Some certainties arise regarding the position of INCAS, whether it should be under the MOF or the mapping agency (BAKOSURTANAL). For that reason, there is an institutional issue here. Another issue is the transparency of data and accessibility to such data. Norway will build MRV system in Indonesia in the way they are comfortable with.
- ♦ Replying to Mr. YASU's question on agency the Norway is mostly cooperating with, Ms. Hege states that cooperation is mostly conducted with UKP4 since UKP4 is their counterpart.
- ♦ Regarding selection process of Central Kalimantan as the primary site for Norway-Indonesia cooperation, Ms. Hege says that there are quantitative indicators (biodiversity, carbon emission, peat, and so on) and qualitative indicators (governance, political stability, and so on).
- ♦ Ms. Hege thinks that JICA will have a very hard work since it intends to cooperate with several other institutions due to the strong nature of political interest of the institutions.
- ♦ To develop funding mechanism, relevant government institutions must be involved, such as BAPPENAS, UKP4, MOF, and others.
- ♦ In relation to possible funding mechanism by Japan, Mr. YASU says that currently Japan has J-VER (Japanese Verified Emission Reduction) system under bilateral cooperation. Such system allows involvement of private sector to invest in REDD. The Study Team is thinking how to apply the J-VER system. If possible, JICA want to contribute in terms of J-VER system in Indonesia. Since the system keeps very high transparency and it is classified for Japanese investors, the

Japanese private sector may be encouraged to be involved in carbon trade area. However, J-VER is not an international scheme, but it is a bilateral one.

- In the beginning of JICA Study, the Study Team has conducted some interviews with some pioneer companies in Japan, such as Marubeni and Kanematsu, which have conducted REDD study in Indonesia. Japanese companies welcome J-VER and they want to invest for it is focusing on REDD+ and CSR.
- Actually, the companies are unsure that REDD will really produce credit. Since there are some unclear mechanism. REDD is very wide system and for some companies it is still very risky since understanding of REDD is not widely spread.
- Regarding the time schedule of REDD, Mr. YASU thinks it is unclear and it will be impossible to meet the deadline of readiness phase in 2012 considering the current condition of Indonesia. Ms. Hege answers that the deadline matter is indeed very tricky. However, it has been agreed by Indonesia and Norway that Norway may have one more year until 2013 to develop the system or mechanism by keeping in mind that there should not be any conflict with the UNFCCC and the Global REDD+ Partnership.
- Based on Ms. Hege's answer, Mr. YASU thinks that JICA should start to talk with the Indonesian government to ensure the readiness phase period before deciding to involve in REDD projects in Indonesia.
- In REDD, we know how the mechanism is developed. There should be coordination for cooperation with other donors to exchange information and find out the proper solutions.
- Mr. YASU concludes that the Norwegian Embassy will be invited to attend a workshop aiming to share the progress of demonstration activity of other donors at later part of May 2011.

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査
面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 3 日（水） 15：00～16：00 於：林業省衛星プロジェクト室

【参加者（敬称略）】

衛星プロジェクト 田中チーフ、田中専門家
調査団 鈴木 小口、

【目的】 表敬、調査の趣旨、資料の収集等の協力依頼

- ・気候変動、REDDについては制度的に不透明な部分が多く、『None Regret Policy』を採用することが大切だと思う。
- ・特にクレジットとなってお金が絡んでくると、クレジットの質として、REDD 炭素、省エネ炭素で値段の違いが出てくる可能性がある。REDD の炭素には永続性と代替性の問題が付いて回っている。
- ・お金が絡んでくると炭素量の推定に使えるだけの精度が衛星情報にあるか疑問を持つ人もいる。
- ・州レベルのレファレンスを作ろうとしているが今はパルサーがダウンしている。
- ・パルサー衛星画像の精度とランドサット衛星画像の精度の問題で、田中チーフは将来における REDD 案件にパルサー画像の利用について積極的な意見ではなかった。

以上

調査団作成 2011.5. 3

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査
面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 3 日（水） 11：00～11：40, 於：林業省自然保護局

【参加者（敬称略）】

林業省自然保全地域課長 Mr. Gatot Soebiantoro, Mr. Munawir
調査団 鈴木 小口、
荒廃地プロジェクト 宮川専門家

【目的】 表敬、調査の趣旨、資料の収集等の協力依頼

・安さんから今回のミッションの説明

- ① 将来計画、JICA の森林案件 3～5 年先まで
- ② 案件、REDD+関連の提案
- ③ 民間参画の促進

・国立公園内で REDD を実施するサイトを検討するために生物多様性のデータを提供してほしい。

・国立公園を一つの Forest Management Unit とする決定がなされている。（別表）

・Mr. Gatot 氏、FMU の指定資料で GIT, ITTO 他のドナーの状況をせつめいして、今回の調査における候補地を示した。

TN Laiwangi Wanggameti	（スンバ島）
TN Bogani Nani Wartabone	（スラベシ島 Gorontaro）
TN Bantimurung Bulusaraung	（南スラベシ島）
TN Bukit Dua Belas	（スマトラ島 ジャンビ）
TN Gunung Palung	（西カリマンタン）

1・この中で Gatot 氏は官房長が西カリマンタンに言及したことにふれた。

以上

調査団作成 2011.5. 3

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査
面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 3 日（水） 13：00～14：00 於：林業省泥炭火災プロジェクト室

【参加者（敬称略）】

泥炭火災プロジェクト 岡本専門家
調査団 鈴木 小口、

【目的】 表敬、調査の趣旨、資料の収集等の協力依頼

岡本専門家よりプロジェクトの概要説明

泥炭湿地周辺地域における火災予防のためのコミュニティ能力強化プロジェクトを、西カリマンタンの2つの県とスマトラ島リアウ州の1つの県で実施している。

マニュアル、ハンドブックを作り、村落に3年間で仕組みをつくり4年目以降に他地域に広げる。

現在は3名の体制で実施しているが、西カリマンタンを拠点にしている久納さんは5月18日まで帰国中で5月18日に戻る。久納さんが現場情報に詳しいので聞いて欲しい。

5年間のプロジェクト期間に、Hot spot を20%、消失による森林減少面積を半減させるのが目標。

REDD の切り口になるし、データも集められる。

以上

調査団作成 2011.5.3.

Meeting with Relevant Officials for the Study	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to understand the current condition of REDD in GIS map in MOF
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Rhuanda, Head of Sub Directorate of Network Spatial Data • Mr. Shigeru TAKAHARA, Chief Advisor, JICA FFORTRA • Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team • Mr. Hideki IMAI, JICA Study Team • Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team • Ms. Wiwien, JICA FFORTRA
3. Place	Office of Head of Sub Directorate of Network Spatial Data
4. Date	3 May 2011, 08:00 – 09.30
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. YASU explains that GIS map will be very useful to manage REDD in Indonesia. • Mr. IMAI emphasizes that GIS data is very important and therefore it is not open to public. Meanwhile, the output will be open to the public. • Information of concession and demonstration activity should be incorporated in one map. Therefore, some categories must be set up for this purpose. Biodiversity and species must be considered and knowledge on classification of forest must also be possessed. Biodiversity has already been updated in the database. In addition, information on symbolic species and critical or threatened area must be incorporated. Finally, it will be very useful to find the most threatened area. • To collect data, inventory study must be conducted but it is not reliable since it takes time and costly. • The Sub-Directorate collect 100 thematic layers and make a survey to eventually reduce them into 12 layers as shown in the web GIS since most users want to know about the 12 layers. Mr. Rhuanda says that his sub-directorate already has data, but it has not been integrated. The sub-directorate is focusing on how to use the data. • Mr. Rhuanda answers that demonstration activity site is not determined based on special criteria. Australia selected Central Kalimantan due to its peat area, forest fire, forest degradation or deforestation. Previously, there were 9 candidate sites, shortlisted into 3, and finally 1 is selected. The criteria set up to select Central Kalimantan are as follows: 1) biophysics, 2) social, 3) governance. • FMU will conduct monitoring at site. If there is no FMU, the BPKH will do the monitoring. Finally, the Directorate of Forest Planning will conduct the monitoring if BPKH cannot do the monitoring. • FMU is one of the indicators for governance. Demonstration site is provided by the Center for Environmental Standardization (Pustanling). The Center only has information without any map. All information will be added to the map. • Responding Mr. IMAI's question on criteria of governance, Mr. Rhuanda answers that MOF does 	

not have such criteria, but the UKP4 has them.

- In relation to FMU as one of the indicators of governance, Mr. Rhuanda further explains that it is possible to include governance in the basic map as long as the data can be spatialized. However, one activity must be ensured during one term of office of a governor in order to ensure the continuity of the program. FMU may indicate the suitability of a project.
- Mr. Rhuanda ensures that redundancy will never happen since each department knows the function of each map.
- Mr. Rhuanda explains that a team consisting of 5 staffs is established in each department, each of whom have password to update the data. The database is updated by selected people. Therefore, personnel exchange is an annoying process since skilled staffs may be transferred to another department. Demand is high but how to encourage data updating still becomes a serious problem.
- Mr. Rhuanda further explains that for REDD mechanism, Indonesia will implement REDD by national approach with sub-national implementation. There should be a coordination from the smallest area to province to national level.
- Mr. IMAI emphasizes that in national level, cross-cutting approach must be taken. Mr. Rhuanda explains that the MOF shares required information with the mapping and inventory agency (Bakosurtanal) and 14 other ministries.

Meeting with Working Group Members	
1. Purpose	To review indicators in the MOF Strategic Plan (RENSTRA) and their implementation and address the gaps
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mr. Ali Djajono (Head of Sub Directorate of Forest Management Area Establishment, Directorate of Forest Planning) ♦ Ms. Hiromi YAMAUCHI, Coordinator/Forest Management, JICA FFORTRA ♦ Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team ♦ Mr. Hideki IMAI, JICA Study Team ♦ Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	Office of Head of Sub Directorate of Forest Management Area Establishment
4. Date	3 May 2011, 10:00 – 12.20
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mr. YASU explains that the meeting aims to identify how forest governance is functioning through FMU. ♦ Aiming to realize sustainable forest management, Mr. Ali explains that FMU establishment has been mandated by the laws and regulations on forestry to ensure proper management function in each region. Protection FMU and Production FMU are regional organizations, while FMU Conservation is a central organization. Mr. Ali also explains that one FMU area may consist of more than one main forest functions, and the forest function shall be named after the dominant forest width. ♦ Mr. Ali emphasizes that FMU is different from Office (Dinas) in the Province/Regency/Municipality level which is responsible for forestry sector. FMU only carries out management function, meanwhile Dinas carries out administration function. If FMU is not established in a region, no institution will be responsible for management function at site level. ♦ For optimum operation of FMU organization, FMU must be managed by professional human resources with forestry competence. ♦ For database and mapping purposes, the database in FMU map will be linked to the GIS map under the Sub Directorate of Network Spatial Data headed by Mr. Rhuanda. However, such updated linkage must be confirmed to Mr. Rhuanda. ♦ Responding to the question from Ms. YAMAUCHI on the target of FMU in the revised RENSTRA, Mr. Ali explains that his sub directorate is targeted to have 120 FMU operated in 2014, which means the FMU must have area, institution, method, human resource, office, funding, and other required materials and facilities. To achieve the target, required communication with other relevant ministries and government agencies must be conducted in terms of ensuring the funding for FMU establishment. ♦ Based on Mr. IMAI's question, Mr. Ali confirms that 25 FMU has been established but the FMUs do not function yet due to lack of some required resources, materials, and facilities. ♦ The regional government certainly needs assistance to establish FMU. However, since the central government cannot touch the domain of the regional government, the MOF intervenes by 	

establishing Model FMUs.

- FMU is the authority of the local government. Since MOF does not have the authority to establish any institution, establishment of FMU shall be in accordance with the Regulation of Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA).
- Up to now, FMU is a UPT Dinas (Technical Implementation Unit), either Province UPT Dinas or Regency/Municipality UPT Dinas. In the future, it is expected that FMU can be a separate organization under the Governor/Regent/Mayor.
- In relation to REDD issue, Mr. Ali believes that FMU can serve as one of the solutions and key success to tackle degradation and deforestation issues.

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成23年5月4日（水） 11:00～12:00, 於：FFORTRA 事務所

【参加者（敬称略）】

JICA 専門家 川西（気候変動対策）、高原、山内
調査団 安、今井、鈴木、久保、小口

【目的】 REDD+プログラム案づくりに関し、川西専門家より助言を得る

- 援助事業を政府計画に反映させるには、BAPPENAS が策定する開発計画サイクルに合わせる必要がある。次の5カ年開発計画は2015～2019年で、2013年までに必要分野において Background Study を実施することとなる。ちなみに、CCPL では2012年中ごろに有識者会議を行い、上記 Study を立ち上げる。次の5カ年開発計画では、初めて気候変動を取り上げることから、当該分野の Background Study を実施する。実施に際しては、BAPPENAS の元次官を議長とする Task Force を立ち上げ、JICA の気候変動対策能力強化プロジェクト（以下、本プロジェクト）がこれを支援する。
- 本プロジェクトは3つのサブプロジェクトから構成され、メインの C/P は、各々、BAPPENAS、気象庁、環境省となっている。プロジェクトに対する各省庁の関与を確保するためには、彼らをフォーマルに位置づけ、かつ、まとまることで各省庁がプラスアルファのメリットを見出せることが重要。なお、今後は二国間クレジットを扱うサブプロジェクト4を立ち上げる予定である。この部分について、JICA 側は産業開発部が窓口となる予定である。
- REDD+に関しては、林業省による成果を政府レベルに打ち込む場として、BAPPENAS による Policy Coordination Forum の場を使う、というアイデアもある。
- REDD+コーディネーションとプログラム化に関して、林業省の技プロ推進のための調整や情報収集という現在のアイデアでは内容的に弱いため（当然必要な活動の範囲である）、林業省外の関係機関を繋ぐ（まとまることで各省庁・関係機関がメリットを感じられる関係、各アクターが動く場の創出）ようなプログラム化を行うことが重要。
- UPK4 は伝統的な機関で、オープンな組織である。やりたいことがあれば Welcome というスタンスであることから、Capacity Building や本邦研修などの形で具体的な関係を築くという方法もある。

以上

調査団作成 2011/05/07

Meeting with BAPPENAS	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to follow up the kick-off meeting on JICA Study on REDD previously held in the MOF
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Pungky Widiaryanto, Directorate of Forestry and Water Resources Conservation, BAPPENAS • Mr. Shigeru TAKAHARA, Chief Advisor, JICA FFORTRA • Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team • Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	Office of Directorate of Forestry and Water Resources Conservation
4. Date	4 May 2011, 16.00 – 17.30
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. YASU initially explains that the Study Team has the task to come up with the future project, which is included under the umbrella scheme of REDD+. He then asks whether BAPPENAS has a policy or direction to select or prioritize which projects to be conducted under forestry sector. • Mr. Pungky answers that he just attended a training in Tsukuba to develop PDM (Project Design Matrix) for REDD strategy. He further informs that he has developed PDM for REDD and may send such PDM to the Study Team. There is a map specifying the institution responsible for REDD in Indonesia, namely the MOF, BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, and REDD Task Force. Although BAPPENAS only develops the policy, BAPPENAS wants to confirm the responsibility and role of each institution involved in REDD sector. It must be ensured in which aspect JICA wants to focus, for example maybe JICA wants to support the infrastructure of REDD. • Mr. YASU answers that the Study Team has the task to formulate a conceptual framework in the Study. The Study Team will mainly focus on three main areas, namely policy and institutional support in the MOF, technical field activity, and development of implementation mechanism for forest management governance. To realize them, there are two main pillars: 1) policy support inside and outside of the MOF 2) setting up of demonstration activity. JICA Headquarter has directed the Study Team that not all issues can be covered or included in REDD. Some areas such as sustainable forest management or community-based management could contribute and be regarded as REDD+++, which is a very additional idea. Therefore, the Study Team has to arrange some kind of ideas in the framework. • Mr. YASU further states that the Study Team understands that BAPPENAS does not have clear distinction of policy on REDD. • In agreement to Mr. YASU's explanation, Mr. Pungky emphasizes that at the end there must be determination on the institution which will make strategic decision on various aspects of REDD, such as determination of MRV methodology, REL, and so on. Talking about policy, after REDD strategy has been developed and submitted to the REDD Task Force, BAPPENAS intends to follow up such strategy for formulating more thorough strategy, for example determination of provinces which can contribute to emission reduction and assessment on REDD contribution to regional economic development. 	

- The Study Team understands that the MOF wants to cover almost all issues under REDD concept. However, funding mechanism for carbon credit investment is still undecided by the MOF. In addition, another institution such as the UKP4 is developing MRV methodology. Referring to a donor comment on a donor meeting held at the later part of March, a donor commented on discrepancy of MRV quality. The Study Team intends to harmonize such discrepancy into one direction.
- Mr. Pungky answers that not only JICA, other donors are confused as well due to the various institutions involved in this issue, such as UKP4, NCCC, and MOF itself. Therefore, the function of each institution must be confirmed. Although the REDD Task Force has many technical tasks, the main actor is still the MOF since they have the capacity and authority in forestry sector, for example how to set up MRV. BAPPENAS fully supports the MOF in this matter.
- Mr. YASU adds the Study Team understands that the MOF officials are not professionals in developing credit, funding and investment mechanism although the Study Team has never had any discussion about this point. Since most of MOF officials are foresters and do not have the appropriate financial background, the Study Team wants to understand what kind of collaboration is necessary to formulate such mechanism in order to realize the profit and credit from REDD. The Study Team must propose a design to realize REDD implementation.
- In response to such funding mechanism issue, Mr. Pungky suggest the Study Team to identify ministries in Indonesia and recommend that in the future the MOF should have a working group which is chaired by the MOF and consists of officials of relevant ministries which has the task to establish some mechanism, such as establishing MRV and determining distribution of incentive. Mr. Pungky thinks establishment of the working group is more effective compared to focusing only in one activity within the MOF.
- Mr. YASU explains that after a very intensive discussion with Mr. KAWANISHI, the JICA Expert in BAPPENAS, the Study Team gets an idea which is very close to Mr. Pungky's idea on formulating a working group inside the MOF. The idea is to make an umbrella program under Indonesia-Japan partnership covering institutions outside of the MOF. Under the program, there are three sub programs. Sub-program 1 consists of technical project inside the MOF. Sub-program 2 is development of funding mechanism, including several actors. Such program is designed since the MOF will need the support from other ministries and institutions in terms of funding and mechanism which is beyond their capacity. The Study Team thinks how to address the needs and intention of the MOF to cover all mechanisms in relation to REDD.
- Mr. Pungky further suggests that JICA holds a mini workshop inviting ministries involved in REDD+ to discuss each of the abovementioned sub-program. It is expected that the workshop may result in identification and determination of an institution which will lead each sub-program.
- Mr. YASU adds that further investigation must be made to ensure whether other donors already propose such idea, such as Norway under the LOI, GIZ, USAID, or UN-REDD. Mr. Pungky recommends that other donors may also be invited in the workshop to understand the role of each donor and to disseminate the aspects which JICA will strengthen.
- Considering Mr. YASU's particular concern on several bilateral partnerships engaged by Indonesia,

Mr. Pungky responds that such partnerships must be collaborated into one direction. Otherwise, it will bring confusion, particularly to the Indonesian side.

- ◆ Regarding funding mechanism, Mr. YASU explains that Japan does not have experience in developing international funding mechanism. Instead, Japan has some experiences in bilateral partnership. Japan has J-VER system with clear transparency and assurance of credit quality. Based on the J-VER system, the Study Team can propose to formulate funding mechanism.
- ◆ Having agreed with such bilateral partnership, Mr. Pungky adds that Indonesia is still presently focusing on broad framework of REDD. There has been no discussion about voluntary carbon market, which can support private-private cooperation. If JICA is interested in this field, JICA would be the pioneer. Some of his friends in the production forest says that they want to sell credit, but they do not have the knowledge on how to set up PDD and how to connect to buyers and investors. It is more real compared to talking about policy.
- ◆ Responding to Mr. YASU's question on capacity building, Mr. Pungky agrees that capacity building is necessary, especially in the MOF.
- ◆ Looking at the current situation, it is important for Japan to take part in REDD movement in Indonesia and follow up the activities conducted by donors/government institutions in order to optimize the output of the technical cooperation to be realized in REDD implementation.
- ◆ Based on Mr. Pungky's personal viewpoint, there are two successful projects, which are not only talking about policy but also down-to-earth. The first is KFPC (Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership) by Australia. The second is BFPC (Berau Forest Carbon Program) by TNC. Both of the projects set very clear design of field activities and have clear time schedule, strategy, and action plan. They have also developed REL and scenario of how to reduce emission up to a particular period. Mr. Pungky agrees with TNC approach, namely sub-national approach, which allows full authority to formulate strategy to reduce emission by the district and to decide land use. If Japan-Indonesia will enter into a bilateral partnership, Japan can implement the real REDD in Indonesia with direct benefit to the district. It can also support private-private cooperation.
- ◆ Mr. Pungky adds further that it is very tiring to discuss REDD in policy/national level because there will be discussion on land use change and spatial without any decision. Mr. YASU implies that there is also another approach, namely by setting good practices for demonstration activity.
- ◆ Mr. Pungky explains that Blue Book is issued and revised every two years by BAPPENAS containing an umbrella that all activities, including activities of the MOF, with donor countries can be included therein. The umbrella may be climate change, capacity building, or others. A new umbrella does not have to be registered in the Blue Book as long as a proposed activity fits in one of the existing umbrellas.
- ◆ In response to Mr. YASU's question, Mr. Pungky confirms that before formulating national development plan, a background study will be conducted, which will be supported by donors. Result of the study is very influential to national development plan.
- ◆ Despite the determination of REDD readiness phase ending in 2012 and implementation phase starting in 2013, Mr. YASU states that such timeline will not be reached since the mid term national development plan will continue until 2014. Timeline extension is required in this matter.

The Japanese is worried that new projects may not be proposed at the end of 2012 due to such incomplete readiness phase.

- In response to Mr. YASU's information that Norway has an internal agreement for timeline extension of their work, Mr. Pungky regrets that there is no clear scope within the Indonesia-Norway LOI. Ownership of credit and the project fund are not clear either between the two countries. If JICA wants to enter into a partnership such as the Norway LOI, clear activities and objectives must be set. It is better to go directly to the field for real implementation, not only policy formulation.
- Mr. Pungky suggests the Study Team to formulate how to support voluntary market, which will provide benefit both for Indonesia's project component and for Japanese company.
- JICA will do activities in both national and field levels.
- In relation to FMU, Mr. Pungky says that Japan can support FMU and recommend REDD business to FMU, which will be operated in a very sustainable manner. Furthermore, FMU indicates a good forestry governance in district level. BAPPENAS proposes that FMU may be established as a Public Service Agency (BLU), in which share can be divided between the FMU and investor. If FMU is developed as a government agency, it will pose more difficulty since there will be intervention from the MOF, head of district.
- Mr. YASU informs that the Study Team is preparing to do demonstration activity in national park and peat forest. The MOF supports the plan of such demonstration activity.

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 4 日（水） 10：00～11：00 於：林業省生物多様生室

【参加者（敬称略）】

林業省生物多様生室 種の保全担当課長 Mr. Agus Sutito 氏
調査団 鈴木 小口、Ms.Rina

【目的】 国立公園内の生物多様性データの提供依頼

- ・生物多様性のデータは全てで揃っている訳ではない。NGOを含めている色々な人・組織が持っていて、直ぐに出てくるものではない。
- ・先年 JICA の協力で作成した『インドネシア 50 の国立公園』にも簡単な記述がある。その他は林業省の Website にも出ている。
- ・法令等の保護のステイタスには以下のものがあり、ほとんど Website からダウンロードできる。
インドネシアの優占保護種——— 5 年間で個体数を 3 % 増やす。

IUCN Red Database、

CITES 付表、

世界自然遺産、

ラムサール条約サイト、

東アジアフライウエー、

アセアン遺産、

以上

調査団作成 2011.5. 4

Meeting with Working Group Members	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to give brief explanation on the JICA Study Team's activity
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mr. Ali Wafa (Head of Sub Directorate of Social Forestry Pattern) ♦ Ms. Erna Rosdiana (Sub Directorate of Social Forestry Pattern) ♦ Ms. Robert Kaban (Sub Directorate of Social Forestry Pattern) ♦ Ms. Hiromi YAMAUCHI, Coordinator, JICA FFORTRA ♦ Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team ♦ Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team ♦ Ms. Wiwien, JICA FFORTRA
3. Place	Office of Social Forestry
4. Date	4 May 2011, 09:00 – 09.40
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mr. YASU explains that the Study Team intends to identify gaps between indicators in the revised RENSTRA and the current condition. ♦ Mr. Ali Wafa directly appoints the following four officials to work together with the JICA Study Team in order to collect the required data relating to the progress of RENSTRA achievement according to the indicators: 1) Ms. Erna Rosdiana and Mr. Robert Kaban for community forest, 2) Ms. Erni for forestry development, 3) Mr. Hardiono for watershed management planning, 4) Mr. Yuliarto for forest rehabilitation and reclamation in priority watershed, 5) Mr. Apik Karyana for management support. ♦ Mr. YASU states that if possible, time schedule may be determined to discuss about the data. ♦ In response to Mr. Robert Kaban's questions on the direction of Japanese cooperation on REDD with JICA compared to other donors, Ms. YAMAUCHI and Mr. YASU answer that the Study Team will work on implementation and funding mechanism. It requires around 2 until 3 years to formulate the most appropriate mechanism for funding of REDD. Without the mechanism, REDD will not be able to be implemented. ♦ Mr. YASU closes the meeting by emphasizing that capacity building is necessary in implementing REDD. 	

Meeting with Working Group Members	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to give brief explanation on the JICA Study Team's activity
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mr. Usman, Directorate of Forestry Business Development ♦ Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team ♦ Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team ♦ Ms. Wiwien, JICA FFORTRA
3. Place	Office of the Directorate of Forestry
4. Date	4 May 2011, 13.30 – 14.00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mr. YASU explains that the Study Team aims to review forestry strategic plan in 5 years. In addition, the Study will also identify program, problems and issues to be addressed. ♦ Mr. YASU further adds that a demonstration activity will be proposed during the study and measures will be formulated to encourage private involvement in REDD+. ♦ Mr. Usman explains that to obtain information on RENSTRA achievement or execution, the Study Team must communicate to the department in charge of program and budget, which will make periodic review in terms of RENSTRA. The contact person in program and budget is Mr. Sakti. ♦ Mr. Yasu also emphasizes about the importance to encourage private sector involvement in REDD. ♦ Responding to Mr. YASU's question on implementation of ecosystem restoration, Mr. Usman explains that so far it only focuses on production forest. The person who knows about conservation forest is Mr. Bambang Supriyanto, who is also one of the WG members for JICA Study. ♦ Mr. Usman suggests the JICA Study Team to visit conservation forest during their study in Indonesia. ♦ Regarding demonstration activity, the JICA Study Team proposes to conduct the activity in conservation forest, national park. Mr. Usman further informs that if possible, JICA should visit forests owned by the public, which may be found in West Java. In response, Mr. YASU explains that the Secretary General has directed the Study Team to make West Kalimantan as demonstration activity site although more thorough analysis must be made before making any decision on this matter. 	

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 5 日（火） 14：00～15：30、 於：環境省小川専門家の事務所

【参加者（敬称略）】

JICA 専門家 小川、高原
調査団 安

【目的】 REDD+と気候変動対策に関するイ国環境省の取組みを把握する

- 林業省や農業省と異なり、環境省は管理する土地を持っていない。そのため、(1) どのセクターも取り扱っていない土地の管理を行う、(2) 様々なセクターが入っている土地を対象に調整を行う、の2点が業務である。
- どのセクターも取り扱っていない土地管理の一例として、僅かではあるが、「生物多様性公園(Taman Kuhati)」という保護区を設定して自然環境の保全を行っている。
- また、様々なセクターが入っている土地管理の調整の一例として、泥炭湿地の保全に関する政令(Government Regulation)の草案を現在環境省で作製中である。大統領の署名待ちの段階。
- 日本の環境省による F/S 調査で、清水建設が実施している泥炭地の排出削減は、農業地帯の灌漑設備の整備が中心になるので、インドネシア側のカウンターパート機関は公共事業省である。
- BAPENAS が作成した Action Plan “RAN GRK”に従い、環境省は排出削減のための GHG インベントリーに関わる政令を作製中。大統領の署名を待っている段階。また環境省は、イ国各セクターによる GHG インベントリーの結果を取りまとめる役割を担っている。しかし、NAMA に沿った排出削減の具体的な方向性が定まらず、他省庁からの GHG インベントリー結果の情報提供の協力も十分に得られていないため、現時点で環境省の役割は十分に機能していない。
- 環境省では、泥炭湿地の保全に関わる政令の他に、“Peat Map”（泥炭地の分布）を示した地図を保有している（現物は未確認）。また、「泥炭地の深さが 3 m 以上の場合には開発禁止」という大統領令がある。しかし実際には、現場でこの法令に沿った開発が行われているとは考えにくい。Map が泥炭の深さを示したものであれば、今後の REDD+ デモンストレーションの対象候補地を選定する際の参考資料として利用可能かもしれない（林業省計画局では、泥炭の分布を示した情報があることを確認済み）。
- 環境省の職掌である環境管理計画は、その策定と実施を殆ど地方(Province, District)に任せている。計画の作成と実施状況は、地方によって様々である。
- 廃棄物行政は、収集システムや処分場の建設は公共事業省、3R などのリサイクル推進は環境省が担当している。イ国では、廃棄物管理法が 2008 年に制定され、その中で 3R の推進が規定されている。
- 気候変動対策に関わる日本の関連省庁の動きは各々独立しているように見えるが、各省庁の担当者間では情報交換や調整を行いながら進めている。COP には、関連省庁の代表者・担当者で構成される All Japan Team で参加しているので、各省庁は気候変動対策に関する日本政府の基本方針を共有しながら取り組みを進めている。REDD+に関しては、政府の大きな方針は示されていないが、COP16 の結果と今後の動向もふまえて、技術的な側面は林野庁、二国間を含むクレジット制度については

環境省、REDD+に取り組む民間企業の支援は経産省、という認識が政府内で共有されていると考える。

以上

調査団作成 2011/04/26

Meeting with NCCC (National Climate Change Council)	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to discuss on the potential scope for JICA to work outside of the Ministry of Forestry on REDD.
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mr. Dicky Edwin Hindarto, Coordinator, Carbon Trade Mechanism Division, NCCC ◆ Ms. Hiromi YAMAUCHI, Coordinator, JICA FFORTRA ◆ Mr. Hideyuki KUBO, JICA Study Team ◆ Mr. Hideki IMAI, JICA Study Team ◆ Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	NCCC Office, BUMN Building, 18th Floor
4. Date	5 May 2011, 15:00 – 16:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mr. KUBO explains that the role of the JICA Study Team is to make a proposal to JICA and find out what JICA can do for Indonesia in REDD+. Although the main counterpart of the Study Team is the Ministry of Forestry (MOF), REDD is not only the responsibility of the MOF, but also other organizations such as the NCCC. ◆ Mr. Dicky clarifies that he is not in charge of REDD, but he is responsible for carbon market in NCCC. He suggests the Study Team to meet the people in charge of REDD, namely Mr. Dodi Sukardi and Mr. Farhan, in NCCC in order to obtain further information on REDD. ◆ In REDD, it is expected that investment will come although the market does not exist yet. The main issue is how institutional arrangement will be conducted in terms of carbon trade. Mr. KUBO further asks about what kind of mechanism that Indonesia has in terms of carbon trade and what actions have been taken toward that end, for example establishment of a working group. ◆ Mr. Dicky strictly answers that if JICA can join and finance NCCC in this issue or if the Study Team comes to represent the Government of Japan, he will share the requested information. The reason for this standpoint is cooperation on carbon market shall be under government to government (G to G) basis. He informs that the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) of Japan is now working with NCCC on this issue. NCCC also has some cooperation with the Japanese Ministry of Environment (MOE) and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) although it is still at preliminary stage focusing on BOM. For the future carbon market, presently NCCC is working together with the World Bank and IGES to develop some activities on carbon market. ◆ If private investment is made on REDD, the credit will be shared between the Government of Indonesia and investor. Also, Indonesia will reduce emission to 26% with own effort and 41% with the support of foreign investment. Mr. KUBO then asks the strategy or perspective of NCCC to achieve the target and to use foreign investment in REDD. ◆ Mr. Dicky answers that there are always two assumptions on REDD issue, namely market and non-market. Carbon market is still a future issue. ◆ In response to Mr. KUBO's question on which institution will be responsible for carbon market, 	

Mr. Dicky replies that the only authority who can deal with the carbon market is NCCC in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 46 of 2008 on NCCC.

- ♦ Mr. Dicky emphasizes that collaboration with relevant institutions in carbon market mechanism is created since carbon market is a national issue. For example, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources has a carbon market team that intensively communicates with Mr. Dicky to ask any permission or suggestion.
- ♦ In response to Mr. IMAI's question on information collection system, Mr. Dicky answers that NCCC has such system to gather required information from other organizations involved in carbon market. Furthermore, Mr. Dicky informs that other institutions, such as UKP4 or BAPPENAS, do not have a special division to deal with carbon market. He stresses that UKP4 only focuses on bilateral partnership between Indonesia and Norway.
- ♦ Mr. Dicky underlines that Indonesia does not have road map for establishing or developing carbon market since there is no commitment and demand yet on carbon market. However, if JICA wants to contribute in this issue, JICA may help formulate the most suitable carbon market for Indonesia.
- ♦ In terms of Bilateral Offset Mechanism (BOM), there should be re-formulation on the magnitude (size), ownership, price, and mechanism. Since cooperation will be made under G to G basis, negotiation will be made only under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and JICA should work together with the MOE, METI, and MOFA, instead of cooperating directly with NCCC.
- ♦ In response to Ms. YAMAUCHI's question on IGES training on carbon market as stated in their report, Mr. Dicky answers that the training is conducted in cooperation with NCCC. In addition, a meeting has already been planned to discuss about detailed cooperation plan in FY 2011. There will be three main activities: 1) developing Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), which consists of training on Designated Operational Entity (DOE), partnering and preparation of Project Design Document (PDD), 2) capacity building for the next carbon market under Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR), 3) formulation on what Indonesia needs in carbon market.
- ♦ Mr. Dicky stresses that NCCC really needs JICA cooperation in different aspects. The first is training in Indonesia since it will be more practical than sending few trainees to Japan. The second is VER establishment in Indonesia, which should be adopted from the genuine J-VER (Japan Verified Emission Reduction) in which the price is stable and the system is very accountable. Adopting genuine VER system from Japan is much easier and more convenient compared to following the step-by-step VER establishment by the DOE, which Mr. Dicky thinks will waste the NCCC budget. By such adoption, it will be possible for Indonesia and Japan to collaborate in creating road map for carbon market for Indonesia.
- ♦ It will be helpful if there is cooperation not only with IGES, JICA, or other institutions, but also with Hokkaido University for technical and institutional support on J-VER establishment in Indonesia.
- ♦ Mr. KUBO concludes that since the capacity of the Study Team is to make proposal to JICA, the Study will propose to JICA on the J-VER establishment in Indonesia as requested by Mr. Dicky.

インドネシア国
「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査
面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 5 日（木） 9：30～11：00 於：基準局 JST 北大

【参加者（敬称略）】

JST 北大泥炭湿地火災炭素管理 小林専門家
調査団 鈴木 小口、

【目的】 国立公園内の生物多様性データの提供依頼

北大の広瀬先生（地質担当）は5月23日～31日はジャカルタ、6月1日～6日はカリマンタン。
大崎先生も一緒に来るのかは未定。分かり次第連絡する。

このプロジェクトに PDM はない。POプロジェクト目標は別紙のとおり。

プロジェクトの現地の中心は中欧カリマンタンのパランカラヤ大学で、現在のインドネシア国の標準局の長官がメガライス計画に関わっていて、泥炭地の炭素動態に興味があり、中心的なC/Pになったことで、プロジェクトオフィスが標準局に置かれた。

林業省の生物多様性データは管理計画に添付されているはずであるが、その有無、精度についてはバラつきが大きい。

以上

調査団作成 2011.5. 5

Meeting with GIZ	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to explain the JICA Study and to obtain comments from GIZ as one of the most important donors cooperating with the Ministry of Forestry (MOF) and also to get information about FORCLIME activities.
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Barbara Lang, Team Leader Component 1, Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) • Mr. Shigeru TAKAHARA, Chief Advisor, JICA FFORTRA • Ms. Hiromi YAMAUCHI, Coordinator, JICA FFORTRA • Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team • Mr. Hideyuki KUBO, JICA Study Team • Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	Office of GIZ in MOF
4. Date	6 May 2011, 09:00 – 10.00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. YASU's gives brief explanation on the background and objectives of the Study, expected outputs, work/assignment schedule, approach of the Study, and works to be done as a next step. • Upon Ms. Barbara's question on members of Working Group for the JICA Study Team, Mr. YASU confirms that the Working Group consists of the MOF staffs only. Mr. YASU further explains that the JICA Study is placed under one of the activities of Mr. TAKAHARA's projects, the counterpart for which is the Center for International Cooperation of the MOF. The Center is also the counterpart of JICA Study which arranges and coordinates to establish a Working Group for the Study. In addition, outside of the MOF, the Study Team also thinks it is important to understand funding mechanism or how to verify and connect the market to carbon credit. However, Mr. YASU further explains that close coordination and communication with other relevant ministries and agencies are necessary, for example the NCCC, BAPPENAS, and UKP4. • In response to Ms. Barbara's question on the demonstration activity to be conducted under this Study, Mr. YASU answers that the Study Team does not have any clear idea on selecting area for such activity and would like to discuss further with the GIZ on selection of demonstration activity site. Mr. YASU informs that the Secretary General has directed the Study Team to conduct demonstration activity in West Kalimantan or South Sumatra. Although it is possible to do the demonstration activity in the directed region, the Study Team is now still reviewing GIS data to identify the appropriate site for the demonstration activity. • Responding to Mr. YASU's question on the reasons why GIZ focuses its REDD activities in district level, Ms. Barbara answers that there are two reasons for that: 1) the district has more certain authority than the province on land use decision; 2) the district is a more feasible unit since the district will do the investment in REDD activity. Ms. Barbara further explains that GIZ does not support MRV in district level. • Responding to Mr. YASU's question whether the district will implement MRV or whether FMU will be responsible for MRV, Ms. Barbara explains that decision has not been made on MRV 	

implementation in the district level. One FMU does not cover the whole district since one district may have several FMUs and some FMUs may cut across two districts. Although FMUs can provide data so that they can contribute to the MRV system, it has to be done by the district authority or by UPT (Technical Implementation Unit of the MOF).

- One of the crucial questions is the system used must be the same. Otherwise, the data will not match. Ms. Barbara is not sure whether any effort has already been conducted to solve the issue. In the national and district levels, there are many different agencies collecting and managing data. This situation will be a huge challenge. In addition, the maps used do not match either. The district has different map from the UPT. It is a difficult situation since evaluation needs to use the same system.
- Mr. KUBO further asks whether GIZ also collaborates with other ministries than the MOF, Ms. Barbara says that GIZ only cooperates with the MOF.
- MRV system is one of the most serious problems. Another challenge is relevant parties in REDD are trying to do too much at the same time despite the fact that many things have not been clear yet. Though definitions are crucial, Indonesian government has not formulated the definitions of forest, degradation, deforestation, and others, which are required for smooth MRV implementation.
- In response to Mr. YASU's question on the type of support or advise provided by GIS in the formulation process of RENSTRA, Ms. Barbara answers that in the national level, GIZ only cooperates with the MOF.
- Responding to Mr. YASU's question on steps of GIZ support for REDD to achieve tangible output, Ms. Barbara answers that REDD readiness phase will not be achieved in 2012 since some aspects, such as determination of REL and establishment of MRV system, must be ensured prior to completion of such readiness phase. Ms. Barbara thinks that the readiness phase will be longer than the previously determined one.
- In addition to closely cooperating with the Working Group for Climate Change, GIZ has been closely cooperating with the Center for Environmental Standardization mainly focusing on follow-up activities and safeguards. As part of GIZ Work Plan from 2009-2012, together with the Center, GIZ is developing registry system which will consist of list of projects. In the future, such registry may be developed by including the amount of carbon credit. Other main outputs are proposal for forest sector REDD+ action plan based on STRANAS REDD+ and RENSTRA 2010-2014, contributions to development of concepts for incentive programmes/payment schemes to implement REDD+ in the forest sector (following from REDD+ action plan), inputs into development of REDD+ regulations, concepts for elements of a national REDD+ safeguard policy, inputs into development of a concept on how to design a national approach with sub-national implementation (nested approach), strengthened capacity for verification of project and sub-national REDD+ implementation, and information and training materials on REDD+ and on MOF activities on REDD+.
- In response to Mr. YASU's question on whether GIZ will provide support for investment mechanism, Ms. Barbara answers that GIZ does not provide such service.
- When Mr. KUBO asks about any material on the latest development, Ms. Barbara informs that the

latest information can be found on redd-indonesia website (www.redd-indonesia.org). Serving as the main reference on REDD+, the website aims to provide information for the public in Indonesian language and to share knowledge on REDD+, forest, and climate change in Indonesia.

- Ms. Barbara concludes that many works are still required and many issues must still be addressed in terms of REDD+ in Indonesia.

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 6 日（金） 9：00～10：30 於：荒廃地プロジェクト室

【参加者（敬称略）】

荒廃地プロジェクト 宮川チーフ
調査団 鈴木 小口、

【目的】 荒廃地プロジェクトの現況と REDD+への適用可能性

専門家業務報告等の資料を見て幾つか確認させて欲しい。以下、宮川氏の答えの概要。

<ガイドライン>

ガイドラインを作ることになっている。例えばマングローブについてはMICバリのマングローブ情報センターが作ったガイドラインがある。しかし、荒廃地回復はサイトによって原因が違い、一般的なガイドラインを作っても上手くいく保証はなく、意味がない。

マングローブについて言えば、地域、サイトによって、開花時期、植え付け時期、苗木の育苗期間などが違うし、雨期も地域によって違っている。

●ガイドラインは今後作られるものである。地域による違いが大きいのので一般的なものは作らないが、作る過程で盛り込むべき項目、調査の方法論等については REDD+でも使うことができる。

<関係者の能力向上>

荒廃地回復に際して、「何の樹種を植えるか」は重要である。住民は多目的樹種の植栽を欲するが、過剰利用になることが想定されるので、住民の納得する力の向上が必要である、同時に公園当局は短時間で住民を追い出すことなく、住民が納得して生計向上が出来てから国立公園から退去するような約束をしている。

●公園職員、県庁職員等のステークホルダー、住民の能力向上はセーフガードの項目である。

<モニタリング>

荒廃原因についてはプロジェクト開始直後にローカルコンサルタントによって実施されたサイト決定前の「概要調査」でベースラインサーベイとともに実施されている。終了前にファイナルサーベイを実施して、プロジェクト実施前後のサイトの比較を行うことにしている。

<REDD+の視点>

REDD+の考え方は森林の「蓄積を増やす」ということでは AR・CDM に近い。普通は炭素量に着目して早生樹（の一斉）造林が行われるが、国立公園の中で行われる事業であるから、荒廃地プロジェクトでは生物多様性、住民の生計向上への配慮が主で炭素量を従に考えている。

大統領令の 10 号が出せれば、保護区内の 3000 万 ha が深刻な荒廃地とされている。国家森林計画では 5 年間で 250 万 ha の植林を目指している。

<プロジェクトサイト>

チレメイは事前調査時にはなかったが、林業省の意向に基づき概要調査の結果で入れた。公園内に畑があり、人も住んでいる。住民は公園内であることを知っているが強制的に追い出すことはせず、生計向上をはかり納得してから出て貰うようにしている。荒廃の原因は人の利用圧の増大によるものである。スマトラ、カリマンタンではトランスイミグラーシーの影響が大きい。

<REDD+のサイト>

林業省官房長の意向は西カリマンタンではないかと思う。他ドナーや NGO がいないこと、地方行政組織がしっかりしていること、森林火災フェーズ2など JICA 活動の足がかりがあることなどが理由であらう。その他の要素としては、スラウェシ島には JICA のマカッサル事務所があり、前の生物多様性専門家も入っていたので、足がかりはあるので、ボガニナイワルタボネ国立公園とバンティンムルン国立公園が良いのではないかと。

<鳥>——鈴木より質問

インドネシアの専門家の案件形成ブレイクストームのなかで、日本の技術的な強みに関して小林さんが渡り鳥の調査と公園等のネットワークについて話していた。以前スマトラのスンビラン国立公園の所長さんが渡り鳥のプロジェクトを言っていたが？

●生物多様性として考えた方がよい。スンビランではマングローブの再生、湿地生態系の復元、ハビタットの復元を行っている。参加型のモニタリングを考えている。

以上

2011年5月11日

調査団（鈴木作成）

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 9 日（月） 10：10～10：50, 於：UNDP 宇野氏の事務室

【参加者（敬称略）】

UNDP 気候変動プログラムオフィサー（環境ユニット） 宇野
調査団 安、久保

【目的】 UNDP による UKP4 への支援を背景に、UKP4 による REDD+推進取り組みの現状と今後の方向性に関する情報を収集する。

- UNDP が“HR コンサル”に発注した REDD+ Agency の設立に関する調査資料に描かれた REDD+推進の体制図（REDD+ Agency や MRV に係る組織が含まれている）について、現時点では殆ど共有されていない（認知されていない）。REDD+ Agency 設立の具体的なタイムスケジュールも不明である。また、HR コンサルによる体制構築推進プロセスは、現在、ストップしている。恐らく、政府内部（UKP4 vs. 林業省？）の政治的理由によるものと推察される。
- REDD+ Agency を含む REDD+推進体制の確立に関する政府内でのコーディネーションやコンサルテーションは殆ど行われていない。国連のサポートを要請し、No.3 の地位にある UNDP 総裁が来尼したが、効果的な進捗は見られなかった。
- UKP4 では、長官のクントロ氏と次官の Heru 氏がトップダウン的に組織をリードする一方で、20 歳代後半の若手スタッフ（Aicheda, Zaky, 他 2 名）が、実務を担当している。クントロ氏は REDD+ Agency のデザインに対する理解もあるが、具体的な調整や協議は進んでいない。キーポイントは林業省の役割で、長官・次官は REDD を林業省に任せるわけにはいかないと考えている。また、モラトリアムの実施の他に MRV を林業省に移すか否かというポイントもあり、確定していない。
- UNDP はノルウェー拠出の 10 億ドル（約 800 億円）の中で、30 億円のうちの 10%（3 億円）をすでに disburse 済み。
- 林業省における JICA 案件の形成については、次の点に留意すべき。1) Ownership を重視すべき 2) 民間企業の参画を考慮すべき、3) 「イ」国側の関係者にとってのインセンティブを考慮すべき（J-VER などの資金メカニズム）、4) 林業省にのみ可能な分野、林業省にのみ可能な役割に留意すべき（森林資源データ管理・インベントリー、地方の管理組織の活用等）5) 既存の技プロの成果を REDD+ でまとめるべき（大崎先生プロジェクトによる MRV 方法論の確立と資金メカニズム、セーブガード、生物多様性、の組み合わせ）。その際、他国での経験も生かすべき。
- ノルウェー大使館の website に JCN Note 2010 が掲載されている。これは LOI の更新版。Key Performance Indicator (KPI, MRV などの具体的分野)の記載あり。
- REDD+全体像の中で、JICA の役割を理論的に位置づけることが重要。
- DNPI は対外窓口であり、国内調整機関であって、実施機関ではない。炭素クレジット取引の市場メカニズムを DNPI が構築するというのは、必ずしも職掌に即しているとは言えないのではないか。
- カーボンの所有権について、インドネシアの国内法では明確な定義がなされておらず、PWC・マッキンゼーなどの法律系コンサルタントも手探り状態にある。但し、彼らのところには関連情報が自

ずと集まっている。

- 林業省においては、REDD+に関する共通認識を醸成していくことが重要ではないか。REDD+ Agency体制が構築されたとしても、林業省の役割は残るわけであるから、REDD+の全体枠組みを理解した上で、林業省の役割を再定義していく必要がある。また、例えばMRVで求められるデータの質はフェーズで異なるのであるから、全体枠組みは、中長期のタイムスパンも織り込んで理解する必要がある。

以上

調査団作成 2011/05/09

Meeting with Senior Advisor to the Minister of Forestry	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to obtain the viewpoint of Mrs. Yetti, a chairwoman of Climate Change Working Group in MoF on the JICA Study on REDD.
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mrs. Yetti Rusli MSc., Senior Advisor to the Minister of Forestry on Environment and Climate Change ◆ Mr. Shigeru TAKAHARA, Chief Advisor, JICA FFORTRA ◆ Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team ◆ Mrs. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	Office of the Senior Advisor to the Minister
4. Date	10 May 2011, 09:00 – 10:30
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Firstly, Mrs. Yetti would like to appreciate the Government of Japan (GOJ) for conducting this Study. Although she is pleased that a working group (WG) has been established to support the Study, she emphasizes that for more effective implementation of the Study, the working group members should consist of higher-level officials since the Study aims to formulate cooperation strategy. ◆ In reply to Mrs. Yetti's question on guidance from the GOJ on direction of this Study, Mr. YASU explains that this study will mainly focus on JICA cooperation strategy, especially strategy for technical cooperation. Aside from formulating future projects, the team must also come up with broad strategy for JICA cooperation in REDD+ context. ◆ Responding to Mrs. Yetti's statement, Mr. TAKAHARA confirms that the working group members will help the Study Team to ask and collect very detailed technical information. In addition, the WG members may easily work closely with the Working Group on Climate Change (WGCC) since one of the WGCC members is also the member of WG for JICA Study. ◆ Mr. YASU also adds that together with the study team members, the Study Team collaborates in reviewing RENSTRA to find some issues and gaps to be addressed for the cooperation as well as to find issues in national REDD strategy. Mr. YASU further explains that in this study, the team need to review the draft of logical framework of national REDD strategy in the MOF. In response to Mr. YASU's statement about finalization of logical framework by the WGCC, Mrs. Yetti says that the WGCC has not collected all strategic ideas. ◆ As the chairperson of the WGCC, Mrs. Yetti explains that the WGCC is supporting the Ministry of Forestry (MOF) in policy and coordination between all directorate generals (DG) because there is no specific DG for climate change. Therefore, the minister needs one hand to make coordination on climate change in the MOF. ◆ For proper study implementation, Mrs. Yetti suggests the Study Team to hold discussion with all WGCC members and Mrs. Yetti can facilitate and arrange such discussion. The importance of the discussion rises because technical matter functions only to build the foundation and strategic discussion will make a difference for coordination. ◆ In response to Mrs. Yetti's idea on carbon market, Mr. TAKAHARA says that Japan does not have 	

very concrete strategy on bilateral carbon market activity. Therefore, JICA is currently accumulating real experience in forestry sector. Japan is thinking to contribute through implementation of such experiences in the field not only for carbon but also for other aspects, such as biodiversity and commodity.

- To respond Mr. YASU's question on the role of the MOF to develop REDD implementation considering the very broad scheme of REDD, including funding mechanism, policy, institutional setup, market mechanism and technical issue, Mrs. Yetti answers that the institution of REDD+ right now is REDD+ Task Force. Upon termination of the Task Force's period, MOF will still be responsible for coordination. MOF conducts REDD implementation based on their knowledge, rule, and regulation.
- Mr. YASU then explains that the Study Team has reviewed a document prepared by BAPPENAS titled policy coordination for climate change issues. It includes one table showing the program and mandate of each government institution in the context of climate change. The first issue is INCAS and the second is demonstration activity by GIZ. That is one of the very good directions for the MOF to improve the whole data system.
- In responding Mr. TAKAHARA's question on REDD+ in conservation forest, Mrs. Yetti answers that she has had a discussion with WWF on how bold they propose the concept.
- Mr. YASU raises an idea that in terms of institutional arrangement in demonstration activity in national park, it is necessary to issue certificate, concession, or license targeting conservation forest. Mrs. Yetti responds that national park already has UPT (Technical Unit) so that license issuance is unnecessary. One important thing is how to give them authority to do climate change work which is being prepared together with WWF and PHKA team. There should be some decree from the minister. However, instead of issuance of a new license, a legal recognition is required to manage climate change issue.
- In response to Mr. YASU's question on whether WGCC members will go to the REDD Task Force to have discussion with other government institution to develop arrangement for legal recognition or discussion with the Ministry of Finance regarding funding mechanism and offset, Mrs. Yetti thinks that intensive discussion with the Ministry of Finance is indeed required. Collaboration is required in funding investment issue since the Ministry of Finance only knows about finance, not about forestry. Therefore, such collaboration is very useful to formulate real strategy although the cooperation is only a technical one, which actually functions to support the real thing. Mrs. Yetti also emphasizes the importance of investment and its best mechanism in forestry sector. Regarding funding mechanism for forestry, various options must be further examined, such as banking system or stock exchange or direct carbon market, in order to produce optimum benefit for all related parties.
- Mr. YASU further adds that another arrangement is required to give authority to the key persons since there are various issues to be addressed, e.g. FIP, FCPF, and UN-REDD.
- Upon Mr. YASU's statement that the study team will need inputs from the WGCC to formulate ideas for future program, Mrs. Yetti confirms her willingness to support the study team by contacting some key persons, who have the same level of understanding, to have more thorough

discussion.

- Mr. YASU then conveys his opinion that that Mrs. Yetti can function as the bridge or channel for communication between the MOF and other related institutions in developing REDD mechanism. It is also important to encourage MOF officials to have the same understanding on REDD since there is still a big gap in this issue. This will be one of the ways to contribute to REDD development.
- To conclude, Mrs. Yetti affirms that international cooperation in forestry sector should result in real outputs for the benefit of all stakeholders and parties involved in forestry issue. More specifically, as a forester and economist, Mrs. Yetti believes that talk between Indonesia and Japan will be much familiar and advanced in terms of overall forest knowledge, technology, and regional economic similarity, compared to European countries. Mrs. Yetti adds that Japan can encourage other countries with similar thinking to endorse development and further management of regional carbon market. It is possible to create regional carbon market mechanism since all countries welcome REDD+. Regardless of the politics in G8 countries, we could make regional cooperation ahead of international or global commitment.

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策 (REDD+) 実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 10 日 (火) 13:30~15:00 於: JST プロジェクト室

【参加者 (敬称略)】

JST 北大プロジェクト 小林浩さん
調査団 鈴木 小口、

【目的】 JST 北大プロジェクトの現況と REDD+への適用可能性

1. FF 火災情報

2010 年は水が多くて葛西が 1 件もなかった——サンプルが取れなかった。

水位が高かったので泥炭が燃えない。

火災のホットスポット観測には JAXA の専門家も入っている。北大にもリモセンの専門家がいます。

2. CA 炭素量評価プログラム

徐々にフラックスの測定を続けている。

3. CM 炭素管理プログラム

水位測定が始まる。地中の炭素は水にも溶けるので、炭素量を把握するために水位・水質等を継続的に測定して、炭素量測定の基礎資料にする。イオンクロマトグラフィーを購入している。

4. 総合的泥炭地管理プログラム PM

50 x 50 m の調査プロットをいくつか作っている。種類だけでなく大きさ DBH と高さを測定しているほか、リタートラップによって落葉量も把握している。

プロジェクトサイトには一昨年の火災の跡地が多く、植生は貧弱で一件荒廃している。生物多様性については、陸上動物の研究者がいない。水中=魚はいるが。

土壌、苗木作りの人がいて、植林の研究も始まる。

年次ごとにワークショップを行っており、その事前の段階でグループごとの情報が共有されている。日本側の全体会議は年 1 回で、今年はまだレポートが出来ていない。

調査対象地に住民はいないが、中央カリマンタンのパランカラヤ大学の教育林 (演習林) であった所に、一部が後追的にスバンガウ国立公園に指定された。このために大学教育林と国立公園の conflict がある。パランカラヤ大学はプロジェクトのパートナーで RD のサイナーの一人でもある。

このプロジェクト、特に PM 総合的泥炭地管理は REDD+ を意識している。

大崎先生以外では広瀬特任命助教が REDD の中心人物である。

以上

調査団作成 2011.5. 10.

Meeting with the World Bank	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to explain the mission of JICA Study on REDD+ and exchange information on the World Bank activities in REDD issue in Indonesia.
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Timothy H. Brown, Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist • Mr. Mubariq Ahmad, Ph.D, Senior Consultant Advisor, Climate Change Policy • Mr. Eri Indrawan, Senior Forestry Specialist • Mr. Shigeru TAKAHARA, Chief Advisor, JICA FFORTRA • Ms. Hiromi YAMAUCHI, Coordinator, JICA FFORTRA • Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team • Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	The World Bank Office
4. Date	11 May 2011, 13:00 – 14:15
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responding to Mr. Brown's question on the working group for the JICA Study, Mr. YASU confirms that some members of the working group for JICA Study are also members of the Working Group on Climate Change (WGCC). Members of the working group for JICA Study consist of representatives of each DG and are mainly officials in the daily working level. • Based on the question from Mr. Mubariq on the counterpart of the JICA Study, Mr. TAKAHARA answers that JICA cooperation programs in forestry sector has been usually conducted with the Ministry of Forestry (MOF) as the main partner. However, there are too many institutions involved in terms of REDD+. Therefore, one of the tasks of this study is to define the most appropriate institution to deal with REDD. • Mr. YASU further elaborates that JICA understands that cooperation in forestry sector will involve many institutions which requires the linkage with movements outside of the MOF. JICA understands that it must take part in the movement. Although so far there is no tangible idea on how JICA can be involved in the movement, at least through the output of this study some ideas may be proposed on how JICA should go on to contribute to the movement of REDD development as a whole, not only in forestry. Output of this study could be one of the sub-programs under JICA broad framework of climate change. • Mr. YASU then adds that besides the MOF, the Study Team has already had discussions with BAPPENAS, DNPI, UKP4 and UNDP to follow up the movement. Mr. YASU also informs that based on the meeting with Mrs. Yetti, as the head of the working group on climate change, the Study Team obtains very clear view, standpoint and direction that the MOF can contribute to the preparatory stage and setup of REDD through their professional technical knowledge and experiences on forestry. It can be one of the main proposals of this study. • Mr. Brown clarifies that the reason of raising the question is that the REDD Task Force must continue to evolve to a REDD management agency. Furthermore, since the World Bank will soon conduct FCPF (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility) to support Indonesia in REDD preparation, Mr. Brown is a little concerned whether the same high level officials in the MOF are also appointed to 	

advise the JICA Study Team. If they are the same, the question is how the coordination within the MOF is.

- Mr. Brown further explains that the World Bank is also facing the same challenge as JICA on with whom they should coordinate and they are dealing with this situation very carefully.
- Mr. Mubariq then raises a question on which institution will lead Japan's cooperation since the mandate to manage REDD is given to the REDD agency. Having cooperation with the MOF may put the Study Team in an advantageous position in terms of how contribution from forestry can be measured, which must be in line with the national policy. Mr. YASU answers that the Study Team should consider that idea. In the meantime, the Study Team will be based on the MOF to come up with tangible projects and to look for link, bridge, or channel to connect output of the projects into preparation and development process of REDD+. Therefore, the Study Team may propose a broader framework or program to cover outside of the MOF, including some government institutions, such as NCCC. This is a very initial idea.
- To respond to Mr. Eri's question on whether the MOF clearly understands the scope of this study, Mr. YASU answers that the MOF has clearly understood about this study since two meetings have been held to discuss it. The first meeting is attended by WG members and the second is headed by the Secretary General inviting some related institutions, such as the State Secretariat, NCCC, BAPPENAS, and other organizations. Mr. Eri then adds it is also the interest of the MOF since they can get benefit of this study.
- In replying Mr. YASU's question on any update of the fact sheet on FCPF and FIP (Forest Investment Partnership), Mr. Brown explains that all activities in FCPF have been specified and negotiated. After 2 years, the World Bank will finally sign the FCPF grant agreement next week. Aimed as a capacity building program, FCPF is implemented mainly with FORDA and Center for Standardization and Environment (Pustanling). All related institutions have also been properly informed about the FCPF, such as the Ministry of Finance, BAPPENAS, and MOF. Although the amount of FCPF is not high, it is expected that FCPF may be more strategically focused on some key things with some key counterparts in the government. In addition, although the World Bank is cooperating with the MOF in FCPF, it also realizes that allocation of responsibilities to some other ministries is required, for example MOE is responsible for MRV and REL will be under the MOF.
- Upon Mr. Mubariq's question on the size of JICA project on REDD, Mr. TAKAHARA answers that project size has not been clearly determined. So far, JICA provides some technical cooperation project, capacity building and the similar, such as satellite, restoration, and forest fire prevention, all of which are closely related with REDD+. He further adds that JICA is trying to find connection with some policy since REDD is a climate change issue, which requires information exchange with agencies and organizations in Japan.
- Furthermore, Mr. Eri explains that authority for climate change is in the hands of the Ministry of Environment (MOE), but the instruments are in the hands of the MOF. Mr. Mubariq then adds that the role of MOE is to consolidate all ministries involved there, including Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and Ministry of Transportation (MOT).
- In response to Mr. TAKAHARA's question on the investment idea of FIP, Mr. Brown clarifies that

FIP is formulated to help countries implement their readiness phase that would lead to emission reduction. Accordingly, FIP is not purely reducing or buying carbon. FIP could be an FMU, restoration concession, pilot province/district, forest law enforcement and governance, or more upstream activity like spatial planning to help provinces in their spatial planning. BAPPENAS, Ministry of Finance, DNPI, and the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs are already informed about FIP and regularly invited in FIP meetings. Internationally, the Ministry of Finance will lead FIP since FIP is conducted by the MDB (Multilateral Development Bank) and World Bank is the trustee. In FIP, the Government of Indonesia is represented by the appropriate technical people.

- Based on Mr. TAKAHARA's question on the types of activities conducted by the World Bank and REDD Task Force, Mr. Mubariq answers that the World Bank is not part of one of the working groups in the task force. However, it is actively contributing in institutional and financial issues as well as overall strategy and economic analysis. Contributing means being part of the process, for example Mr. Mubariq becomes one of the drafters of REDD strategy.
- To respond Mr. YASU's question on the possibility to take part in the REDD Task Force, Mr. Mubariq explains that the task force has expertise-based technical groups with specific members. In addition, there are also representatives of some institutions, NGOs, and private sector. Although there are no representatives of donor countries in the technical groups, many people attend the open, substantive meetings either by invitation or by concern. Request to attend the meetings must be made to UKP4 staffs who are assigned as facilitators.

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 11 日（水） 9：45～11：45 於：CFETプロジェクト室

【参加者（敬称略）】

CFETプロジェクト 櫻井チーフ
調査団 鈴木 小口、

【目的】 CFETプロジェクトの現況と成果の REDD+への適用可能性

生物多様性保全のための国立公園機能・人材強化プロジェクト

櫻井チーフより PDM にそって現状の説明。プロジェクト期間は 2009 年 10 月から 2012 年 5 月までの 2 年 8 ヶ月。日本人の専門家は西田さんと 2 人。

本プロジェクトの前に BCP 生物多様性保全プロジェクト、GHSNP グヌンハリムンサラク国立公園管理能力向上プロジェクトが合計 13 年にわたって実施されている。これらの期間に蓄積された国立公園管理に関する経験成果を、各地の公園に普及拡大するために、本プロジェクトが要請され、実施された。特に公有林、国立公園に人が入ってくるようになり、住民とのコンフリクトが問題になり、2004 年に国立公園について協働管理の大臣令が、2006 年に特別ゾーンを設定して、住民と公園管理の両立を図ることが模索された。協働管理の制度ができて、公園所長や公園警察の住民に接する態度は変わらず、実際の運用をどうするのか答えが見つからなかった。この様な状況の中で、GHSNP の公園管理能力向上プログラムが実施した MKK（モデルカンボンコンサバシー）等の手法が着目された。

CEFT の研修は、直接的には CEFT の職員の能力向上を目指す研修である。上位目標は；インドネシアの公園で協働管理が実施されることであり、プロジェクト目標は、CEFT が国立公園の協働管理に関する研修を実施する能力を有していることである。

国立公園の協働管理を進めるには、公園職員の接遇態度を変えることが前提として必要である。ともすれば上意下達の傾向があるので、研修では公園管理体制の 3 つの階層、所長、セクションチーフ、リゾート職員が（期間は違うが）同じ研修を受けるようにしている。現場のリゾート職員は 4 週間、2 週間が終わったところでセクションチーフが加わり 2 週間、最後の 1 週間は所長も加わる様になっている。通常は所長 1、セクション長 1、リゾート職員 6 の 8 人が 1 つの公園から参加する。1 回の基本研修で 4 公園が選ばれている。今まで 2 回で 8 公園の基本研修が終わっている。プロジェクト期間には 3 回目を行い、合計 12 公園の職員研修が行われる。

1 回目；ブトゥンカリフン、ロレリンド、ワカトビ、ローレンツの各国立公園

2 回目；ブキッドウワプラス、タンジュンブティン、ラパアオパワツモハイ、マヌセラの各国立公園。

座学とともにGHSNPにおける現場実習を含む基本研修で、自分の公園における活動計画 Action Plan を作成し、実施する。1年後にフォローアップの研修が行われるが、この間に成果のモニタリングとしてCFET、プロジェクト専門家のモニターが3回予定されている。Action Plan は公園職員が独自に作ったものなので、実施にあたっては住民との摩擦が想定される。住民との対話の中で、公園管理と住民生計向上の匙加減が試されているのである。モニタリングの期間に各公園に3回づつ行くことにしている。(筆者注；選定されている公園はかなりのカリマンタン、スラウェシ、マルク、パプアの遠隔地の公園が多く、実際には現地の情勢から行くことができなかったこともあるという)

本プロジェクトの経費負担であるが、1回目の研修は100%JICA、2回目はJICAとCFETが半分づつ、3回目の研修は100%CFETの負担と言うことで合意している。

活動；3-1の協働管理の導入が有効と思われる国立公園を研修対象として選定する、
—このプロセスについて聞いたところ、実際はPHKA国立公園総局の総務局長に推薦して貰っているということであった。

協働管理の中で課題となる、住民の生計向上について、Action Plan に良く出てくるのは、エコツーリズム、サトウヤシの栽培、ヤギの飼育、魚養殖等である。

協働管理を進めることで、国立公園が守られ、その結果として生物多様性が守られるということ、大事なことは公園管理者と住民の信頼関係の醸成ということに集中させるために、研修では生物多様性は前面には出していない。

■REDD+に関して、

チボダスリトリートにPHKAが出てきていない。今後についてのPHKAの意向には興味がある。

生物多様性と住民配慮はREDD+ではセーフティーネットだが、この分野については、現状把握、未来予想についてはインドネシアでは先行できる分野ではないかと思っている。REDDのMRVに関係するならば、日本の環境省の生物多様性戦略室に伊奈さん、河本さんがいるし、まだしばらくはCOP10の事務局を日本がやっているの、生物多様性については相談できるチャンスではないか。生物多様性はまだ、主流化出来ていない。

先年のJICAインドネシア事務所長の交代に際しての表敬で、大臣からJICAは国立公園協働管理、生物多様性でやって欲しいと言われている。

前のプロジェクトの河本チーフはスラウェシで情報集約、集約のシステムをやっていた。

NGOの矢田さんのプロジェクトも見たら良いと思う。

以上

2011年5月11日

調査団 鈴木作成

Meeting with Conservation International (CI)	
1. Purpose	Collecting data and information of Biodiversity in 50 National Parks
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Conservation International (Mr. Jatna Supriatna, Ms. Tiena Gunawan, and Mr. Hendy) ♦ JICA Study Team (Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Oguchi)
3. Place	Room Meeting of CI Office
4. Date	12 May 2011, 14.35-15.30 PM
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Dr. Jatna explains the data shown in the government website is old data and they do not update database if there is any, the data do not based on scientific studies. The best resource is LIPI and NGOs (CI, TNC, WWF, etc). CI has database for every islands such Sumatera, Kalimantan, and Papua (biodiversity data mostly completed). ♦ In 2006, CI found 34 species of birds and 40 species of amphibians in Papua. ♦ Dr. Jatna informs that he have written book of some national parks (draft) such as Gunung Leuser, and Kerinci Seblat. Other book such Bukit Barisan Selatan is a book written by WCS. Then he asks which area will be targeted as implementation site? ♦ Mr. Suzuki answers the richest biodiversity is a one of layers to decide the site location and it is required another factors such carbon content in forest . It is also need to identify which is the area with highly threatened (caused by forest fire, illegal logging, etc). ♦ Dr. Jatna explains the richest biodiversity in Sumatera is Gunung Leuser, then Kerinci Seblat, Bukit Barisan Selatan, Way Kambas, Bukit Tiga Puluh, Bukit Dua Belas, Tesso Nillo, Batang Gadis, Berbak, and Sembilang. The highest deforestation is Tesso Nillo, Kerinci Seblat, and Gunung Leuser. To monitor forest condition, CI has cooperation with NASA if there is opening land or forest fire, they will receive message alert. ♦ Ms. Tiena informs that TNC has developed threat map of Sulawesi. ♦ Donor mapping in Indonesia: USAID cooperate with CI covered Sumatera, JICA covered Java, AUS AID covered Kalimantan, Wallace and EU covered Southeast Sulawesi. ♦ NGO mapping in Indonesia: CI covered Papua and Sumatera, WWF covered Kalimantan, TNC and WCS covered Sulawesi. ♦ Mr. Suzuki asks the CI perspective in future to REDD+. ♦ Ms. Tienna explains CI has developed green economic, low carbon development and logging concession company in Membramo, Papua. They also developed SIM forest management. 	

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策 (REDD+) 実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 12 日 (木) 14:20~15:20 於: CI 会議室

【参加者 (敬称略)】

CI インドネシア

Mr. Jatna Supriatna Phd Advisory Board

Ms. Tiena Gunawan Phd Senior Policy Specialist

Hendi Sumantri Spatial Analyst

Mr. Tiger Java Conservation Specialist

調査団

鈴木 小口、Rina

【目的】 国立公園内の生物多様性現況、情報と成果及び REDD+ の展望

スプリアトナさんが主に話し、ティエナさんが補足した。

生物多様性に関するインドネシア政府、林業省の website は科学的な見地から問題があるし、古くて使えないであろう。フォロラ、ファウナのデータを持っているのは①科学技術 L I P I は動植物について全種をカバーしているファウナ、フォロラのリストを持っていると思うが、国立公園別にはなっていない。島別になっている。②国際 NGO は興味のある島について集中的に調査しているので、そこを回ればある程度カバーできる。CI はスマトラとパプア、カリマンタンは大型のドナーが沢山は行っている、例えば WWF と TNC、ノルウェー、US Aid, Ausaid, EU など。ジャワは西にしか森林は残っていない。東部ジャワの森林はモンスーン型である。チレメイ国立公園で JICA が荒廃地回復のプロジェクトを実施している。

CI, WWF, TNC = The Nature Conservancy の 3 つのこくさい NGO をまわればそれなりに情報は貰えるであろう。CI の資料は準備する。

CI インドネシアは、スマトラ島について自前で集中的な調査を行い、Key Biodiversity Area スマトラの自然保護における優先サイトを決めている。スマトラの国立公園について言えば、グヌン・ルーサー国立公園とクリンチ・スプラト国立公園の 2 つは生物多様性も高く自然保護の優先度が高い場所である。CI はランドサットデータでスマトラの森林被覆をリアルタイムで監視しているが、クリンチ・スプラトとテッソニロでは森林減少が著しい。

(この衛星による森林モニタリングの結果は 500 万人に e-mail で送られている。日本がこのスキームに協力してくれたらありがたいですね。)

自然保護優先サイトの国立公園としてはブキット・バリサン、ワイカンバス、ブキット・ティガプル、ウジュンクロン、テッソニロ、ブルバック、スンビランがこれに続くグループである。

カリマンタンは御承知のように、多くのドナー、NGO が入っている。特に中央カリマンタンのノルウェー、オーストラリア、USaid, WWF, TNC, の他に東カリマンタンにもドナ

ーが入っている。カリマンタンでドナーがいないのは西カリマンタンだけ。

ドナーがいないという意味では、スラウェシではほとんどのドナーが引き揚げた。C I、W C S = Wildlife Conservation Society が辞めた理由は純粹の資金の枯渇でそれ以外ではない。スラウェシは固有種も多く、自然保護の観点から言えばもっとも面白い仕事ができるところである。

CI は Green economy と低炭素社会の実現を目指しており、6月にパプアで新しいプロジェクトを始めることにしている。REDD+についてより詳細な情報が必要ならば今日不在の担当者を紹介するので、連絡してほしい。(Ms.Tiena Gunawan Phd Senior Policy Specialist)

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以上

調査団作成（鈴木）2011.5.12.

Meeting with UKP4	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to explain the mission of JICA Study on REDD+ and exchange information on UKP4 and its present activities in REDD in Indonesia.
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Zaky Prabowo, Staff • Mr. Arief Darmawan, MRV Facilitator • Mr. Shigeru TAKAHARA, Chief Advisor, JICA FFORTRA • Ms. Hiromi YAMAUCHI, Coordinator, JICA FFORTRA • Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team • Mr. Hideyuki KUBO, Partnership, JICA Study Team • Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	UKP4 Office
4. Date	12 May 2011, 17:30 – 19:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Zaky explains that the REDD Task Force is established based on the consideration that implementation of Norway LOI requires integrated preparation and management under one coordination. In terms of REDD agency concept, both technical and institutional layers must be considered. Technical layer only is not enough since political endorsement is necessary. • Mr. Zaky further adds that under UNFCCC, developed countries are obliged to reduce their emission through mitigation, adaptation, and technology transfer activities which will lead to low carbon development. Although Indonesia is a developing country (Non-Annex I), it becomes the first developing country which is committed to do voluntary emission reduction. It is expected that other developing countries can follow this Indonesia's initiative. • The REDD Task Force has some working groups (WG) which are responsible for the following issues: strategy, REDD agency, funding investment, MRV, pilot province, moratorium, and Presidential Instruction. In responding Mr. KUBO's question on organization of each WG, Mr. Zaky explains that each WG consists of 4 to 7 people who do not work full time. Furthermore, each WG comprises two elements, namely government and CSO (civil society organization). CSO means NGO, academicians, and others. • Replying Mr. KUBO's question on the idea of REDD Agency, Mr. Zaky explains that the task force is planning to apply the coordinating and controlling concept employed by the BRR Aceh and Nias (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias). It is expected that the REDD agency will play the same coordinating and controlling role in terms of REDD activities conducted by various ministries and organizations. The task force is still discussing all possible options for the REDD Agency; it can either be independent or be attached to a particular ministry. It is expected that REDD Agency can have the status equivalent to a Commission or Presidential Working Unit, which shall be directly responsible to the President. The idea is to strengthen the existing ministry, for example in terms of helping to strengthen capacity building process. The agency will also be equipped with accountable funding instrument and credible MRV system. • Mr. Zaky provides an additional explanation that based on the Norway LOI, it is determined that 	

2010 is readiness phase (US\$30 million), 2011 – 2013 is transformation phase (US\$170 million), and 2014 – 2020 is payment for deliverables (US\$800 million).

- To respond Mr. TAKAHARA's question on the role of Norway other than fund provision, Mr. Zaky answers that Norway really understands that this is an Indonesia-led initiative and Norway honors Indonesia's sovereignty.
- Mr. Zaky further adds that in the draft REDD National Strategy, there are five (5) main pillars: institution, legal and regulatory framework, implementation of strategic program, change of work paradigm and culture, and stakeholder engagement. Through the pillars, cross-cutting cooperation is encouraged between the central-local level and government-civil society.
- Related to INCAS as one of MRV tools, Mr. Arief explains that INCAS currently can only identify two classes of areas, namely forest and non-forest. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Forestry (MOF) has 23 classes of areas. In addition, it is difficult to get cloud-free, robust satellite image in Indonesia due to the climate and season condition of Indonesia. Therefore, more user-friendly system is required.
- In terms of carbon trade, Ms. YAMAUCHI asks which part of carbon can be sold by Indonesia. Mr. Zaky then answers that Indonesia has the main objective to reduce carbon, while carbon trade is the by-product of carbon reduction. In replying Mr. KUBO question on the demarcation with the NCCC on this carbon trade issue, Mr. Zaky answers that NCCC is focusing more on policy for the carbon trade.
- In responding Ms. YAMAUCHI's question on benefit distribution related to REDD, Mr. Zaky explains that the task force is considering to formulate the best mechanism for the benefit distribution by optimizing the service of national bank and non-bank institutions. The reason is international financial institutions cannot do such local benefit sharing although they provide the grant/loan fund.
- To conclude, Mr. Arief emphasizes that the task force wants to change the present paradigm about REDD. The task force believes that REDD is not only the responsibility of the MOF but also the responsibility of various other institutions since REDD is a multi-sector initiative.

Meeting with WWF (World Wild Fund)	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to discuss on the conservation of biodiversity in the National Parks and REDD+ related activities by WWF
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Chairul Conservation Science for Flagship Species Coordinator • Suzuki, Oguchi, Rina (JIC Study Team)
3. Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of WWF
4. Date	12 May 2011, 9:40 – 11:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Suzuki introduces himself and conveys short brief about JICA Study on REDD+ also the purposes meeting with WWF. He explains, nowadays nature conservation very closer related to REDD+, biodiversity information become one of important factors to decide site location of demonstration activities on REDD+. Regarding those condition, the Team have tried to make list of biodiversity number based on flora/fauna class criteria such as mammals, bird, reptile, insect, and fish. The data is compiled from website PHKA and book of 50 national parks but there are many lacks of information such as number of insect, in some national parks it is not data provided. The team changes the strategy, now focus on collecting data of the special fauna which influences of transported seed (tiger, elephant, primate, hornbill) but the data from website PHKA is not updated, data on website mention that tiger is still exist whereas it is become extinct in 1980's . Because of that the Team is trying to collect information from NGO. • Mr. Chairul agrees with the information conveyed by Mr. Suzuki about the extinction of tiger in Java. In 1993, WWF put camera video in Meru Betiri National Parks (East Java) and no signed of tigers so that WWF concluded the tiger had been extinct. • Mr. Suzuki asks about (i) the biodiversity number in national parks, (ii) the good indicator for deciding the richest of biodiversity in Indonesia, and (iii) where is the most threaten area and need some kind of help • Mr. Chairul explains, some species such as Orang Utan in Borneo (Kalimantan) are living in out of national parks also tiger and elephant in Tesso Nillo Parks (Sumatera). In Danau Sentarum National Park (Kalimantan), there is lived Orang Utan near Dayak settlement of Longhouse. He underlines that the manager of each national parks has to concern to fix this problem they have to protect their fauna to keep stay inside of national parks • WWF has cooperation with Malaysian NGO to develop the Orang Utan Management in Betung Kerihun National Park because its location border with Serawak, Malaysia. • Mr. Chairul underlines, the importance is how to engage the company which has richest biodiversity to support species conservation. For example, WWF facilitate PT Sukajaya Makmur in obtaining certification of forest products. The area covered by the company is 170.000 ha and 600-700 Orang Utan are lived in the concession area. Unfortunately, 78% of the area is logged over area and the company is still has concession until 2054. • PT. Sukajaya Makmur has to fill requirement for the biodiversity management for flora and fauna monitoring to get the certification. So that WWF conducted survey in 29 km in 1 km transect, and 	

create Orang Utan Management Plan to monitor Orang Utan and fruit trees, then WWF gave training to company staff how to conduct monitoring. Now the company is conducting the monitoring by them self and WWF evaluates regularly every year on the existing transect. This is good sample of implementation of the rule in which involvement of private company is required to help the monitor protection of species in concession area.

- Mr. Suzuki underlines that the public sector participation is one of key issues for the protection of biodiversity in Indonesian country.
- Mr. Chairul conveys other issues that is conflict between animal and human. It is happened in Sumatera. For example in Riau, nowadays there are 9 groups of elephant which is separated by production forest. Sometimes elephant pass the production forest and damage the plantation.
- Mr. Chairul informs, in March 2011, WWF Japan developed the checklist for tracking the forest production for certified and non certified companies. It is possible if same scheme in developing standard as requirement to get certification is implemented on REDD+.
- The WWF focus on strategy such as:
 - (i) To integrated Orang Utan Management developed for company with the company management plan.
 - (ii) Effectiveness for the national parks management
 - (iii) Makes sure on habitat security
 - (iv) Purposes to government on developing "Ecosystem Base Spatial Planning" involve 4 ministries: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Forestry, and Ministry of Public Works.

WWF recent activity: cooperate with ITB in creating model of climate changes to identify feature Orang Utan (research until 2050), the site location are Danau Sentarum, Betung Kerihun, and Sebangau. The model have been implemented in Kayan Mentarang National Parks when El Nino was occurred in 1997, there were huge burst of flowering then follow rich fruits season for Orang Utan but since then tropical forest flowers decrease until beginning of 1998. El Nino also caused forestry fire it was about 9 million ha had been burned.

- Mr. Suzuki asks how WWF get data of species.
- Mr. Chairul explains WWF get data by long time research in the field. Recently PHKA want to create cooperation with NGO by establishing a system which have link to NGO database. This system to monitor PHKA program that is increasing priority species up to 33%.

Meeting with Australian Embassy	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to discuss possible collaboration of INCAS with the ongoing technology developed through JICA project.
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Mr. Dan Heldon, First Secretary for Environment and Climate Change ◆ Mr. Skye Glenday, Assistant Director, International Division ◆ Mr. Shigeru TAKAHARA, Chief Advisor, JICA FFORTRA ◆ Ms. Hiromi YAMAUCHI, Coordinator, JICA FFORTRA ◆ Mr. Hiromi YASU, Team Leader of JICA Study Team ◆ Mr. Hideki IMAI, JICA Study Team ◆ Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	Australian Embassy Office
4. Date	12 May 2011, 13:00 – 14:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ In response to Mr. YASU's question on the system of PALSAR, Ms. Glenday explains that when the technology can be in action which geared global movement. Australia is in close contact with Japanese agency. ◆ Ms. Glenday emphasizes that in terms of the use of space technology to address climate change, various institutions in Indonesia are involved, for example the UKP4, NCCC, Ministry of Environment (MOE), BAPPENAS, Ministry of Forestry (MOF), and Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN). The institutions have their own roles and tasks. ◆ Mr. IMAI then adds that since some gaps may still be identified, confirmation model by ground tools is still required. ALOS is too difficult and only few people can use it. Collaborating with INCAS for forest, agriculture, and soil database is also necessary. ◆ Ms. Glenday states that in INCAS, data monitoring is required. INCAS will be an integrated system that will compile information from Indonesia's forestry and agricultural sectors to provide a strong emission profile. It will also support entry to carbon markets. ◆ Mr. Heldon also clarifies that capacity building in the MOF will be very useful in mid and long terms. Therefore, LAPAN has to maintain and sustain technology and familiarize people with the technology. Since PALSAR will end this month, an important issue to be addressed is how to utilize the output in a more effective way. It is important to consider cost, accuracy, and consistency. ◆ Mr. YASU suggests that more focus should be given to support LAPAN and then bring the knowledge to the MOF. One of the possible direction is PALSAR should be utilized in more focused issue. Ms. Glenday agrees that some discussion is required on the methodology and coordination among donors in this issue. ◆ In relation to the right institution to work with in terms of REDD, Ms. Glenday says that consideration must be taken to understand the changing dynamics and it is better not to change the MOF as the counterpart for demonstration activity. Although it is complicated at the moment, Mr. YASU adds that collaboration is indeed required in REDD. JICA is now thinking how to take part 	

to support in REDD process. Mr. Heldon further affirms that JICA now is facing an exciting, yet challenging and uncertain, condition.

- To reply Ms. YAMAUCHI's question on Jambi project, Mr. Heldon stresses that the implementing agency is DG of Forestry Business Development, instead of FMU.
- In responding to Mr. YASU's question on the midterm evaluation of KFCP, Mr. Heldon answers that so far there is no major changes and final report has not been prepared yet. The KFCP staff is still working with the community and government. They are building capacity to manage forest, rehabilitate peat area, block canal, and monitor subsidence. It is difficult to get perfect condition.

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成23年5月18日（木） 12:00～13:40 於：Regina, MoF

【参加者（敬称略）】

泥炭火災 久納専門家
調査団 鈴木

【目的】 泥炭火災プロジェクト及びインドネシアのREDD+をめぐる状況

- ・国立公園等の“Threat”に関する情報は、林業省の各総局の統計書にあるはず。林業省の図書館で見ることコピをとることもできる。——2008年版の一部分のコピーを入手済。
- ・大統領から林業大臣への指示書の生物多様性に関する部分として、トラ、ゾウ、サイ、オラウータンの個体数を増やすことを目標にしている。
- ・林業省の5ヶ年計画RENSTRAが一部改訂された。中期開発計画に関連して「気候変動」と「環境対策」の項目があり、その対策として「植林」を上げている。荒廃している国立公園も指標の一つになっている。
- ・生産林のコンセッションの許可権限は地方に移管されたが、その発行には林業大臣の承認が必要であるし、休眠コンセッションの取り消し権限も林業省・林業大臣にある。国立公園以外の森林管理について、林業省に全く権威が無い訳ではない。
- ・チボダスレトリートにPHKA自然保護総局からは誰も出てこなかった。今回のインタビューでもなかなか協力的とは思えない。背景に何かあるのかと思ってしまうが、あるのか？
- ・PHKAは長い協力機関のなかで様々な経験をしている。現在はWWF, CI, TNC, Wetlands International, ITTO, USAid など様々なドナー機関が入り込んでいて、JICAの存在は相対的に小さくなってきている。人件費、会議参加費などを払わないJICA資金の使い難さなどのチボダスでの指摘はこういう背景があって出てきたものと考えている。
- ・UKP4は民主党の私的諮問機関。林業省にもUKP4から官房総局に人が来ていて、林業省の動きを監視している。
- ・REDD+は成果が出せないで結局しぼむ、と予想している。そして、Biodiversity Creditに行く。これは難しく誰も先行していないので、枠組を作れる。その際、パリのCPO13で出来た熱帯林保有国連合、13カ国の緩い連帯をブラジル、コンゴとともにインドネシアがイニシアチブをとって枠作りをするのを、JICAが手伝う構図が考えられる。
- ・泥炭火災については、大規模な火事は企業のプランテーションで起きている。住民の焼畑は小規模なもので、問題は少ない。ただ、住民の焼畑についてもコミュニティの監視力、統卒力が（トランスイミグラシー等で）落ちてきているので、必ずしも伝統的な知識が生

きている訳ではない。

・火入れに代わる地ごしらえの方法は様々で、生計向上、収入増加についてはまだ始まっていない。

・火災件数が 2005……900, 2006……9800, 2007……900, 2008……700, 2009……2200 という数字があるが、桁違いの数字が本当に「人為的な」原因であろうか？

・2006年に林業省は Hotspot の定義を変えた。周の火災統計はシンガポールの衛星情報を使っているが、定義を変えていないので、極端な増加があったとは言えない。

・R E L 現状で炭酸ガス排出が多いのはリアウ、カリマンタンで、スラウェシでは炭素は出てこない。

以上

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策 (REDD+) 実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 20 日 (水) 9:30~10:00 於: FM7 ホテル (ジャカルタ空港)

【参加者 (敬称略)】

InfiniteEARTH Jim Procanik, Managing Director, Asia

調査団 久保

【目的】 PT. Rimba Raya の経験を共有してもらう

<背景>

- CCBA の Website には、インドネシア国内の REDD プロジェクトが二件掲載されている。一件は既に Validation が終わっている Aceh 案件で、もう一件は審査中の中央カリマンタン・Rimba Raya 案件 (Tanjung Puting 国立公園の東側に位置し、対象地域は 47,006 ha) である。後者は、InfiniteEARTH 及び PT Rimba Raya Conservation の両民間企業が推進し、CCBA に対して質の高い Project Design Document を提出している。
- プロジェクト対象地域は、オイルパーム農園の開発を意図している民間企業がコンセッション申請を行っていた地域である。Reference Scenario は、泥炭湿地林を排水・開拓し、農園とすることで、地中の泥炭層から大量の二酸化炭素が将来にわたって発生するというものである。PT. Rimba Raya Conservation が Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC) を取得し、オイルパーム農園の開発事業を取り消すことで (planned deforestation を止めることで)、プロジェクト期間中 (30 年間)、クレジットが発生することとなる。

<Jim 氏コメントの要点>

- ここでの話はすべてオフレコとして欲しい。
- ERC に関する 2008 年林業大臣令第 61 号、及び ERC 許可証発行に関する 2010 年林業大臣令第 50 号に従い、ERC 取得の準備を進めてきた。大臣令 50 号でいう SP-1 段階は 2010 年 1 月に終わり、SP-2 段階は 2010 年 6 月に終了している。あとは、計画総局の地図にコンセッションの位置を記載し、林業大臣による許可証承認の署名をもらうだけである。ところが、最終段階に来て、オイルパーム農園を推進しようとする企業が、収益が失われるとしてクレームをつけてきた。これを受けて、林業省側は、PT. Rimba Raya が申請している 47,006 ha ではなく、その周辺地域を ERC として許可しようという動きになっている。周辺地域は農園開発の対象地域ではないため、ここを保全してもクレジットが発生することはない。この事象は、林業省幹部と農園開発企業との間に金銭授受の関係があることを示唆している。
- 2009 年、当時の林業大臣 Kaban 氏は、Tanjung Puting 国立公園の東側一帯を転換林 (Conversion Forest) から生産林 (Production Forest) に区分換えする大臣令 2009 年 261 号を公布した。すなわち、当該地域での農園開発は認められない。
- 林業省は、農園対象地域は厚さ 3m 以上の泥炭層地帯ではないため農園開発を行っても問題はないと主張したが、先月、クントロ氏のスタッフが現地を訪問し、厚さ 3m 以上の泥炭層があることを確認した。現在、厚さが 3m 以上ある泥炭層地帯での農園開発は違法である。
- 万が一、REDD 庁が林業省の傘下に置かれた場合には、すべての仕組みが林業省の権益に適うよう骨抜きにされるものと考えられる。

以上

調査団作成 2011/05/20

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策 (REDD+) 実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 20 日 (金) 15:15~18:40 於: 高原事務所, MoF

【参加者 (敬称略)】

泥炭火災 久納専門家
FFORTORA 高原専門家、山内専門家——時々
調査団 安、鈴木

【目的】 泥炭火災プロジェクト及びインドネシアの REDD+をめぐり状況 2

・地方と中央の関係は複雑で、現状は 1997 年に地方移管されたものを中央が取り戻そうとしている状況と思う。REDD のデモプロ、生産林の伐採コンセッション、Restoration Concession についても地方政府の承認か推薦が必要になっている。法令をきちんと参照することが必要である。

・現象的を観察しても林業省に保護区以外に権益・管理権がないということはない。例えば、習慣法が否定された等、国有林内で問題が起きた時に、地方住民や国際 NGO は最終的な責任者として、林業大臣に面会を求めてくる。

・中央政府の林業省は政策誘導と法令による制裁を武器に「調整者」としても立場を目指しており、現場は地方政府とコンセッションオーナーが見ると考えている。

・保護区と保護動物のテリトリー、遊動域には <差> Gap がある。西カリマンタン州の Pontianak 郊外の山林消防隊の建物までオラウータンが出てきている。

・西カリマンタンの泥炭地の分布はスポラディックである。海岸はマングローブ林がある。泥炭の情報は Wetlands International が持っている。

・ダナウセントラム国立公園は G I Z が活動している。

・R S P O Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil という協議会がある。

・環境社会配慮のオイルパームの認証機関。保護区域外のコンセッション内等の HC VF High Conservation Value Forest をコリドー等で結び、メタのハビタットを確保することができる。民間企業と地域と連携した保護区=国立公園を核とした=生息地管理の構想が可能。

・REDD についてはレファレンスレベルの測定をすることが必要。火災協力は 15 年までで終わり。大規模な火入れは企業ベース、貯えがあり商業活動ができる人が行っているもの。貧困者は日銭に困っており、火入れして陸稲、トウモロコシの成長を待つ余裕がない。火入れをしない農業は労務費がかかる。カリマンタンは面積に比べて人口が少なく、労務単価が高い。責任と役割を明確にするガイドラインを作っている。将来的には村落条例として制度化することが必要で、目下取り組み中。

- ・火災情報のモニタリングのために新たに消防組織を立ち上げるのは成果が出ない。既存の農民グループを活性化して、活動の一部に火災予防を加える方が上手くいく。
- ・リアウ州は中央の言うことを聞かない。——石油とオイルパームがあるので財政が豊。中央カリマンタンは一部で国有林と州の土地利用計画の図面で境界が合っていない。
- ・セバンガウ国立公園の山火事跡地はパイオニア種が生えてきているので、リファレンスの時に森林と判定される可能性がある。そうすると炭素が出なくなるので、要注意。
- ・林業省の中の REDD+ に対する態度には、ネガティブ、中立、オイルパームを止めさせない、現実派などある。現実派、ハリダリアント、イエッティさなどで、ボランティアでやろうというのがカバン大臣。国の体制を変えてまで REDD+ をやらない。今の法制を変えないのが前提になっている。7%の経済成長が前提になっている。
- ・保護区外も視野に入れるならば、環境サービス局——バンバンさんに話すのが良い。

以上

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 23 日（月）9：30～11：40 於：FFORTRA 資料室, MoF

【参加者（敬称略）】

JICA プロジェクト専門家：高原、山内、宮川、田中、櫻井、小林、久納 各専門家

JICA インドネシア事務所：三浦所員

調査団：安、鈴木、久保、石川

【目的】調査結果の中間報告（5/27 ワークショップで発表予定の内容を報告しコメントをいただく）

（以下、調査団からの Power Point 資料に基づく報告に対する各専門家からのコメント）

- 1) デモンストレーション活動の対象候補地選定のクライテリアは幅広く設定し検討する必要がある。
- 2) 林業省官房長が言及した西カリマンタンを対象候補地として検討することも必要。
- 3) デモンストレーション活動の規模はどの程度か？規模により MRV で必要な活動も異なる。National level と Sub national level, デモ活動対象地域を繋げる MRV の仕組みが必要となる。
- 4) 西カリマンタンの Genung Palung 国立公園は、森林火災対策第 2 フェーズの対象地域であった。
- 5) Donor 間の協力について、1 つの Province の中で他ドナーによるデモ活動が進行中の場合、MRV 方法論についての連携・統一化が必要である。
- 6) National Park, Rehabilitation of forest land & FMU, Watershed management のコンポーネントを含むデモ活動実施のカウンターパート機関について、官房の計画局が各地域を管轄する局が考えられる。
- 7) “Satoyama” initiative については、REDD+の safeguard policy のコンセプトとデザインの中に生かすことか可能。
- 8) JST/JICA 北大プロジェクトとの関係について、今回提案された枠組みの中で位置づける必要がある。

以上

Meeting with Directorate of Environmental Service of Conservation Areas and Protection Forest, PHKA	
1. Purpose	Discussion of Deciding on Demonstration Activities (DA) Location
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Head of Sub Directorate of Program and Evaluation of Environmental Service Utilization (Mr. Bambang Supriyanto) ♦ JICA Study Team (Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Kubo)
3. Place	Room Meeting of Environmental Service PHKA office
4. Date	25 May 2011, 13.30-14.25 PM
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mr. Bambang Supriyanto as Head of Sub Directorate of Program and Evaluation of Environmental Service Utilization has to responsible in managing implementation of DA in Indonesia. There are 4 sites of DA under his responsibility : DA of REDD project in Meru Betiri, Tesso Nillo, Sebangau, and Berau National Park. In which WWF involved of DA in Tesso Nillo National Parks as promotor. ♦ He underlines, to establish new REDD+ project in Indonesia have to consider about how long the project implementation and how many resources available (time, budget, data, etc.). ♦ The reason for selecting Tesso Nillo as DA site is that Tesso Nillo is new national park and it has the richest biodiversity. One threatening issue in Tesso Nillo is that the local government is willing to convert the conservation forest into production forest. Other location is Sebangau National Park, it is swamp forest thus has high level of carbon stock due to the soil thickness around 6-7 x lowland. ♦ Current issues in REDD implementation (Governance Issue): How to create integrated plan on REDD because conservation forest, protection forest, and production forest has different regulation and executor. Conservation forest is the responsibility of Central Government, meanwhile protection and production forest is the responsibility of Local Government. ♦ Mr. Bambang suggests the activities of REDD implementation are (i) Create framework (ii) Make stakeholder analysis and (iii) Join action in maintaining carbon stock or reducing emission. ♦ REDD focused in production forest has to consider the possibility of applying sustainable forest management, high conservation value forest principle, new technique for longer cutting rotation, reduction impact logging, and certification (SFM). For example, production forest of Palm oil should not convert primary forest to production forest, and RSPO (Round table Sustainable Palm Oil) has to apply in the Palm Oil bussines development. ♦ He explains that in first year of DA implementation, baseline of the project should be developed, then in third year of implementation, it has to consider volume of emission reduction, volume of carbon stock that are maintained, and status of biodiversity that are enhanced. ♦ There are 3 targets of DA implementation: (i) create methodology (lesson learned should be applied in other region), (ii) technology (provide new technology ex. how to create new 	

technology to guard biodiversity, no fire during dry season, etc.), (iii) governance (institutional arrangement such as organization structure and SOP)

- He underlines certification of DA implementation becomes important since other component such as area and baseline must have legal basis. Site selection should consider the readiness of area and can be integrated with current project. For example, the site of DA could be at Sebangau or Berau where international organizations currently operate projects.
- Mr. Kubo asks about pertinent national parks to be selected as DA site location.
- Mr. Bambang suggest Sembilang National Park because type forest of Sembilang is peat swamp forest and has good transportation access, but Sembilang do not has flagship species.
- To select DA site location, the Team should identify flagship species (Rhino, Elephant, Orang Utan, Tiger, and Raptor).
- Mr. Suzuki asks, is there any particular national parks that are suggested as REDD+ demonstration site?
- Mr. Bambang explains that his directorate has national strategy. It mentions that the target of DA development of REDD project in protection area should have minimum 2 targets and it also mentions that there are 8 priority locations that would be suitable for DA. The national strategy becomes a guidance for the national stakeholder.
- Other critical issues is local government perception on project implementation.

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 25 日（水） 13：30～14：30 於：林業省

【参加者（敬称略）】

林業省（PHKA） Bambang Supriyanto

調査団 鈴木、久保

【目的】 サイト選択に関する意見交換

- プロジェクト形成に際しては、まず、規模感（予算・期間）に関するイメージを提示すべきである。
- PHKA の環境サービス課は、三つの REDD+デモンストレーションの実施主体となっている。それぞれ、TNC が支援している Berau プロジェクト、WWF が支援している Sebangau プロジェクト・Tesso Nilo プロジェクト、である。
- 後者の二案件は主に国立公園を対象地域としている。Tesso Nilo は生物多様性の水準が極めて高く、虎も生息している。Sebangau にはオランウータンが生息する。
- Berau プロジェクトは 220 万ヘクタールを対象とし、その中には伐採林区が 13 箇所、鉱山開発地が 11 箇所ある。各アクターは其々利害が異なるが、二酸化炭素排出削減という目標を共有できるアクターによる共同活動から取り組み始めている。
- REDD+デモンストレーション活動の条件として、方法論の確立を目指していること、技術開発を伴っていること、ガバナンスの向上を目指していること、の三要件を考えている。
- PHKA では 8 つの国立公園を優先地域として指定している。具体的な国立公園名は PHKA の戦略ペーパーに記載されている。
- JICA 案は、保護林・生産林・保安林と異なる森林地を対象として事業を展開することから、アプローチとしては TNC が行っている Berau プロジェクトと近似している。Berau プロジェクトでは、特に地方政府との関係も重視しており、この点でも、JICA は学ぶことが多いだろう。
- 具体的なサイト選択に際しては、Flagship species から入るのが適当ではないか。特に、人々からの注目を浴びるトラ・ゾウ・サイ・オランウータンなどが生息している国立公園を基準に対象地域を選択するのが賢明であろう。

以上

調査団作成 2011/05/30

Workshop on Implementation of Forest-Based Climate Change Mitigation Initiative: Strengthening Information Sharing and Networking among Stakeholders	
1. Purpose	The workshop aims to strengthen information sharing and networking among stakeholders in implementing forest-based climate change mitigation initiative, including REDD+ and other initiatives based on Sustainable Forest Management
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Forestry • Provincial Forestry Offices • Centers for Monitoring of Production Forest Utilization • Experts • Partners/Associations (World Bank, APHI (Indonesian Association of Forest Concession Holders))
3. Place	Santika Hotel Jakarta
4. Date	26 May 2011, 09:00 – 17:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials presented by the presenters is part of the preparation and implementation process of REDD+ which must be disseminated to the relevant parties to get feedback. • REDD+ policy is country-driven, which is a part of national development plan in short, mid, and long terms aiming toward low-carbon development. • It is expected that National REDD+ strategy can become the main reference for all sectors related in REDD implementation, both in the central and regional levels. • REDD+ institutional setup becomes the key success for implementation of REDD+. Presently, the REDD+ Task Force is being prepared to establish REDD+ Agency, MRV Institution, and funding mechanism. • REDD+ Agency must be immediately established with the following main functions: coordination, supervision, and capacity improvement related to REDD+ activity. • Alternatives for the REDD+ Agency status are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Add-on: attached to the Minister of Forestry or Climate Change Control Agency of the Minister of Environment; b. Stand-alone: REDD+ Monitoring Agency with the Minister of Forestry as the Coordinator or Climate Change Control Agency with the Minister of Environment as the Coordinator. • The Secretariat of Climate Change Working Group of the Ministry of Forestry must have additional main tasks and functions, namely strengthening documentation and information system on REDD+. • Mr. Singgih Riphat (Assistance Team for the Minister of Finance on Climate Change) explains that the following assumptions become the basis for distribution of REDD+ incentive: 1) REDD+ incentive is transaction fee (payment for carbon absorption service); 2) service transaction which is subject to VAT after it is determined as a commodity; 3) distribution to regions should be based on the performance of emission reduction (MRV) under reward and punishment system; 4) REDD+ success in a region will be determined based on the performance of stakeholders in the region; 5) 	

contribution of each stakeholder in a region varies. REDD+ Task Force in each region has better understanding on the contribution of stakeholders in its region. Therefore, the distribution must be trusted to regions, and the central government only has the task to distribute the money to each region; 6) Distribution of REDD+ incentive should be conducted by the REDD+ Task Force in each region.

- With regard to reward and punishment system, Mr. Bahrani (Forestry Faculty of Bogor Agricultural Institute) thinks that stakeholders do not understand incentive as a tax object. If emission reduction is voluntary, punishment will be unnecessary.
- Further study is required to determine the amount of REDD+ incentive for stakeholders. Minister of Finance is currently conducting an analysis/study for this and the money comes from the abovementioned grant.
- Potential funding sources for REDD+ among others are:
 - a. International REDD funding agency (UNFCCC);
 - b. Grant from donor countries (bilateral and multilateral);
 - c. Carbon market (resulting from selling of emission reduction certificate);
 - d. State budget;
 - e. Penalty (REDD+ disincentive)
- One of the funding for climate change is the Norway LOI amounting to US\$1 billion, which has extremely difficult requirements. Up to 2011, the cashed out fund reaches US\$30 million for capacity building and institutional building. After REDD agency is established, Indonesia will receive another US\$170 million. After that, all spending which Indonesia makes for project planning is reimbursable. This system becomes a burden to Indonesia because there are no clear terms and conditions from the beginning. On the other hand, the fact is the fund for environment and climate change in various ministries reaches more than Rp40 trillion or equal to almost US\$5 billion for 2011.
- As one of the persons who are involved in the process of LOI, Mr. Singgih is of the opinion that the LOI Norway should focus on improving livelihoods around forests since community around forests must receive the highest incentive to improve their livelihoods.
- Carbon storage/absorption and REDD+ is a new business opportunity for management unit (Wood Forest Product Permit, FMU), community, and developer as well as increase of state revenue.
- It must be noted that the presented mechanism is not decided as a standard regulation in the Ministry of Finance.
- Mr. Agus Justianto (Director of Planning Development of Area Utilization and Business, DG of Forestry Business Development, MOF) has the opinion that the boldly announced 26% target aims to improve our governance particularly in forestry sector. Mr. Doddy also agrees on this and says that it is not necessary to question the origin of the figure.
- To reach the target, many regulations in forestry sector must be reviewed since sometimes they are conflicting. Furthermore, careful consideration must be taken in issuance of any new regulation since it may cause dissatisfaction to some parties. Therefore, input from each party involved on any new regulations is necessary.

- ♦ Furthermore, other sectors than forestry must also contribute to reach the 26% target. Regional governments must be proactive to find information on REDD+ activities, for example through internet browsing or information request to the central government, so that all information may be shared among the regions.
- ♦ Clearer relationship and closer coordination between the central and local governments in REDD+ issues are necessary for better implementation in the future. Role of regions should be more encouraged in order to avoid the frequently occurring forest area conversion.
- ♦ In relation to spatial planning, every revision of spatial planning requires release of almost 20% of forest area. This process is very crucial in contributing to the targeted emission reduction. Therefore, further discussion with the relevant parties is required on this matter.
- ♦ Although Indonesia has a non-material obligation to contribute to global emission reduction, RANPEGRK (National Action Plan for Glass House Gas Emission Reduction) is formulated to respond the targeted emission reduction. RANPEGRK is basically a mitigation activity to reduce emission from various sectors.
- ♦ Mr. Suhaeri (Legal and Organization Bureau, MOF) thinks that in REDD+ issue, forest is politically considered as an emitter. Moreover, in the REDD+ National Strategy, forest is also positioned as an emitter. In REDD+ issue, conversion and degradation are not allowed. Delay of new permission for conversion, as stipulated in Presidential Instruction No. 10/2011, is only an intermediate target. The final goal is there will be no conversion, which means there will be no spatial planning change.
- ♦ In the second session, Ms. Yetti Rusli (Senior Advisor to the Minister of Forestry on Environment and Climate Change) emphasizes that Indonesia has modalities for all activities for all forest types. The activities range from conventional forestry program (SFM, Conservation, community etc), AR CDM, REDD, REDD+ (REDD, Conservation, enhancing carbon stock, SFM), up to new programs within forest and climate change (Wood Pellet, Wood Methanol).
- ♦ For REDD+ activities, government spending and funding only function to set up the system. It is widely understood that the world financial mechanism is either government to government (G to G), or multi to government. Only few parties really go to the field because funding is not assigned for investment (cost of activities); instead it is secured for capacity building. However, we must also understand that investment is required for action or implementation, for example planting trees, maintaining and improving forests, and producing green renewable products.
- ♦ To conclude, Ms. Yetti strongly states that the second revival of forestry sector can come from carbon as a commodity. Forest carbon must become a carbon market to reduce glass house gas emission.

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査
面談記録

平成 23 年 5 月 26 日（木） 9：45～10：10 於：財務省

【参加者（敬称略）】

財務省 Noeroso L. Wahyudi, Researcher, Fiscal Policy Office
JICA 専門家 久納
調査団 久保、石川

【目的】 REDD+における財務省の役割について

- REDD+資金メカニズムの基金の部分については、財務省が進めている Indonesia Green Investment Fund (IGIF)のほか、Bappenas が担当している The Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) がある。ICCTF は、農業、気象、産業分野のほか、林業分野における Forest Management Unit への資金支援も行う予定である。
- 資金メカニズム構築に係る REDD 庁の役割については、現在も議論が進行中であり、どのような形で収まるのか不透明である。
- Benefit sharing について、現在、財務省は林業省 BUK の Imam 総局長を窓口として、2009 年林業大臣令第 36 号の見直しに関する議論を進めている。生態系を保全する主体に対して、然るべき保障を行うという考え方に基づいて Benefit sharing を行う必要がある。

以上

調査団作成 2011/05/30

Workshop on “Interim Result on JICA Study on REDD+ in Indonesia and Formulation of JICA Strategy in Forestry Sector”	
1. Purpose	The workshop aims to share the interim result of JICA Study on REDD+ in Indonesia and Formulation of JICA Strategy in Forestry Sector and also to get inputs and comments from the participants.
2. Participants	41 persons (MoF, DNPI, Sec Neg, BAPPENAS, JICA Indonesia office, JICA Mission from Tokyo), Names of the participants shall be attached in the Study report.
3. Place	Menara Peninsula Hotel Jakarta
4. Date	27 May 2011, 10:00 – 12:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Agus Sarsito (Head of the Center for International Cooperation opens the workshop by stating that this workshop is very important because it will result in an umbrella of cooperation between Indonesian and Japanese government. Therefore, support and ideas from the participants are needed to be able to formulate an umbrella program for long term cooperation. • After presentation by Mr. Hiromi YASU, Mr. Sulistyo Ahmad Siran (Forestry Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Forestry / MOF) raises the question why FORDA is not included in the presented matrix of focus areas selected by each DG as the final output of the workshop on May 19, 2011. Mr. YASU answers that the representative from FORDA only joined the morning session of the workshop. Therefore, their focus areas could not be identified and included in the matrix. However, the Study Team understands that follow-up actions are required to identify the focus areas of FORDA. • Mr. Doddy Sukardi (National Climate Change Council, DNPI) raises the following questions and comments: 1) Can all the various assistances provided by Japan be incorporated in one assistance program? 2) All results obtained by the JICA Study Team needs to be in line with the ongoing issues in the UNFCCC process. 3) For better contribution by JICA, focus on technical and institutional cooperation is necessary. Mr. YASU then gives the following answers: 1) Under the Japan-Indonesia Joint Statement, which will be signed in the near future, it is possible to incorporate or integrate some programs both on REDD+ and Non-REDD+ programs. 2) The Study Team thinks that the components they propose will be in line with the UNFCCC process. The Study Team should also look at the current situation and discussion in the international conference in Bonn, Germany. The study will incorporate the conference result with their ideas for the future cooperation. 3) Further consideration on the most appropriate JICA cooperation will be taken. • Mr. Pungky Widiaryanto (BAPPENAS) raises the following questions: 1) In what sense does the proposed projects contribute to the policy of emission reduction by 26% at the regional level? 2) In order to synchronize the REDD Task Force’s work with JICA program, will Japan-Indonesia cooperation be focused on the strengthening of the MOF on sustainable forest management since the REDD+ Task Force has already been dealing with the REDD methodology? Mr. Yasu provides the following answers: 1) JICA cooperation framework on REDD will be a part of JICA program 	

on climate change. Regarding the impact to the regional level, we must pay more attention to the gaps of understanding between the MOF, forestry offices and the regional government. Accordingly, participatory approach will be proposed in the Study Team's proposal to JICA. 2) During the course of the study, the Study Team understands that it has to cooperate with the MOF and the REDD Task Force. Responding to Mr. YASU's answers, Mr. Pungky further clarifies that his question is whether JICA cooperation can assist up to the regional level since the 26% target must be distributed to each province with different proportion. Mr. YASU replies that the Study Team cannot give clear answer on this matter now. Accordingly, the Study Team will take note on this issue and discuss it further.

- Mr. Agus Justianto (Director of Planning Development of Area Utilization and Business, MOF) raises the following questions: 1) In relation to the Joint Statement between Indonesia and Japan, what is the current position of JICA cooperation project on REDD? 2) Since the REDD Task Force has already been dealing with REDD methodology and criteria for selection of demonstration activity site, further study on it is considered unnecessary. Moreover, Mr. Agus personally thinks that Sulawesi and Papua are preferable to be selected as the demonstration activity sites. Mr. YASU then provides the following answers: 1) Current JICA cooperation projects were not necessarily formulated according to the context of REDD+. In this Study they are further examined whether it is possible or not to upgrade them by adding a component of REDD+ or convert thoroughly to the REDD+ demonstration activity. Regarding several other studies or programs conducted by METI, the Study Team does not have any clear formulation to integrate those activities. 2) In relation to the criteria for selecting target demonstration activity site, the Study Team will conduct further study on the criteria by the REDD Task Force and the Climate Change Working Group by looking at several aspects, such as site accessibility and experiences of JICA cooperation.
- Mr. Agus Justianto further asks about the position of bilateral offset mechanism (BOM) in this cooperation framework. In response to this question, Mr. Agus Sarsito replies that the future of REDD mechanism is not clear yet. While making the required preparation, the MOF should be patiently waiting for this BOM until the institutional setup in Indonesia is ready. Until now, there is no commitment from any country on this mechanism.
- Mr. Joko Tulodo (International Technical Cooperation Bureau, State Secretariat) raises the following questions and comments: 1) What is the Study Team's proposal on donor coordination? 2) Will climate change issue be incorporated in this umbrella coordination? Mr. YASU then provides the following answers: 1). The key issue is trying to standardize the methodology of demonstration activity based on the fact that one province may have several demonstration activities conducted by other donors or international organizations. A unified or standardized methodology to evaluate carbon absorption and emission is necessary. 2) The climate change issue is a core concept to form the broad umbrella of JICA strategy. The existing projects and proposed framework will be a part of the umbrella.
- Mr. Gatot Soebiantoro (Working Group from the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation) requires further clarification on Satoyama Initiative. Mr. YASU then answers that Satoyama Initiative aims to conserve sustainable human-influenced natural environment with

an approach to encourage people to preserve community forest concentrating on utilizing the indigenous knowledge accumulated in the sub area. The Initiative aims to realize societies in harmony with nature where both biodiversity and human well-being are maintained harmoniously.

- Before closing of the meeting, Mr. Hiroki MIYAZONO of JICA HQ in Tokyo raises the following comments: In relation to demonstration activity site, sometimes we have to be very realistic whether we have to start from scratch or start from something that is already there. The reason behind this is JICA aims to focus on area or issue in which JICA has some comparative advantages. Regarding bilateral offset mechanism, all involved parties must understand that the mechanism requires a strong institutional arrangement in order to give optimum contribution through this mechanism to the supported country.
- Mr. Agus Sarsito closes the meeting by thanking the participants for their attendance and expecting that this Study may provide an optimum result for cooperation on REDD by JICA in the future.

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 TV会議記録

平成 23 年 6 月 1 日（水） 9：00～11：30、 於：JICA インドネシア事務所

【参加者（敬称略）】

地球環境部	宮菌、吉永
FFORTRA	高原、山内
調査団	安、鈴木、久保、石川

【目的】 今後の作業計画に関わる意見交換

【配布資料】 「インドネシア REDD+関連次期案件形成について 一打ち合わせ用メモ」

配布資料に沿い、これまでの情報整理及び今後の作業計画について宮菌氏が説明。全体議論のポイントは以下の通り（無記名は宮菌氏のコメント）：

- UKP4 の MRV 支援に関し、Technical Committee のメンバーに大崎先生を加えるという話が 1～2 ヶ月前にあった。北大チームが JICA 技プロで MRV 構築に取り組むのであれば、UKP4 の Committee に関与しておくことは非常に重要であり、この点について、日本大使館や JICA インドネシア事務所から、ノルウェー・UKP4 に継続的に要請しておく必要がある。
- 林業省案件のデモンストレーションサイトについて、BUK（生産局）の Agus Justianto 氏や PHKA の Gatotto 氏以外に、林業省の官房長もスラウェシにすべきというコメントをされていた（注：理由・背景は不明、ただしスラウェシは 9 つのパイロット（候補）州には含まれない。この点をふまえたスラウェシの位置づけ確認が必要）。
- （高原氏コメント） REDD+ Demonstration 活動支援の技プロについて、最初から既存プロジェクトの改変ありきという選択肢は無いと考える。また REDD+への支援について、地方レベルでのデモ活動とならんで、中央でのハイレベルでの情報・意見交換が重要であり、「中央・地方」両方のレベルにおける活動を組み合わせた形が技プロとして有意義。
- （高原氏コメント）デモ活動について 3 点。1）森林火災予防プロジェクト（西カリマンタン・泥炭湿地）のリソースを使う、2）スラウェシにはゴロンタロという流域がある。ここは、松下ゴーベル社会長の出身地であり、彼らは当該流域の保全活動に関心を持っている。3）中央カリマンタン、という選択肢。

REDD+デモ活動で具体的に「何をやるのか」という強いメッセージが必要であり、日尼二国間合意の下で、クレジットを確保するためにデモンストレーション活動を行うということが主眼になるのではないかと。（デモ活動に対する「見せ方」の問題）。

- 本年度の要請書は、UKP4 と林業省から一本ずつ。合計 2 本の要請を出す。
- 林業省案件においては、ALOS-2 の活用（デモ活動における森林のモニタリング）をプロジェクトの開始当初より検討していく方が良い。この点を含め、第一次調査終了後、JAXA の島田氏と具体的なレベルで意見交換をする必要がある（注：宮菌専門員が、6/21-24 の期間で JAXA 島田氏と面談のアポを取る。調査団も参加する）。

- 北大 JST/JICA の活動とその成果及び提案については、第一次調査後、調査団の方でその具体的な内容をレビューし、今後、大使館の意向に沿った形で技プロを形成する際の課題を抽出する作業をお願いしたい。北大 JST/JICA 案件の強化を目的とした UKP4 での技プロは、6月に両国首脳が署名予定の気候変動対策に関わる「日尼共同宣言」を背景とした「政治案件」であり、大使館が主導して要請を上げるはずである。本調査はその形成には関わらないが、今後技プロを計画し実施するのは JICA なので、計画立案と実施に際して想定される課題、解決すべき問題点については、本調査で明らかにしておいて欲しい。そのため、必要であれば国内で北大大崎教授への面談もお願いしたい。
- 本年度の要望調査に上げるのならば、一連の国際会議が終わる 6/20 頃から、林業省において要請書作成のための打ち込みを行う必要あり（高原専門家）。
- 今後の予定：6/6-6/10 F11 会議（ロンボク島）、国際協力局のアグス氏、高原専門家、山内専門家が交代で出席。6/12-21: ドイツ・ボンで、気候変動 AWG 会合、林業省気候変動の幹部とアグス氏参加。今後、第一回調査終了(6/20)までの間にアグス氏と協議する機会が無いため、7月の予定（最終ワークショップ・現地視察）については、高原専門家を通じて協議をお願いする。また現地報告書（案案）については、メールにより提出する。

以上

調査団作成 2011/06/01

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 6 月 10 日（金） 14：00～15：10 於：WWF 事務所

【参加者（敬称略）】

WWF Zulfira Warta
調査団 久保

【目的】 WWF が実施している REDD+事業、特に District アプローチについて情報収集する

Zul 氏の主なコメントは以下の通り。

- REDD が始まった時、WWF 内部でどのように REDD に貢献するか、という議論を行った。そして、40 強あるプロジェクトのうち、CO2 排出削減に関わる 4 案件を特定し、2 案件を District アプローチ案件として、2 案件を保全地域での削減案件として位置付けることとした。
- District アプローチは、東カリマンタン州の西クタイ県とパプア州のジャヤブラ県で実施している。森林減少・劣化の要因は基本的に同様に、オイルパームへの転換、HPH コンセッションでの乱伐、住民による農地開拓である。これらの課題に対処するため、以下の 4 つの柱を立てている：(1) 空間計画策定支援、(2) Land Swap 導入、(3) Community Forestry 支援、(4) Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) 導入。
- 空間計画策定支援とは、県行政が、自然生態系や地域社会に配慮したより適切な開発計画を立案できるよう情報提供する活動である。例えば、森林地帯をオイルパーム開発対象地として位置付けない、もしくは、森林地帯における既存の計画地を荒廃地に移転するよう働きかけるのも一つの目的であり、そのための手段として、行政が納得するような計画策定に関する情報提供を行うことを考えている。具体的には、地図情報として、生態系、生物多様性、水文、集落などの情報を整理し、どの地域がオイルパーム開発地として適切なのか、データを踏まえた上で検討できるようにする。
- Land swap は、Roundtable on Sustainable Oil Palm (RSOP) と連携しながら進めている。現在は上述した情報取り纏め活動が中心で、机上のデータを現場の実態と照合する作業を行っている。これが纏まったら、関係するオイルパーム企業・行政機関などとワークショップを行い、広く情報を共有する予定である。まずは、一つの成功事例をつくることに専念する。
- オイルパーム企業が森林地帯で事業を実施するのは、荒廃地の多くは既に農民によって耕作されているので、どうしても彼らとの摩擦が生じてしまうという現実があることによる。森林であれば、住民との摩擦が生ずる可能性が低いのである。Land swap を成功させるためには、住民との摩擦が比較的少ない荒廃地を選ぶことが極めて重要である。
- Community forestry について、西クタイ県では 10 万ヘクタール以上の森林地を Community forest として地域社会に管理権を移譲する計画があり、そのためのモデルづくりを数箇所の集落で行う計画をしている。アグロフォレストリー、生計向上活動を導入していく予定。
- RIL は、3 つのコンセッションを対象として、RIL 導入による CO2 排出削減モデルを構築することを考えている。これについては、京都大学の北山兼弘教授と連携して行う予定。
- 西クタイ県における資源モニタリングは、コペンハーゲン大学が炭素会計及び衛星画像分析・地上検証を行う。
- Hutan Konservasi や Hutan Produksi に指定されている森林は、管理主体が存在するケースが多い

ため、比較的管理が行き届いていると言える。Hutan Produksi は企業が伐採を行っているので、企業の伐採方法に働きかけることで状況は改善し得る。問題は、Hutan Lindung と Area Penggunaan Lain である。これらの土地区分にある森林は管理主体がほとんど存在せず、オイルパームに転換される可能性が非常に高い。

- ◆ Land swap については、政治的状況も直接影響する。西クタイ県は、県知事が最近替わったばかりであり、既に約束しているオイルパームの立地許可 (Izin Lokasi) を取り消す、または変更するのがまだ難しい状況にある。
- ◆ 事業権 (Hak Guna Usaha) を持っている事業主体に移転を求めるのはほぼ無理であるが、立地許可 (Izin Lokasi) によりオイルパーム事業を進めようと考えている企業であれば、移転交渉の余地はかなりある。

以上

調査団作成 2011/06/12

Meeting on Option paper for the Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership (SFCP) by IAFCP-AusAid	
1. Purpose	1) To know the ideas for the options listed as a basis of concepts notes for REDD+ DA activity 2) To take part in the discussion of the participants and know their views and comments on the option paper.
2. Participants	Around 40 persons from International NGOs, Research Institute, Donor agency, etc.
3. Place	Akmani Hotel
4. Date	14 June 2011, 13:30 – 15:10
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<p>- Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AusAid through IAFCP intends to launch the second REDD+ DA in Jambi province in Sumatra, which expands the scope of REDD+ DAs supported by IAFCP. While REDD+ DA in Kalimantan focuses upon maximizing carbon emission in the field, DA in Jambi is designed to cover the national parks and surrounding areas to realize not only reducing carbon emission but also enhancing biodiversity conservation, water resource conservation etc. which seems to be in line with the latest directions of REDD+ National Strategy in Indonesia. AusAid has committed to contribute 30 million dollars for the second REDD+ DA in Jambi province. • According to the proposed schedule to prepare the second DA, IAFCP will come up with the concept notes during July and August, which will be followed by the stage of preparing the detailed design documents taking for four to six months thereafter. This schedule seems to overlap with the formulation process of future cooperation by JICA in 2001 and 2012. • IAFCP prepared the options paper to list the ideas to form the basic concept of REDD+ DA in the field. Before stepping into the preparation of concept notes, they organized an open style meeting to invite the key persons and the personnel from organizations relevant to REDD+ DA and ask for their views and comments on the proposed options. <p>- Followings are the comments and questions raised by the participants at the meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A power point presentation was provided by a coordinator of IAFCP, Mr. Wilistra Danny, which was followed free discussions among the participants and the AusAid staff. Followings are the main comments raised by the participants. • The demonstration activity focuses two districts such as Srolangan and Merangin in Jambi province. REL identified in the preparatory survey has to be consistent with the provincial one. • Time schedule to prepare the concept notes and the detailed designs hereafter seems to be a little bit optimistic. It should spend more time for each step listed in the schedule. • How do you think about the habitat connectivity in designing the target areas of demonstration? WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society) has a range of data on the natural habitat of wildlife in the said area. It is ready to collaborate with SFCP in exchanging the views and information in the process of the project design. • Watershed (DAS) approach could be an appropriate methodology in identifying the target area for 	

demonstration.

- Being different from the first demonstration activity in central Kalimantan, the target area in Jambi province does not have peat land, which gives a variety of vegetation and topography and would require identifying the thematic site approach to address various types of natural conditions and their natures of deforestation. Due attention should be paid to variety of land uses in the target area.
- Lessons learnt from KFCP in Kalimantan on addressing illegal logging should be reviewed to cope with it taking place in the target sites.
- It is presented two proposed districts are quite positive to start REDD+ DA. Based on this, it needs to be confirmed further in detail on which issues and aspects they gave commitments in planning and implementing DA. Also the eligibility of spatial planning in those districts will have to be confirmed. If they have been approved in the national level it will support the implementation of DA otherwise DA might face several issues and problems of land use conflicts in the proposed area.
- 19 districts located in the central part of Sulawesi share the idea of “Limba corridor” which forms a continuous sphere for the people dwelling in the natural forest in this area.

Followings are the name cards of IAFCP staff.



INDONESIA - AUSTRALIA FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP
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Mr. Wilistra is an Indonesian staff who gave a presentation at this meeting. Mr. Timothy is a “long-term contractor” who works for REDD+DA in Jambi district. He supervises the process of DA preparation currently going on.

End of document

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査
議事録

平成 23 年 6 月 16 日（水） 15：00～16：00, 於：林業省 FFORTRA 事務所

【参加者（敬称略）】

兼松株式会社	河野
FFORTRA	高原、山内
調査団	安、久保

【目的】 兼松（株）の REDD+調査活動に関する意見交換

河野氏より、スラウェシ島 Gorontalo 州政府と REDD+調査に関する MoU を結んだとの報告あり。ポイントは以下の通り。

- Gorontalo はゴーベル氏の出身地であり、兼松（株）は氏からの紹介を受けて REDD+調査を行うこととした。
- 調査資金は経産省または環境省の補助金を当てにしているが、競争が厳しいため、資金確保の可否については何とも言えない。REDD+事業については、当面、資金回収の見込みが立たないので、自社資金による事業展開は難しい。
- Gorontalo 州内には、森林劣化が進んでいる地域もあるとの報告を受けているが、現地調査を行った訳ではないので実態についてはまだ把握していない。
- JICA がデモンストレーション活動を Gorontalo 州で実施してくれると有り難い。方法論をはじめとする情報共有を期待している。

当方からは、REDD+調査事業の進捗について情報共有を行った。

以上

調査団作成 2011/06/16

インドネシア国

「国家森林計画実施支援プロジェクト」森林分野気候変動対策（REDD+）実施支援調査 面談記録

平成 23 年 6 月 16 日（木） 10：00～11：00、 於：FFI

【参加者（敬称略）】

FFI	Darmawan Liswanto (Country Director) A. Kusworo (Coordinator, Kalimantan Regional Program)
調査団	久保

【目的】 FFI の REDD+事業に関する情報収集

FFI による REDD+事業の概要は以下の通り：

- 西カリマンタン州では、広域ランドスケープを活動対象ゾーンに位置づけている。一つは、南西地域（Ketapang・Kayong Utara・Melawi の各県）、一つはカプアス上流泥炭域（Kapuas Hulu 県）である。
- Kapuas Hulu 県では、40,000 ha の Hutan Produksi Konversi 区域について Ecosystem Restoration Concession (ERC) を申請中である。ここは、オイルパーム企業が県政府に対して農園開発の許可申請を行っている対象地域であるが、県政府は企業に対して許可（Ijin Lokasi）を発行せず、当方（FFI が設立した地元企業）に対して ERC を発行する方向で準備を進めている。また、オイルパーム企業に対しては、ERC 周辺の荒地地において農園開発許可を出す予定である。
- 別な地域では、オイルパーム企業と交渉し、18,000 ha のオイルパーム農園対象地のうち、7,000 ha を保全地域とすることで合意した。その資金源としては、REDD で確保するクレジットを当てる。
- Ketapang 県は、既に Ketapang 県と Kayong Utara 県の二つに分かれている。Gunung Palung 国立公園は後者に位置する。Gunung Palung 国立公園では、ASRI という NGO が REDD+活動のための調査を行っている。ASRI (<http://alamsehatlestari.org/>) は、米国の NGO である Heart in Harmony が設立した組織である (<http://www.healthinharmony.org/>)。
- REDD+の制度構築に関し、現場の感覚で見ると、最も必要とされているのは KPH (Forest Management Unit) の設置である。国立公園は管理主体が存在するが、Hutan Produksi (HP)、Hutan Lindung (HL) などについては管理主体が存在しないので、森林利用・保全活動に関する調整が非常に難しい。
- HP・HL を管轄する KPH は県政府の下に置かれることとなっているが、県政府の認識は必ずしもそうではなく、国立公園同様、国が直轄すると考えている行政関係者も少なくない。この認識が、KPH に対する関心を失わせる要因となっている。
- HP・HL の KPH は、国立公園事務所のように大量のスタッフを雇用して直接森林管理を行うのではなく、Hutan Desa などの住民による森林管理体制を基本とし、KPH スタッフはそのためのプロセス・ファシリテーションを担うこととすべきである。これにより、雇用スタッフ数は少なく済み、経費は大幅に抑えられる。
- 専門分野に関わる県の行政機構は、県庁の各部局一郡の出先という関係になっているが、森林管理の場合は、郡に出先は必要なく、県庁-KPH（現場事務所）とすべきである。
- KPH の設置過程は、国立公園の設置と同様であると思われる。すなわち、管理対象地域の境界線

同定、管理計画策定、管理体制整備、実施・モニタリング、である。

- ◆ REDD+の制度構築としては、地域開発計画（空間計画／Spatial Plan／Tata Ruang）も重要である。森林資源が豊かである Hutan Produksi Koversi（転換生産林）区域を、農地転換実施対象地とせず、保全する方向で開発計画に位置づける必要がある。

以上

調査団作成 2011/06/16

Meeting with NCCC (National Council on Climate Change)	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to discuss on possible carbon trading or market mechanism in Indonesia.
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Dicky Edwin Hindarto, Coordinator, Carbon Trade Mechanism Division, NCCC • Mr. Farhan Helmy, Secretary of Mitigation Working Group, NCCC • Mr. Hiromi YASU, JICA Study Team • Mr. Masaru ISHIKAWA, JICA Study Team • Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	NCCC Office, BUMN Building, 18th Floor
4. Date	18 July 2011, 15:00 – 16:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. YASU opens the meeting by explaining that JICA Study on REDD+ is reaching the final stage to summarize the Study Team's finding in order to propose potential JICA project on REDD and also to formulate future cooperation strategy and framework. In this meeting, the Study Team aims to have discussion and exchange ideas on J-VER system, how to apply it into Indonesian system, and what kind of issues to be addressed for the Study Team's proposal to JICA. • In relation to carbon market, Mr. Dicky explains that carbon trading is not only for CDM and the current carbon market, but also for the new proposed carbon market. He further expresses that NCCC is really interested in this scenario of J-VER and I-VER. In addition, NCCC has dialogues with IGES (Institute for Global Environmental Strategy) and Japanese Government (METI, MOFA, MOE), which discuss about the new or future carbon market in Indonesia. • Mr. Dicky further emphasizes that Indonesia is now trying to complete the REDD+ readiness phase on carbon market. NCCC is open for any discussion or ideas although decision has not been made whether REDD will go to the market, non-market, or combination of both. • As the person who is in charge of developing Indonesian MRV system, Mr. Farhan explains that the latest status of REDD+ is Indonesia now has REDD+ Task Force chaired by Mr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto with NCCC as one of the members. Finishing the Task Force's duty on June 30, 2011, the President's decision is expected whether a REDD+ Agency will be established or not under some possible status, either independent or attached to an existing agency. • Mr. Farhan additionally explains that President's approval is expected on the National Action Plan on Greenhouse Gas (RANGRK). The Indonesian Ministry of Environment is proposing national inventory system for GHG. Mr. Farhan emphasizes that introduction of J-VER and J-VETS is important as part of how Indonesia should establish MRV system. If discussions can be driven into a concrete example, people will get better insight on what MRV is actually for. • Mr. Farhan further explains that Indonesia is still in the process and all relevant parties must see this in a more positive way. REDD is still a moving process since negotiation among relevant agencies is still ongoing. It is still not decided whether MOF will still be responsible for REDD+ or REDD+ responsibility will be split into some agencies where MOF will concentrate on routine 	

activities for REDD+.

- Mr. Farhan stresses on how to integrate various regional plans, such as RPJMD (Regional Mid Term Development Plan), RPJPD (Regional Long Term Development Plan), and RAD (Regional Action Plan). NCCC aims to seek ways how to put climate change agenda into annual activities. How to put REDD+ plan into the spatial planning also becomes one of the main concerns. If REDD+ plan is put into spatial planning, it must also be decided who will do the emission reduction: it might be the local government, project developer, central government or multinational. Other issues such as biodiversity and safeguard must also be handled. All of these are not separate issues and it takes time to handle them.
- Mr. Dicky explains that NCCC is trying to connect all ideas on carbon market and find the best one. The draft I-VER scheme proposed by the JICA Study Team is not the first proposal that NCCC receives. In fact, NCCC has its own proposal on MRV and national registry system where market foundation is laid down.
- Mr. YASU expresses that time frame is one of the main concerns for the Study Team since it will be at the end of 2012, termination of the first commitment period of Kyoto Protocol. REDD is the only scheme that sets its own time frame for readiness phase.
- Mr. Dicky interrupts by saying that NCCC is the negotiator. Until now there is no limit for market negotiation. Kyoto Protocol will indeed end in 2012 but until now there are 36 proposals on carbon market as shown in UNFCCC website and Indonesia must choose one of them. It is still a long way to choose a market; it may be before or after 2012. It depends on how long is the lagged period between commitment. This is still an ongoing process in the UNFCCC. For example, Japan proposes not only BOM but also multilateral linkage credit mechanism. Japan has scenarios for all possibilities, so do Indonesia. However, until now Indonesia has not opened all of its scenarios.
- In reply to Mr. ISHIKAWA's question on whether NCCC has discussed about this carbon market issue with JICA, Mr. Dicky answers that he himself has met JICA and JICA has the wrong way to make discussion with the DG of Electricity. If JICA at DG of Electricity will go to market or want to have the credit through investment, JICA must talk with NCCC. If JICA does not involve NCCC as a part of their decision making process, JICA will be lost. The main reason is there should be only one registry system and accounting system to avoid possible problems in the future. NCCC wants to have a shared cooperation where every party involved will share the same benefit.
- Mr. Dicky informs that there will be a meeting between the GOI and GOJ (represented by MOE, METI and MOFA) tentatively on July 27, 2011. The meeting aims to share possibilities to work together to prepare for new carbon market in Indonesia. The meeting will explore ideas, instead of concluding an agreement. Mr. Dicky emphasizes that everybody should follow the rules. Carbon market will be a long mutual cooperation, not only one short project. Do not use carbon market as a project-based activity since it should be maintained under sustainable manner with climate change mitigation as the foundation.
- There are two focal points of climate change mitigation in Indonesia: first is Indonesian MOFA that will represent the government to sign MOU. The second is NCCC in terms of substance where NCCC will guard the substance of discussion regarding cooperation in carbon market. Since

carbon market is not concluded yet, NCCC takes a lead on this issue as decided in a meeting among institutions.

- Mr. Dicky informs that NCCC will have a meeting with New Zealand in September or October 2011. In terms of carbon market, New Zealand is very advanced. In his opinion, there are only 2 ETS (emission trading scheme) which are working very well. The first is EU which involves many countries and therefore it has a sophisticated system. The second is New Zealand, which is more interesting for NCCC, since it is unsophisticated and applies to one single country.
- Mr. Dicky explains that one of his tasks is to level the different knowledge level on carbon market. NCCC is building the basis for capacity building on carbon issue. For that purpose, NCCC will host a workshop in July 20 and 21, 2011 to discuss J-VER, I-VER, J-VETS, and I-VETS as some new possibilities for Indonesia's carbon market scheme. In addition to examining all possibilities of carbon market that can be applied in Indonesia, NCCC is also studying NZETS (New Zealand Emission Trading Scheme) and RGGI (Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative). In the workshop, the Study Team can understand and explore the possibilities of carbon market in Indonesia.
- In response to Mr. YASU's questions on whether NCCC is thinking to have similar workshops periodically until a conclusion can be reached, Mr. Dicky says similar workshops have been conducted many times, but they do not aim to reach a consensus or conclusion. Instead, NCCC aims to make people understand and aware that other countries have reached a certain level in carbon issue and Indonesia must determine its step.
- In response to Mr. ISHIKAWA's question on whether the two-day workshop is the first time for NCCC to exchange views with the Japanese side, Mr. Dicky replies that it is not the first time since previously there have already been Hirakawacho Initiative, Sapporo Initiative, and so on.
- Mr. YASU says that similar workshops should be followed up more closely and adds that the Study Team will recommend to JICA Indonesia to contribute more on this workshop. Furthermore, he then says that at least one JICA officer must attend this kind of workshop to coordinate the activities. Mr. YASU concludes that similar workshop is very important to make foundation or basis of carbon knowledge for every stakeholder.
- Mr. Dicky apologizes that he cannot answer the Study Team's questions on the draft I-VER system because it is beyond NCCC's jurisdiction. Mr. Dicky cannot provide any answer on this for the time being.
- Although Mr. Dicky says Japan is not the only country which has the opportunity on carbon market, he believes that cooperation between Indonesia and Japan will be closer. In the near future, Indonesia and Japan will hopefully have cooperation in terms of carbon market.

Meeting with UKP4	
1. Purpose	The meeting aims to exchange opinion on carbon market and possible I-VER scheme in Indonesia.
2. Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mr. Zaky Prabowo, Staff, UKP4 ♦ Mr. Masaru ISHIKAWA, JICA Study Team ♦ Ms. Rosmeilan, JICA Study Team
3. Place	UKP4 Office
4. Date	25 July 2011, 16:00 – 17:00
5. Points of Discussion/Observation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Mr. Ishikawa opens the meeting by explaining that he wants to hear the opinion of UKP4 or Mr. Zaky's personal opinion on carbon offset mechanism and REDD, and also to understand the future plan and stance of the REDD+ Task Force. ♦ In response to Mr. Zaky's request on J-VER scheme, Mr. Ishikawa answers that as a voluntary carbon market scheme, there are three (3) players in J-VER. The first is offsetting credit project developer (e.g. energy efficiency provider, electricity provider, or any kind of GHG emission reduction players). Not only private sector, public institutions can also be the player here. In addition, any sector (e.g. energy, forest, and transportation) may join. The second player is validation/verification agency which functions as a third party auditor, which must be authorized by the government. In Japan, 14 companies have obtained approval from the government to be such an agency. The third player is a steering committee, consisting of selected governor, public officer, etc., who will be responsible for the whole J-VER system. Consisting of approximately 10 people, the committee members come from the government and non-government, NGO, researcher, consultant, and academician, all of whom understand J-VER system and GHG emission reduction activity. ♦ Flow of activity in J-VER scheme is as follows: developer will apply for a project contributing to climate change mitigation by submitting the required document to the steering committee for checking. After approval by the steering committee, the project may be conducted. The developer must monitor the project by themselves, but the result needs to be verified by the verification agency. Then, the steering committee will issue certificate and credit for the project, after which the developer can sell carbon to the market. On the other hand, other companies will have to pay for the credit to the developer through the market. The system is similar to stock exchange where there is only one carbon price which can change day by day. ♦ Mr. Ishikawa adds that Tokyo Metropolitan Government have recently applied this system with some adjustment according to their specific needs and characteristics. For Tokyo, it is to be compulsory when they will start to charge to companies or big emitters. EU already starts using this scheme for CDM. ♦ Mr. Ishikawa then explains about the draft idea of I-VER scheme he prepared. The main player in I-VER will be the REDD+ Agency which will concentrate on managing the steering committee, function to approve projects, and be responsible for rules and regulations. Developer will prepare 	

and submit the required documents to the REDD+ Agency, which will then check and approve a project. MRV institution will function like a third party auditor except reporting. If donor countries want to fund this scheme, BAPPENAS will be the coordinator. This similar scheme is required to satisfy NAMAs which Indonesia has submitted to the UN.

- ◆ Mr. Zaky explains that the President's office is doing the REDD+ because the President is committed to achieve 7% of economic growth and simultaneously realize 26% of emission reduction with own resources and 41% with international support. REDD+ becomes important because it contributes to at least 60% to 80% of Indonesia's emission and it will continue to be so. Moreover, as has been transferred to our national strategy, Indonesia want to protect the forest, reduce emission, and manage our natural resources better. However, in the national strategy, carbon trading has not really been considered although it will be important in the future.
- ◆ Therefore, the idea for now is regardless of what happens in UNFCCC with NAMAs etc, Indonesia wants to make sure that cooperation between countries can work. As it is widely recognized, under the Norway LOI, Norway commits US\$1 billion until 2020 where US\$970 million is actually payment based on performance. If Indonesia can prove that there is emission reduction, the money will come to Indonesia. Through this partnership, Indonesia and Norway want to show that this scheme can actually work instead of merely debating in countless conferences.
- ◆ Starting this year, Indonesia will have half-half pay based on performance. Then next year Indonesia must show that there is emission reduction in Central Kalimantan. Mr. Zaky is not sure whether at this stage it will be useful to come up with a high-level carbon trading mechanism. His personal guess carbon trading may happen in the next 2 years as the most optimistic assumption. The Study Team can recommend to JICA to have a pilot project and help design the mechanism so that companies in Japan can buy carbon from the said pilot project. Therefore, it will be very useful at this stage if Japan can help Indonesia to come up with a better, faster mechanism on how we can quickly progress to a higher stage. Then, the president's office will elevate this design into national level. This should be the approach on I-VER design by the Study Team.
- ◆ Before Indonesia sells carbon, it is important for us to understand what we are selling now. It is important for Indonesia to really have a baseline not only for carbon but also for forest and peatland. Unfortunately, many ministries in Indonesia have different information and this becomes the weakness of Indonesia where dispute might happen. Therefore, during this moratorium time, what we are going to do is to come up with a strong foundation especially in REDD+.
- ◆ In response to Mr. Ishikawa's question on task forces in other sectors, Mr. Zaky answers that there is no such task forces in other sectors. In relation to that, he further explains that all sectors must contribute to the 26% emission reduction target. However, main focus has been given to forest and peatland because they are the biggest contributors and simultaneously the cheapest sector to reduce emission compared to other sectors. Therefore, REDD+ will be the priority. In addition, the awareness of other sectors has not reached the same level as REDD. However, it is noted that Director General of Renewable Energy has formed DG of REFF+ (Reducing Emission from Fuel

Fossil).

- ◆ Mr. Ishikawa then explains that he is particularly interested in the activity and attitude of Indonesian government in approaching REDD through forestry sector and establishing new governmental scheme and policy. Other Asian or South American countries take different approach and focus on energy sector since energy has big potential.
- ◆ Regarding the task of REDD+ Task Force, Mr. Zaky confirms that the task in design phase ended at the end of June 2011. However, the task still continues in this implementation phase until 2013. Design implementation, establishment of MRV agency, development of funding instrument and carbon trading mechanism will take place during this period. After 2014, at least we expect that the system has already been established and running.
- ◆ In response to Mr. Ishikawa's comment that Indonesian government has already appealed to the world, Mr. Zaky emphasizes that the President wants to show that even as a developing country, we dare to commit. Therefore, developed countries should commit as well not only discussing in UNFCCC. This is what Norway wants to do. Once we show the result that this mechanism can work, other countries will notice this. This is what we expect from Japan as well. We (Indonesian government) are going from bilateral cooperation into multi-bilateral, which can then be pushed into multilateral cooperation. For carbon trading mechanism, we want to push it from this angle too. Since there is no carbon offset agreement between Indonesia and Norway, maybe Japan can start. Mr. Ishikawa agrees with this and informs that Indonesia has always been referred to whenever Japan talks about REDD. Therefore, it may be concluded that Indonesia is a REDD country. In addition, Mr. Ishikawa thinks that nobody knows clearly about REDD+ and carbon offset since they have just been established.
- ◆ Mr. Zaky then sums up that there are two principles. The first is to build bottom-up instead of top-down. If JICA can support a project and make sure that this project can sell carbon to Japan, it would be a case example of how can REDD+ can work. It is also important for Japan to navigate private companies who want to set up projects in Indonesia. Second, Japan in general should build on the cooperation between Indonesia and Norway. It is a good time for Japan to use this foundation. Since Indonesia now has completed the design phase, Japan can take advantage by simply go to phases 2 and 3. It is taking advantage in a good sense because Indonesia and Norway expect other countries to join. So far, other countries have been excited to join and help Indonesia. In particular, Japanese response has been good, but follow-up action is necessary. Japan has proposed CCPL (Climate Change Program Loan), but the President emphasizes that there is no loan for climate change. There should only be cooperation because mitigating climate change means helping the world. Lastly, Mr. Zaky suggest that multisectoral approach must be taken. Therefore, JICA should work with different ministries, not only with the MOF, in order to make this a success.

Appendix 3
Presentation materials
at the Kirchhoff meetings

Study on REDD+ in Indonesia and JICA Cooperation Strategy in the Forestry Sector



JICA Study Team
(Consultant: Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.)
27 April, 2011



Contents of presentation:

- Background and objectives of the Study
- Expected outputs
- Work/assignment schedule
- Approach of the Study
- Works to be done as a next step



1. Background of the Study

- 1) Agreements of COP 16 in Cancun 2010 to require REDD+ preparations to the host countries and “phased approach” toward “full implementation of REDD+ from 2013.
- 2) Policy target to reduce 25% of total emissions by 2025
- 3) Increasing concerns among the private sectors to REDD+ in terms of carbon credit and CSR e.g. biodiversity conservation and cooperation to the forest communities in the developing countries
- 4) Biodiversity COP10 in October 2010 in Nagoya in Japan
- 5) Regular needs survey by JICA to prepare the list of projects supposed to be started in 2012

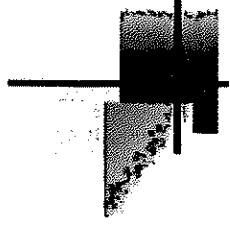
1. Background of the Study

(continued)

- 1) JICA Project titled “Project for facilitating the implementation of National Forestry Strategic Plan” is currently going on under the close cooperation with the Center for International Cooperation as the Project counterpart.
- 2) As one of its tasks, the Project is to support Ministry of Forestry to attain the objectives of REDD+ Readiness in Indonesia, such as forestry institutional setups, development of methodologies (MRV), arrangement of safe guards, etc.
- 3) To fulfill the task JICA assigned the consultant to do the Study on REDD+ in Indonesia. The Study aims to formulate JICA cooperation strategy to the forestry sector under the scheme of REDD+ and to propose the future JICA projects to support the ministry in promoting REDD+ Readiness.
- 4) Brief introduction of the consultant: Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

2. Objectives of the Study

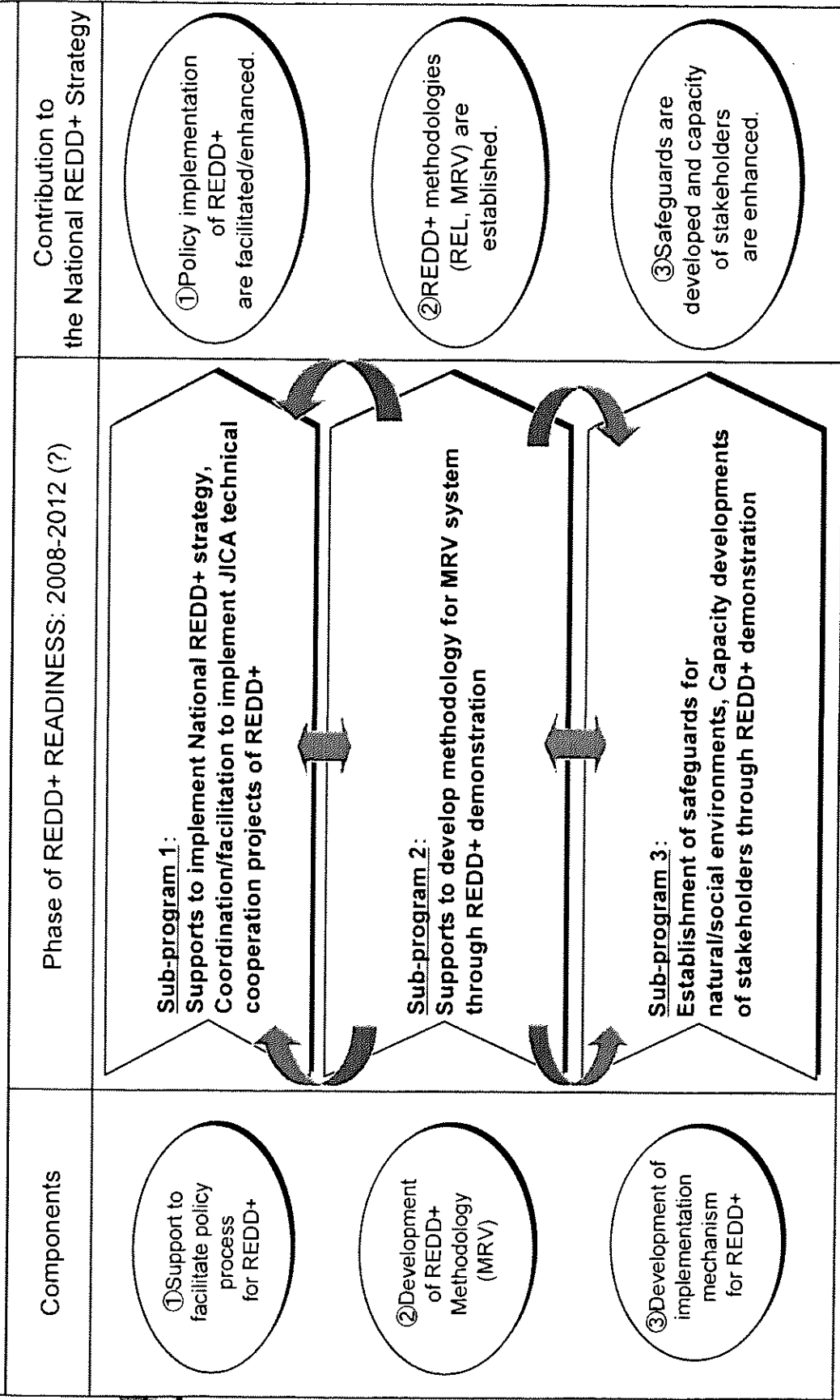
- To propose framework of the future cooperation by JICA to the forestry sector in Indonesia
- To propose future projects to contribute promoting REDD+
- To propose measures to enhance participation of private sector in REDD+



3. Expected outputs

- Framework of the future cooperation by JICA to the forestry sector in Indonesia
- Future projects to contribute promoting REDD+
- Measures to enhance participation of private sector in REDD+
ex) data map of potential areas of REDD+ demonstration activity

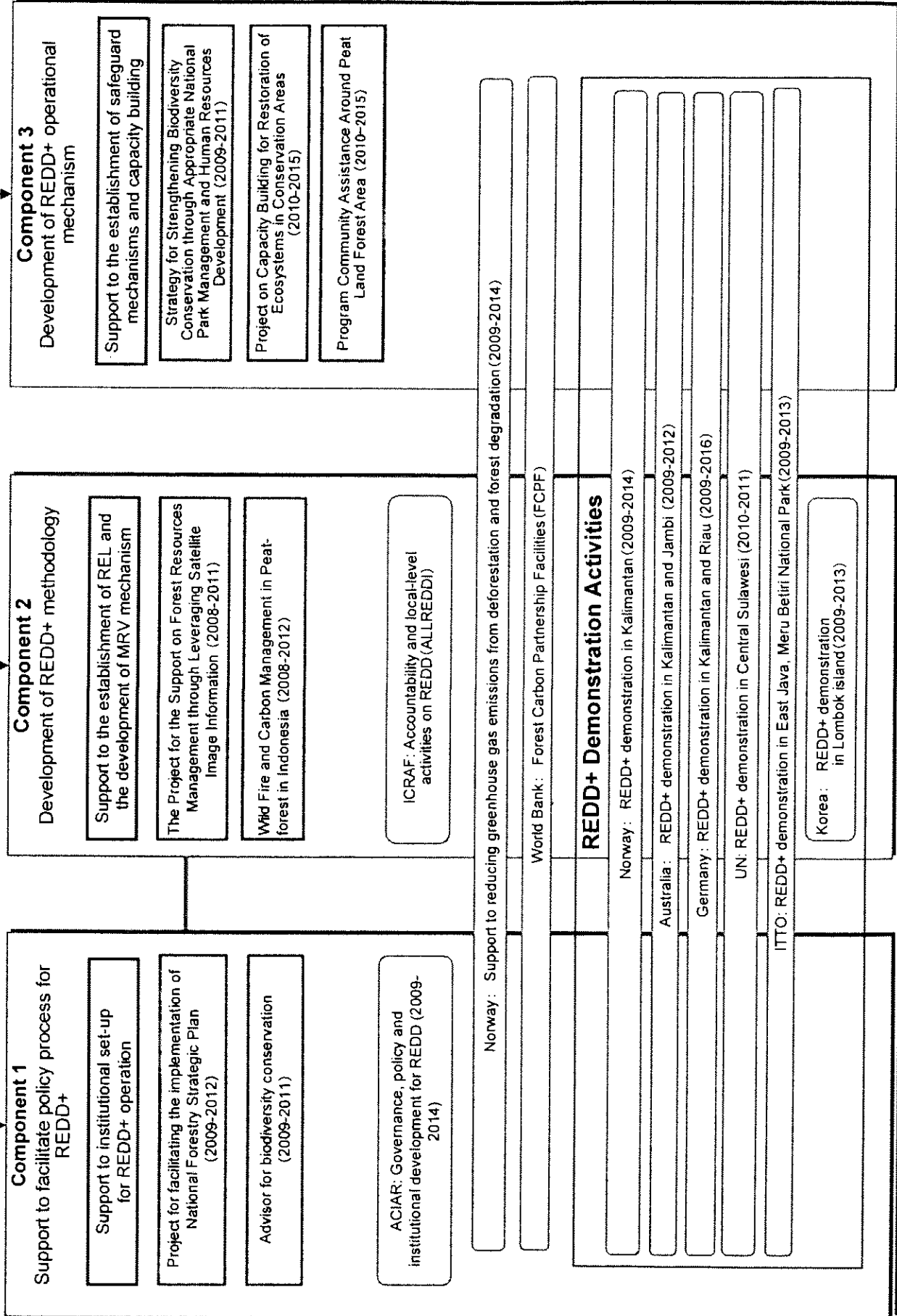
Provisional conceptual framework of JICA Cooperation in REDD+



Key approach of JICA cooperation

- ① Donor coordination
- ② Strategic arrangement of the ongoing JICA projects
- ③ Cross-sectional & central/provincial parallel approach

Cooperation Framework



JICA activities (Technical cooperation project, dispatch of expert)

4. Work schedule of the Study

	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
In-country preparatory work in Japan							
Pre-designing of the conceptual framework for the JICA program	↕						
Data collection and pre-analysis	↕						
Making of ICR and submission to JICA	↕						
1st field work in Indonesia							
Data collection and analysis		↕					
Designing the framework of the JICA cooperation			↕				
Proposal of the future projects				●			
Preparation of the draft field report (DFR) and submission to JICA				↕			
1st in-country work in Japan							
Discussion with JICA on DFR				●			
Preparatory discussion with JICA on the second field work				↕			
2nd field work in Indonesia							
Data collection and analysis					↕		
Final designing of the framework of JICA cooperation					●		
Finalization of the proposal for future projects					●		
Workshop to share the outputs of the Study					●		
Preparation of the field report and submission to JICA					↕		
2nd in-country work in Japan							
Workshop to share the outputs of the Study						●	
Preparation of the final report and submission to JICA							↕

5. Study Team and its Assignment Schedule

		2011																		
		March	April	May	June	July	August	September												
F i e l d W o r k	1	Team leader/Forestry-related measures against climate change																		
	2	Forestry/Carbon offset (1)																		
	3	Carbon offset (2)																		
	4	Biodiversity conservation																		
	5	Private sector partnership																		
I n c o u n t r y W o r k	1	Team leader/Forestry-related measures against climate change																		
	2	Forestry/Carbon offset (1)																		
	3	Carbon offset (2)																		
	4	Biodiversity conservation																		
	5	Private sector partnership																		
		Sub-Total																		
		Report making																		
		Assignment in Indonesia																		
		Assignment in Japan																		

■ : Assignment in Indonesia

□ : Assignment in Japan

△ Inception Report

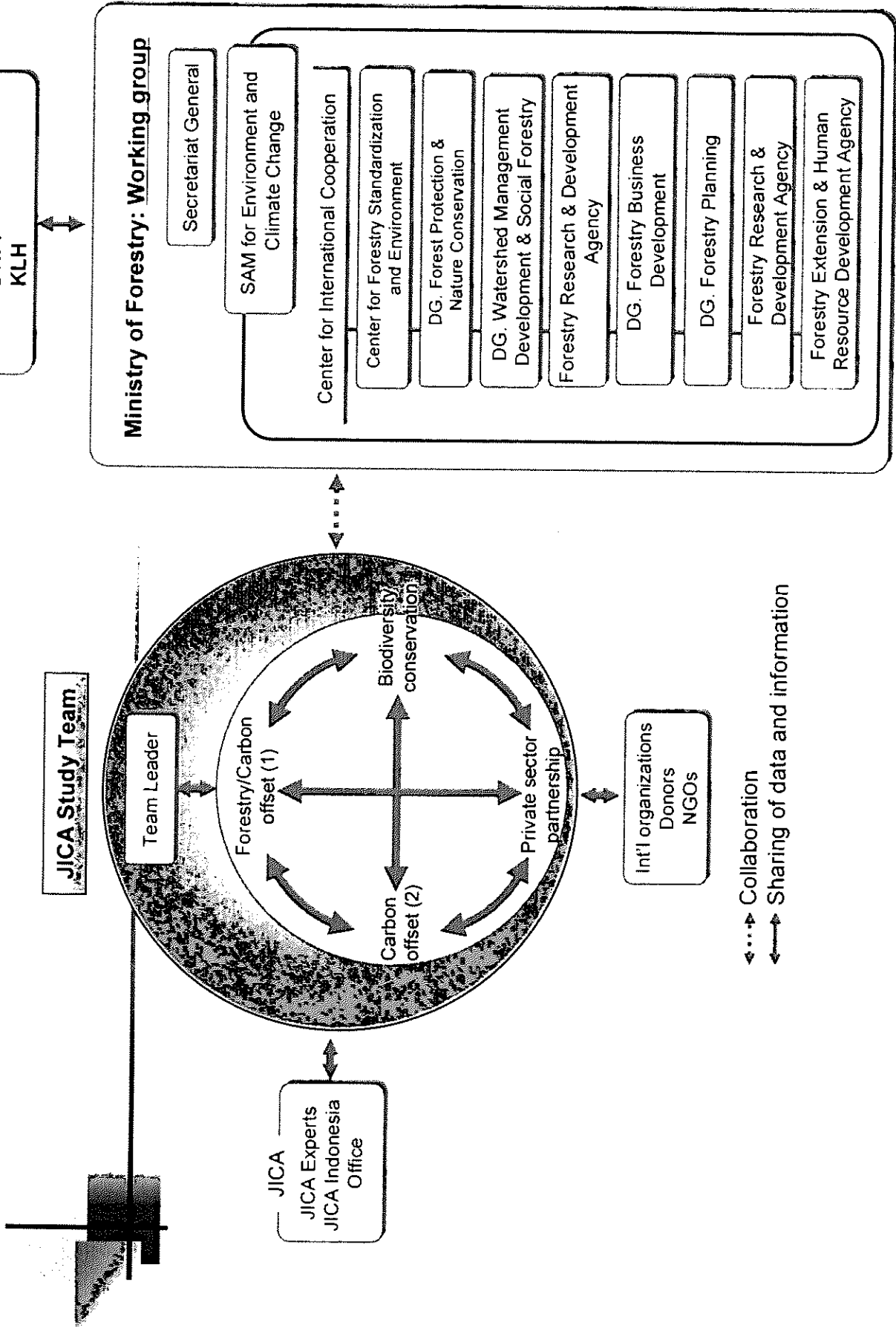
△ Draft Field Report

△ Field Report

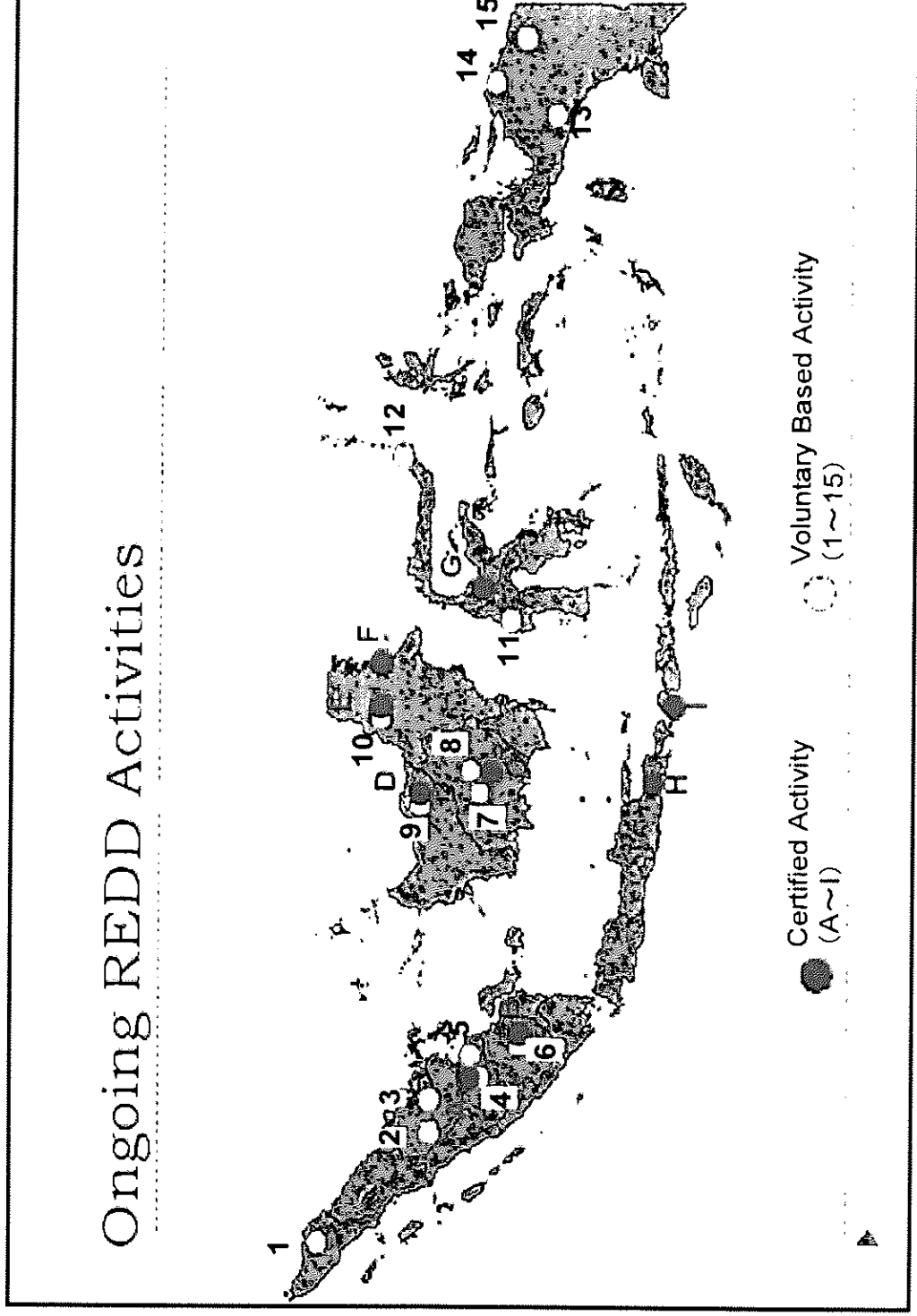
△ Workshop in Japan

△ Final Report

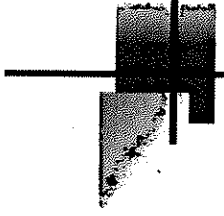
6. Collaborative Approach of the Study



7. Works to be done as a next step in the Study:
To understand the progresses of the ongoing REDD+ projects & demonstration activities



Source: "Indonesia REDD Readiness: Ongoing Activities", Center for International Cooperation -- The Ministry of Forestry, 30/03/2010



Thank you for your attention!

Goseicho arigatou gozaimashita

ご清聴ありがとうございました

Appendix 4
Distribution of the ongoing
REDD+ Demonstration activities

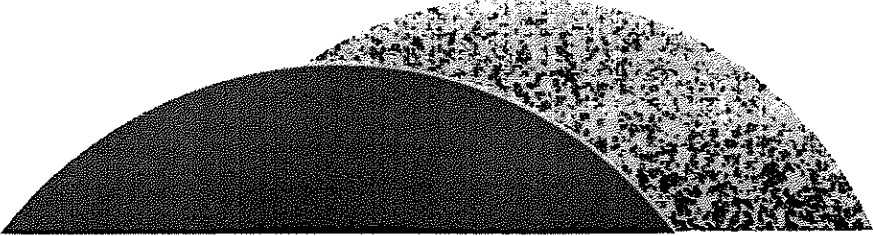
No	Project Name	Field Location (Province/District)	Area and Status	Int'l Institution Involved	Duration	Fund	Notes	Data
1	Leuser Public Private REDD Project	Aceh	1,920,000 ha	Global Eco Rescue			Applying to VCS.	Web
2	Reducing Carbon Emissions from Deforestation in the Ulu Masen Ecosystem, Aceh	Aceh Aceh Besar Aceh Jaya Aceh Barat Pidie Pidia Jaya	750,000 ha	FFI: Carbon Conservation	2008-2012 Pre-stage 2013- Credit stage 30 years	\$48,392,316 (Total cost until 2012)	CCB approved in Feb. 08. Applying to VCS.	CCB
3	Sebangau Restoration Project	Central Kalimantan (Sebangau NP)	85,000 ha TN	WWF	3 years	USD 500,000		UN
4	Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (KFCP)	Central Kalimantan Kapuas	120,000 ha HP (to become HL in future)	Australian Government	2009-2012 3 years	AUD 30,000,000		UN
5	Katingan Peatlands Conservation and Restoration Project	Central Kalimantan Katingan Kotawaringin Timur	217,755 ha HPK 186,955 ha HP 30,800 ha	Starling Resources	2011-2015 4 years	USD 150,000,000	Applying to VCS.	UN
6	The Lamandau River Wildlife Reserve forest conservation and community development	Central Kalimantan Lamandau	23,600 ha (Buffer zone)	ICRAF; Rare Conservation; OFI			Applying to VCS.	Web
7	The Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project	Central Kalimantan Seruyan	47,006 ha	Infinite Earth	2008- Credit period 30 years	USD 500,000 (initial investment) plus USD 2,000,000	Applying to CCB.	CCB
8	Korea-Indonesia Joint Project for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change in Forestry	Central Lombok West Nusa Tenggara	10,000 ha HL	KOICA	2009-2013 5 years	USD 5,000,000		UN KLN
9	Indonesia UN-REDD National Joint Program	Central Sulawesi (entire province)		UN-REDD	2010-2011 1.5 years	USD 5,644,250		UN KLN
10	Tropical Forest Conservation for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Enhancing Carbon Stocks	East Java (Meru Betiri NP)	58,000 ha TN	ITTO	2010-2013 3 years	USD 973,388		UN KLN
11	Berau Forest Carbon Program (PKHB)	East Kalimantan Berau	2,200,000 ha HP HL APL	TNC	2010-2014 4 years	USD 9,000,000 Max USD 50,000,000 for Trust Fund		UN
12	Transformation of Space Layout of Kutai Barat District in the framework of decreasing carbon Emission	East Kalimantan Kutai Barat	3,857,914 ha KBK 2,214,359 ha KBNK 892,125 ha HK 5,879 ha HL 745,551 ha	WWF	2009-2013 4 years	USD 850,000		UN
13	Global Green Ecosystem Restoration Project	East Kalimantan Kutai Kartanegara West Sumatra Kepulauan Mentawai	130 ha 79 ha	(Global Green)				Web
14	PT Restorasi Habitat Orangutan Indonesia	East Kalimantan Kutai Timur Kutai Kartanegara	86,893 ha IUPHHK-RE	Borneo Orangutan Survival				UN
15	Malinau Avoided Deforestation Project	East Kalimantan Malinau		Global Eco Rescue				Web
16	TEBE Project	East Nusa Tenggara (Mutis-Timau area)		KYEEMA Foundation			Applying to VCS.	Web
17	Gorontalo: Establishment & Management of Nantu National Park	Gorontalo	(52,000 ha) (Establish Nantu NP)	[Oxford Univ.] [Darwin Initiative]	[2004-07]			Web
18	Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership	Jambi		Australian government	2010-	AUD 30,000,000		Web
19	Hutan Desa Community Carbon Pool	Jambi Merangin	20,000 ha HP	FFI	2010-2013	USD 200,000		UN

No	Project Name	Field Location (Province/District)	Area and Status	Int'l Institution Involved	Duration	Fund	Notes	Data
20	Berbak Carbon Initiative Project	Jambi Tanjung J. Timur Muaro Jambi	240,000 ha	Zoology Society of London	2009-2012 3 years	USD 520,000		UN
21	Sustainable Management of Poigar Forest: REDD in North Sulawesi	North Sulawesi Bolaang Mongondow Minahasa Selatan	35,000 ha HL 1,541 ha HPT 15,660 ha HP 17,790 ha	ONF International	2010-30 years			Web
22	REDD+ in Jayapura District, Papua Province	Papua Jayapura	540,000 ha APL 188.50 ha HL 125,501 ha HP 48,938 ha HPKon. 17,566 ha HPT 271,415 ha	WWF	2009-2013 4 years	USD 750,000	Applying to VCS.	UN
23	Perpetual Finance for Carbon Benefits	Papua Mimika Mambaramo Merauke	250,000 ha	<u>New Forests</u>			Applying to VCS.	Web
24	Kampar Ring - A Sustainable Development Model Based on Responsible Peatland	Riau	56,000 ha	APRIL				Web
25	REDD+ of Tesso Nilo Forest Complex	Riau Pelalawan Kuantan Singingi	160,000 ha TN 83,000 ha HP 77,000 ha	WWF	2009-2013 4 years	USD 150,000		UN
26	Improving governance, policy and institutional arrangements to reduce emissions from deforestation and	Riau Papua		ACIAR ANU CIFOR	2009-2014 5 years	AUD 1,450,175		KLN
27	Merang REDD Pilot Project (MRPP)	South Sumatera Musi Banyuasin	24,000 Ha HP	GIZ	2008-2011 3 years	EUR 1,433,454		UN
28	Danau Siawan Lake peat swamp forest	West Kalimantan Kapas Hulu	39,000 ha HPK	FFI; <u>Macquarie</u>	30 years	USD 1,000,000 so far		UN
29	Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME)	West Kalimantan Kapas Hulu East Kalimantan Malinau Berau		GIZ KfW	2009-2012 4 years 2010-2016 6 years	EUR 6,000,000 (for Technical Cooperation) EUR 20,000,000 (for Financial Cooperation)		UN KLN
30	Putri river peat swamp forest	West Kalimantan Ketapang	10,300 ha HPK HP	FFI; <u>Macquarie</u>	30 years	USD 1,000,000 so far		UN
31	Reducing Emission from Deforestation caused by the Palm Oil Sector in West Kalimantan	West Kalimantan Ketapang	27,280 ha APL	FFI	2010-2012	USD 327,992	Method uses VCS and CCB.	UN
32	Community Carbon pool	West Kalimantan Ketapang Kapas Hulu	25,000 ha HP → H Desa 20-30,000 ha HP APL	FFI		USD 1,500,000	Applying to VCS.	UN
33	Mamuju Habitat	West Sulawesi Majene Mamas Mamuju Mamuju Utara Polewali Mandar	1,100,000 ha	<u>Keep the Habitat</u>		AUD 7,000,000	Applying to VCS and CCB.	Web

Remark

- * Underline indicates that these organizations was not engaged in forest management and conservation in Indonesia prior to their investment to REDD+.
- * Data sources: Web - from website data; CCB - from CCB documents; UN - from UN-REDD Workshop report; KLN - from KLN book

Appendix 5
Presentation materials at the workshop
on May 19, 2011



JICA Workshop for the REDD+ in
Indonesia and future cooperation in
the forestry sector

JICA Study Team
(Consultant: Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.)

19 May 2011

Back grounds of the workshop:

1) Retreat held in January 2011 in Cibodas to discuss future cooperation of MoF and JICA

1-1) Challenges given by the participants: Need to share the process of project formulation and its implementation

1-2) "Cibodas matrix" to present implementation status, gaps and issues of MoF's RENSTRA. It provides basis of ideas to formulate the project for cooperation of MoF and JICA

2) "JICA Study on REDD+ in Indonesia and cooperation strategy in the forestry sector": The Study Team proposes to conduct the Study through "Work together approach" with MoF.



Objectives of the workshop:

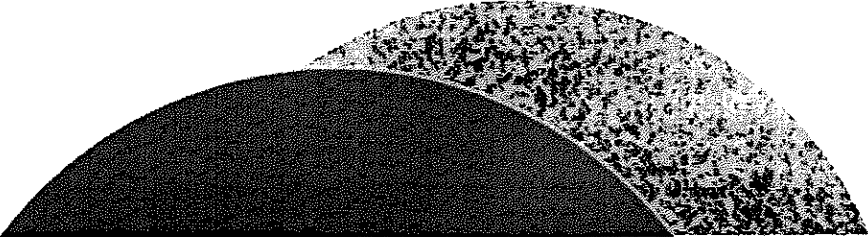
- 1) To review issues in the process of implementation of MoF's RENSTRA in the context of the analytical framework on REDD+ proposed by the Study Team
- 2) To come up with proposed focus areas of MoF/JICA cooperation during the next several years

Expected outputs:

Proposed focus areas of MoF/JICA cooperation during the next several years

Session 1: Exercise by each DG group

- 1) Review issues in the RENSTRA implementation by assessing existing “issue cards” on the Cibodas matrix if they are sufficient and add new ones if necessary
- 2) Analyze the “issue cards” from the view points of REDD+ categories; those are,
 - (1) Policy & institutional arrangement,
 - (2) MRV, and
 - (3) Implementation mechanism



Session 2: Exercise by each DG group

Review the relevance of ongoing JICA's technical cooperation projects to the "issue cards" in the three REDD+ categories

Session 3: Exercise by three workgroups of REDD+ categories of (1), (2) and (3)

- 1) Participants are divided into three workgroups according to the REDD+ categories (1), (2) and (3).
- 2) Collect all the “issue cards” from respective REDD+ categories of each DG’s board and review them if they have similarities and something in common in their contents
- 3) Make grouping of similar “issue cards” and give a label on the group
- 4) Explanation on grouping and labeling by each work group

Session 4: Exercise by each DG group

- 1) Select groups which are important to implement RENSTRA in your DG from among those identified in session 3 (3).
- 2) The selected areas become proposed focus areas for the future MoF/JICA cooperation
- 3) Provide reasons to select the focus areas and not to select the rest of the areas

Session 5: Clarification on the process to follow by the Study team and discussion

end

Appendix 6
Revised Cibodas Matrix based on
the results of the workshop on May 19,
2011

Revised CIBODAS Matrix_Mission, Program and Indicators of RENSTRA 2010-2014 (revised on May 19, 2011)

Institution	Priority Program	Target (The expected outcome/output)	Indicator	GAP for the target (indicators) to be fulfilled	Issue to be Addressed
DG for Forestry Planning (Planologi)	Macro Forestry Planning and Forest Area Consolidation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated basic and thematic geospatial data and information at national level, 5 titles. Lease-use permit of forest areas 100% served timely. Macro forest management plans, 5 titles Forest area border demarcation of 25,000 km, consisting of forest outer and function boundaries. Decree of Forestry Minister concerning the Establishment of Forest Management Unit (KPH) throughout Indonesia and the operation of 120 KPH (20% KPH zones established). 		Coordination at central and local governments or districts and other stakeholders.
		Macro Forest area plan preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macro forestry management plan, 4 titles. Approval to the substances of forestry engineering for the proposed spatial revisions in 26 provinces. Forestry data communication network system of central LAN and WAN of 17 provinces, 1 system per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 titles of these macro planning documents have not been develop. Draft of 2 of them have been develop. 13 province's spatial planning have been completed. no gap 	
		Forest Management Unit (KPH) Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decree of Forestry Minister concerning the Allocation of KPH L and KPHP zones throughout Indonesia. 120 KPH units (20% of KPHs established) operated. Decree of Forestry Minister concerning the allocation of KPHK zones throughout Indonesia. Legal regulations concerning KPH management, 4 titles. Maps of work areas and reserved forests for exploitation, 80% complete. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 2010: 12 FMUs institution formed. Need cooperation between central government and regional in supporting institution of FMU on FMU predetermined. 	4 Titles of this macro planning document have not been developed
		Forest area allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest area border demarcation of 25,000 km secured consisting of forest outer and functional boundaries. The allocation of forest areas in provinces 100% complete. Forest area demarcation, 75% complete per year. Recommendation of functional change of partial forest areas 75% complete per year. Decree (SK) of the release of partial forest areas, 75% complete per year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> need intensive coordination between parties involved. Limited resources. most of all provinces Spatial Planning tend to change forest area. many confirmation of area to be confirmed. incomplete administration and technical requirement. 	13 Provinces' spatial planning have not been completed. No gap
		Forest area consolidation preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest area border demarcation of 25,000 km long Forest resources balance in 17 BPKH. 		Establishment of special demonstration activities as model of FMU related to REDD+
		Forest resources inventory and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated basic and thematic geospatial data and information at national level, 5 titles. Forest resources data and information of national forest areas, 5 titles. Date and information of the estimated carbon contents in forest areas at national level, 5 titles. Integrated spatial forest resources database, updated 5 times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail ecosystem maps accross Indonesia Producing detailed ecosystem maps need of high resolution images for KPH establish image purchasing 	Socialization of National Government Regulation No. 61 / 2010 on Guideline of organization and work plan of Protection of FMU (KPHL) and Production of FMU (KPHP).
		Inventarisasi and forest resources monitoring			Provision facilities and infrastructure in units of FMU, Facilitation of forest management and planning
		Management support and the implementation of other technical tasks of DG Forestry Planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good governance within the Directorate General of Forestry Planning consistent with bureaucracy reform framework to assure optimum performance in 23 satker (task force units). Sound financial and BMN (State Owned Assets) management administration in Directorate General of Forestry Planning to achieve "unqualified opinion" assessed financial reports starting from 2011, 23 satker (tasks force units). 		Applying of new techniques of boundary measurement e.g. use of super high resolution image, establish practical training
		Forest area use control for development purposes other than forestry related activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lease-Use permit of Forest Areas, 100% served timely. Taxpayers timely paid their PNPB tax for their use to forest areas, minimum 80% per year. Data and information of forest area use in 33 provinces. Laws and regulations on forest area use, 3 titles. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the completion of provincial spatial planning, Delegation of confirmation authority to local district Updating data by other resources, MRV, INCAS, REL has been covered by other ODA. Establish socialization of related regulations Producing detailed ecosystem maps, Need of high resolution images for KPH establishment, image purchasing. Improving of Forest Management Unit capacity, Facilitation of institutional Preparation for forest Management Unit (KPH) building. Improving strengthening human resources management capacity, Lack of supporting strengthening infrastructure activities of forest area with new method Lack of high resolution image for entire forest area. Improving human resources management capacity in Directorate general of Planology.

Revised CIBODAS Matrix_Mission, Program and Indicators of RENSTRA 2010-2014 (revised on May 19, 2011)

Institution	Priority Program	Target (The expected outcome/output)	Indicator	GAP for the target (indicators) to be fulfilled	Issue to be Addressed
DG for Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA)	Biodiversity conservation and forest protection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Service Agency (BLU) management system established in 4 UPT PHKA. Conflicts and pressure to national parks and other conserved areas (natural preserve, wildlife preserve, cultural parks) and protected forests to abate by 5%. Population of endangered species to rise by 3% compared with the conditions in 2008 subject to habitats available. New legal violations in forestry (illegal loggings, forest squatters, illegal wild plants and animal trafficking, illegal mining and forest fires settled, minimum 75%. Hotspots in Kalimantan, Sumatra and Sulawesi to decrease by 20% per year. Eco-tourism promoted by 60% compared with 2009's performance. 		Development of peat land conservation and management
		Conserved area, essential ecosystem, and protected forest development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicts and pressure to national parks and other conserved areas (natural preserve, wildlife preserve, cultural parks) and protected forests assuredly to abate by 5%. Essential ecosystem assuredly managed as the buffer of life, to rise by 10%. Forest squatters in 12 priority provinces (North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Sumatra, Lampung, East Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, South-East Sulawesi and Central Sulawesi) properly dealt with. The ecosystem of conserved areas in 4 locations restored. Effectiveness in conserved area management through resort based management in 51 priority national parks enhanced. The management of conserved areas of peat ecosystem in 8 provinces improved. The incomes of communities adjacent to certain conserved areas augmented to minimum Rp. 800,000 per months per household (or 30%) under community empowerment initiatives. 		
		The development of species and genetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population of priority endangered species assuredly to rise by 3% compared with their population in 2008 subject to habitats available. The nursery and exploitation of biodiversity in sustainable manner to enhance by 5%. International cooperation and conventions in biodiversity conservation, 1 package per year. DNS forestry schemes introduced, 2 activities. 		Conflict and preserve to conservation decrease of 5%
		Forest investigation and safeguard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New legal violations in forestry (illegal loggings, forest squatters, illegal wild plants and animal trafficking, illegal mining and forest fires assuredly settled, minimum 75%. Unsettled legal cases (illegal loggings, forest squatters, illegal wild plants and animal trafficking, illegal mining and forest fires) assuredly settled, minimum 25% per year. Legal cases of conserved area squatters assuredly settled, [minimum] 20%. Capacity in dealing with forest fire cases in 10 provinces developed. 		Community development on bufferzone of National Park
		Forest fire control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotspots in Kalimantan, Sumatra, and Sulawesi assuredly to abate by 29% per year from 2005-2009 average. The burned forest areas to decrease by 50% every year from 2005 – 2009 average. Capacity of government officials and communities in dealing with forest fire hazards in 30 DAOPS (10 provinces) developed. 		Strategies for reducing hotspot increase budget, support community to develop infrastructure to extinguish fire, set up regulation, campaign
		Environmental services promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eco-tourism to rise by 60% compared with its 2008's performance. New business permits in water environmental services of 25 units. Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) in eco-tourism assuredly to rise by 100% compared with 2008's performance. REDD demonstration activity in 2 conserved areas (peat forests) carried out. The empowerment of Conservation Cadres (KK), Natural Lover Groups (KPA), Self-Help Groups/Professional Associations (KSM/KP) to rise by 10% compared with 2009's performance. 		Project design is not clear at implementation level. Clear message should be presented to communities.

Revised CIBODAS Matrix_Mission, Program and Indicators of RENSTRA 2010-2014 (revised on May 19, 2011)

Institution	Priority Program	Target (The expected outcome/output)	Indicator	GAP for the target (indicators) to be fulfilled	Issue to be Addressed
		Management Support and the Implementation of other Technical Tasks of Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good governance within the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Natural Conservation (PHKA) consistent with bureaucracy reform framework to assure optimum performance in 81 satker (task force units) • Sound financial and BMN (State Owned Assets) management administration in Directorate General of Forest Protection and Natural Conservation (PHKA) to achieve "unqualified opinion" assessed financial reports starting from 2011, 81 satker (tasks force units) • Preparation of Public Service Agency (BLU) management system in 12 UPT PHKA developed. 		REDD+ activities in conservation areas (National Park) focusing on both preservation and of carbon stock and biodiversity as a co-benefit
		National Park Development and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts and pressure to national parks assuredly to abate by 5% • Effectiveness in conserved area management through resort based management in 51 priority national parks enhanced. • New legal violations in forestry (illegal loggings, forest squatters, illegal wild plants and animal trafficking, illegal mining and forest fires assuredly settled, minimum 75%. • Unsettled legal cases (illegal loggings, forest squatters, illegal wild plants and animal trafficking, illegal mining and forest fires) assuredly settled, minimum 25% per year. • Case law encroachment completion of the conservation area by 20% • Population of priority endangered species assuredly to rise by 3% compared with their population in 2008 subject to habitats available. • Hotspots in Kalimantan, Sumatra, and Sulawesi assuredly to abate by 29% per year from 2005-2009 average. • The burned forest areas to decrease by 50% in 5 years from 2005 – 2009 average. • Eco-tourism to rise by 60% compared with its 2008's performance • Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) in eco-tourism assuredly to rise by 100% compared with 2008's performance • Community empowerment and eco-tourism in the vicinity of national parks. • Program and budget documents and evaluation and financial reports (from regions) throughout Indonesia available 		Demonstration activity REDD on 2 conservation area (Peat land and Karst ecosystem)
		Natural Resources Development and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts and pressure to national parks and other conserved areas (natural preserve, wildlife preserve, cultural parks) and protected forests assuredly to abate by 5% • Essential ecosystem assuredly managed as the buffer of life, to rise by 10% • New legal violations in forestry (illegal loggings, forest squatters, illegal wild plants and animal trafficking, illegal mining and forest fires assuredly settled, minimum 75%. • Unsettled legal cases (illegal loggings, forest squatters, illegal wild plants and animal trafficking, illegal mining and forest fires) assuredly settled, minimum 25% per year • Case law of the conservation area encroachment as much as 20% completion • Population of priority endangered species assuredly to rise by 3% compared with their population in 2008 subject to habitats available. • Hotspots in Kalimantan, Sumatra, and Sulawesi assuredly to abate by 29% per year from 2005-2009 average. • Forest area burned is pressed up to 50% in 5 years compared to average conditions 2005-2009. • Eco-tourism to rise by 60% compared with its 2008's performance. • Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) in eco-tourism assuredly to rise by 100% compared with 2008's performance. • Community empowerment and eco-tourism in the vicinity of national parks. • Program and budget documents and evaluation and financial reports (from regions) throughout Indonesia available 		Capacity building to unit management of conservation area

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Institution	Priority Program	Target (The expected outcome/output)	Indicator	GAP for the target (indicators) to be fulfilled	Issue to be Addressed
					JICA project will focus on fire prevention through community
					12 of unit management of conservation areas to be Public service Agency (BLU)
DG for Watershed Management Development & Social Forestry (BPDAS-PS)	Community based DAS (Watershed) function and support Capacity Improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cropping to rehabilitated forests and critical lands including mangrove forests, coasts, peat soils, and swamps in priority DAS of 2.5 million ha. Community Forestry (HKM) of 2 million ha developed. Partnership based Community Forest of 250,000 ha developed. New seed sources of 6,000 ha and the management of the existing seed sources of 4,500 ha soundly managed. Village Forests of 500,000 ha developed. Integrated DAS management plant in 108 priority DAS. 		Transfer of Knowledge in seedling technology
	The Development of Social Forest		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Forestry (HKM) of 2 million ha assured. Business permits for HKM management assured to 500 institutions. 50 HKM partnerships assured. Supports for food resilience in 32 provinces assured. Partnership based Community Forests to supply timber raw materials for woodwork industries of 250,000 ha assured. Specialty Non-Timber Forest Product (HHKB) centers established and operated in 30 locations. Village Forests of 500,000 ha assured. 		
	Forest and Land Rehabilitation and Forest Reclamation in priority DAS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cropping to the rehabilitated forest in priority DAS of 500,000 ha assured. Cropping to the rehabilitated critical lands in priority DAS of 1,954,000 ha assured. City Forests of 6,000 ha assured. Cropping to the rehabilitated mangrove forests, coasts, peat soils and swamps of 40,000 ha assured. 		
	The Development of Forest Plant Seedlings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas for seed sources of 4,500 assured and soundly managed. Areas of seed sources of 6,000 ha assured. Seed for people developed in 100 locations. 33 seedling units established. 		Facilitation to all stakeholders involving the integrated watershed management plan to mainstream watershed management in local dev.
	Forest Plant Seedlings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of seed sources of 4,500 ha soundly managed. Areas of seed sources of 6,000 ha Seed for people developed in 100 locations. 33 seedling centers developed. 		Implementing technical plan of Forest Land Rehabilitation (FLR) on watershed (RtkRHL DAS), management plan of FLR and annual plan of FLR
	DAS Management development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated DAS management plants in 108 priority DAS. Baseline data of DAS management in 108 DAS provided. Send critical data and maps for 36 BPDAS available. 	Lack of participation among stakeholders to involve on watershed management planning.	Establishment of watershed forum
	Forest and Land rehabilitation (RHL), institutional development and DAS evaluation planning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cropping to rehabilitated forests and critical lands including mangrove forests, coasts, peat soils, and swamps in priority DAS of 2.5 million ha. Establishment of community forestry (community forest) area of 2 million ha. Specialty Non-Timber Forest Product (HHKB) centers established and operated in 30 locations. Partnership based Community Forests to supply timber raw materials for woodwork industries of 250,000 ha developed. Integrated DAS management plants in 108 priority DAS. Village Forests of 500,000 ha developed. 		Establishment of cost sharing mechanism between up-down stream
	Management support and the implementation of other technical tasks of Directorate General of DAS Management and Social		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good governance within the Directorate General of DAS Management and Social Forestry (BPDASP) consistent with bureaucracy reform framework to assure optimum performance in 50 satker (task force units). Sound financial and BMN (State Owned Assets) management administration in Directorate General of DAS Management and Social Forestry (BPDASP) to achieve "unqualified opinion" assessed financial reports starting from 2011, 50 satker (tasks force units). 		Supporting the forest and land rehabilitation program comprehensive study for LR
	Institutional Development and Evaluation of Mangrove Forest		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RtkRHL (Technical Forest and Land Rehabilitation Plan) for mangrove forests of 2 activities. Mangrove forest management plans, 2 activities. Regional mangrove forest working units established and functional in 31 provinces. Data and information of mangrove forest management evaluation, 2 activities. 		PES need to be developed
	Natural Silk		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of business units engaged in natural silk production to increase to 15 companies. Production of natural silk at upstream segment to rise by 10%. 		Facilitating Conciliation of the purpose of land for mangrove forest. Adaptive species mulberry development Watershed management policy formulation Developing watershed assessment tools.

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Institution	Priority Program	Target (The expected outcome/output)	Indicator	GAP for the target (indicators) to be fulfilled	Issue to be Addressed
DG for Forestry Business Development (BUK)	Forestry business promotion		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The areas of production forests organized into forest management units of KPHP in 18 provinces and forest exploitation enterprises (permits for the exploitation of timber forest products from natural forests / plantation forests [IUPHHK-HA/HT], non-timber forest products [IUPHH] / ecosystem restoration / environmental service / area exploitation in 26 provinces. Production and diversification of forest exploitation enterprises in natural production forests to rise by 5% consisting of timber forest products, non-timber forest products, environmental services, and ecosystem restoration. The issuance of business permit for Timber Forest Products from Natural Forests and or Ecosystem Restoration [IUPHHK-HA/RE] in logged over areas (LOA) of 2.5 million ha. The performance of plantation forest exploitation and intensity of production forest exploitation increased (additional trees in plantation forests of 2,600,000 ha). Forest products and forestry contribution soundly administered according to the applicable regulations and non-tax revenue (PNBP) to rise by 10%. The performance of forest product processing industries to rise (50% products certified with timber legality c 		Forming KPHP in production forest, availability of area candidate /propose utilization of production forest in utilization effort.
		Exploitation and business promotion plans of forest area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KPHP established in overall production forest areas. Areas for prospective / proposed production forest exploitation consisting of business units allocated in 26 provinces. The production of non-timber forest products / environmental service to rise by 5%. The issuance of IUPHHK-HA/RE in Logged Over Areas (LOA) of 2.5 million ha. 		
		Business promotion in Natural Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The production of timber forest products to rise by 5%. IUPHHK units with PHPL certificates to rise by 50%. 50% of logging production attached with timber legality certificates. 		Consider the possibility of applying out put of satellite, Project for monitoring concession (BUK)
		Business promotion in Plantation Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional areas of reserve industrial / plantation forests (HTI/HTR) of 3 million ha. Additional cropping areas of industrial and plantation forests (HTI/HTR) of 2.65 million ha. Certification of Sustainable Production Forest Management in 50 plantation forest management units. 		Promoting ecosystem restoration and environmental service.
		The administration of forest product distribution and contribution improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-Tax Revenue (PNBP) from investments to production forest exploitation to rise by 10%. On-line SIM PUHH implemented in all IUPHHK and IUPHHK management units. 		Capacity building and sharing RE dan UJL
		Business promotion in primary industries of Forestry sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raw materials from plantation forests and waste (cumulative) to rise by 75%. Products of forest product industries with timber legality certificates to rise by 50%. Efficiency in consuming raw materials by industries to enhance by 10% (2% per year on the average). 		Forest product diversification (Non Timber Forest Product/NTFP).
		Management Support and the Implementation of Other Technical Tasks of Directorate General of Forestry Business Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good governance within the Directorate General of Forestry Business Development consistent with bureaucracy reform framework to assure optimum performance in 24 satker (task force units). Sound financial and BMN (State Owned Assets) management administration in Directorate General of Forestry Business Development to achieve "unqualified opinion" assessed financial reports starting from 2011, 24 satker (tasks force units). 		Facilitating policy and regulation on environmental service
		Forestry business monitoring and Ganis Wasganis PHPL development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business promotion in plantation forests and natural forests monitored and exploitation and business plans of forest areas. Production forest exploitation facility and methods available complying with the standards of management units. Certified Ganis and Wasganis available. Recommendations of Plantation Forest (HTR) development. Facilities and infrastructure available. 		Developed HTI and HTR. Promoting environmental services. Capacity building and benefit sharing. Increasing non-tax revenue because until now circulation of forest products not in accordance with the provision and disadvantage country. Promoting SVLK and online system of PUHH (timber admin). Enhance industrial competitiveness & diversification of product (NTFPs, environmental services). Capacity building TLAs. Capacity building on good governance
Research and Development of the Ministry of Forestry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic and applied science and technology capitalized on by users with respect to [forest] conservation and rehabilitation, 7 titles. Basic and applied science and technology capitalized on by users with respect to forest productivity, 6 titles Basic and applied science and technology capitalized on by users with respect to forestry engineering and forest product processing, 5 titles Basic and applied science and technology capitalized on by users with respect to climate change and forestry policies, 7 titles 		Mine forest reclamation rehabilitation after disaster	

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Institution	Priority Program	Target (The expected outcome/output)	Indicator	GAP for the target (indicators) to be fulfilled	Issue to be Addressed
Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA)		Research and development of forest conservation and rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic and applied science and technology on [forest] conservation and rehabilitation, 7 titles, i.e. (1) logged over area rehabilitation methods, (2) mangrove cropping and rehabilitation methods; (3) eco-peat swamp forest management methods, (4) flora, fauna and micro-organism conservation methods; (5) sustainable conserved area management and exploitation; (6) cross-cutting and inter-administrative DAS management methods; and (7) logged over area rehabilitation and restoration methods. Basic and applied science and technology capitalized on by the users on [forest] conservation and rehabilitation consisting of 7 titles as above mentioned. 		
		Research and development of forest engineering and forest product processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic and applied science and technology on forest engineering and forest product processing, 5 titles, i.e. (1) information of basic properties and utility of timber according to the designated purpose; (2) eco-forest harvesting methods; (3) timber utilization and quality improvement methods and timber product standardization; (4) Non-Timber Forest Products (HHBK) processing, utility, diversification; (5) engineering breakthrough to produce substitute materials for woodwork industries. Basic and applied science and technology capitalized on by the users on forest engineering and forest product processing consisting of 5 titles as above mentioned. 		Explore other species that can be planted in Industrial Plantation Forest (HTI)
		Research and development of forest productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic and applied science and technology on forest productivity, 6 titles, i.e. (1) Plantation forest productivity improvement methods to supply timber for woodwork sector; (2) plantation forest productivity improvement methods to supply pulp material; (3) timber tree productivity improvement methods for energy; (4) superior seed development methods; (5) productivity and economic value improvement methods of Non-Timber Forest Products (HHBK) for FEM (Food Energy and Medicine); (6) productivity and quality enhancement methods of Non-Timber Forest Products (HHBK) for non-FEM (gaharu [eaglewood], sandalwood, gemor, silk, honey, deer) Basic and applied science and technology capitalized on by the users on forest productivity consisting of 6 titles as above mentioned 		Research on hydrological system in HTI developing SILIN (using chemical material on intensive silviculture)
		Research and development of climate change and forestry policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic and applied science and technology of climate change and forestry policies consist of 7 titles, i.e. (1) decision support system (DSS) in spatial planning and BAS based forest use planning; (2) decision support system (DSS) in city forest development; (3) emission reduction policy of deforestation and forest degradation; (4) forestry emission and greenhouse effect calculation methods; (5) policy strategy concerning adaptation to climate change, and (6) forestry management and performance improvement strategies of Forestry Ministry; and (7) forest product industrial and trade management strategies. Basic and applied science and technology capitalized on by the users on climate change and forestry policies consisting of 7 titles as above mentioned. 		Link between researches (to translate research sentence to the community through extension / facilitating specific thematic issue)
		Management Support and the Implementation of other Technical Tasks of Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good governance within the Forestry Research and Development Agency consistent with bureaucracy reform framework to assure optimum performance in 20 satker (task force units). Sound financial and BMN (State Owned Assets) management administration in the Forestry Research and Development Agency to achieve "unqualified opinion" assessed financial reports starting from 2011, 20 satker (tasks force units). The management of Forest Areas with Special Purposes (KHDTK) 		Collaborate to other partner on biotechnology. Utilization of wood vinegar. Technology to utilize Gondorukam production. Establishment of special demonstration activities as model of FMU related to REDD+ Establishment of demonstration activities for REDD, Urban forest in climate change.
Forestry Extension and Human Resources Development Agency (Penyuluhan)	Forestry Human Resources Education and Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 partnerships through improved participation of leading actors and business world in community empowerment initiatives established. 500 self-reliant productive groups established. Certification for forestry extension agents of 1,500 persons. Education and training for Forestry Ministry's officials and other forestry human resources, minimum 15,000 participants. Secondary forestry education for 1,440 persons. 		National Extension System need to be developed
	Forestry Extension Services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective forestry extension service through the preparation of national forestry extension service program, 5 documents. Certification of forestry extension agents of 1,500 persons. Indonesia Reforestation Campaign (KIM) in 33 provinces. 		
	Forestry Extension Services Improvement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-Reliant Productive Groups. Capacity building for forestry extension agents of 5,000 persons. 		Some provinces and districts need facilitation to develop spatial planning to match the national and local planning
	Education and Training for Forestry Ministry's officials and other Forestry Human Resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership, technical and administrative education and training on forestry for minimum 15,000 participants. Secondary forestry education for 1,400 students. Post-graduate education of S2 and S3 degrees for 325 officials. ISO 9001 : 2008 certification for 5 Vocetional Secondary Schools of Forestry. 		infrastructure for extention need to be developed
	Management Support and the Implementation of other Technical Tasks of Forestry Extension and Human Resources Development Agency		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good governance within the Forestry Extension and Human Resources Development Agency consistent with bureaucracy reform framework to assure optimum performance in 17 satker (task force units). Sound financial and BMN (State Owned Assets) management administration in the Forestry Extension and Human Resources Development Agency to achieve "unqualified opinion" assessed financial reports starting from 2011, 17 satker (tasks force units). 50 partnerships through improved participation of leading actors and business world in community empowerment initiatives established. [Forestry] extension service institutions established in 6 provinces and 100 kabupeten/cities. 		Certification of forest extension agents (targeting 200 extension agents certified). Improve module of training for extension agent for recent issues and in smele scale business development for community forest. Sister school system need to be developed.

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Institution	Priority Program	Target (The expected outcome/output)	Indicator	GAP for the target (indicators) to be fulfilled	Issue to be Addressed
Center for International Cooperation	Management Support and the Implementation of other Technical Tasks of the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Forestry	The Ministry of Forestry's Planning and Evaluation Coordination			REDD+ DA in 3 districts (REDD+ Policy Implementation in Districts)
Center for Forestry Standardization and Environment		Personnel Administration and Management			Alternative Carbon Market
Bureau of Planning		Legal and Organizational Development within the Ministry of Forestry			Monitoring and Verification REDD+ demonstration activities
		Financial Administration of the Ministry of Forestry			Institutional Development Capacity of Community Plantation Forest in 400 000 ha
		Administration, Internal Affairs and Logistics Management within the Ministry of Forestry			Harmonisation Alignment for Japan Industrial Std (JIS) and Japan Agriculture Std (JAS) for forest product with Indonesia National Standards (SNI)
		Standardization, Environmental Management and Climate Change Management in Forestry Sector			FFORTRA (KLN) Project for Facilitating the implementation of RENSTRA MoF (with ROCAN)
		International Cooperation Development and Coordination			
		Forestry Development Information Broadcast and Dissemination			Lack of Funding to develop facilitating the regional RENSTRA/STRADA
		Financial Management, Loan Extension and Revolving Fund Repayment for Forestry Development Financing			
		Forestry Development Control Region I			
		Forestry Development Control Region II			
		Forestry Development Control Region III			
		Forestry Development Control Region IV			

Institution	Policy & Institutional Arrangement	MRV	Implementation Management
DG for Forestry Planning (Planologi)	4 Titles of this macro planning document have not been developed.	Lack of high resolution image for entire forest area.	Establishment of special demonstration activities as model of FMU related to REDD+
	Improving of Forest Management Unit capacity . Facilitation of institutional Preparation for forest Management Unit (KPH) building	Establishment and updating map for non forest use, Refining existing database into a comprehensive geo database	Provision facilities and infrastructure in units of FMU, Facilitation of forest management and planning
	Coordination at central and local governments or districts and other stakeholders.	Producing detailed ecosystem maps, Need of high resolution images for KPH establishment, image purchasing	Applying of new techniques of boundary measurement e.g. use of super high resolution image, establish practical training
	Socialization of National Government Regulation No. 61 / 2010 on Guideline of organization and work plan of Protection of FMU (KPHL) and Production of FMU (KPHP)	Updating data by other resources, MRV, INCAS, REL has been covered by other ODA	
	13 Provinces' spatial planning have not been completed. No gap		
	Improving strengthening human resources management capacity . Lack of supporting strengthening infrastructure activities of forest area with new method		
	Establish socialization of related regulations.		
	Encourage the completion of provincial spatial planning, Delegation of confirmation authority to local district .		
DG for Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA)	Conflict and preserve to conservation decrease of 5%	REDD+ activities in conservation areas (National Park) focusing on both preservation and of carbon stock and biodiversity as a co-benefit.	Development of peat land conservation and management
	Implementation of resort based management in National Park	JICA project will focus on fire prevention through community	Demonstration activity REDD on 2 conservation area (Peat land and Karst ecosystem)
	12 of unit management of conservation areas to be Public Service Agency (BLU).	Development monitoring system of Flora and Fauna	Capacity building to unit management of conservation area
	Strategies for reducing hotspot increase budget, support community to develop infrastructure to extinguish fire, set up regulation , campaign.		Project design is not clear at implementation level. Clear message should be presented to communities
	Endangered species should be increase of 3%		Community development on bufferzone of National Park
DG for Watershed Management Development & Social Forestry (BPDAS-PS)	Strategy to solve problem related to land tenure , to mainstream social forestry in local level, capacity building for local people	Developing watershed assessment tools	Implementing technical plan of Forest Land Rehabilitation (FLR) on watershed (RTKRHL DAS), management plan of FLR and annual plan of FLR
	Transfer of Knowledge in seedling technology	Spatial information system development	Facilitation to all stakeholders involving the integrated watershed management plan to mainstream watershed management in local dev
	Establishment of watershed forum	Strengthening community based watershed management and information system	Developing information system
	Establishment of cost sharing mechanism between up-down stream		
	Watershed management policy formulation		
	Supporting the forest and land rehabilitation program comprehensive study for FLR		
DG for Forestry Business Development (BUK)	Forming KPHP in production forest, availability of area candidate /propose utilization of production forest in utilization effort.	Consider the possibility of applying output of satellite, Project for monitoring concession (BUK)	Forest product diversification (Non Timber Forest Product/NTFP)
	Facilitating policy and regulation on environmental service	Promoting SVLK and online system of PUHH (timber admin)	Capacity building and sharing RE dan UJL
	Promoting environmental services		Promoting ecosystem restoration and environmental service
	Increasing non-tax revenue because until now circulation of forest products not in accordance with the provision and disadvantage country.		Developed HTI and HTR

Institution	Policy & Institutional Arrangement	MRV	Implementation Management
Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA)	Link between researches (to translate research servence to the community through extension / facilitating specific thematic issue)	Establishment of special demonstration activities as model of FMU related to REDD+	
	Establishment of special demonstration activities as model of FMU related to REDD+	Establishment of demonstration activities for REDD. Urban forest in climate change.	
	Establishment of special demonstration activities as model of FMU related to REDD+	Cross cutting line capacity building , Facilitating researches in improve knowledge and experience by scholarship or shortterm training	
Forestry Extension and Human Resources Development Agency (Penyuluhan)	National Extension System need to be developed		Certification of forest extension agents (targeting 200 extension agents certified)
	Develop community by establish 500 productive farmers group by 2014		5 (five) models of forestry services should be developed : Lampung, West Nusa Tenggara, South Kalimantan, Central Java, South Sulawesi
	Infrastructure for extention need to be developed		Improve module of training for extension agent for recent issues & in small scale business development for community forest
	Support 33 provinces to improve campaign for reforestation activity		Education and training for Ministry of Forestry staff must be achieved by 2014, targeting 15 000 in 1 Education and Training Center and 6 Forestry Training Agency (BDK)
			Sister school system need to be developed
			Some provinces and districts need facilitation to develop spatial planning to match the national and local planning
			Cooperate with foreign secondary forestry school - exchange student, increasing teachers curriculum and modules.
Center for International Cooperation	FFORTRA (KLN) - Project for Facilitating the implementation of RENSTRA MoF (with ROCAN)	Ministry of Forestry Regulation on MRV REDD+	
Center for Forestry Standardization and Environment	Bilateral offset mechanism (carbon)	Ministry of Forestry Regulation on MRV establishment	
Bureau of Planning	Developing community plantation forest (Hutan tanaman rakyat) for 5 years (400 000 Ha),NPGA - Forest Preservation 1 bill ¥ from Japan Government (3 years)		
	Institutional Development Capacity of Community Plantation Forest in 400 000 ha		
	Harmonisation Allignment for Japan Industrial Std (JIS) and Japan Agriculture Std (JAS) for forest product with Indonesia National Standards (SNI)		

Appendix 7
Presentation materials at the workshop
on May 27, 2011

Interim results of the JICA Study on REDD+ in Indonesia and cooperation strategy in the forestry sector

Contents of today's presentation:

1. Objectives and expected outputs of the Study
2. Study schedule in April and May, 2011
3. Data/information collected and analyzed
4. Results
5. Provisional framework of JICA cooperation
6. Issues to be studied hereafter

1. Objectives and expected outputs of the Study

1-1. Objectives

- 1) To propose cooperation framework of JICA and future project
- 2) To propose measures to enhance the participation of the private sector

1-2. Expected outputs

- 1) Cooperation framework and future project
- 2) Measures to enhance the participation of the private sector

1-3. Approach of the Study: “Work together” - Collaboration with the working group members in MoF

2. Study schedule in April and May 2011

Work items/Calendar	1st week April 25-30	2nd week May 2-7	3rd week May 9-14	4th week May 16-21	5th week May 23-28
2-1. Kick off meeting/Discussion on Inception Report					
2-2. Collection and updating data/information on REDD+					
2-3. Interview & discussion with DG/institutions of MoF					
2-4. Interview & discussion with other government institutions relating REDD+					
2-5. Interview & discussion with donors/Int'l organization, embassy and NGOs					
2-6. Workshop to identify needs of MoF					
2-7. Workshop to report interim results of the Study					
2-8. Discussion with KLN & ongoing JICA projects/office					

3. Data/information collected and analyzed

3-1. Policy & regulations of the Government

- Government policies related REDD+
- MoF decrees on REDD+

3-2. REDD+ preparation & progresses in MoF

- "Issues to be addressed" in RENSTRA (Updating of "Cibodas Matrix" prepared in January 2011, DGs/Dept. on MoF)
- Ongoing REDD+ demonstration activities & their progress (PUSTANLIN)
- GIS data on REDD+ potentials (Planologi)
- Experiences of ongoing/past JICA cooperation projects

3-3. REDD+ preparation & progresses in other government institutions

- Discussions on funding/market & implementation mechanisms of REDD+

3-4. Policy & program of donors & international organizations

3-5. JICA's experiences

- Activities and outputs of JICA past/ongoing cooperation projects

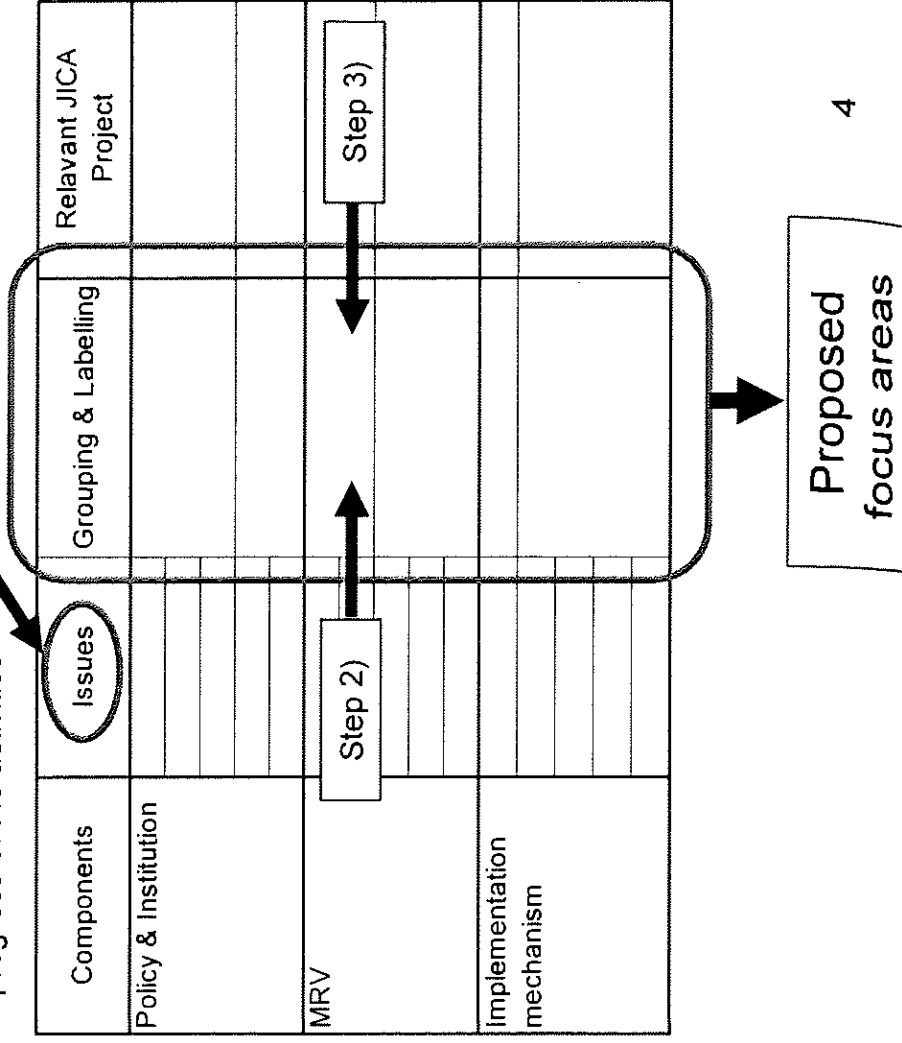
4. Results: 4-1. Identified needs of MoF for future cooperation in the workshop on May 19 in Merena Peninsula



“Cibodas Matrix” prepared in Jan. 2011

Mission	Activity	Gaps	Issues

Step 1) To update issues in “Cibodas Matrix” according to the latest RENSTRA and the progress of the activities



- 1) To update issues in “Cibodas Matrix”
 - 2) To re-arrange the issues in the frame of three components of REDD+, make groups and give labels to them according to their similarities.
 - 3) To specify relevant JICA project to the groups
- Proposed focus areas for future JICA/MoF cooperation were identified through this process.

4) To select focus areas in accordance with the mandates of each DG presented in the “Cibodas Matrix”. This matrix shows the focus areas which are selected by each DG. → This is the final output of the workshop on May 19.

Selected areas by the DGs in the component of “Policy and institution” and “MRV”

Three components in REDD+ context	Policy and Institution						MRV		
	Optimize Land & Forest Rehabilitation	Monitoring Environmental Service	Strengthening Management Capacity in Developing FMU/RHP	Strengthening Forest Policy Making	Improve National Park Management	Carbon Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Monitoring and Evaluation System for Carbon Stock	Research on Carbon Stock and Its Management	
Proposed focus areas for future cooperation									
DG of Forestry Planning			√	√		√	√		
DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation		√			√				
DG of Watershed Management Development and Social Forestry	√								
Forestry Research and Development Agency									
DG of Forestry Business Development		√	√	√		√	√		
Forestry Extension and Human Resource Development Agency	√		√	√			√		
Center for International Cooperation									
Center for Forestry Standardization and Environment			√	√					
Bureau of Planning									

4) To select focus areas in accordance with the mandates of each DG presented in the “Cibodas Matrix”. This matrix shows the focus areas which are selected by each DG. → This is the final output of the workshop on May 19.

Selected areas by the DGs in the component of “Implementation mechanisms”

Three components in REDD+ context	Implementation mechanisms			
	Capacity Building on Monitoring and Evaluation	Developing Safeguard Area Including Social and Environment on REDD Implementation	Improving Capacity Building on REDD Implementation	Conducting Demonstration Activity/Piloting to Support REDD Implementation
Proposed focus areas for future cooperation				
DG of Forestry Planning	√		√	√
DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation	√	√		
DG of Watershed Management Development and Social Forestry	√	√	√	
Forestry Research and Development Agency				
DG of Forestry Business Development	√	√	√	
Forestry Extension and Human Resource Development Agency	√	√	√	
Center for International Cooperation				
Center for Forestry Standardization and Environment	√	√	√	
Bureau of Planning				

4-2. Issues raised by ongoing JICA project in MoF

Several issues and ideas were raised by the ongoing JICA projects in MoF which suggest directions and approaches to formulate the proposed REDD+ demonstration activity as follows.

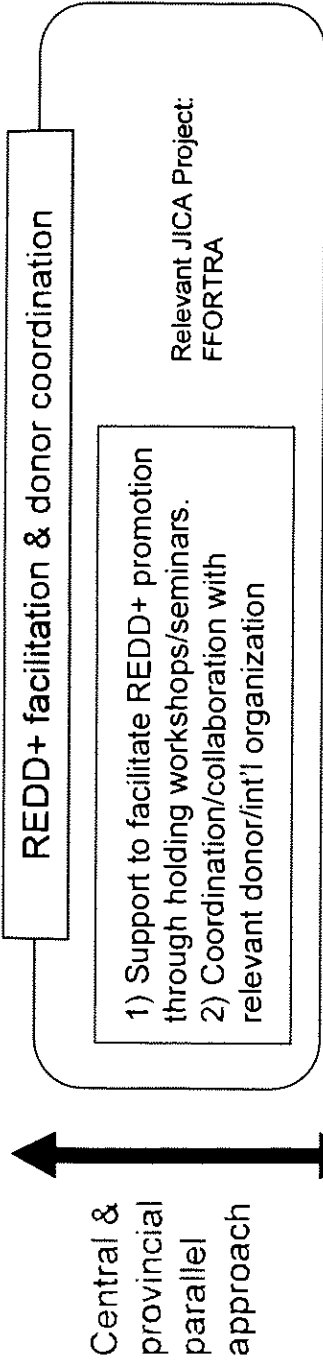
Issues raised	Approach
1. Approach to design REDD+ demonstration activity	<p>1-1. JICA's experiences & knowledge obtained through past/ongoing cooperation projects in MoF are reviewed and incorporated in a strategic manner in designing the cooperation framework and REDD+ demonstration activity.</p> <p>1-2. One model area shall be selected through assessment and screening process of potential areas. Resources and experiences of JICA cooperation shall be concentrated on and utilized at maximum in the demonstration activity.</p>
2. "Satoyama" initiative	<p>This is a Japan-originated concept of sustainable forest management formed on indigenous knowledge and experiences of local community. A principle and approaches to formulate and implement safeguard policy of proposed REDD+ demonstration activity shall be based on "Satoyama" concept.</p>
3. Livelihood improvement	<p>Livelihood improvement of the local community is regarded as one of the driving forces to change the people's attitudes towards forest conservation in REDD+ demonstration activities.</p>
4. Formulation of action plan for forest conservation by the community members	<p>Experiences of JICA project give an implication that formulation of village action plan by the community members is one of the effective approaches to promote the community-based forest conservation. It shall be included in the design REDD+ demonstration activity.</p>

4-3. Key considerations to formulate JICA framework for future cooperation and REDD+ related projects

Following ideas were come up with during data/information reviews and confirmed through discussions with the personnel of MoF/REDD Task Force and JICA.

Issues	Policy/direction
1. Principle	JICA cooperation in REDD+ are planned and implemented in accordance with RENSTRA 2010-2014. The program/projects are designed to contribute to fulfill the missions and mandates of the DGs in MoF presented in RENSTRA.
2. Basic approach to REDD+ stream	<u>Quick and continuous</u> actions shall be taken to catch up with the current REDD+ stream in MoF and REDD+ Task Force. More resources of JICA (incl. ongoing projects) shall be utilized to cooperate in the REDD+ related activities.
3. Donor coordination	Coordination and collaboration with other donors/int'l organizations in central/local levels shall be done to implement the demonstration activity in an efficient and effective manner. It is included as a key approach in the design of cooperation framework and demonstration activity.
4. Support to REDD Task Force	Cooperation to develop REDD+ related mechanisms shall be provided to the REDD Task Force. One of the focus areas is supposed to be the improvement of MRV systems and the development of carbon trading mechanisms.

5. Provisional framework of JICA cooperation 5-1. Cooperation in MoF



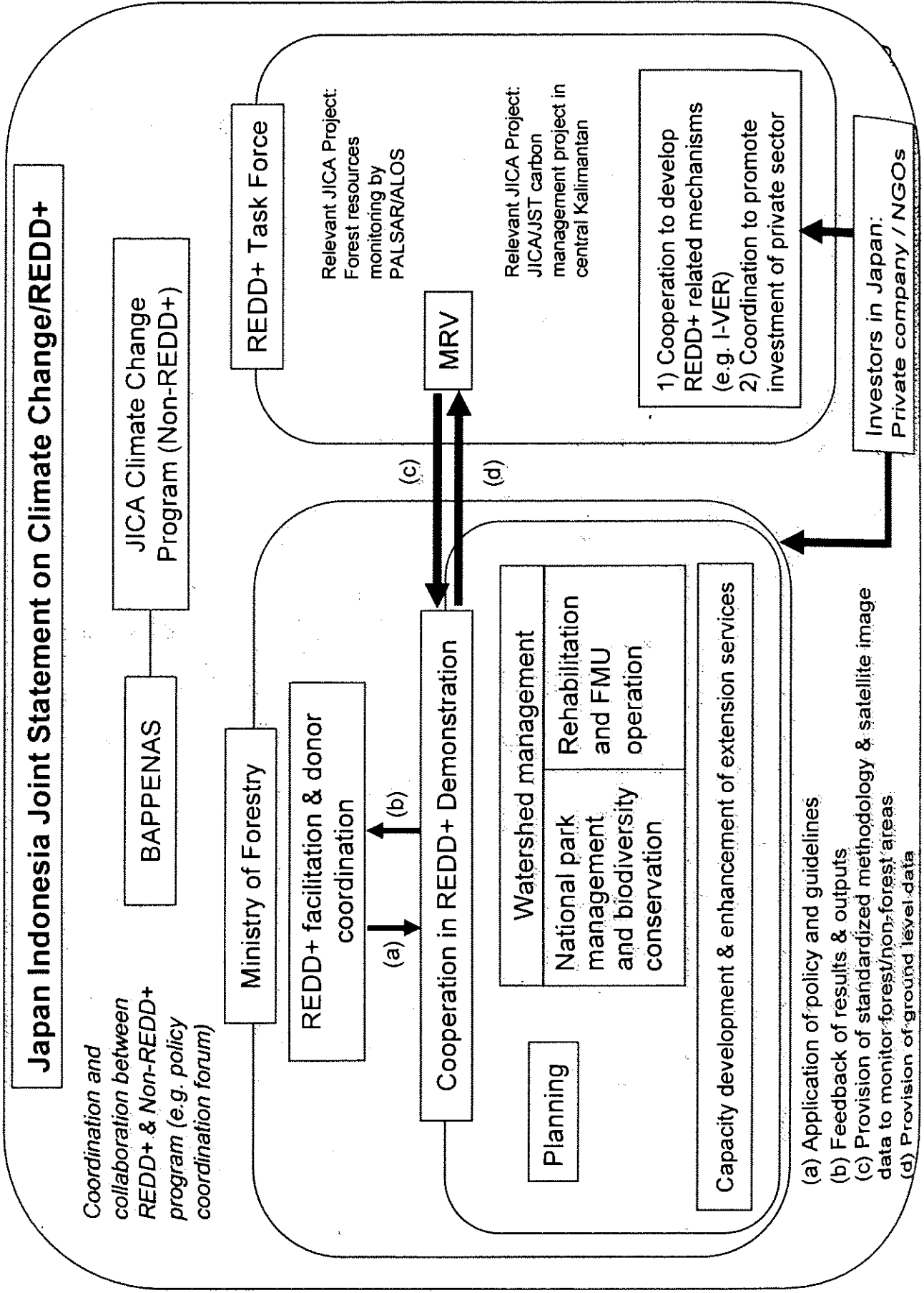
Cooperation in REDD+ Demonstration Activity

Planning (Preparation of PDD including REL & monitoring method)

Project purpose & outputs	Watershed management	Watershed management system is strengthened.
Type of forest	Conservation forest	Production forest/Protection forest
Project purpose & outputs	National park management and biodiversity conservation	Rehabilitation and FMU operation
	1) National park management system is strengthened. 2) Biodiversity conservation is promoted.	1) Forest rehabilitation is promoted. 2) FMU operation is strengthened.
Main Focus	Biodiversity conservation	Carbon credit
Approach to safe guard issues	"Satoyama initiative": A Japan-originated Sustainable Forest Management based on Indigenous Knowledge and Experiences	

Capacity development in sub-national level: 1) Monitoring, 2) Fund management, 3) Benefit sharing

5-2. Provisional idea for overall cooperation framework



Terima kasih atas perhatian Anda

Thank you for your attention

ご清聴ありがとうございます

Goseicho arigatou gozaimasu

Appendix 8
Evaluation of National Parks and
selection of the proposed site for DA

Flagship species on the National Parks

No	Location	Name	Mamals				Birds		Bio diversity	PHKA RENSTRA
			Tiger	Elephant	Rino	Diurnal Primates	Hornbill			
1	Sumatera	Gunung Leuser	*	*	*	*	*	A		
2		Batang Gadis		2			4	14		
3		Siberut					*			
4		Bukit Tiga Puluh		2			8	1		
5		Kerinci Seblat		1	1		1	6	A	
6		Tesso Nillo		2*			3	3	A @	
7		Bukit Duabelas		2			3	1	A	
8		Berbak		1		1			A @	
9		Sembilang								
10		Bukit Barisan Selatan		1	2		5	9	A	
11		Way Kambas		1	1*		5		A	
12	Java	Ujung Kulon								
13		Gunung Halimun Salak								
14		Gunung Gede Pangrango					3			
15		Kepulauan Seribu								
16		Gunung Ciremai					1			
17		Karimun Jawa					1			
18		Gunung Merbabu					3			
19		Gunung Merapi					2			
20		Gunung Bromo Tengger Semeru					2	1	@	
21		Meru Betiri					3	1	@	
22		Baluran					2	2		
23	Alas Purwo					2	2			
24	Bali and Nusa Tenggara	Bali Barat								
25		Gunung Rinjani					2			
26		Komodo					1			
27		Manupeu - Tanah Daru								
28		Laiwangi Wanggameti								
29	Kelimutu			Orangutan						
30	Kalimantan	Gunung Palung			*		11	7	A	
31		Danau Sentarum		1	*		4		A	
32		Betung Kerihun		1	*		7	1	A @	
33		Bukit Baka Bukit Raya			*		11			
34		Tanjung Puting			*				a	
35		Sebangau		1	*		5	4	A @	
36		Kayan Mentarang					6		@	
37	Kutai			*		6				
38	Sulawesi	Taka Bonerate								
39		Bantimurung-Bulusarung								
40		Kupulauan Wakatobi								
41		Rawa Aopa Watumohai								
42		Lore Lindu					2			
43		Kepulauan Togean								
44		Bogani Nani Wartabone								
45	Bunaken									
46	Maluku and Papua	Aketajawe-Lolobata								
47		Manusela								
48		Teluk Cenderawasih								
49		Lorentz								
50		Wasur								

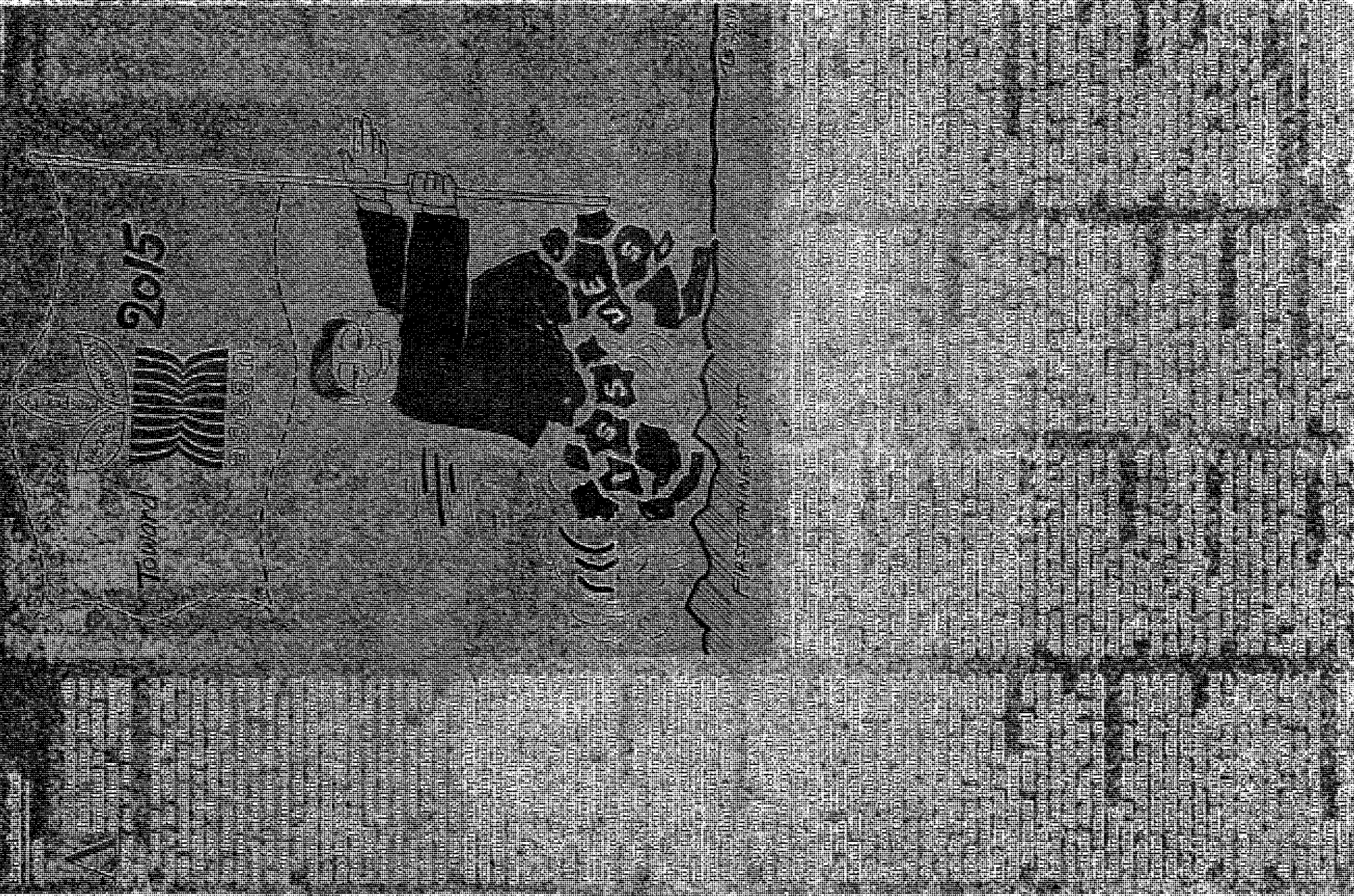
Site Selection

No	Location	Name	Province		PHKA	NP Biodiversity	JICA Asset
			REL	LUP			
1	Sumatera	Gunung Leuser	NAD			a	
2		Batang Gadis	N. Smatra			A	
3		Siberut	W. Smatra				
4		Bukit Tiga Puluh	Riau, Jambi			a	FFP
5		Kerinci Seblat	W.S.B.J			A	
6		Tesso Nillo	Riau			A	FFP
7		Bukit Duabelas	Janbi			a	
8		Berbak	Janbi				FFP
9		Sembilang	S.Smatra				Resto
10		Bukit Barisan Selatan	Bengkulu			A	
11		Way Kambas	Lampung			a	FFP
12	Java	Ujung Kulon	Banten				
13		Gunung Halimun Salak	B. Wjava				
14		Gunung Gede Pangrango	W.Java				
15		Kepulauan Seribu	DKJ Jakarta				
16		Gunung Ciremai	W.Java				Resto
17		Karimun Jawa	C.Java				
18		Gunung Merbabu	C.Java				
19		Gunung Merapi	CJ, DIYogy.				Resto
20		Gunung Bromo Tengger Sem	E. Java				Resto
21		Meru Betiri	E. Java				
22		Baluran	E. Java			A	
23	Alas Purwo	E. Java			A		
24	Bali and Nusa	Bali Barat	Bali				
25		Gunung Rinjani	WNusaTen.				
26		Komodo	ENT				
27		Manupeu -Tanah Daru	ENT				Resto
28		Laiwangi Wanggameti	ENT				
29		Kelimutu	ENT				
30	Kalimantan	Gunung Palung	West			a	FFP
31		Danau Sentarum	West				FFP
32		Betung Kerihun	West			a	FFP
33		Bukit Baka Bukit Raya	W & C				
34		Tanjung Puting	Central				
35		Sebangau	Central			A	JST Hokk
36		Kayan Mentarang	East				
37		Kutai	East				
38	Sulawesi	Taka Bonerate	South				
39		Bantimurung-Bulusarung	South				
40		Kupulauan Wakatobi	SouthEast				
41		Rawa Aopa Watumohai	Tenggara				
42		Lore Lindu	Central			aaa	
43		Kepulauan Togean	Central				
44		Bogani Nani Wartabone	Gorontalo				
45		Bunaken	North				
46	Maluku and	Aketajawe-Lolobata	N Maluku				
47	Papua	Manusela	Maluku				
48		Telik Cenderawasih	W. Papua				

Appendix 9

*Articles related to REDD+ appeared on
the news paper in Jakarta*

Climate change and ASEAN



Toward
ASEAN
2015

ASEAN 2015

S. 2011

REDD+ PLUS PROJECT

Local communities oblivious to govt's plans for their forests

Artenis P. Simamora

THEY DON'T KNOW ABOUT IT.

Local residents of Bulung Raya

in Kalimantan's Kalimantan Tengah

provincial government have been

unaware of the government's

plans to establish a REDD+ project

in their area, according to a

report by the local government.

The report, which was released

last week, said that the

government had been

conducting a study in the

area since last year.

The study was conducted

by the local government

in collaboration with

the national government.

The study was conducted

in order to determine

the potential of the

area for a REDD+ project.

The study was conducted

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The study was conducted

in order to determine

the potential of the



Minister of Forestry, Jhonni Daulan,

is seen in a meeting with local

community leaders in Bulung Raya

in Kalimantan Tengah province.

The meeting was held on May 10,

2011, in Bulung Raya.

The meeting was held in

order to discuss the

plans for a REDD+ project

in the area.

The meeting was held

in order to discuss the

plans for a REDD+ project

in the area.

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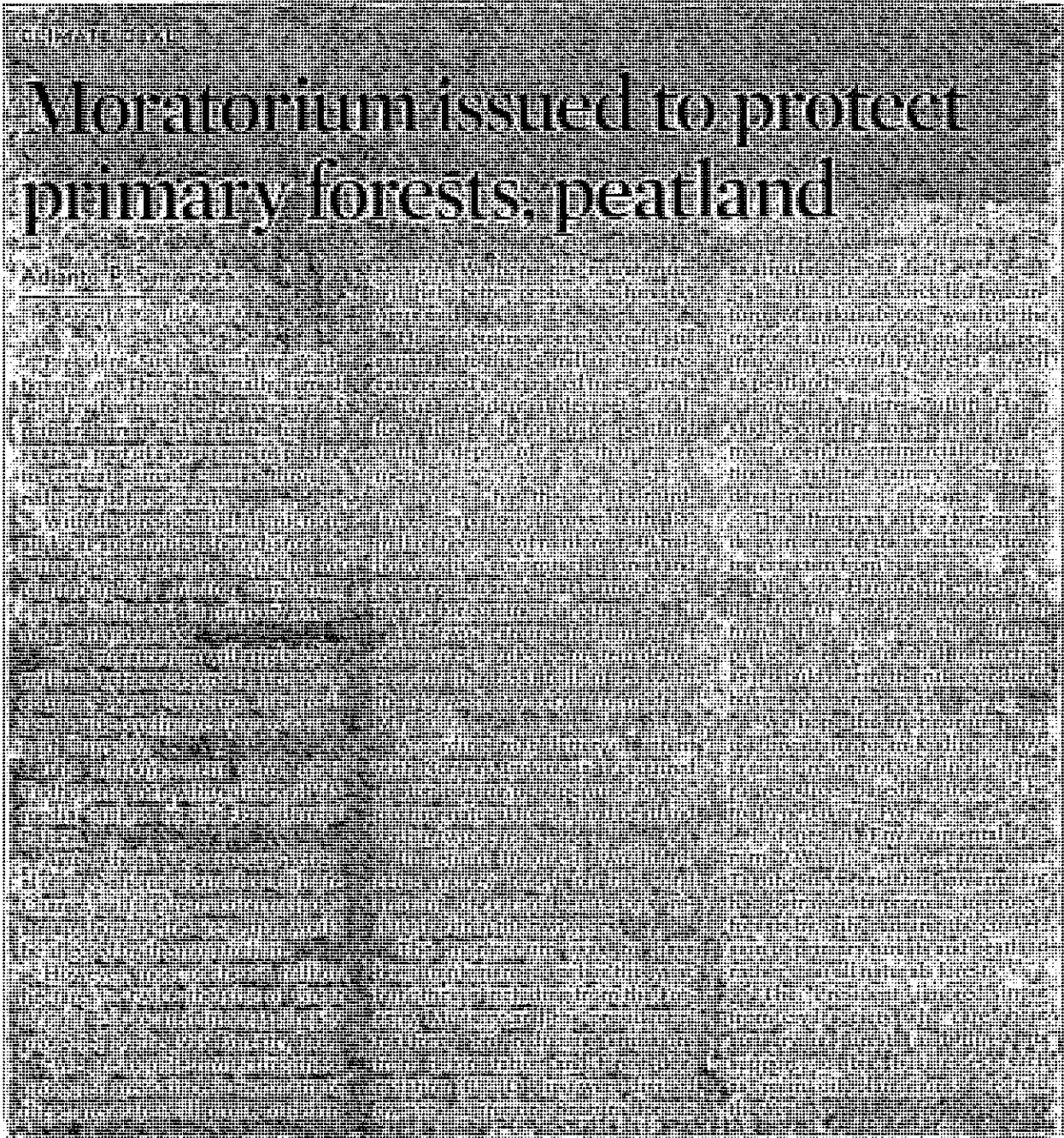
in order to discuss the

plans for a REDD+ project

in the area.

Moratorium issued to protect primary forests, peatland

Adnan P. ...



Financing of REDD 'must steer clear of past mistakes'

The Jakarta Post

Accurate and transparent data by the government should establish an effective financial model for REDD programs.

Accurate and transparent data by the government should establish an effective financial model for REDD programs. The government must steer clear of past mistakes in financing REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) programs. The government must ensure that the financing of REDD programs is based on accurate and transparent data. The government must also ensure that the financing of REDD programs is based on a sound financial model. The government must also ensure that the financing of REDD programs is based on a sound financial model. The government must also ensure that the financing of REDD programs is based on a sound financial model.

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ACCURATE AND TRANSPARENT DATA BY THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD ESTABLISH AN EFFECTIVE FINANCIAL MODEL FOR REDD PROGRAMS.

ENVIRONMENT

Women in Central Sulawesi help promote REDD program

Ruslan Sangadji

THE JAKARTA POST/PALU

Women in Central Sulawesi are being hailed for their role in helping to promote the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) program, as they have reportedly been trying to stop environmental damage from forest exploitation.

Central Sulawesi REDD working group member Mutmainah Korona said women's positions in society should no longer be overlooked, including with the implementation of the REDD program in 2012.

Women's involvement in decision-making is crucial, Mutmainah told *The Jakarta Post* recently.

This is very important because there is a close connection between the forest and women, she said.

The United Nations-initiated REDD program is an effort to create financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development.

On its official website, it is stated that deforestation and forest degradation through agricultural

expansion, conversion to pastureland, infrastructure development, destructive logging, fires etc. account for nearly 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

The program currently has 29 partner countries spanning Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America, of which 13, including Indonesia, are receiving support for their activities.

The other 12 countries are Bolivia, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Vietnam and Zambia.

In North Lore and Lore Pore districts in Poso regency, women are reportedly refraining from felling wood in the forest.

They use nipa palm leaves to weave into mats, tree branches for firewood and collect honey, which they sell to meet their family's daily needs.

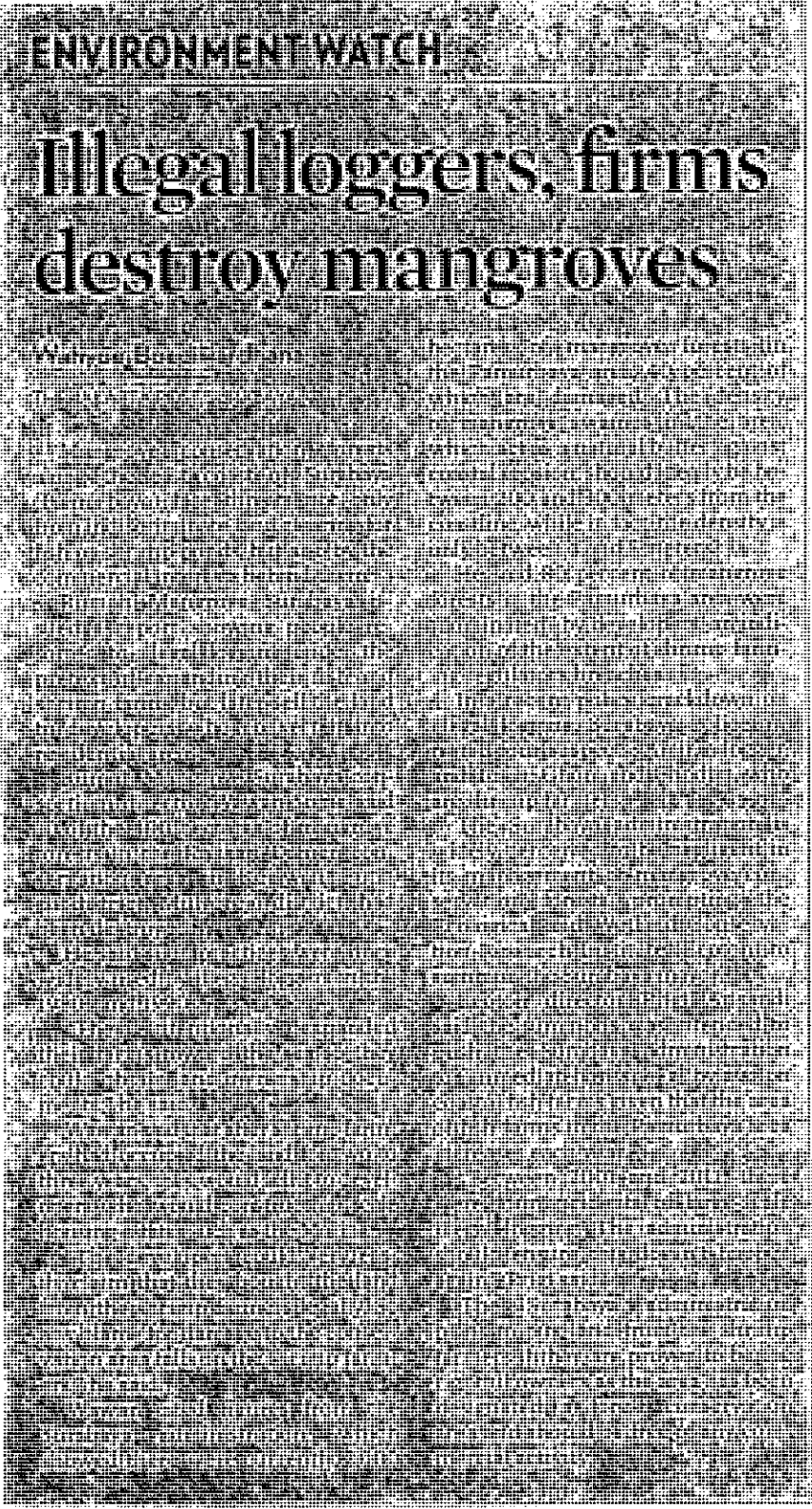
According to Mutmainah, who is also director of the South Sulawesi Women and Children's Care group, women should be involved in the implementation of REDD, including with decision-making and information access.

At this stage, women must be heeded and not only regarded as a complementary object, she said.

ENVIRONMENT WATCH

Illegal loggers, firms destroy mangroves

Wahyuni, B. (Jakarta Post)



Climate change cause 'may not land' Yudhoyono top UN post



Yudhoyono's visit to the United Nations is part of his efforts to promote Indonesia's role in global climate change negotiations. He is expected to meet with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and other world leaders. Yudhoyono has previously expressed concern over the impact of climate change on Indonesia's environment and economy. He has called for a global agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to provide financial support for developing countries to adapt to the effects of climate change.

The Indonesian President's visit to the United Nations is part of his efforts to promote Indonesia's role in global climate change negotiations. He is expected to meet with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and other world leaders. Yudhoyono has previously expressed concern over the impact of climate change on Indonesia's environment and economy. He has called for a global agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to provide financial support for developing countries to adapt to the effects of climate change.

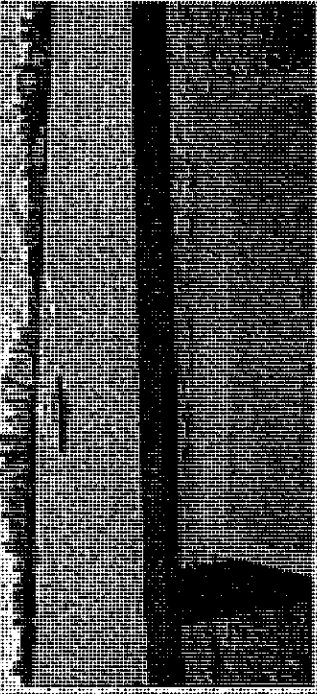
ENVIRONMENT

Australia risks isolation unless it prices carbon, adviser

By Scott Wilson

PERTH

AP



ANALYSTS AT THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION ON CLIMATE CHANGE HAVE WARNED THAT THE COUNTRY IS AT RISK OF BEING ISOLATED FROM THE WORLD'S LEADING ECONOMIES UNLESS IT TAKES STEADY ACTION TO REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT, WHICH WAS RELEASED WEDNESDAY, SAYS THAT AUSTRALIA'S CURRENT POLICY OF NOT INTRODUCING A CARBON PRICE IS "INCONSISTENT WITH THE COUNTRY'S INTERESTS."

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ENVIRONMENT

Forest moratorium map inaccurate: Govt

The government has admitted that its map of the forest moratorium area in Indonesia is inaccurate, leading to confusion and potential legal challenges. The map, which was intended to delineate areas where logging is prohibited, has been found to contain significant errors in its boundaries and coverage. This has caused concern among local communities and environmental groups who fear that the map's inaccuracies could lead to the illegal logging of protected forest areas. The government has stated that it is working to correct the map and ensure that the moratorium is properly enforced. The issue highlights the challenges of managing large-scale natural resources and the importance of accurate mapping and data collection in environmental policy-making.



Planting mangrove can save lives

The Jakarta Post
[The rest of the page content is obscured by a heavy halftone pattern.]

Yudhoyono asks countries to refuse RI's illegal timber



President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has asked other countries to refuse to buy Indonesian timber that is illegal, saying it is a national priority to stop the practice.

The president said the government will continue to work to stop illegal logging and will ask other countries to refuse to buy Indonesian timber that is illegal.

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Environment Day: A good day for RI's forests?



The Indonesian government has declared June 5 as Environment Day, marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972.

The conference was a landmark event that led to the adoption of the Stockholm Declaration, a set of principles that guided environmental policy for decades. It also resulted in the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which is now one of the largest international organizations in the world.

In Indonesia, Environment Day is celebrated with various activities, including seminars, workshops, and community events. The government has also launched several initiatives to improve the environment, such as the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) and the National Environmental Policy (NEP).

However, despite these efforts, Indonesia's forests continue to face significant threats. Deforestation remains a major problem, with large areas of forest being cleared for agriculture, logging, and other commercial purposes. This has led to a loss of biodiversity and a significant impact on the climate.

The government has taken steps to address these issues, but more needs to be done. It is essential to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for forest management and to ensure that the rights of local communities are protected. Additionally, it is crucial to promote sustainable forest management practices and to encourage the public to take action to protect the environment.

Environment Day is a good opportunity to reflect on the state of the environment in Indonesia and to discuss ways to improve it. It is a day to remember that we all have a role to play in protecting the planet and that our actions can make a difference.

The government
has taken several steps
to improve the environment,
including the National Environmental
Action Plan (NEAP) and the
National Environmental Policy (NEP).

Appendix 10
Forest Resource Assessment Report

インドネシア国の森林資源

(エクセル：Forest-area_Vegetation(mrKuno_passData)ver6.xls 使用)

1. インドネシア国の森林区分 (カテゴリ)

インドネシア国では森林法 (No.41、1999) によって森林地区 (Kawasan Hutan : Forest Area) が定義されているが、それは地図上で境界を引いた森林計画のようなものであり、実際の森林分布とは異なる場合がある。つまり、植生区分での森林と法令上の森林の定義が異なることが特徴的である。(森林地区内に植生区分上の森林でないところがある一方で森林地区外にも植生区分上の森林が存在する)。

森林法によって定義されている森林区分 (法定林地) は以下のとおりである。

表 1 インドネシア森林法による法定林地区分

Hutan Konservasi (保全林)	Kawasan Suaka Alam (自然保存地域)	Cagar Alam (厳正自然保護区)
		Suaka Margasatwa (野生生物保護区)
	Kawasan Hutan Pelestarian Alam (自然保全地域)	Taman Nasional (国立公園)
		Taman Wisata Alam (観光公園)
Taman Hutan Raya (大規模森林公園)		
	Taman Buru (狩猟公園)	
Hutan Lindung (保安林)		
Hutan Produksi (生産林)		
Areal Penggunaan Lain (非法定林地)		

(Note) 和訳は JICA 調査団による

(出典：THE LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA、NUMBER 41 YEAR 1999 を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

2. インドネシア MoF の植生区分、土地利用区分

インドネシア国林業省 (Ministry of Forestry: MoF) による土地利用区分は以下のとおりである。No.1~7 までを森林、それ以外は非森林として区分している。

表 2 インドネシア林業省による土地利用区分

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English	日本語訳
1	Hutan lahan kering primer	Dryland Primary Forest	一次林
2	Hutan lahan kering sekunder / bekas tebangan	Dryland Secondary Forest	二次林
3	Hutan rawa primer	Primary Swamp Forest	湿地林 (一次林)
4	Hutan rawa sekunder / bekas tebangan	Secondary Swamp Forest	湿地林 (二次林)
5	Hutan mangrove primer	Primary Mangrove Forest	マングローブ林 (一次林)
6	Hutan mangrove sekunder / bekas tebangan	Secondary Mangrove Forest	マングローブ林 (二次林)
7	Hutan tanaman	Plantation Forest	植林地

No.	Bahasa Indonesia	English	日本語訳
8	Perkebunan / Kebun	Plantation	植栽地 (非森林)
9	Semak belukar	Bush Land	灌木林 (非森林)
10	Semak belukar rawa	Swamp Bush	湿地灌木林 (非森林)
11	Savanna / Padang rumput	Savanna	サバンナ (非森林)
12	Pertanian lahan kering	Dry land farming	畑地
13	Pertanian lahan kering campur semak / kebun campur	Dry land farming and bush	灌木付き畑地
14	Sawah	Rice field	水田
15	Tambak	Embankment	堤防等
16	Permukiman / Lahan terbangun	Settlement/Built-up land	居住地
17	Transmigrasi	Transmigration	移住地
18	Lahan terbuka	Bare land	裸地
19	Pertambangan	Mining	鉱山
20	Tubuh air	Water Body	水域
21	Rawa	Swamp	湿地
22	Awan	Cloud	雲域 (解析中)
23	Bandara / Pelabuhan	Airport/Seaport	空港、港湾

注：英訳、和訳は JICA 調査団による

(出典：http://www.dephut.go.id/halaman/pranalogi_kehutanan/definisi.pdf、Technical Guideline of Medium Resolution Image Interpretation for Resulting Land Cover Data 2009)

3. 法定林地と植生区分

1) インドネシア国全域の状況

法定林地と植生区分には差異がある。それを 2008 年に MoF が作成した報告書 (以下、「インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書」¹という。) から分析する。インドネシア国全域での法定林地とそれ以外の地域における森林植生は以下に示すとおりである。

表 3 法定林地と非法定林地での森林・非森林植生区分面積

Land Cover	Forest Area	Non Forest Area	Total
Area of land cover (unit: 1000ha)			
FLC	90,136.0	8,323.6	98,459.6
NFLC	39,273.2	50,990.9	90,264.1
NA	2,986.2	571.7	3,557.9
Total	132,395.4	59,886.2	192,281.6
% of land cover			
FLC	68.1	13.9	51.2
NFLC	29.7	85.1	46.9
NA	2.3	1.0	1.9
Total	100.1	100.0	100.0

(Note)

FLC: Forest Land Cover, NFLC: Non Forest Land Cover, NA: Not Available Data

(Source: Pusat Inventarisasi dan Perpetaan Hutan, Badan Planologi Kehutanan, Departemen Kehutanan. 2008. "Rekalkulasi Penutupan Lahan Indonesia")

(出典：インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

¹ Pusat Inventarisasi dan Perpetaan Hutan, Badan Planologi Kehutanan, Departemen Kehutanan. 2008. "Rekalkulasi Penutupan Lahan Indonesia"

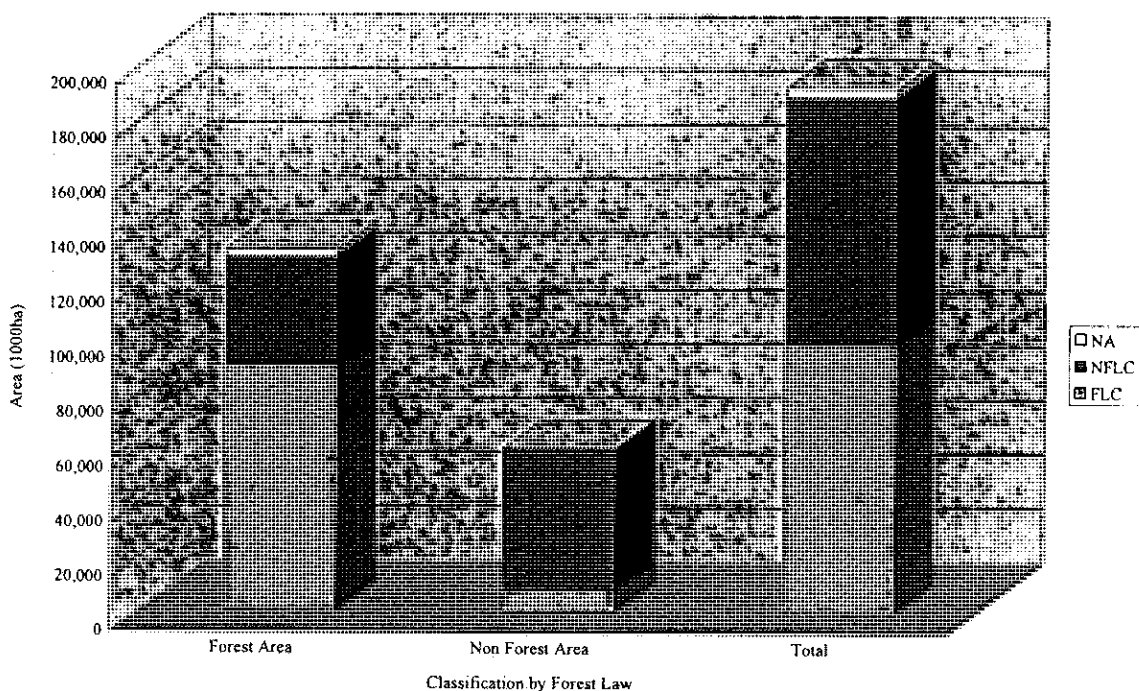


図1 法定林地/非法定林地の植生区分面積

(出典：インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査谷より作成)

表4 植生区分ごとの面積割合 (%)

Land Cover	Forest Area	Non Forest Area	Total
FLC	91.5	8.5	100.0
NFLC	43.5	56.5	100.0
NA	83.9	16.1	100.0
Total	68.9	31.1	100.0

(出典：インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査谷より作成)

法定林地は全国土面積に対し約 69%を占め (約 132 百万 ha)、法定林地は約 31% (約 60 百万 ha) に過ぎない。森林植生は法定林地内の約 68% (約 90 百万 ha)、法定林地外においては約 14% (約 8 百万 ha) である。森林植生は法定林地内に約 91%が分布し、法定林地以外での森林植生の占める割合は約 9%と少ない。インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書の Appendix のデータからは、インドネシア国における森林資源のほとんどが法定林地にあると言っても過言ではない。

2) 法定林地内の林地区分ごとの状況

インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書において法定林地は以下の 1～5 に区分されている。

表5 法定林地区分

1	KAS-KPA	保全林
		自然保存地域 (Kawasan Suaka Alam)
		自然保全地域 (Kawasan Hutan Pelestarian Alam)
2	HL	保護林 (Hutan Lindung)

3	HPT	限定的保護林 (Hutan Produksi Terbatas)
4	HP	生産林 (Hutan Produksi)
5	HPK	移行的生産林 (Hutan Produksi Konversi)
6	APL	非法定林地 (Areal Penggunaan Lain)

(Note) インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書で用いられている区分

(出典 : : <http://kehutanan.kalbarprov.go.id> and Permenhut No.50/Menhut-II/2009 Hal 4)

表 6 法定林地区分ごとの植生区分面積と割合

Land Cover	KAS-KPA	HL	HPT	HP	HPK	APL	Total
Area of land cover (unit: 1000ha)							
FLC	15,197.1	23,020.2	18,835.0	22,080.2	11,003.5	8,323.6	98,459.6
NFLC	3,790.4	5,894.8	5,494.4	13,090.2	11,003.4	50,990.9	90,264.1
NA	712.2	940.2	453.9	535.7	344.2	571.7	3,557.9
Total	19,699.7	29,855.2	24,783.3	35,706.1	22,351.1	59,886.2	192,281.6
% of land cover							
FLC	77.1	77.1	76.0	61.8	49.2	13.9	51.2
NFLC	19.2	19.7	22.2	36.7	49.2	85.1	46.9
NA	3.6	3.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Note)

FLC: Forest Land Cover, NFLC: Non Forest Land Cover, NA: Not Available Data

(Classification of Forest Land) KAS-KPA: Conservation Forest, HL: Protection Forest, HPT: Limited Protection Forest, HP: Production Forest, HPK: Conversion Production Forest, APL: Non Forest Land

(Source: Pusat Inventarisasi dan Perpetaan Hutan, Badan Planologi Kehutanan, Departemen Kehutanan, 2008. "Rekalkulasi Penutupan Lahan Indonesia")

(出典 : インドネシア土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

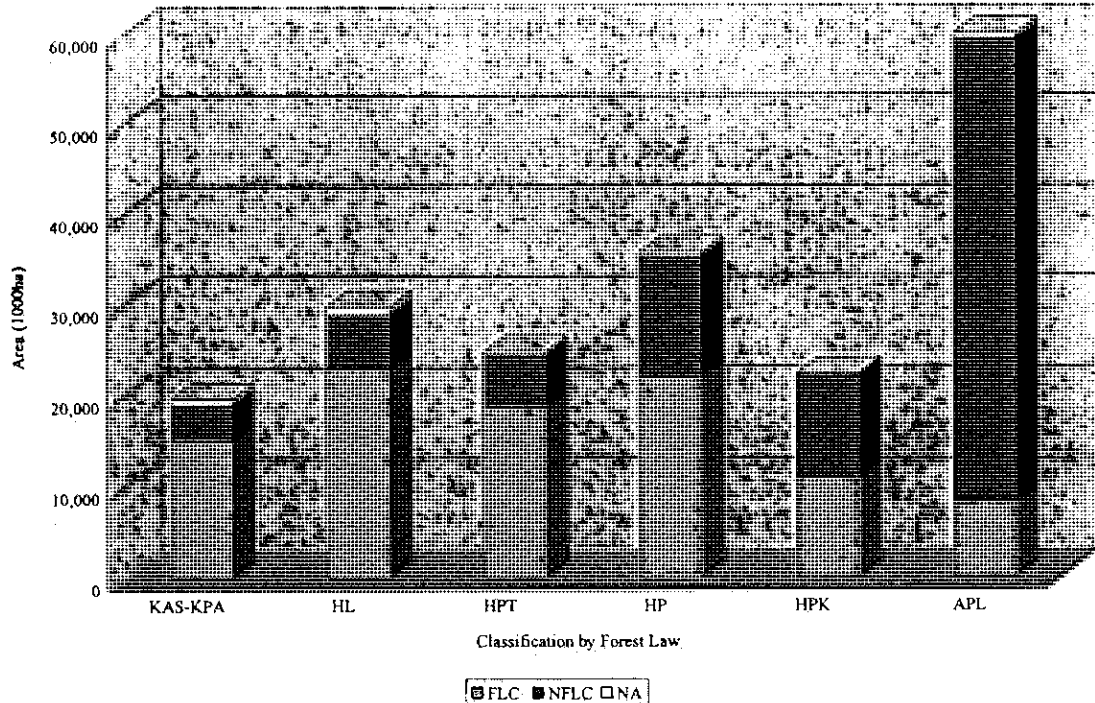


図 2 法定林地区分ごとの植生区分面積

(出典 : インドネシア土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

法定林地内では KAS-KPA、HL、HPT で森林被覆が約 76~77%と比較的高いが、HP では約 62%、HPK では約 49%と低い。法定林地外の区域 (APL) では森林被覆は約 15%とか

なり低く、面積も法定林地における面積の10%に満たない。法定林地以外での森林被覆が非常に低いことがわかる。

4. 州別の森林面積

州別の森林被覆を表7、図3に示す。

表7 州別森林面積と州面積に対する森林面積の割合

Rank	Province	FLC	NFLC	NA	Total	%
1	PAPUA	24,495.9	5,695.3	845.9	31,037.1	78.9
2	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	13,514.7	5,816.0	175.7	19,506.4	69.3
3	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	9,098.7	6,114.5	-	15,213.2	59.8
4	PAPUA BARAT	8,690.2	837.6	178.0	9,705.8	89.5
5	KALIMANTAN BARAT	6,635.9	7,936.4	-	14,572.3	45.5
6	SULAWESI TENGAH	3,665.7	1,921.2	449.8	6,036.7	60.7
7	RIAU	3,527.9	5,246.7	96.3	8,870.9	39.8
8	N. ACEH DARUSSALAM	3,418.5	2,192.9	13.1	5,624.5	60.8
9	MALUKU	2,706.4	1,718.1	221.7	4,646.2	58.2
10	SUMATERA BARAT	2,062.0	1,984.2	133.1	4,179.3	49.3
11	SUMATERA UTARA	1,982.4	5,064.9	92.1	7,139.4	27.8
12	MALUKU UTARA	1,975.2	1,027.8	142.1	3,145.1	62.8
13	SULAWESI TENGGARA	1,677.1	1,547.4	427.6	3,652.1	45.9
14	SUMATERA SLATAN	1,657.8	6,925.7	61.4	8,644.9	19.2
15	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	1,622.4	3,136.6	0.5	4,759.5	34.1
16	JAWA TIMUR	1,596.2	3,234.3	37.4	4,867.9	32.8
17	JAMBI	1,571.5	3,176.3	63.9	4,811.7	32.7
18	SULAWESI SELATAN	1,345.7	3,029.6	53.0	4,428.3	30.4
19	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	1,200.3	2,499.8	-	3,700.1	32.4
20	SULAWESI BARAT	904.8	773.3	0.8	1,678.9	53.9
21	BENGKULU	757.6	1,224.0	29.4	2,011.0	37.7
22	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	751.1	1,059.4	192.2	2,002.7	37.5
23	GORONTALO	724.4	452.7	14.4	1,191.5	60.8
24	JAWA TENGAH	709.9	2,739.8	9.4	3,459.1	20.5
25	JAWA BARAT	649.2	3,065.6	8.4	3,723.2	17.4
26	SULAWESI UTARA	391.0	886.7	171.4	1,449.1	27.0
27	KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG	328.9	1,318.6	17.1	1,664.6	19.8
28	KEPULAUAN RIAU	282.8	501.2	32.9	816.9	34.6
29	LAMPUNG	236.3	3,058.9	50.1	3,345.3	7.1
30	BANTEN	156.7	776.9	5.7	939.3	16.7
31	BALI	86.3	454.7	26.5	567.5	15.2
32	YOGYAKARTA	35.8	277.8	7.8	321.4	11.1
33	DKI JAKARTA	0.3	70.1	0.2	70.6	0.4

(Note)

FLC: Forest Land Cover, NFLC: Non Forest Land Cover, NA: Not Available Data

%: Percentage of Forest Land Cover of Total Area

(出典: インドネシア土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

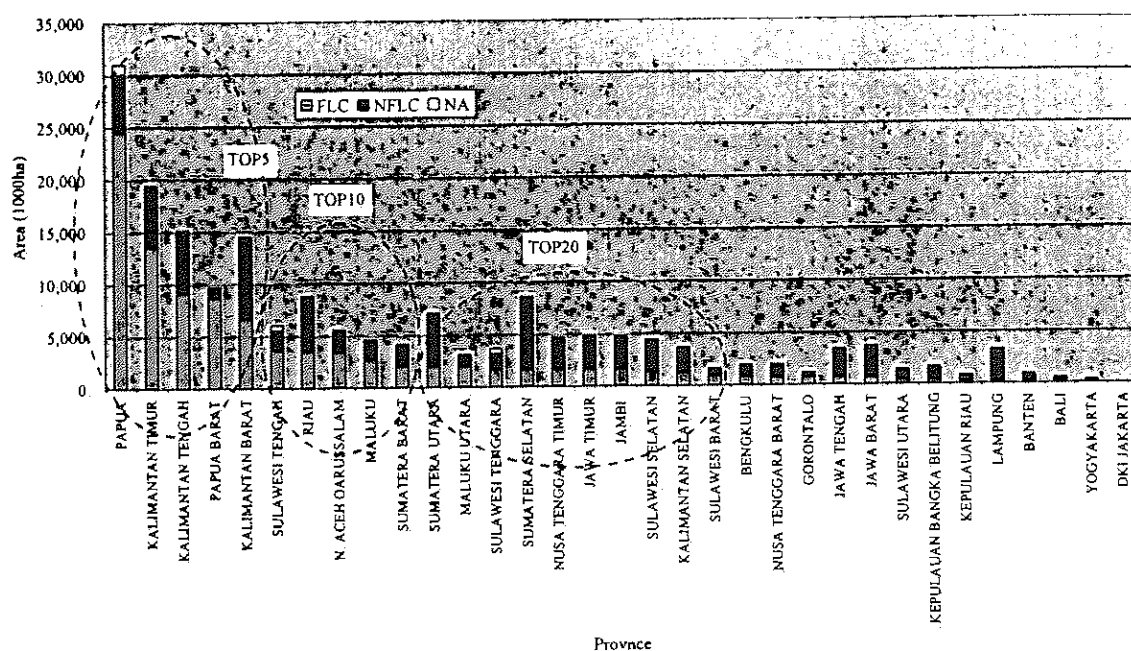


図3 州別森林被覆面積

1) 森林被覆の多い州

33州のうち、森林被覆が1百万ha以上の州は以下のとおりである。

表8 森林被覆面積が1百万以上の州

Rank	Province	FLC (1000ha)	Total (1000ha)	%
1	PAPUA	24,495.9	31,037.1	78.9
2	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	13,514.7	19,506.4	69.3
3	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	9,098.7	15,213.2	59.8
4	PAPUA BARAT	8,690.2	9,705.8	89.5
5	KALIMANTAN BARAT	6,635.9	14,572.3	45.5
6	SULAWESI TENGAH	3,665.7	6,036.7	60.7
7	RIAU	3,527.9	8,870.9	39.8
8	N. ACEH DARUSSALAM	3,418.5	5,624.5	60.8
9	MALUKU	2,706.4	4,646.2	58.2
10	SUMATERA BARAT	2,062.0	4,179.3	49.3
11	SUMATERA UTARA	1,982.4	7,139.4	27.8
12	MALUKU UTARA	1,975.2	3,145.1	62.8
13	SULAWESI TENGGARA	1,677.1	3,652.1	45.9
14	SUMATERA SELATAN	1,657.8	8,644.9	19.2
15	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	1,622.4	4,759.5	34.1
16	JAWA TIMUR	1,596.2	4,867.9	32.8
17	JAMBI	1,571.5	4,811.7	32.7
17	SULAWESI SELATAN	1,345.7	4,428.3	30.4
19	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	1,200.3	3,700.1	32.4

(Note)

FLC: Forest Land Cover, %: Percentage of Forest Land Cover of Total Area

(出典: インドネシア土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

1位から5位の州はパプア島とカリマンタン島にある。6位以下の州の森林被覆面積が3百

万 ha 台以下であるのに対し、1位の Papua 州は約 24 百万 ha、2位の東カリマンタン州は約 13 百万 ha、5位の西カリマンタン州でも約 6 百万 ha と全州の中でこの5つの州の森林被覆面積が突出している。ただし、森林被覆率は中央カリマンタン州で約 60%、東カリマンタン州で約 45%と低い。また、第7位のリアウ州は森林被覆率が約 40%と上位 10 州の中では最低である。一方、11 位以下の州でも森林面積が 1 百万 ha 以上の州は 9 州ある。森林被覆面積が 2 百万 ha 以下の州は上位 11~19 位であるが、これらの州の森林被覆率は概ね 30% 台であることが特徴的である。森林被覆面積が 1 百万 ha 以上の州を図 X のとおりである。

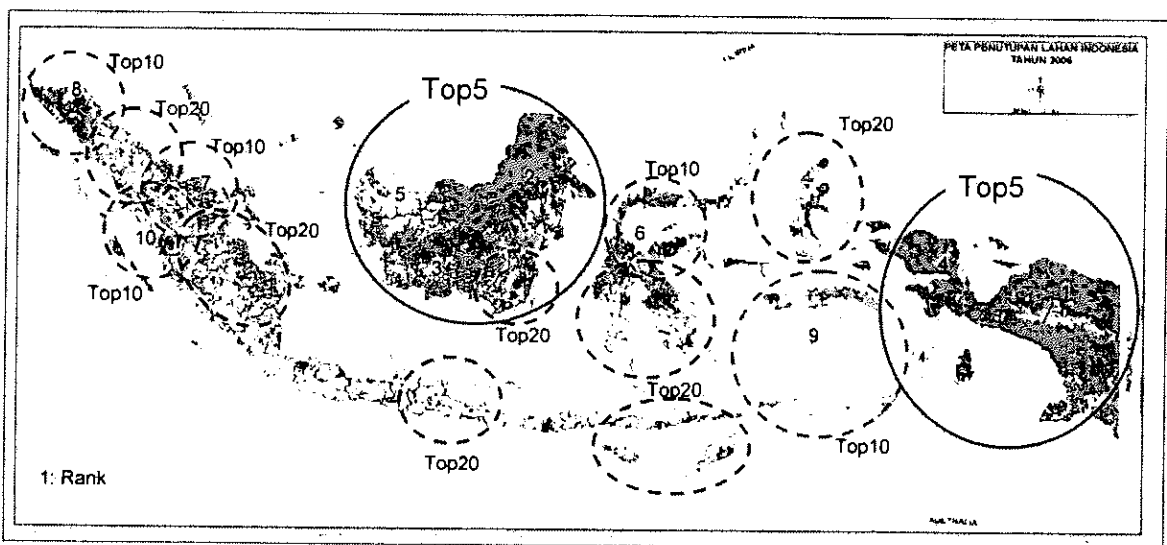


図 4 森林被覆面積 1 百万 ha 上の州

(出典：インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書、MoF 計画局資料（図面）を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

2) 上位 10 州の森林の状況

i) 法定林地別面積

上位 10 州の法定林地別森林被覆面積は以下のとおりである。

表 9 上位 10 州の法定林地別の森林面積

Province	Class	FLC (1000ha)	NFLC (1000ha)	NA (1000ha)	Total Area (1000ha)	%
PAPUA	HT	19,409.4	3,764.6	717.4		62.5
	HPK	4,638.6	1,582.4	109.2		14.9
	APL	447.9	348.3	19.3		1.4
	TOTAL	24,495.9	5,695.3	845.9	31,037.1	78.9
KALIMANTAN TIMUR	HT	11,618.2	2,612.8	122.3		37.4
	HPK	-	-	-		-
	APL	1,896.5	3,203.2	53.4		6.1
	TOTAL	13,514.7	5,816.0	175.7	19,506.4	43.5
KALIMANTAN TENGAH	HT	7,584.9	3,225.5	-		24.4
	HPK	1,501.0	2,841.5	-		4.8
	APL	12.7	47.5	-		-
	TOTAL	9,098.7	6,114.5	-	15,213.2	29.3
PAPUA BARAT	HT	6,465.9	495.5	131.6		20.8
	HPK	2,054.8	245.6	41.1		6.6

Province	Class	FLC (1000ha)	NFLC (1000ha)	NA (1000ha)	Total Area (1000ha)	%
	APL	169.5	96.5	5.3		0.5
	TOTAL	8,690.2	837.6	178.0	9,705.8	28.0
KALIMANTAN BARAT	HT	5,390.3	3,045.8	-		17.4
	HPK	291.7	215.3	-		0.9
	APL	954.1	4,675.3	-		3.1
	TOTAL	6,635.9	7,936.4	-	14,572.3	21.4
SULAWESI TENGAH	HT	2,965.3	534.8	343.7		9.6
	HPK	172.5	68.1	15.1		0.6
	APL	527.9	1,318.3	91.0		1.7
	TOTAL	3,665.7	1,921.2	449.8	6,036.7	11.8
RIAU	HT	2,776.6	1,756.0	69.4		8.9
	HPK	746.0	3,334.7	26.8		2.4
	APL	5.3	156.0	0.1		-
	TOTAL	3,527.9	5,246.7	96.3	8,870.9	11.4
N. ACEH DARUSSALAM	HT	2,908.9	435.5	2.0		9.4
	HPK	-	-	-		-
	APL	509.6	1,757.4	11.1		1.6
	TOTAL	3,418.5	2,192.9	13.1	5,624.5	11.0
MALUKU	HT	1,828.0	681.7	125.7		5.9
	HPK	789.6	779.9	87.0		2.5
	APL	88.8	256.5	9.0		0.3
	TOTAL	2,706.4	1,718.1	221.7	4,646.2	8.7
SUMATERA BARAT	HT	1,701.3	544.4	114.7		5.5
	HPK	101.1	76.5	2.6		0.3
	APL	259.6	1,363.3	15.8		0.8
	TOTAL	2,062.0	1,984.2	133.1	4,179.3	6.6

(Note) %: Percentage of FLC (Forest Land Cover) of Total Area (Forest Area) HT: Hutan Tetap (Permanent Forest) = KAS-KPA (Conservation Forest) + HL (Protection Forest) + HPT (Limited Protection Forest) + HP (Production Forest), HPK: Conversion Production Forest, APL: Non Forest Land (Land Cover); DPF: Dryland Primary Forest, DSF: Dryland Secondary Forest, PSF: Primary Swamp Forest; SSF: Secondary Swamp Forest, PMF: Primary Mangrove Forest, SMF: Secondary Mangrove Forest, PF: Plantation Forest
(出典: インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

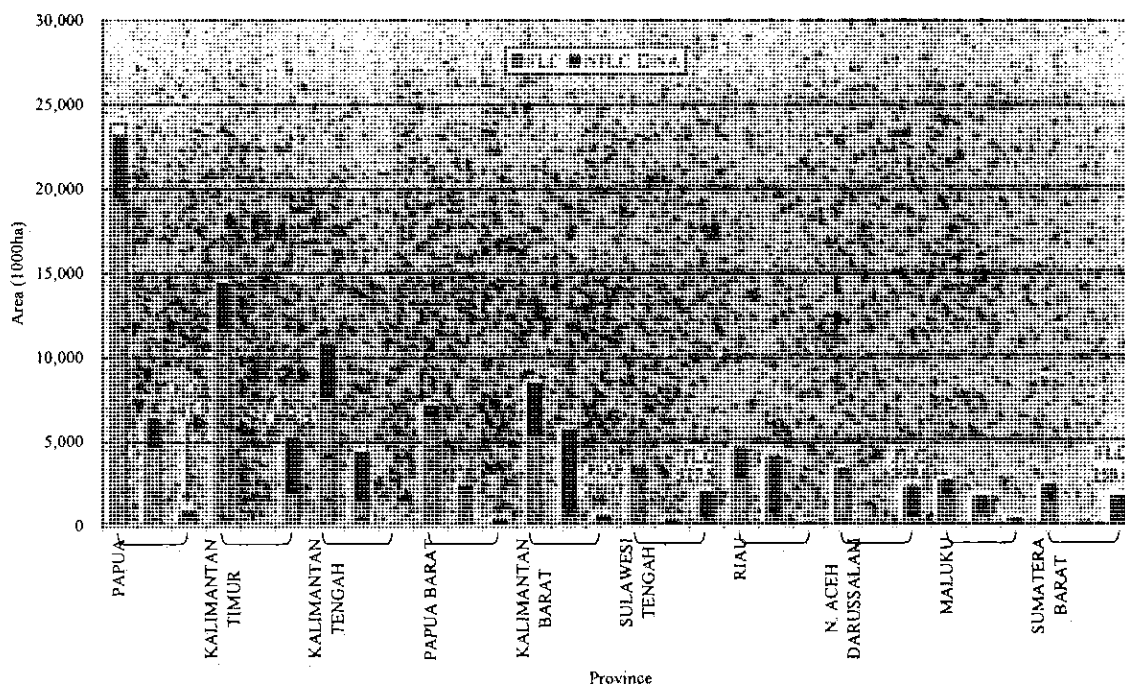


図5 上位10州の法定林地別の森林面積

(Note) From left side, HT: Hutan Tetap (Permanent Forest) = KAS-KPA (Conservation Forest) + HL (Protection Forest) + HPT (Limited Protection Forest) + HP (Production Forest), HPK: Conversion Production Forest, APL: Non Forest Land

(出典：インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

ii)法定林地外 (APL) の森林被覆

上位10州における法定林地外の森林被覆の面積をみると、10万ha以上の州は6州ある。

(表X)。法定林地内の森林被覆が圧倒的に多いものの、法定林地外の森林被覆も面積としては少なくはなく、森林資源として注目し値すると考えられる。

表10 法定林地外 (APL) の森林被覆面積が10万ha以上の州 (上位10州)

PAPUA	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	PAPUA BARAT	KALIMANTAN BARAT	SULAWESI TENGAH	N. ACEH DARUSSALAM	SUMATERA BARAT
1	2	4	5	6	8	10
447.9	1,896.5	169.5	954.1	527.9	509.6	259.6

(Note) Upper stand: Province, Middle stand: Rank, Lower stand: area of forest land cover (1000ha)

(出典：インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

iii)法定林地内の土地利用区分

上位10位の州では、森林被覆のほとんどが法定林地 (保全林、保護林、限定的保護林、生産林) で占められていることがわかる。(Appendix X に法定林地における土地利用区分を州別に示す。)

表Xに上位10州の法定林地内の割合の特徴と、法定林地ごとの土地利用区分の特徴を示す。

表 11 上位 10 州の法定林地内土地利用の特徴

順位	州	法定林地の割合	法定林地別の優先的な土地利用区分							Total
			KSA-KPS	HL	HPT	HP	HL	HPT	HP	
1	PAPUA	HPT は少 他は均等	DPF	DPF	DPF	DPF	DPF	DPF	DPF	DPF が圧倒的、次いで PFS
2	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	HPT, HP が やや多	DPF	DPF	DPF, DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DPF と DSF がほぼ同じ	
3	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	HPT, HP が 圧倒的	DPF	DPF, DSF	DSF	DSF	PSF, SSF	PSF, SSF	DSF が優先次いで DPF, SSF	
4	PAPUA BARAT	4 区分が均等	DPF	DPF	DPF	DPF	DPF	DPF	DPF が圧倒的	
5	KALIMANTAN BARAT	4 区分が均等	DPF	DPF 次いで DSF, DFB	DSF 次いで DFB	DFB	DFB	DFB	DPF, DSF, DFB がほぼ同じ	
6	SULAWESI TENGAH	HL, HPT が多 KSA-KPA, HP が少	DSF	DFS	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF が多く次いで DPF	
7	RIAU	HPT, HP がほとんど	多種多様	多種多様	多種多様	多種多様	多種多様	多種多様 PSF, SSF, SS が多 い	多種多様であるが泥炭湿地が多 い可能性が高い	
8	N. ACEH DARUSSALAM	HL が突出、 HPT ほとんど無	DSF	DSF	ほとんど 無	ほとんど 無	DSF	DSF	DSF が圧倒的	
9	MALUKU	4 区分が均等	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF が圧倒的	
10	SUMATERA BARAT	KSA-KPA, HL が多 HPT, HP が少	次いで DPF	次いで DPF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF	DSF, 次いで DPF	

(Note) Land cover classification DPF: Dryland Primary Forest DSE: Dryland Secondary Forest PSE: Primary Swamp Forest SSE: Secondary Swamp Forest
BL: Bush Land DFB: Dryland Farming Bush SS: Swamp Shrub

(出典: インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

上位 10 州の法定林地区分と土地利用区分の特徴は以下のとおりである。

- ・ 州によって法定林地区分、土地利用区分の違いが大きい。
- ・ 上位 10 州のほとんどの州では Dryland Primary Forest・Secondary Forest の割合が多い。
- ・ 特にパプア州(1位)、東カリマンタン州(2位)、西パプア州(4位)では Dryland Primary Forest の割合が多く、人為的な開発がすすんでいない森林が多いことが推定される。
- ・ 中央カリマンタン州(3位)では Primary Forest の割合が比較的少ない。生産林(HP)の割合が高く、その内訳は Dryland Secondary Forest と Secondary Swamp Forest で約 50%を占める。
- ・ 6位(中央スラウェシ州)以下、5つの州では Primary Forest が少なく Secondary Forest が多い。
- ・ Dryland Farming Forest (DFB)と Secondary Swamp Forest (SSF)は泥炭湿地である可能性が高いことに留意。

5. 泥炭地の推定

MoF のもつ GIS データベースでは泥炭地の面積、深さを Ministry of Agriculture (以下、MoA という) から提供されたが、データベースとして完成していない。

「インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書」の土地利用区分では法定林地にある Primary Swamp Forest、Secondary Swamp Forest、法定林地外の Swamp Shrub、Swamp が泥炭地を含むと想定される。(このほかの土地利用区分にも泥炭地が含まれる可能性はある。)。これを前提に、全国の泥炭地の分布をみると、図 X のとおりである。

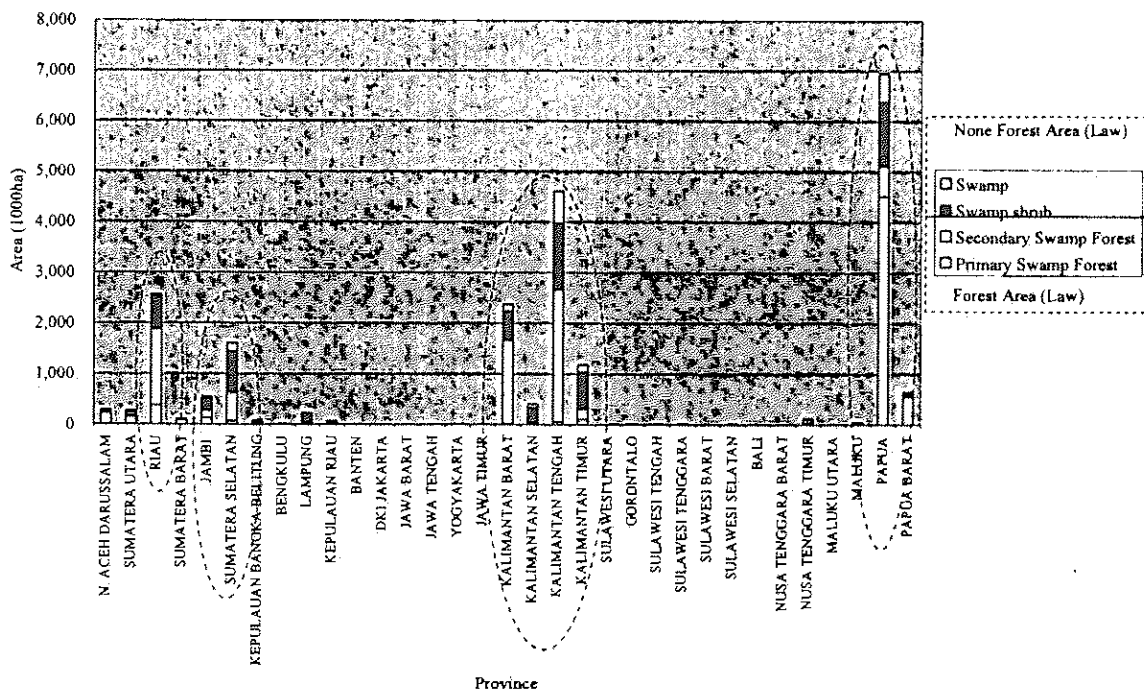


図 6 泥炭地の分布

(Note) Prepared based on the assumption below:

Primary Swamp Forest and Secondary Swamp Forest in the Forest Area classified by Forest Law, Swamp Shrub and Swamp in the Non Forest Area classified by Forest Law includes the Peat lands.

(出典：インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

図 X をみると、特に泥炭地が多く分布しているのは、リアウ、ジャンビ、カリマンタン 4 州、パプア 2 州の計 8 州である。

表 12 泥炭地が多く分布していると思われる州の泥炭地面積 (推定)

(Unit: 1000ha)

	RI	JA	SS	KB	KS	KTE	KTI	PA	PAB	Total
Forest Area										
PSF	380.2	123.1	68.6	15.0	-	59.4	102.1	4,496.3	548.1	5,724.2
SSF	1,498.6	148.5	560.0	1,646.9	33.8	2,606.2	206.3	610.0	37.5	6,787.8
Subtotal	1,878.8	271.6	628.6	1,661.9	33.8	2,665.6	308.4	5,106.3	585.6	12,512.0
Non Forest Area										
Ss	656.5	256.5	818.7	576.7	305.4	1,315.7	736.5	1,284.2	68.9	5,200.4
S	28.2	28.0	153.9	136.7	69.8	623.9	136.8	557.1	1.7	1,582.2
Subtotal	684.7	284.5	972.6	713.4	375.2	1,939.6	873.3	1,841.3	70.6	6,782.6
Total	2,563.5	556.1	1,601.2	2,375.3	409.0	4,605.2	1,181.7	6,947.6	656.2	19,294.6

Note)

(Province)

RI: Riau, JA: JAMBI, SS: SUMATERA SELATAN, K B: KALIMANTAN BARAT,

KS: KALIMANTAN SELATAN, KTE: KALIMANTAN TENGAH, KTI: KALIMANTAN TIMUR,

PA: PAPUA, PAB: PAPUA BARAT

(Class)

PSF: Primary Swamp Forest, SSF: Secondary Swamp Forest (in Forest Areas)

Ss: Swamp shrub, S: Swamp (in Non Forest Area)

(出典：インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成)

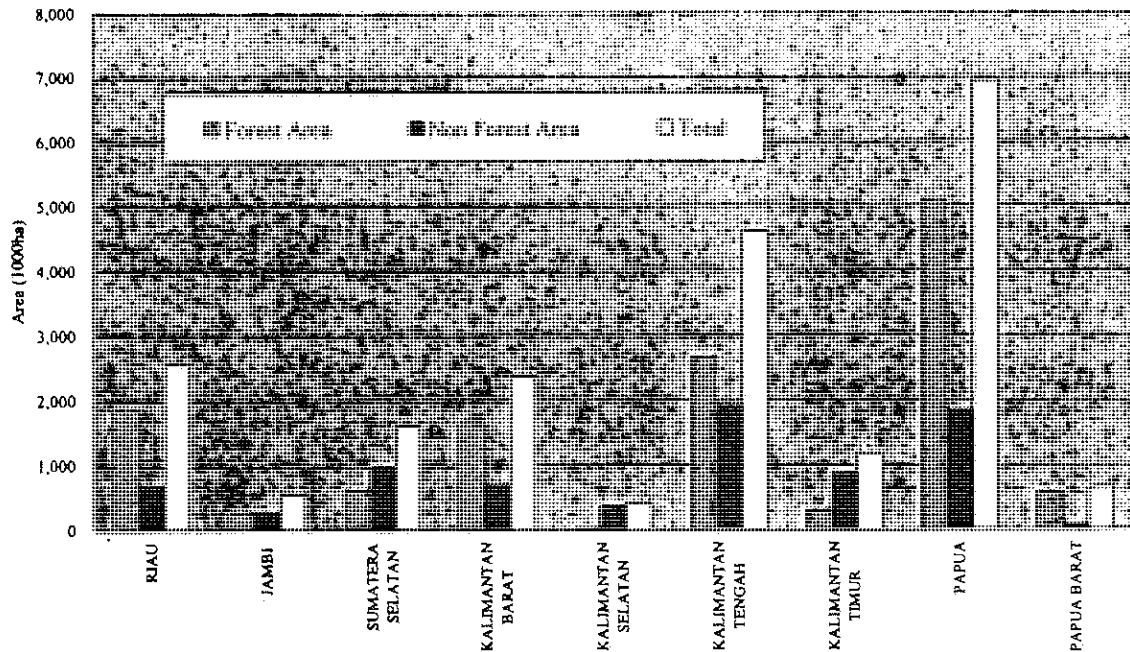


図7 泥炭地面積（推定、法定・非法定林地別）

（出典：インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成）

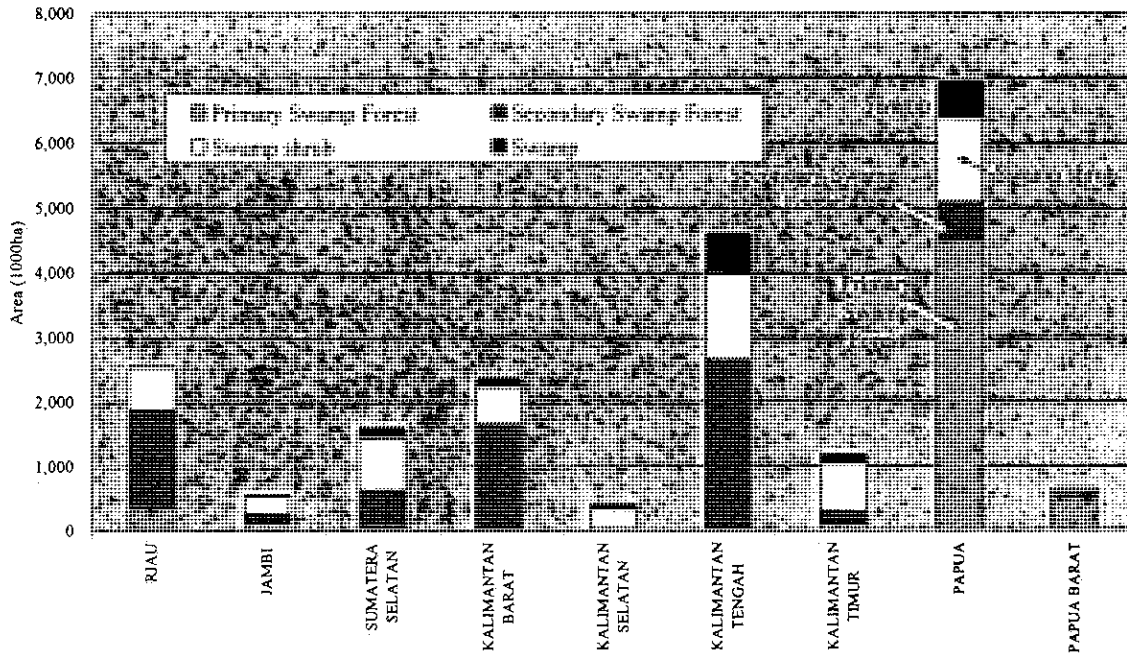


図8 泥炭地面積（推定、土地利用区分別）

（出典：インドネシアの土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団により作成）

このうち、ジャンビを除く7州は森林被覆の上位10州にある。ジャンビ州を除く6州(RIAU, JAMBI, SUMATERA SELATAN, KALIMANTAN BARAT, KALIMANTAN SELATAN, KALIMANTAN TENGAH, KALIMANTAN TIMUR, PAPUA, PAPUA BARAT) は森林資源が豊富であり、かつ、インドネシア特有の泥炭地も多いと推定される。したがって、REDD/REDD+のデモンストレーション活動・実施対象地として有力な州であると考えられる。

以上

Appendix 11
Field Report of the Experts

Outline of Central Kalimantan province in the context of REDD+

Central Kalimantan province takes a key role in developing REDD+ scheme in Indonesia. It was assigned as a pilot province under the Letter of Intent between Government of Indonesia and Government of Norway. The forest area is about nine million ha in the province that occupies 60% of provincial area. Peat land spreads in the southern part of the province and deforestation rate at peat land area was 5.4% per year (average in 2002-2005). Major causes of deforestation include forest fire, forest conversion to oil palm plantation and illegal logging. In the following description, REDD+ activities by provincial government as well as district government (Kapuas and Katingan) are outlined.

1. REDD+ activities by provincial government

REDD+ activities by provincial government have been limited to information gathering and sharing in the last couple of years, which were initiated by Supporting Office under “Regional Committee on REDD+” (hereinafter called “Komda”). Since a process of regional strategy development started in July 2011, REDD readiness phase activities will be flourished in the very near future. In Central Kalimantan, there are a number of demonstration projects that have been conducted by international and national organizations but they are not necessarily communicating with provincial government, except the case of Kalimantan Forest Carbon Partnership that is supported by Australian government.

1-1. Regional Commissions for Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and Peat land of Central Kalimantan Province

The government of Central Kalimantan province issued a decree No.188.44/152/2010 on “Regional Commissions for Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and Peat land of Central Kalimantan Province” dated April 11, 2011. Its details are as follows:

< Purpose >

- To provide relevant information on REDD+ framework and activities to provincial and district governors
- To develop criteria and indicators on REDD+ activities
- To facilitate development of MRV methodology
- To conduct educational and training activities on REDD+

< Function >

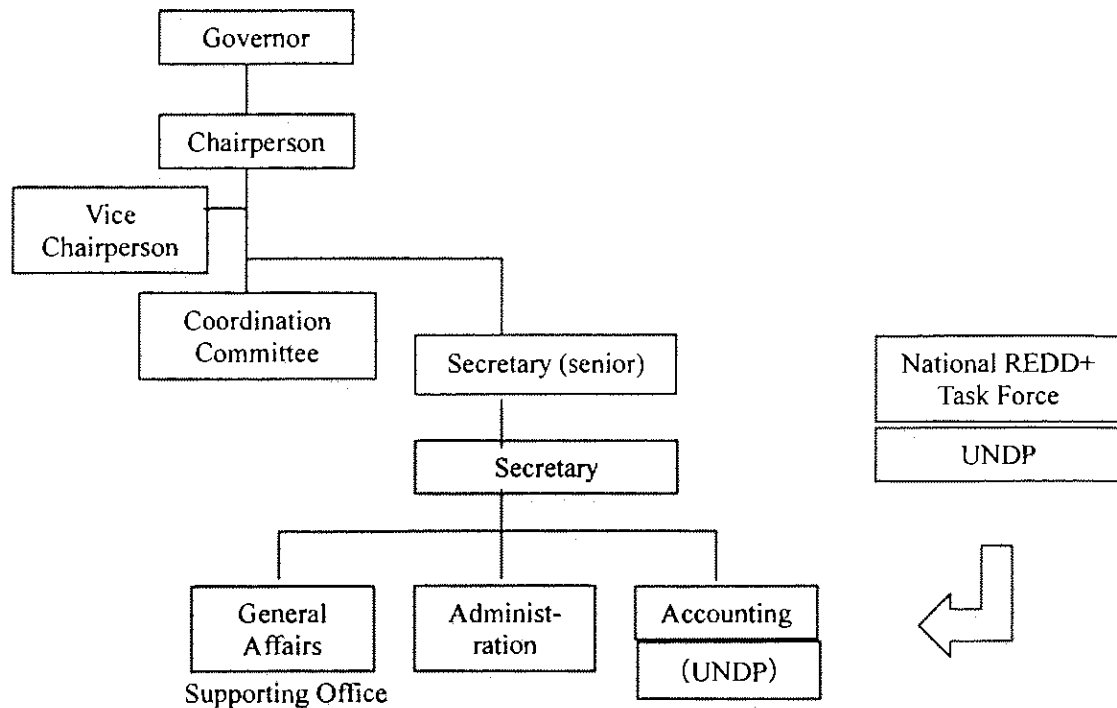
- To coordinate with various actors including local, national, international and private sector
- To coordinate when conflict emerges among actors

< Organizational structure >

- Chairperson is taken by Secretary General of Provincial Government
- There are four vice chairpersons
- There are nine coordination committees that include (1) organization, (2) MRV, (3) education and

training, (4) information, (5) validation and registration, (6) legality, (7) capacity development, (8) benefit sharing, and (9) database

- In the secretariat, there are two staff dispatched from UNDP who are assigned as staff for supporting office
- Supporting office is financed by UNDP

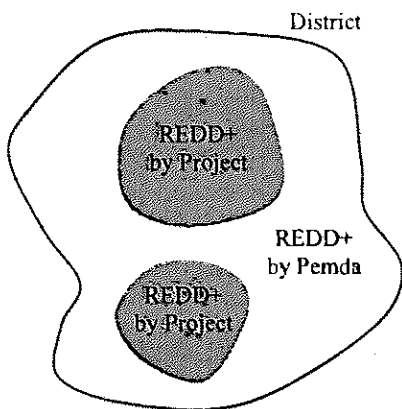


1-2. Provincial REDD+ strategy development team

The provincial government issued a decree of No.188.44/243/2011 titled “Formation of REDD+ strategy development in Central Kalimantan Province” dated July 4, 2011.

1-3. Ideas for REDD+ implementation

There are knowledgeable staff in provincial government and they have the following ideas:



- The provincial government provides guidelines for investors and NGOs which implement REDD+ projects on the ground.
- Non-REDD+ project areas are covered by district government.
- Fund should be established at the provincial level.
- Activities against deforestation and forest degradation should use existing policy framework including Forest Village or Community Forestry.
- Collaboration among national, provincial and district governments is the key to address land conversion issues.

1-4. Others

- Under the provincial government, Department of Environment, Department of Forestry and Development Planning Bureau are in charge of REDD+ activities.
- There is SK292/Menhut-II/2011 dated May 30, 2011 on spatial planning. But no agreement is made on this with provincial and district governments.
- REDD+ readiness process could be drastically changed once provincial REDD+ strategy is drafted. Hence, close monitoring of the process is required.

2. REDD+ activities by district government

- In Kapuas District, there is a working group for KFCP support. The presence of the working group has enabled to develop human resources capacity in the district government on REDD+ issues. Since the KFCP is to be terminated in 2013, they are planning to launch a REDD+ pilot village initiative in the district.
- In Katingan District, they identify themselves as Conservation District and come up with a policy of controlling land conversion to palm oil plantation. Currently, governor's decree on working group on REDD+ is being prepared. They are interested in the development of compensation mechanism through REDD+ scheme.

Outline of Alternative Area for future JICA Project of REDD+ in Gorontalo Province

1. Summary of the Area

Gorontalo Province was established in December 2000 after being split from North Sulawesi province. The whole area of the Province is approx. 1,200 thousand ha, the forest area is approx. 746 thousand ha, which accounts for about 62% of the whole Province area. The estimated recent deforestation ratio is about 0.82% in accordance with the data of 2000 to 2009 provided by BPKH. The major cause of the deforestation is assumed expanding of shifting cultivation.

1-1 Forest classification and area

The forest area in Gorontalo is about 746 thousand ha, accounts about 62% of the Province. The distribution of the legal forest areas in Gorontalo Province is shown in Figure 1. The legal forest areas are located in the western areas of the Province relatively, the urban areas and cultivation areas are located in central to south-east area in the Province mainly.

1-2 Forest areas transition

The forest areas transition in the Province is shown in the Table below.

Table 1 Transition of the Forest Area since 2000 to 2009

Vegetation classification	2000	2003	2006	2009
Dryland Primary Forest	365,153.88	304,936.07	303,729.29	293,456.74
Dryland Secondary Forest	394,562.42	446,731.21	404,999.85	411,639.36
(Subtotal of Dryland Forest)	759,716.30	751,667.30	708,729.14	705,096.10
Primary Mangrove Forest	8,735.37	6,616.86	5,632.84	3,483.97
Secondary Mangrove Forest	9,823.31	11,868.63	9,732.34	10,455.33
(Subtotal of Mangrove Forest)				
Primary Swamp Forest	282.97	282.97	282.97	10.06
Plantation	27,230.43	27,648.07	27,713.00	27,011.21
Subtotal	805,788.38	798,083.81	752,090.29	746,056.67

Source: JICA Study Team based on BPKH data

The forest areas decreased 59,731.71 ha between 2000 to 2009. The deforestation ratio in 2009 compared with 2000 is 7.41 %. The yearly average of the deforestation ratio is 0.82 %.

Deforestation Situation

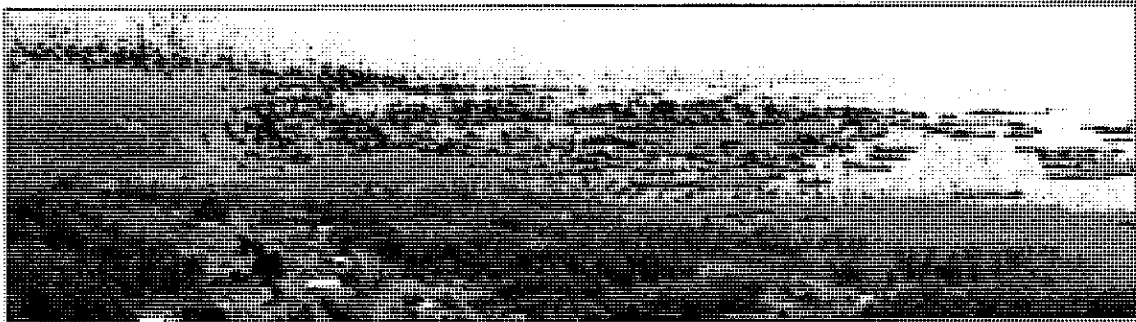
Period	Deforestation areas	Period of ratio (right)	Ratio of Deforestation
2000 to 2003	- 7,704.57 ha	2003/2000	- 0.96%
2003 to 2006	-45,993.52 ha	2006/2003	- 5.76%
2006 to 2009	-6,033.62 ha	2009/2006	- 0.80%

Source: JICA Study Team based on BPKH data

The deforestation ratio between 2000 to 2003 and 2006 to 2009 were less than 1%. However, the ratio between 2006 to 2009 is almost 6%. It is assumed some special reason such as big scaled development, but it was not identified in this field survey.

1-3 Causes of Deforestation

The major cause of the deforestation in Gorontalo Province until this time is assumed as the shifting cultivation and illegal logging. Especially, it is estimated that the area of the shifting cultivation areas in Limboto Lake watershed has generated ton of earth and sand and the caused decreasing of the capacity of Limboto Lake. The decreasing of the Limboto Lake has been recognized as one of the biggest problems in Gorontalo Province. In accordance with interview to the Provincial Forest Department, the decreasing curve of the capacity of the lake is sharp especially in this decade. The current situation of the sedimentation in the lake is almost full by the eyes inspection. The picture below shows the current situation of the sedimentation in the western part of Limboto Lake.



Source: JICA Study Team

In accordance with a professor of Gorontalo University, who has been taking education and expanding the controlled shifting cultivation, the amount of sedimentation from the northern part of the Limboto Lake watershed has been major. However, the shifting cultivation the area seems to be controlled and the amount of the sedimentation from the area seems not to be much currently.

1-4 Further Threats of Deforestation

There are five (5) major mining development plans in Gorontalo Province in accordance with the Provincial Spatial Plan. The Provincial Government would promote the mining development as their principle policy in the plan. In case the mining development will be implemented it is clear that the forest areas would be decreased much. The Provincial Spatial Plan recommends the reduction of the impacts by the mining development on the environment. However, the tangible plan of the development plan would be prepared by the developers. The Figure 1 shows the location of the mining development plans, oil palm development plan and the regal forest areas.

1-5 Current Situation of the Biodiversity

Sulawesi island is the reservoir of endemic species. According to one estimation, 79 species of the whole mammals species in Sulawesi Island (127 species) are endemic. Babirusa as one of wild bore and Anoa as small sized water buffalo are popular. There are some more famous species In Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park such as, Cuscus, Tarsier as mammals, blackish megapode, kingfisher. The number of the endemic species in the National Park except birds is 33. There is neither larger mammals nor symbolic species. However, there are many endemic species in the area, therefore, it is highly expected to conserve them.

1-6 Social Condition

Most of the people in Gorontalo Province get income from agriculture or fisheries mainly. The Provincial Government is apprehensive about population inflow from the other areas because of mining development.

1-7 Reference Scenario

The main causes of the deforestation until this time are traditional sifting cultivation and small scaled illegal logging. The deforestation ratio since 2000 to 2009 is about 0.8 % on yearly average. However, the deforestation transition shows big ration as 6 % during 2003 to 2006. It is assumed that there is potential risk of deforestation in short term period. Additionally, the mining development and oil palm development plans can be reliably implemented. Therefore, there is high risk potential of the big scaled deforestation in the near future.

2. Provincial Administration

2-1 Principle of the Province Regard to Forest Conservation and REDD

The Provincial Government includes a Forest Department, which merged the mining development department. The Department has five (5) divisions and two of them are related to forest/forestry and the other two are related to mining, the last one manages the multiple administration between those two fields.

Provincial BAPEDA Office has prepared the Provincial Spatial Plan and its current status is final approval stage by the Governor. The head of development division of BAPEDA clearly mentioned that the Province will take direction of promotion the mining development.

Meanwhile, the Provincial Government also recognized that the mining development will be implemented in some forest areas and the forest conservation is one of the important issues. The Provincial Forest Department recognized the decreasing scenario of the forest areas in Gorontalo Province. Their principle putting break on deforestation.

The Provincial Government has not taken any tangible activities related to REDD before. However, the consideration of REDD implementation has been considering with the Forest

Department mainly. The forest area is not large compared to the other provinces, and the high potential of carbon credit is not expected by the Provincial Government. However, they highly expect to the forest conservation by REDD or REDD+.

2-1 Activities related to Forest Conservation & REDD (REDD)

There are almost no activities related to REDD in Gorontalo Province recently. The Ministry of Finance of the central government came to discuss REDD issue with the organizations concerning to REDD such as, Forest Department and BAPEDA in July 2011.

(Watershed Conservation)

The watershed forum was established 2003, the main activities the forum are implementing the measures against to the soil erosion caused by the shifting cultivation, support for the livelihood improvement of the farmers, etc. through NGO and Universities.

7 KPHs (Forest Management Units) were planed and two of them are selected as models. 2 KPHs have been established and staff members also been selected, and the building for them were constructed. 2 KPHs are now waiting for the approval from the Governor.

2-3 Capacity of Administration organizations

JICA Study Team has taken interview to head of planning division of Provincial BAPEDA, Provincial Forest Department, Forest Department of District of Bone Gorango and local offices of Ministry of Forestry of the Central Government. In accordance with these interviews, the following results were given.

There are no persons who have much knowledge of REDD in these organizations. However, JICA Study Team did not have interview on the persons who are belong to the planning division of BPDAS. It is expected to have more information after the interview to them.

The local offices of MoF and Provincial Forest Department have already developed the techniques of the forest resource survey such as, satellite image analysis, ground survey, and GIS software operation. Their skill levels are almost reasonable enough. Especially BPKH has experience of estimation study of the forest carbon stock of whole Province with supporting the analysis of wood carbon stock for each tree species by the Gorontalo University on 2010. However, they are not versed in the institutional issues such as REL or MRV.

The head of mapping and planning division of Provincial Forest Department and the head of planning division of Provincial BAPEDA have much knowledge about REDD. They also are aggressive to introduce REDD and have much interest on it.

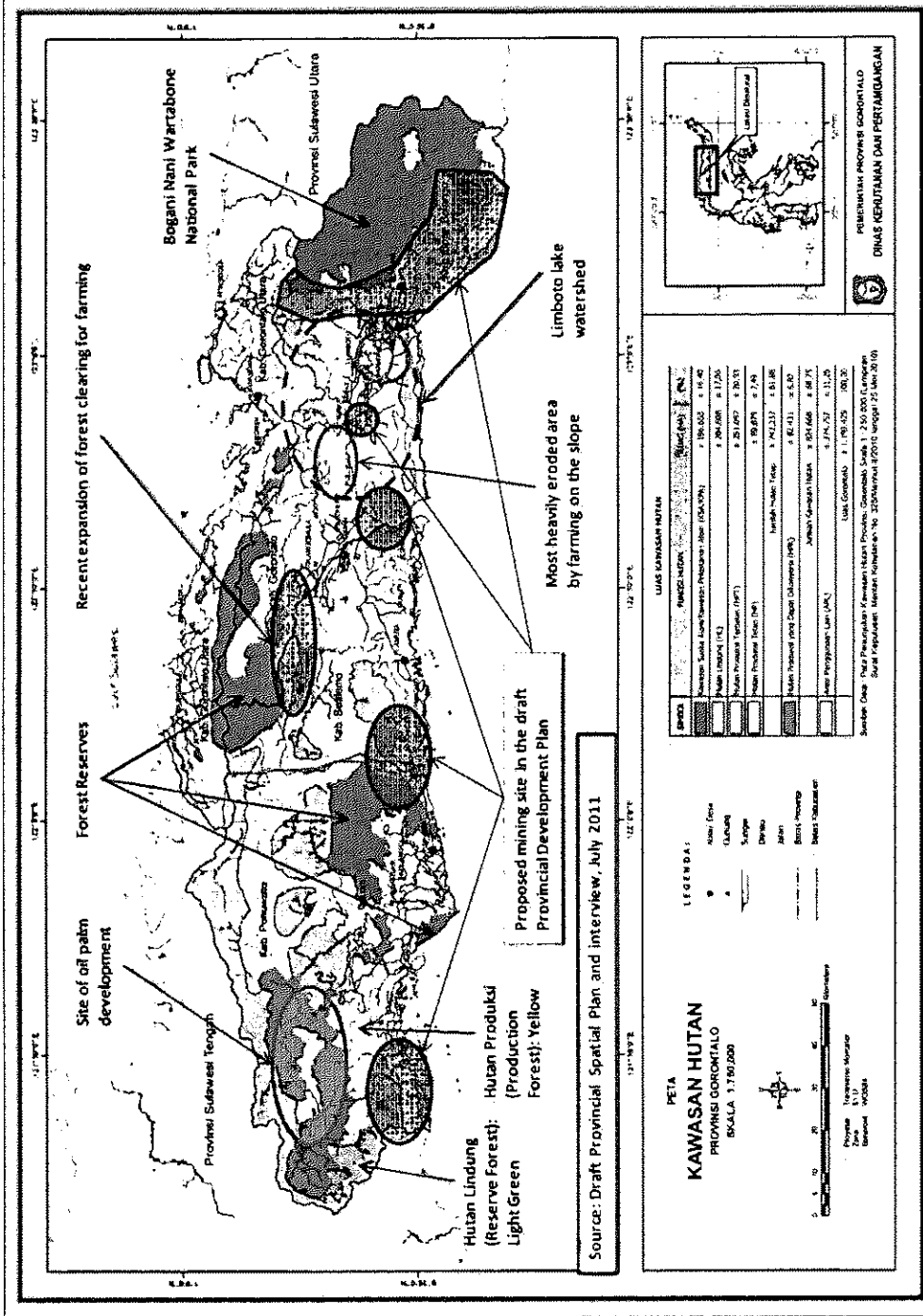


Figure 1 Distribution of Development Plans and Regal Forest Areas in Gorontalo Province
 Source: JICA Study Team based on information provided by Dinas Kehutanan, Gorontalo Province and hearing to Province

対象候補地報告 ジャンビ州

スマトラ島中央部東側のジャンビ州は、バタンハリ川の流域であり、インドネシアがオランダに支配される以前から諸外国との貿易で栄えていた地域であり、現在はパームオイル、石炭、石油等の資源が豊かな地域として知られている。州の面積は 53,435 km²、法定林地面積 21,794 km²、森林被覆面積 48,110 km² (2009 林業省) で、森林減少率 (2003~2006) は 1.14%/年である。森林減少・劣化の主要因としては、オイルパーム農園への転換、ゴムの植林、住民によるエンクローチメント等が指摘されている。本項では、ブキットデュアブラス国立公園を中心に、国立公園の南部を管内に持つサランゴン県の取り組み等について述べる。

1. 対象地域の概要

ブキットデュアブラス国立公園は、他の多くの国立公園とは違うユニークな性格を持っている。それはこの国立公園がユネスコの人類と生物圏保護区を承継したものであり、単に希少な野生動植物の保護保全を目指したものではなく、この地域に昔から住んでいた『人々の生活環境の保全』を目指しているからである。

この地域は昔からオランリンバ (ジャングルの人の意味) と呼ばれる原住民に利用されていたが、生産林に指定されて大径木が伐採された後、一部が生物圏保護区に指定され、これを発展区域拡張して、2000 年に 65000ha が国立公園として指定された。

生産林の跡地であり、面積も比較的小さく、周辺の森林地域と道路や川で隔てられているので生物多様性も取り立てて目立つものではなく、一般人にとって美しくも魅力ある国立公園ではない、と言うのが国立公園事務所の率直な感想である。

1-1 森林区分及び面積

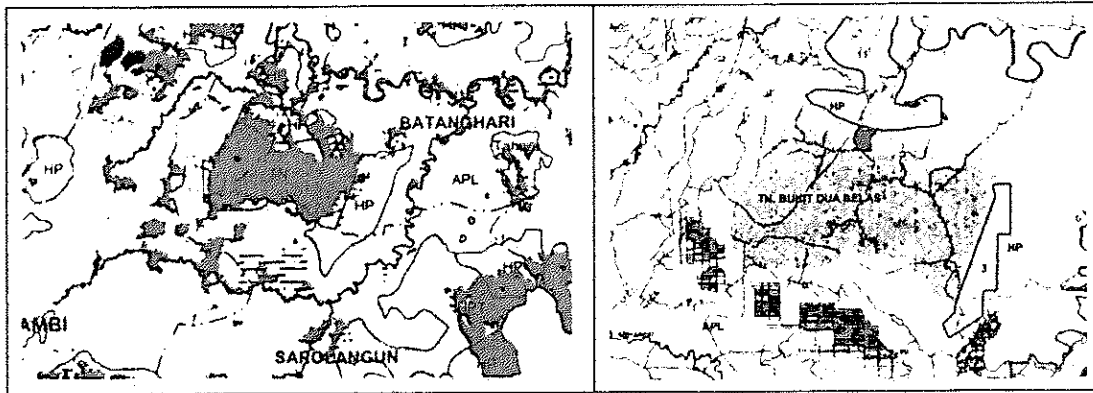
インドネシアの林業統計 (Statistik Kehutanan Inonesia 2009) によれば、インドネシアの森林は以下の通りである。

法定林地面積 21,794 km² ジャンビ州の場合は保護林、転換林、生産林として土地利用が定められている地域がこれにあたるが、必ずしも森林で覆われている訳ではないし、法定林地以外にも、樹木で覆われている土地はある。

森林被覆面積 48,110 km² 森林被覆率は 32.7%。(インドネシア土地利用区分報告書を元に JICA 調査団作成)、森林減少率 (2003~2006) は 1.14%/年である。

1-2 土地利用・森林分布現況

ブキットデュアブラス国立公園の周辺地域は、赤土の流出で濁ったバタンハリ川の流域にあり、オイルパームの大規模農園、ゴムの植林地などが多い。森林も散在的に残っているが過去に伐採されたところが多く、熱帯雨林の原生林が残っている地域ではない。図に見られるように北と東側の近くに生産林があるが、周辺住民の無許可開墾やエンクローチメントが頻繁に起きており森林保全上の問題になっている。国立公園の北部や周辺の生産林の中に比較的大きな木の残っている地域があるという。

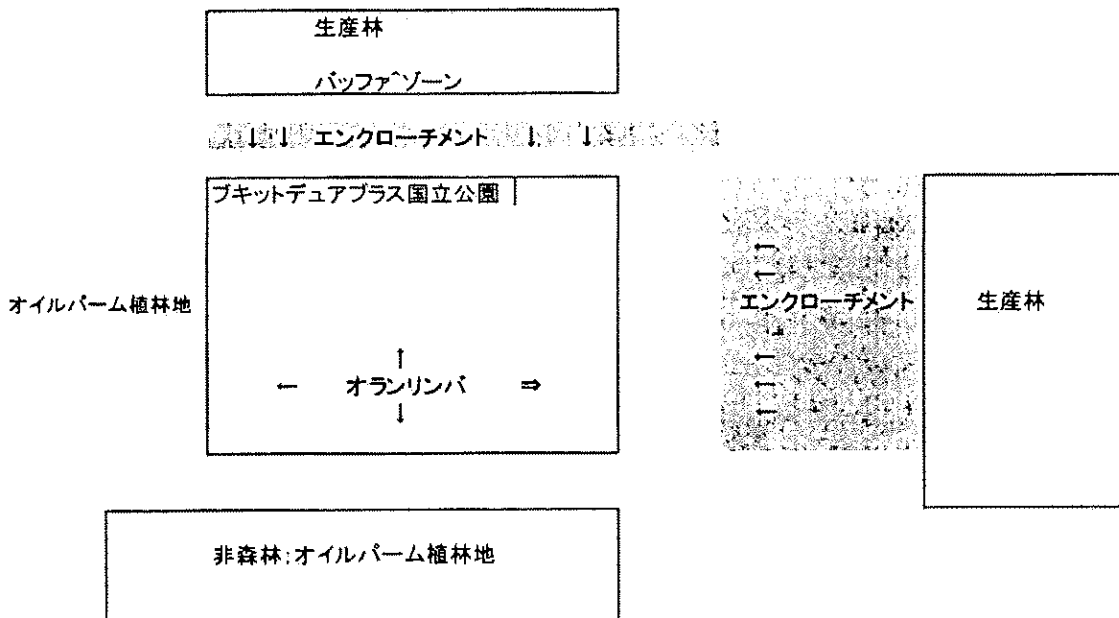


1-3 森林面積の推移——直接説明できるデータがない

1-4 森林減少・劣化の直接要因・背景要因

ブキットデュアプラス国立公園を取り巻く状況を模式図にしたものが図—x xである。

ジャンピ州 REDD+
ブキットデュアプラス国立公園及び周辺地域



北部、東部の生産林周辺部村落居住者によるエンクローチメント及び国立公園内部のオランリンバを自称する人達の開発圧力が森林減少・劣化の直接要因である。背景の要因として、法的保護の対象になる原住民オランリンバの定義の問題がある。伝統的なオランリンバは森に棲む移動採取民であるが、近年は周辺村落民との交流もあり、薬草やゴムの栽培等も行うようになっており、誰がオランリンバで、正当な土地利用の権利を持っているのか問題になるケースも増えているという。原住民による土地利用を認める法的な根拠となる国立公園内の土地利用を規制するゾーニング計画がまだ作成、承認されていない。

1-5 生物多様性の現況

国立公園内にサル、シカ、イノシシ、マレーグマ以外にフラッグシップになる野生動物

はないが、2009年にトラの足跡が見つかったことがあり、また、現地調査時点で国立公園外の地域、Harapan 熱帯林再生プロジェクトの近くで十数頭のゾウが住民とコンフリクトを起こしているのを調整に行くと BKSDA の所長が言っていたので、大型野生動物の生息地として潜在的な価値がない訳ではないが、現状では公園事務所の言うように目立ったものはない。

1-6 地域社会の現況

オランリンバに関する人口統計はないが、国立公園内に5~7000人位と推定されている。この内サロランゴンにいるのは200~600人位であるという。(Bupati office) オランリンバの生計向上、能力開発がNGO等によって行われており、幾つかのグループは既に森を出てモスレムになったものもいる。森に残るのも出ていくのも自由、人口は増えている。

1-7 考えられるリファレンスシナリオ

国立公園を核に周辺の生産林、コンセッションを含めた地域で開発を抑制し、クレジットを発生させることは可能。ただし、原住民オランリンバの生計活動と国立公園管理、Buffer zone management の3つを行うことが必要。国立公園は3県にまたがっており、Sarolangon 以外の県では外部からの encroachment が深刻であるが、これを抑制することでクレジットの発生が見込める。

プロジェクトの実施しに際しては社会人類学からのアプローチが必要である。

2. 県行政

2-1 森林保全/REDD+に係る県行政の基本姿勢

サロランゴン県の生産林担当課長は REDD について理解している。クレジット発生量の少ないここでなぜ?という感じ。REDDは東部の泥炭地で行うものと考えている。

2-2 森林関連/REDD+関連活動

現在、ブキットデュアプラス国立公園及びサロランゴン県内ではREDDに関する活動はない。

2-3 関連行政機関のキャパシティ

サロランゴン県の Dinus Kehutanan は比較的新しい事務所で、地方分権化以降の森林の状況に関するデータを聞いたが、統計資料が整備されていないという。FMUはまだ出来ていない。行政能力が高いとは見えなかった。

3. 州行政

3-1 森林保全/REDD+に係る州行政の基本姿勢

東部の泥炭分布地域にはいくつものプロジェクトが計画されており、ブルバック国立公園では、知事のチームも動いている。Spatial Plan は改定中でまだ承認されていないが、保護林についての減少はない、森林地から非森林地になるものがでてくる。合意の見込みは立っていない。

3-2 森林関連/REDD+関連活動

REDD+の実施に関して BKSDA には多くの訪問者がある。インドネシアの NGO、Wetland International、州知事とチェコ共和国のチームがブルバック国立公園でREDD活動を計画中

3-3 関連行政機関のキャパシティ

他の部局は不明であるが、BKSDA のモラルは高く、能力もたかい。国立公園の外もスコープに入れるなら、ここに関与してもらうのが良い。

Appendix 12
Presentation Materials at the Workshop
on August 8, 2011

Final workshop of
the JICA Study on REDD+ in Indonesia and
cooperation framework in the forestry sector

- Main findings of the field visits
- Proposed framework of the future project on REDD+

JICA Study Team/Nippon Koei Co.,Ltd.

8 August 2011

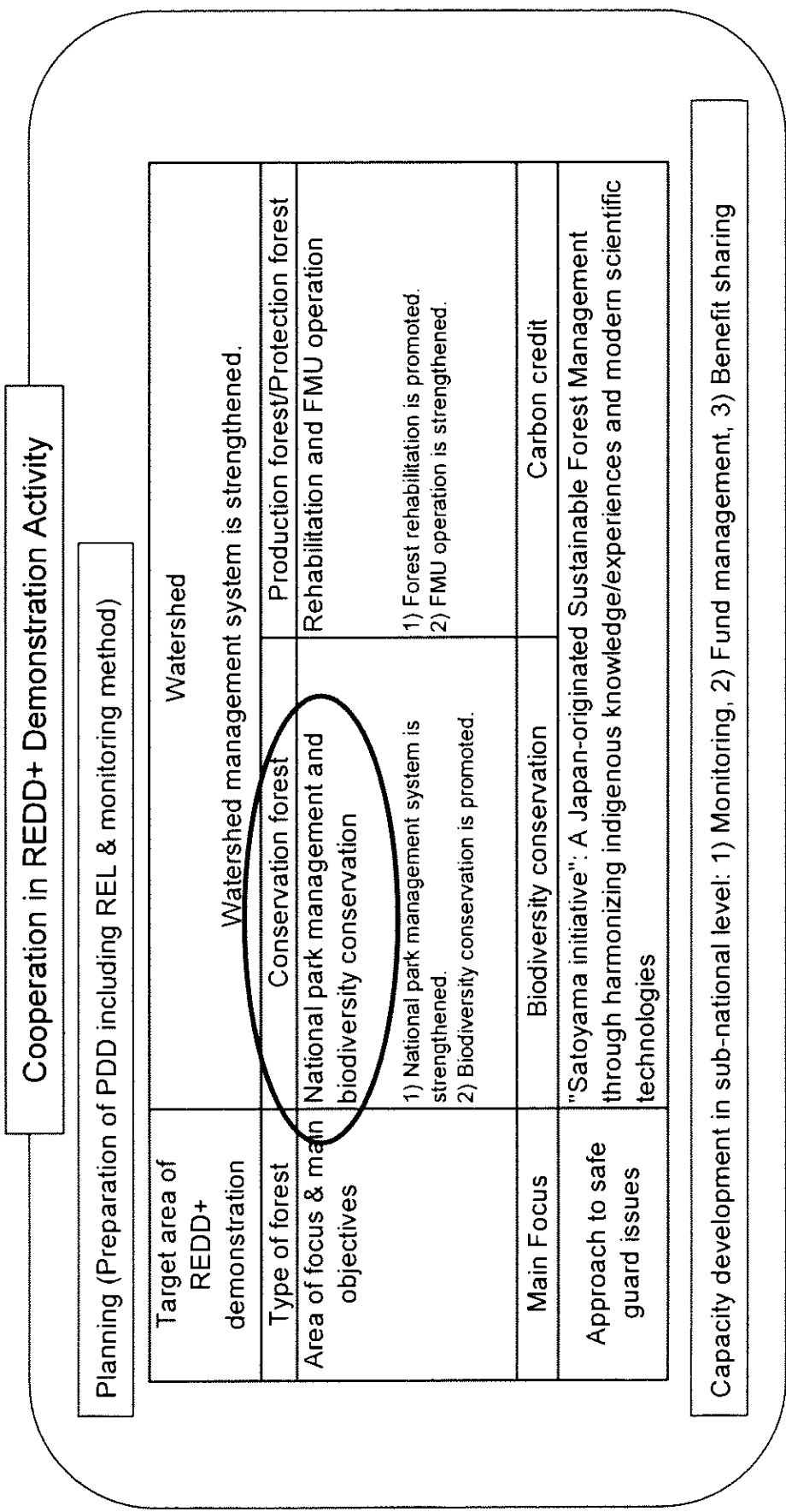
Contents of today's presentation

1. Brief review of the Study
2. Selection of target area for REDD+ activity
3. Findings in the field visit to the potential target area
4. Proposed framework of future project for JICA cooperation
5. Conclusion and further steps after the Study

1. Brief review of the Study

1-1. Cooperation in REDD+ Demonstration Activity:

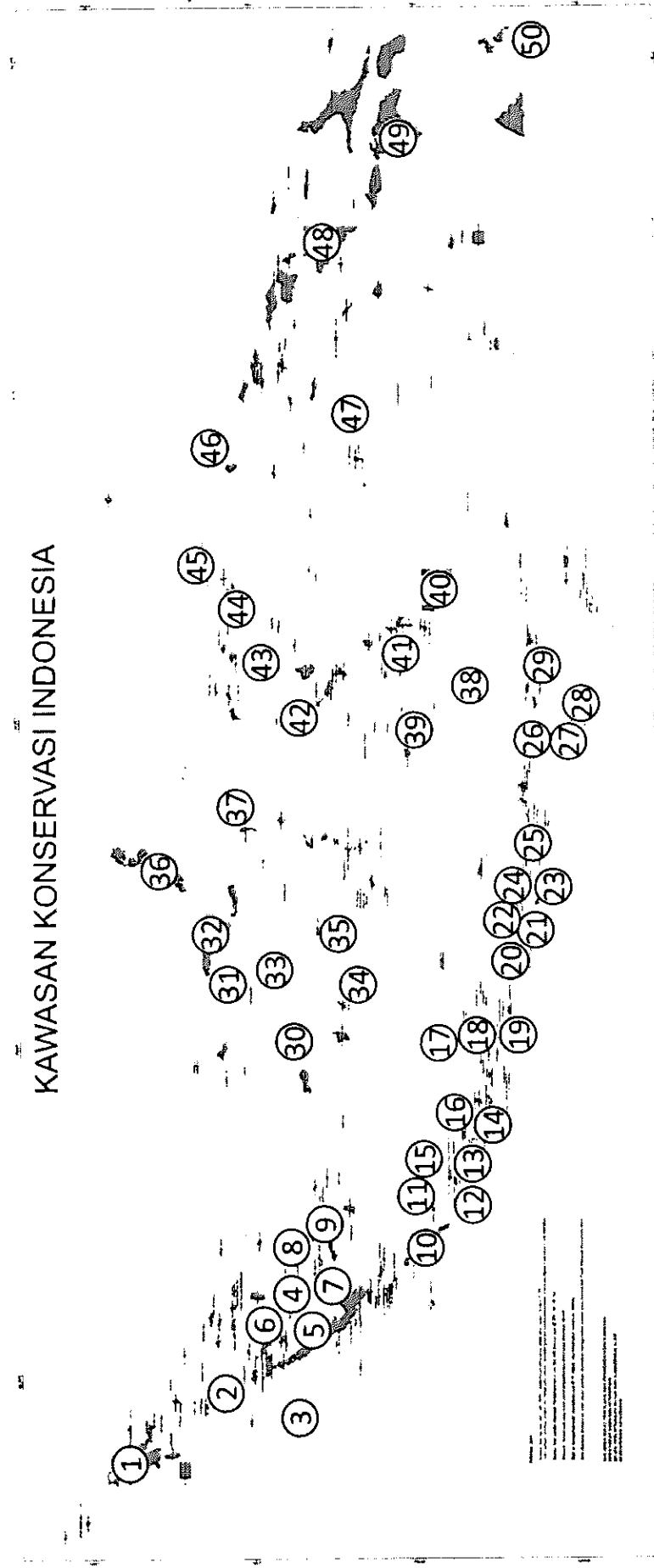
- A conceptual frame of REDD+ demonstration activity was shared at the workshop on 27th May 2011.
- The frame was illustrated based on the outputs of the workshop held on 19th May 2011 attended by the working group members of the Study.



2. Selection of target area for REDD+ activities

2-1. Selection process of the target area for REDD+ activities

- 1) To focus the national parks (conservation area)
- 2) To apply several criteria to the national parks in the selection process



2-2. Criteria_01: Government policy and experiences of JICA

1) Government policy:

1-1) National parks located in "9 forested provinces" in Sumatera, Kalimantan and Papua as presented in the National REDD+ Strategy (draft) are prioritized.

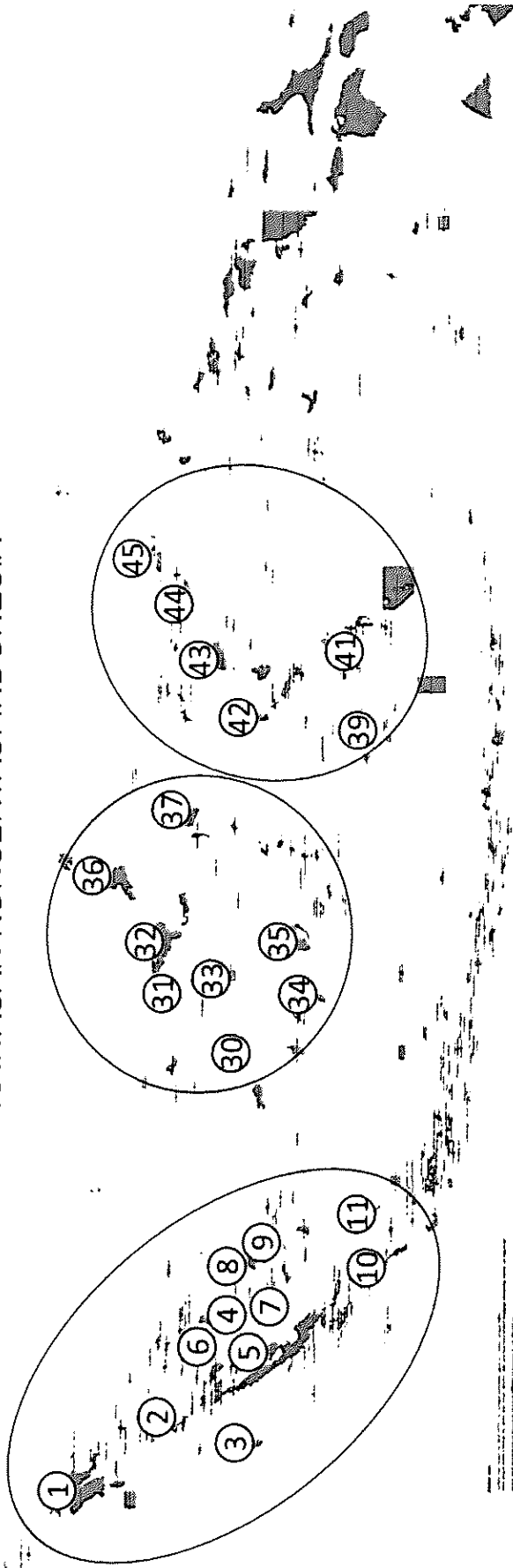
1-2) The parks in the rest of the provinces are excluded except those in Sulawesi island which are recommended by the Ministry of Forestry at the workshop on 27 May 2011.

2) Experiences of JICA: From the view of exploiting the experiences of JICA, the national parks located in and around Papua are excluded where JICA have not conducted cooperation activities.

3) Terrestrial activity: Because REDD+ is implemented in the terrestrial forest ecosystems, the national parks located in coastal/marine areas are excluded, such as No.38 and No.40 in southern Sulawesi

→ **National parks located in Sumatera, Kalimantan and Sulawesi islands are selected.**

KAWASAN KONSERVASI INDONESIA



2-3. Criteria_02: Overlapping of the REDD+ activity, access and conditions of natural forests

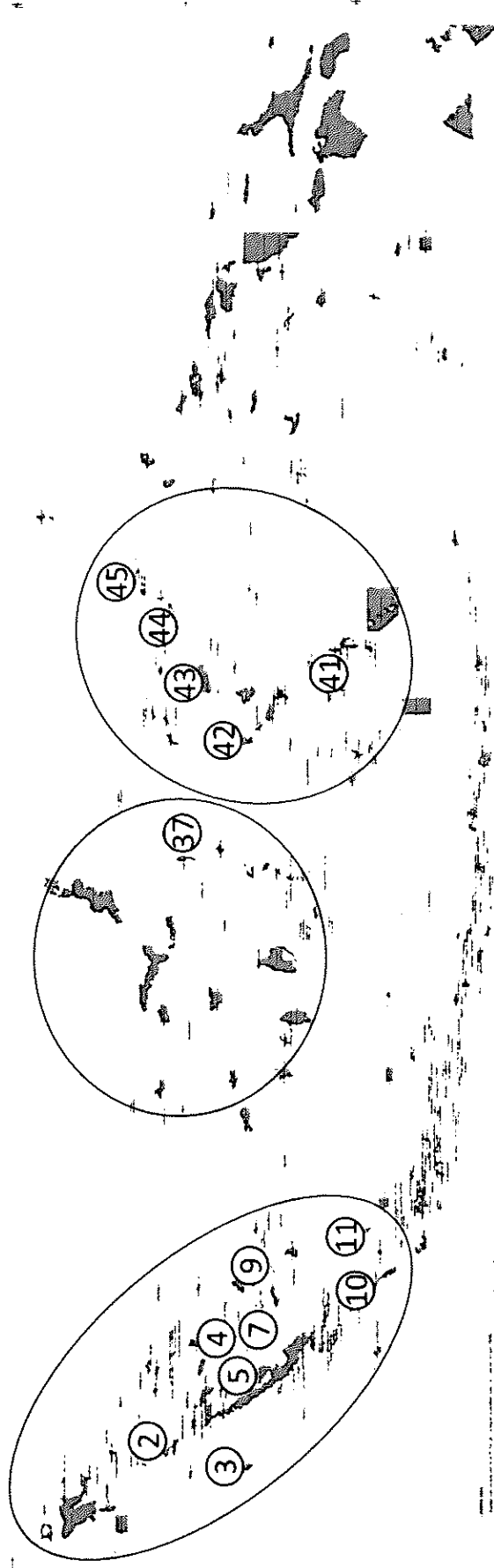
1) Ongoing/planned REDD+ activity: To exclude the national parks where REDD+ activities are already planned/implemented.

- 1) Sumatera: ① Gunung Leuser (Global Eco Rescue), ⑥ Tesso Nillo (WWF), ⑧ Berbak (Zoology Society of London)
- 2) Kalimantan: (30) Gunung Palung (FFI), (31) Sentarum (GIZ), (34) Tanjung Puting (Infinite Earth), (35) Sebangau (WWF), (36) Kayan Mentarang (ADB-planned)

2) Access and conditions of natural forests: To exclude the national parks where the access is extremely difficult or the conditions of natural forest are not compatible with the concepts of REDD+.

- National parks with hard access: (32) Betung Kerihun and (33) Baka Bukit Raya located in the heart of Kalimantan
- National park where most areas are covered with small trees and shrubs being affected by karst strata: (39) Bantimurung-Bulusaraung in southern Sulawesi

KAWASAN KONSERVASI INDONESIA



Backgrounds and assumptions for cooperation in Kalimantan

1. Several REDD+ demonstration activities are being implemented in/around the national parks in Kalimantan including JICA/JST (HOKUDAI) project.
2. Meanwhile vast areas of peat forests in central Kalimantan are still available to be allocated for REDD+ demonstration activity. Implementing organization in the private sectors should be encouraged to be involved in implementing REDD+ activities.
3. Central Kalimantan is designated as a first pilot province of REDD+ in the country. REDD+ relating organizations in the province should be supported in promoting REDD+ readiness.

→ The Study Team decided Central Kalimantan province to be investigated as the potential target for cooperation to the provincial/district government, which does not include the ground-based activities of REDD+ focusing national park.

2-4. Criteria_03: REL, Biodiversity, JICA Experiences

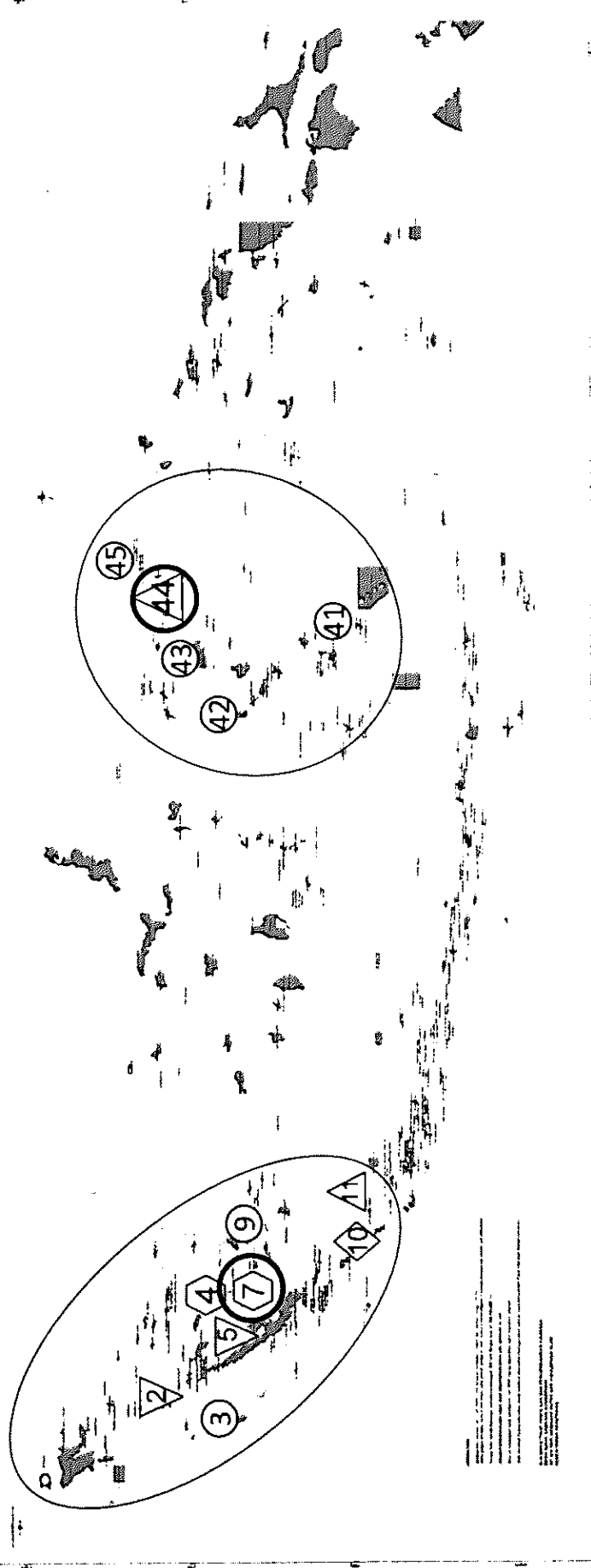
Island	No.	NP name	Province	Prov. REL	Biodiversity	JICA Experiences	Total Point	Remark
Sumatera	2	Batang Gadis	N. Sumatera	+	++	Current Prjct: ++ 2, Past Prjct: + 1	3	
	3	Siberut	W. Sumatera				0	
	4	Bukit Tiga Puluh	Riau, Jambi	++	+	+	4	
	5	Kennci Seblat	W.S.B.J	+	++		3	
	7	Bukit Dua Belas	Jambi	+	+	++	4	Community of Orang Rimba
	9	Sembilang	S.Sematera				0	
	10	Bukit Banisan Selatan	Bengkulu		++		2	
	11	Way Kambas	Lampung		+		1	
	41	Rawa Aopa Watumohai	Tenggara				0	
	42	Lore Lindu	Central				0	
	43	Kepulauan Togeau	Central				0	
Sulawesi	44	Bogani Nani Wartabone	Gorontalo			+	1	Indigenous small mammals
	45	Bunaken	North				0	

Biodiversity: ++: Flagship species (Elephant, Tiger, etc.) and diurnal primates +: Flagship species (Elephant, Tiger, etc.), Source: PHKA, May 2011

2-4. Criteria_03: REL, Biodiversity, JICA Experiences (continued)

- ◻ 4 points
- ▽ 3 points
- ◇ 2 points
- △ 1 point
- 0 point

KAWASAN KONSERVASI INDONESIA



- Selected national park as potential target to be visited.
No. 7: Bukit Dua Belas, No. 44: Bogani Nani Wartabone

3. Findings in the field visits to the potential target area

3-1. Findings in the field visit

1) Bukit Dua Belas / Jambi

Items	Assumption before field visit	Findings in the field visit
1. Overall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Emission reduction is expected in larger scale compared to Bogani Nani Wartabone in Gorontalo. Premium value could be added to REDD+ activities through implementing safe guard policy for Orang Rimba and conserving the flagship species. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> According to the national park office, flagship species such as elephant and tiger do not inhabit the park any more. Forest vegetation in the park is not so rich because it was originally converted from the production forest to conservation forest to protect the community of Orang Rimba. There are threats of encroachment from outside of the park such as development of oil palm and rubber plantation, forest clearing for cultivation, etc. Community of Orang Rimba is expanding in some areas of the national park because of population increase, which gives another threats of degradation of natural forests. There are some communities in the park who call themselves as "Orang Rimba". They are thought to move from outside and settle in the park, which might accelerate forest degradation. No spatial plan has been formulated in Jambi province.
2. Nature of Deforestation and Forest Degradation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The area of national park: 60,500 ha. Total area of three districts overlapping with the park: 1,680,000 ha Major area: "Planned deforestation" caused by the developers of oil palm Minor area: "Unplanned deforestation" caused by the local communities outside of the national park 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Forest cover in the province: 4,811,000 ha. Rate of deforestation is 55,400 ha (1.14 %/year) "Planned deforestation" caused by the developers "Unplanned deforestation" caused by the communities located in and outside of the national park.
3. Driver of Deforestation and Forest Degradation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Developer of palm oil plantation Local community living around the national park 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Developer of palm oil & rubber plantation Local community living in and outside of the national park

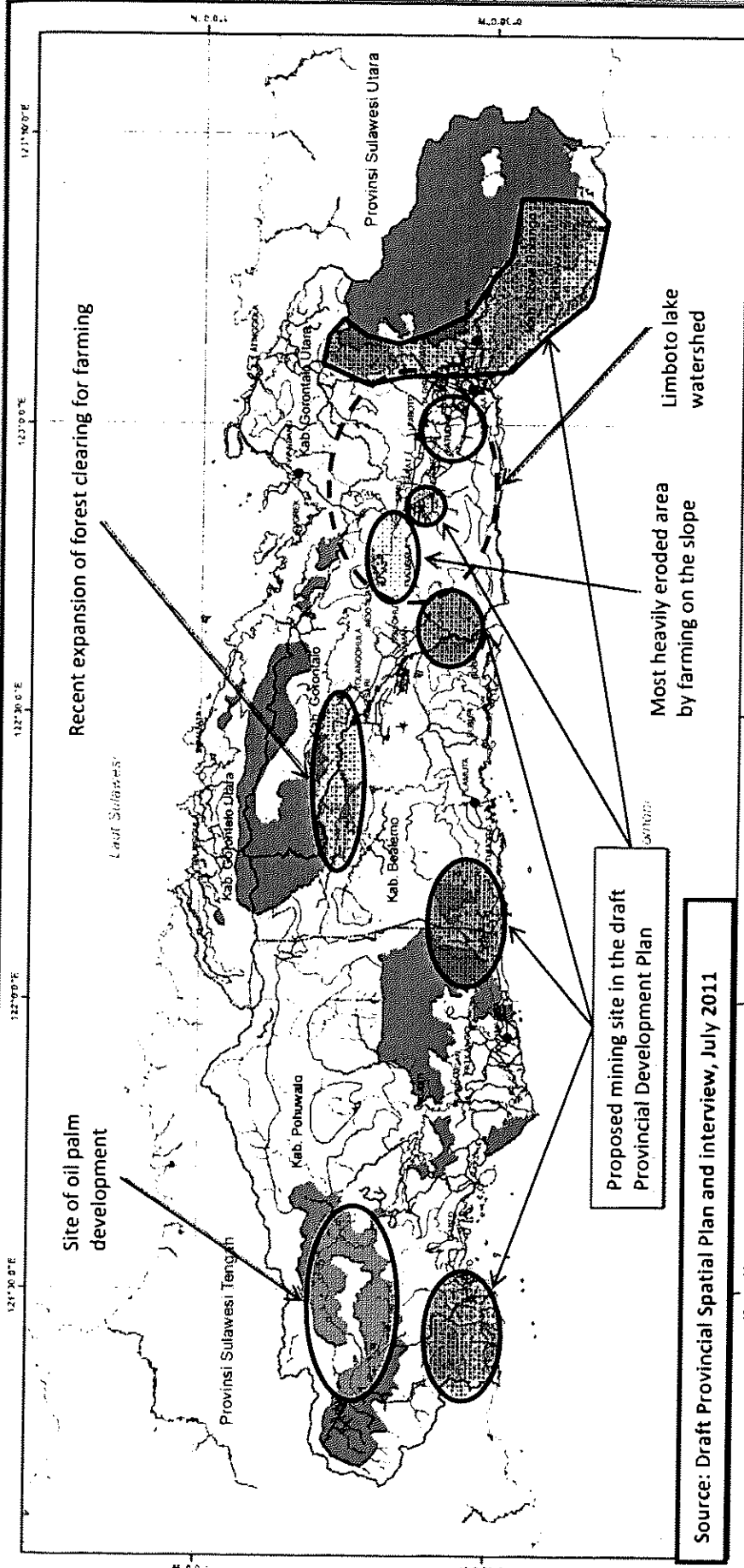
3-1. Findings in the field visit

2) Bogani Nani Wartabone / Gorontalo

Items	Assumption before field visit	Findings in the field visit
1. Overall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expected reduction of emission through conserving natural forests in/around national park is smaller compared to Jambi. However, various premium values could be added through protecting indigenous mammals, rehabilitating degraded watersheds, implementing safe guard policy for the local community who are supposed to be a main driver of forest degradation. It could be a suitable site for the approach of Satoyama Initiative. Experiences of JICA in watershed management around Limboto lake could be utilized to design and implement the field activities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Provincial Spatial Plan shows large areas allocated for mining (gold and copper) and palm oil plantation (<u>see the map in next slide</u>) Palm oil plantation and shifting cultivation are the major existing threats of deforestation/forest degradation. But they are expanding in the central part of the province and not in the area close to Limboto lake and Bogani Nani national park. Mine development is still under the planning stage but could be the most critical threats in the future.
2. Nature of Deforestation and Forest Degradation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Area of the province: 1,200,000 ha "Unplanned deforestation" caused by shifting cultivation practiced by local community 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Forested area in the province: 720,000 ha (60% of total area), Rate of deforestation: 4,000 ha/year (0.5 %) Major area: "Planned deforestation" caused by the developers of palm oil (existing) and mining (in the future) Minor area: "Unplanned deforestation" caused by the local communities
3. Driver of Deforestation and Forest Degradation	Local community living around the national park	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Palm oil developer Local community who practices shifting cultivation Mining (Gold and copper) industry

3) Central Kalimantan

Findings in the field visit
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Several REDD+ demonstration activities are being implemented in/around the national parks in Kalimantan. Vast areas of peat forest in Central Kalimantan → <u>see the map in next slide and Video</u>. Provincial and district governments in Central Kalimantan need to be supported in line with the provisions in the REDD+ Provincial Strategy which is currently being drafted.



Recent expansion of forest clearing for farming

Site of oil palm development

Limboto lake watershed

Most heavily eroded area by farming on the slope

Proposed mining site in the draft Provincial Development Plan

Source: Draft Provincial Spatial Plan and interview, July 2011

PETA
KAWASAN HUTAN
PROVINSI GORONTALO
SKALA 1:750.000

- LEGENDA:**
- Kota/ Desa
 - ▲ Gunung
 - Sungai
 - Danau
 - Jalan
 - Batas Provinsi
 - Batas Kabupaten

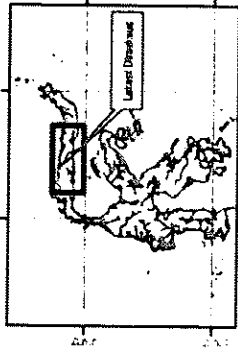


Proyeksi: Transverse Mercator
Zona: 61 U
Elevasi: WGS84

LUAS KAWASAN HUTAN

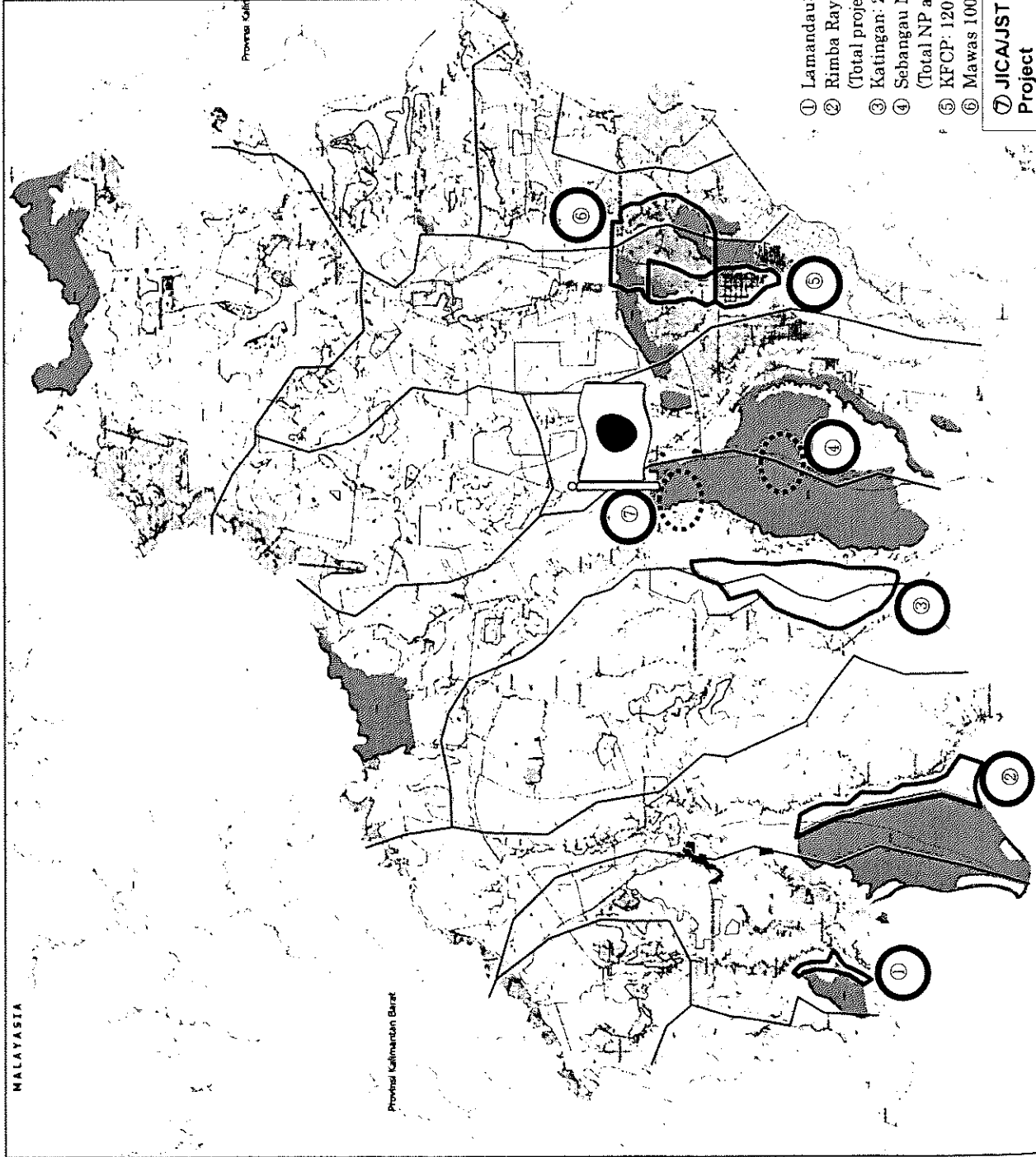
SIMBO	KAWASAN HUTAN	Luas (km ²)	(%)
[Pattern]	Kawasan Suaka Alam/Kawasan Pelestarian Alam (SKA/KPA)	± 196.453	± 15,49
[Pattern]	Hutan Lindung (HL)	± 294.808	± 17,06
[Pattern]	Hutan Produksi Terbatas (HPT)	± 251.097	± 20,93
[Pattern]	Hutan Produksi Tetap (HPT)	± 89.879	± 7,49
[Pattern]	Hutan Produksi yang Dapat Diusahakan (HPD)	± 742.237	± 61,88
[Pattern]	Hutan Tanaman Industri	± 82.431	± 6,82
[Pattern]	Hutan Tanaman Industri	± 824.648	± 68,75
[Pattern]	Hutan Pengusahaan Lain (HPL)	± 374.257	± 31,25
	Luas Gorontalo	± 1.199.425	100,00

Sumber Data: Peta Penugulan Kawasan Hutan Provinsi Gorontalo Skala 1:250.000 (Lampiran Surat Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan No. 3259/Kemhut-K.2010 Tanggal 26 Mei 2010)



PEMERINTAH PROVINSI GORONTALO
DINAS KEHUTANAN DAN PERTAMBANGAN

MALAYSIA



Hutan Suaka Alam Dan Wisata

Hutan Lindung

Hutan Produksi Terbatas

Hutan Produksi

Hutan Produksi Konversi

Areal Penggunaan Lain

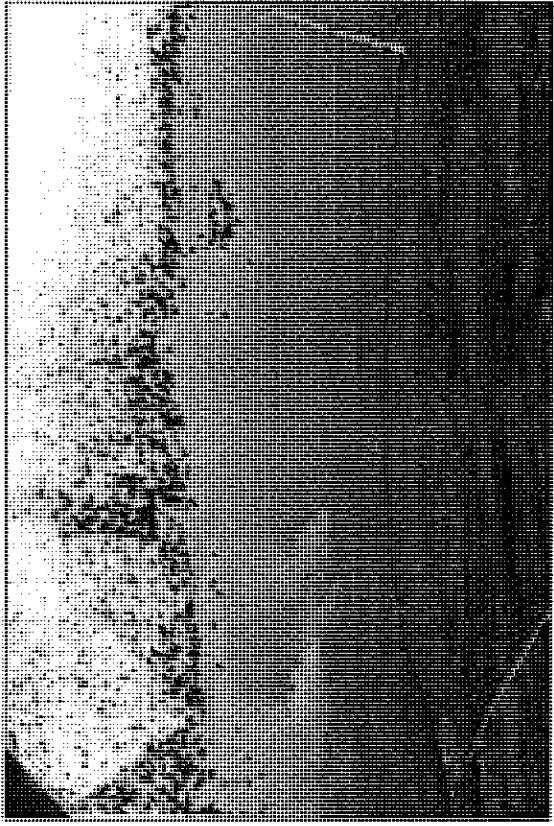


- ① Lamandau: 23,600 ha
- ② Rimba Raya: 47,006 ha
(Total project area: 90,000 ha)
- ③ Katingan: 217,755 ha
- ④ Sebangau NP: 85,000 ha
(Total NP area: 568,000 ha)
- ⑤ KFCP: 120,000 ha
- ⑥ Mawas 100,000 ha

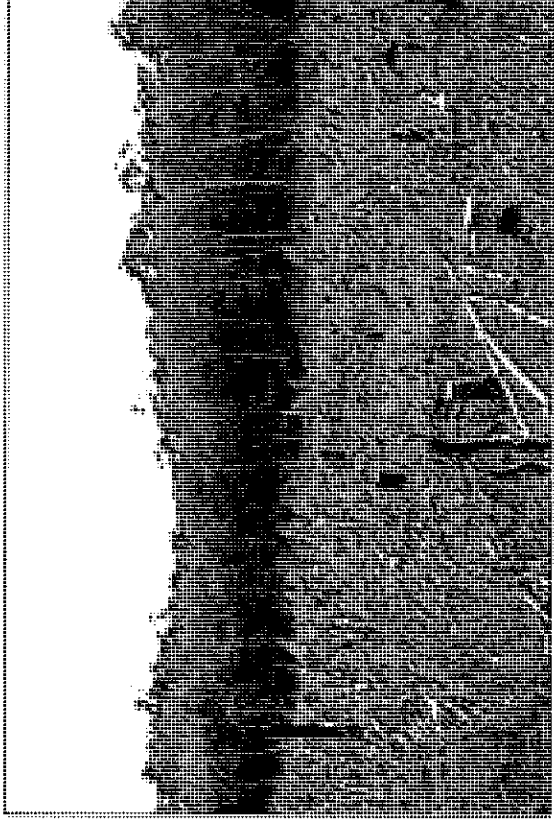


⑦ JICA/JST (HOKUDAI) Project

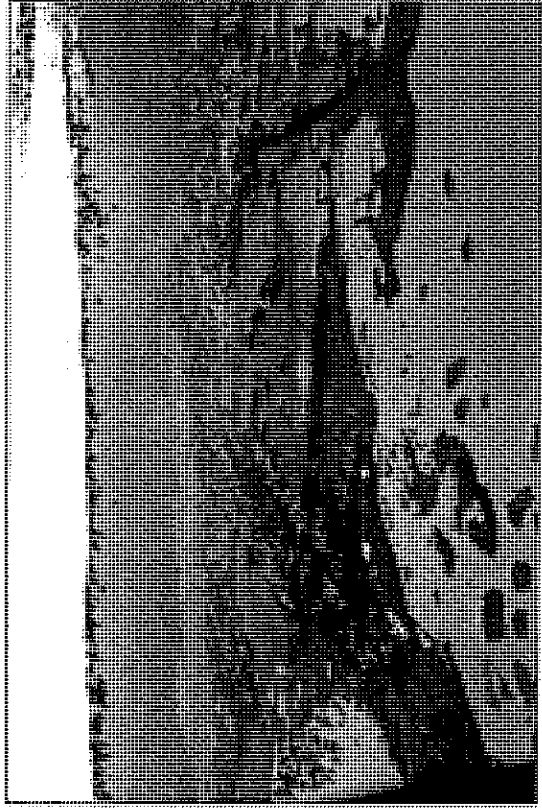
3-2. Some field photographs (Photographs of Sebangau N.P. and Gorontalo were taken by Mr. Takahara, C.A of FFORTRA)



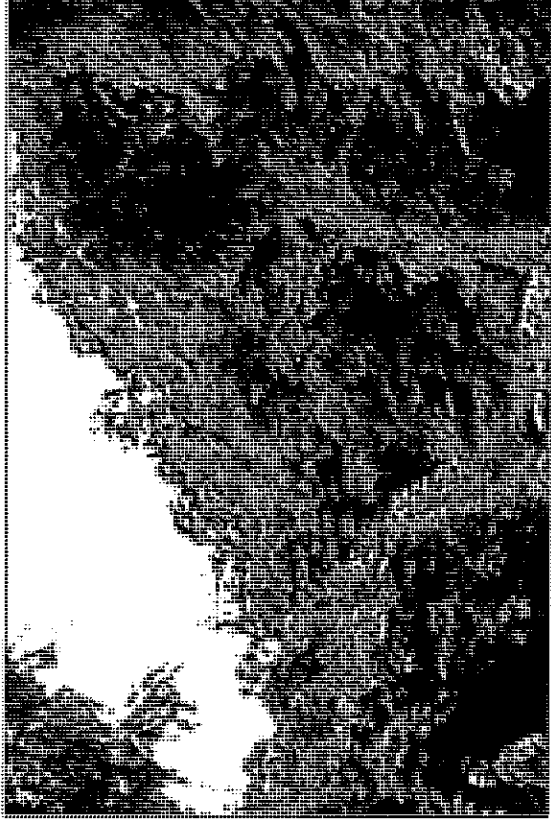
Forests and wild fire in Sebangau National Park



Forest clearing around Bukit Dua Belas National Park



Lake Limboto and watersheds (Left), Natural Forest in Gorontalo province (Right)



3-3. Proposed REDD+ Activities in the field

Potential target area	Proposed activity for cooperation in the field
<p>Bukit Dua Belas / Jambi</p> <p>Key words of REDD+ activity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alternatives for oil palm & rubber plantation, 2. Harmonization with livelihoods of Orang Rimba 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulation of REDD+ Provincial Strategy and establishment of implementation mechanism 2. Determination of provincial baseline and REL 3. Monitoring of the forest resources using satellite images 4. Proposal and promotion of alternatives to minimize the adverse impacts of oil palm and rubber plantations (e.g. compensation, land swap, etc.) 5. Proposal and promotion of alternatives to harmonize the forest/biodiversity conservation and the livelihoods of Orang Rimba residing the national park 6. Establishment of fund to be used as compensations and motivations for the stakeholders to be involved in the field activities
<p>Bogani Nani Warta Bone / Gorontalo</p> <p>Key words of REDD+ activity:</p> <p>Alternatives for oil palm plantation & mine development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulation of REDD+ Provincial Strategy and establishment of implementation mechanism 2. Determination of provincial baseline and REL 3. Monitoring of the forest resources using satellite images 4. Proposal and promotion of alternatives to minimize the adverse impacts of oil palm plantations (e.g. compensation, etc.) 5. Proposal and promotion of alternatives to minimize the adverse impacts of mining around the national parks (adopting "low impact" technologies and immediate rehabilitation of mining sites) 6. Rehabilitation of degraded forestlands by planting trees and introducing agroforestry 7. Extension of upland farming with soil conservation methodologies on the slope 8. Establishment of fund to be used as compensations and motivations for the stakeholders to be involved in the field activities
<p>Central Kalimantan</p> <p>Key words for REDD+ activity:</p> <p>Institutional and capacity development of local governments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of REDD+ implementation mechanisms in the provincial government in line with the REDD+ Provincial Strategy 2. Capacity development of district government to manage overall REDD+ activities 3. Mainstreaming of the achievements of JICA/JST(HOKUDAI) project in MRV methodology in the provincial level 4. Sharing of updated information on the progress of REDD+ readiness with the potential implementing organizations

4. Proposed framework of future project for JICA cooperation

Goal/Purpose	Indicator	Activity
Super Goal Deforestation and forest degradation is reduced by appropriate methods and technologies	1 Emissions from forests will be lower than REL 2 Enhancing the existing biodiversity, water (if applicable), the livelihoods of the local communities are observed in the target areas where activities to reduce emissions of CQ were implemented	
Overall Goal Project achievements are applied to national-level REDD+ mechanism	1 New carbon monitoring methods that are developed with project assistance are incorporated into national-level MRV system. 2 Suggestions made by the project are incorporated into national-level REDD+ mechanism.	
Project Purpose REDD+ mechanism is operationalized in the target province(s).	1 A provincial plan for wider application of methodologies of reducing CQ emissions from forests that are established through the project is developed. 2 A provincial MRV method is operationalized in the target province(s).	
Output 1 A development plan for provincial REDD+ mechanism is drafted in the target province(s).	1-1 Causes of deforestation and forest degradation are identified in the target province(s). 1-2 Methodologies of reducing CQ emissions from forests against the above causes are developed.	1) Organize a provincial REDD+ task force *2. 2) Conduct information sharing activities and study tours on REDD+. 3) Conduct a series of surveys for drafting a development plan *3. 4) Elaborate methodologies of reducing CQ emissions from forests against respective causes of deforestation and forest degradation *4. 5) Identify pilot sites for application of the draft methodologies and assess impacts of their application *5.
Output 2 REDD+ mechanism is elaborated in the target province(s).	2-1 A provincial REDD+ strategy is drafted 2-2 Provincial REDD+ institutions are developed. 2-3 A provincial REL is identified. 2-4 A provincial MRV method is identified	1) Support the process of drafting a provincial REDD+ strategy and developing provincial REDD+ institutions 2) Conduct baseline survey *6 and assess REL. 3) Support the process of developing a provincial MRV system. 4) Support capacity building of concerned actors for the operationalization of provincial REDD+ mechanism.
Output 3 Methodologies of reducing CQ emissions from forests are established in the target province(s).	3-1 Methodologies of reducing CQ emissions from forests while approaching market are demonstrated in the pilot sites	1) Apply methodologies against respective causes of deforestation and forest degradation that are elaborated in the output 1 in the pilot sites. 2) Assess impacts of applying the methodologies in the pilot sites in terms of CQ emission reduction, biodiversity and livelihood by using the provincial MRV system. 3) Looking possibility to facilitate process of carbon offset mechanism
Output 4 Project findings are referred to in the process of developing national REDD+ mechanism.	4-1 Project achievements are referred to by national actors during the process of developing national REDD+ mechanism. 4-2 Project achievements and their relevant information are shared with donor and concerned organizations.	1) Support case studies of developing new carbon monitoring methods. 2) Support information sharing and technical assistance on carbon trading. 3) Analyze project achievements and their processes by articulating local cultural and socioeconomic contexts as well as pre- and external conditions. 4) Share project achievements and relevant information with concerned organizations. 5) Support the process of developing national-level REDD+ mechanism if necessary.

*1: Activities in Central Kalimantan province are limited to a part of output 2 and output 4.

*2: Members include MoF, local government, NGOs, research institutions, universities, companies, community organizations and others.

*3: Including spatial plan, land use, forest carbon stock and its transformation, causes of deforestation and forest degradation, livelihood, biodiversity and others.

*4: Including technical development, fund establishment, development of compensation mechanism, benefit sharing mechanism and others.

*5: Including CQ emission reduction, additionality and leakage.

*6: Including deforestation and forest degradation, CQ emissions, impacts on biodiversity and livelihood.

5. Conclusion and further steps after the Study

5-1. Conclusion of the field visit

- 1) Bukit Dua Belas: The Most critical issue in conserving the natural forest of Bukit Dua Belas is to harmonize forest conservation and promotion of rights of Orang Rimba who are authorized to reside in the national park. It needs to be addressed properly by employing anthropological discipline and approaches dealing with the human rights and BHN of Orang Rimba but it is considered to be out of scope of cooperation to the Ministry of Forestry.
- 2) Gorontalo: Severe deforestation is hardly observed in the watershed of Limboto lake located close to Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park but currently expanding in the central area of the province. Critical threats are foreseen in a larger scale around the national parks in the future.
- 3) Central Kalimantan: Provincial and district governments shall be supported to promote the REDD+ readiness.

5-2. Further selection of the target area

According to the conclusion 1) and 2) above, the Study Team finds Gorontalo province to be appropriate as a target of REDD+ field activities. However, the conclusion underlined in 2) above gives us another consideration to continue further selection of the target area, in order to address deforestation currently going on. The further selection is done by applying the following methods.

- 1) To select the target national parks from among those following Bukit Dua Belas and Bogani Nani.
- 2) To go back to the step before applying the Criteria_02: Overlapping of REDD+ activities and reconsider the potential target area

As a final conclusion of this presentation, method 1) is illustrated in the next slide.

5-2. Further selection of the target area (continued.)

Island	No.	NP name	Province	Prov. REL	Biodiversity	JICA Experiences	Total Point	Special ecosystems & Indigenous species to be protected
Sumatera	2	Batang Gadis	N. Sumatera	+	++		3	
	3	Siberut	W. Sumatera				0	
	4	Bukit Tiga Puluh	Riau, Jambi	++	+	+	4	
	5	Kerinci Seblat	W.S.B.J	+	++		3	
	9	Sembilang	S. Sumatera				0	
	10	Bukit Barisan Selatan	Bengkulu		++		2	
	11	Way Kambas	Lampung		+		1	

Biodiversity: ++: Flagship species (Elephant, Tiger, etc.) and diurnal primates, +: Flagship species (Elephant, Tiger, etc.), Source: PHKA, May 2011

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