A large, weathered tree stump stands in the foreground of a lush green field. The stump is cut at an uneven height, revealing a rough, brown interior. In the background, several trees are scattered across the field, and a few small figures of people can be seen in the distance. The overall scene is a natural, outdoor setting.

Background and Lessons Learned in Building a National Carbon Accounting System and Developing a Carbon Project

COP 18, Doha Qatar
December, 2012

Please consider the environment before printing this document



The Clinton Climate Initiative

Overview

- ❑ Working at the nexus of Climate, Poverty and Land Use
- ❑ Funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, Australian Government and Norwegian Government
- ❑ Partners: Australia, GEO, ESRI, WRI, Heinz Center, WHRC
- ❑ Building the phased process for national MRV systems and embedded projects



What is the Objective of CCI

GLOBAL

- ☐ Help make REDD+ a success. If it works in our focus countries, other countries benefit

NATIONAL

- ☐ Assist in making the Low Carbon Development Pathway (LCDP) and RPP a success
- ☐ Assist in making the MRV a success
- ☐ Support on development of Safeguards systems

To Make REDD+ a Success....

- ☐ Incorporate in-country strategy
- ☐ Scenarios on policies
 - ☐ Robust with credible reporting
 - ☐ Governance
- ☐ Transparent
 - ☐ Payment scheme
- ☐ Ability to link to markets and/or funds
 - ☐ REL



How we Expect to Achieve this

A 3 phases, 9 step, program

DESIGN

1. Design a system capable of consistent estimation at national and sub-national scales;

DATA & MODELS

2. develop a time-series consistent inventory of emissions from a past point to current day;

3. develop a method to produce emissions projections (reference scenarios) under businesses as usual or changed hand via policy;

4. implement a programme of strategic research sites for carbon model calibration;

5. implement a measurement programme for a network of permanent plot measurements;

IMPLEMENTATION

6. develop and set in place a national spatial data infrastructure;

7. institute a programme of capacity building;

8. design and set in place the system hardware and software;

9. set up comprehensive programmes for quality assurance, quality control and verification.



CLINTON
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE

CCI in East Africa

Following specific country needs

Canberra Workshop June 2011

- EA countries exposed to how Australia was able to overcome barriers to implementation of NCAS

Kampala Workshop Aug 2011

- EA countries sharing information and exploring collaboration

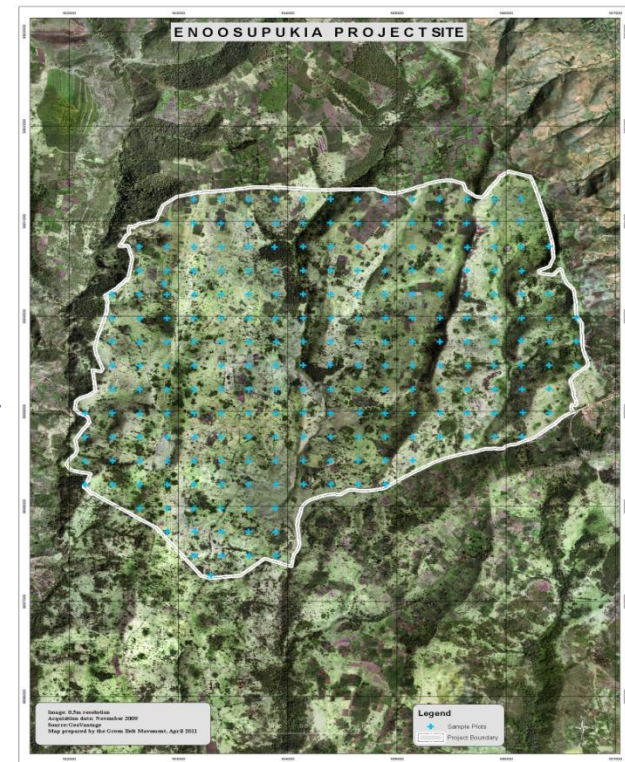
Kenya MRV System Build

- EA countries convened to share lessons from Kenya's experience to inform on their own system development



Rehabilitation of Enosupukia & Adjoining Areas

- Part of the larger Mau Forest Complex located at the southern end.
 - Estimated 4,000 hectares of combined trust land and community land.
 - Interventions underway:
 - Reforestation of trust land.
 - Establishment of mixed species woodlots.
 - Live fences/Agro-forestry.
 - Partners:
 - The Green Belt Movement.
 - Enoosupukia Community – Paranae Community Forest Association
 - County Council of Narok.
 - Ministries of Environment, Forestry and Water.
- 



Enoosupukia – Impact and Lessons Learned

Impact

- Planting of over 200,000 trees
- Offset in excess of 400,000 tons of carbon dioxide expected
- Fivefold increase in the median income per family upon project completion
- Stimulation of micro-enterprises ranging from sale of saplings to cash crop farming

Lessons Learned:

- Land tenure or land use rights must be clearly clarified prior to implementation
- Active involvement and participation of all relevant stakeholders right from the very beginning
- Important to have solid business plans and targets for achieving project self-sufficiency
- Donor and beneficiary expectations alike must be managed.
- Complexity and lack of clarity of the future of carbon markets



Q & A

REDD+ and its Social and Environmental Standard for Central Kalimantan INDONESIA

Doha, 3 December 2012

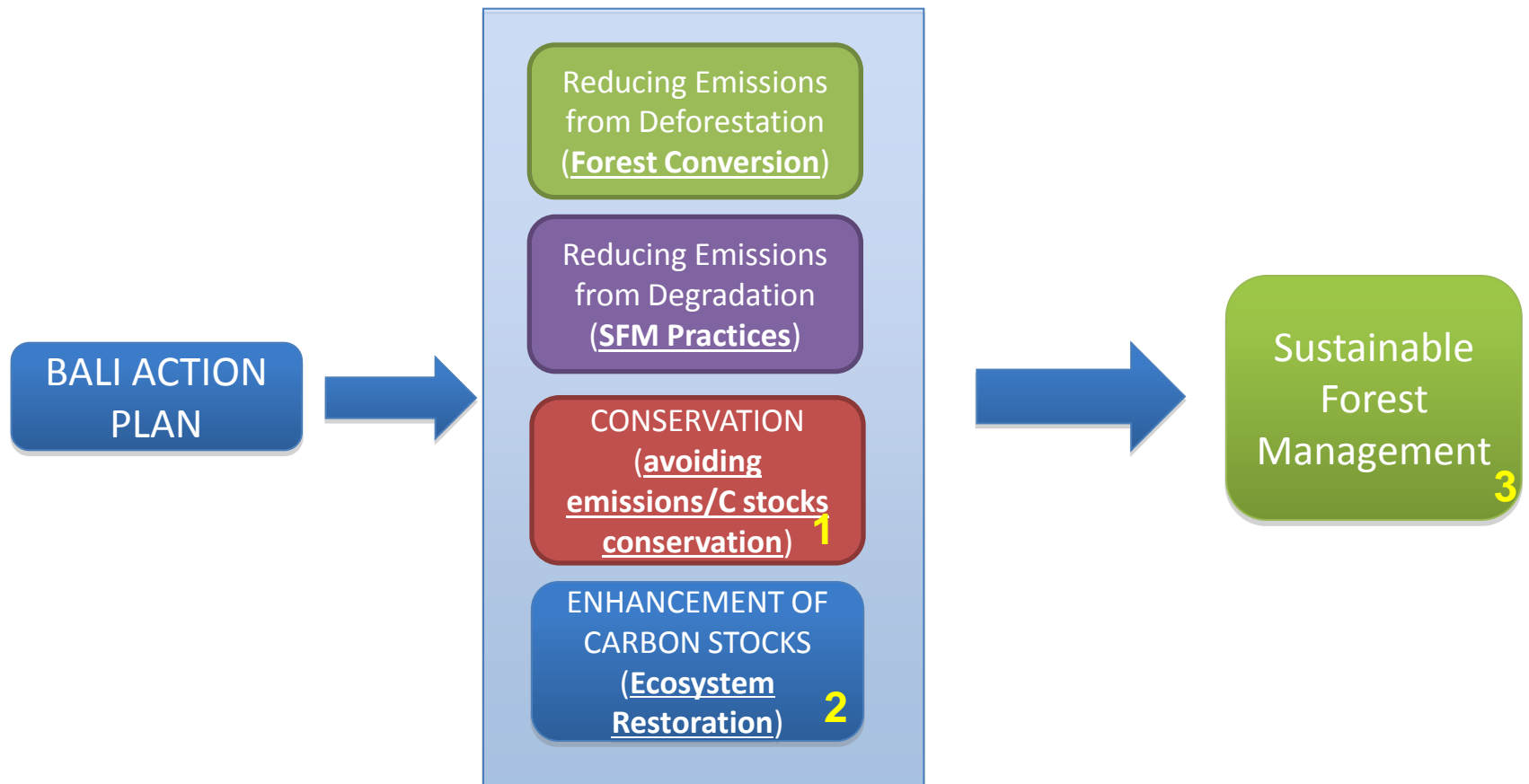


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INITIATIVE



Kelompok Kerja
Sistem Hutan Kerakyatan

Scope of REDD+ in Indonesia



Potential sites for REDD+ (inside forest management unit) in Indonesia

REDD+

Community:

- Community Forestry
- Village Forest
- Community Based Plantation
- Customary Forest

Private:

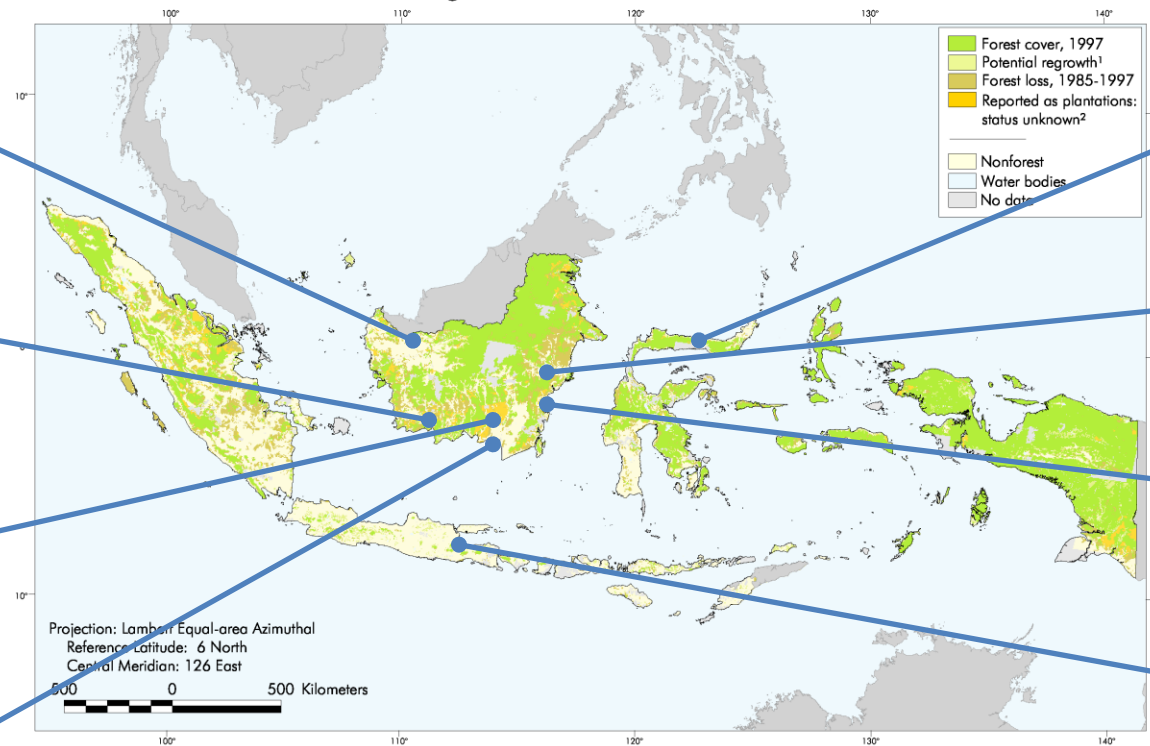
- Natural Forest Concession
- Ecosystem Restoration

Government:

- National Park
- Natural Reserve
- Wildlife Sanctuary
- Protected Forest

REDD+ initiatives supported by Clinton Climate Initiative

MAP 1 Natural Forest Cover Change in Indonesia, 1985-1997



West Kalimantan
Siawan Lake
Macquarie and FFI –
Ecosystem
Restoration

Central Kalimantan
Lamandau -
Yayorin Community
Forestry

Central Kalimantan
Rimba Makmur
Utama – Ecosystem
Restoration

Central Kalimantan
Rimba Raya
Infinite Earth –
Ecosystem
Restoration

Gorontalo
Nantu Forest – YANI
Community Forestry

East Kalimantan
Restorasi Habitat
Orangutan
Indonesia –
Ecosystem
Restoration

East Kalimantan
Middle Mahakam,
East Kalimantan

East Java
Mt. Arjuna –
Kaliandra Sejati
Community Forestry

Sources:
Forest cover for 1997: GOI/World Bank, 2000. Forest cover for 1985: UNEP-WCMC, 2000 based on RePPProT data. Estate crops and plantations: GOI/FAO, 1996. Boundaries: ESRI Digital Chart of the World (DCW), 1993 and FWI, 2001.

Notes:

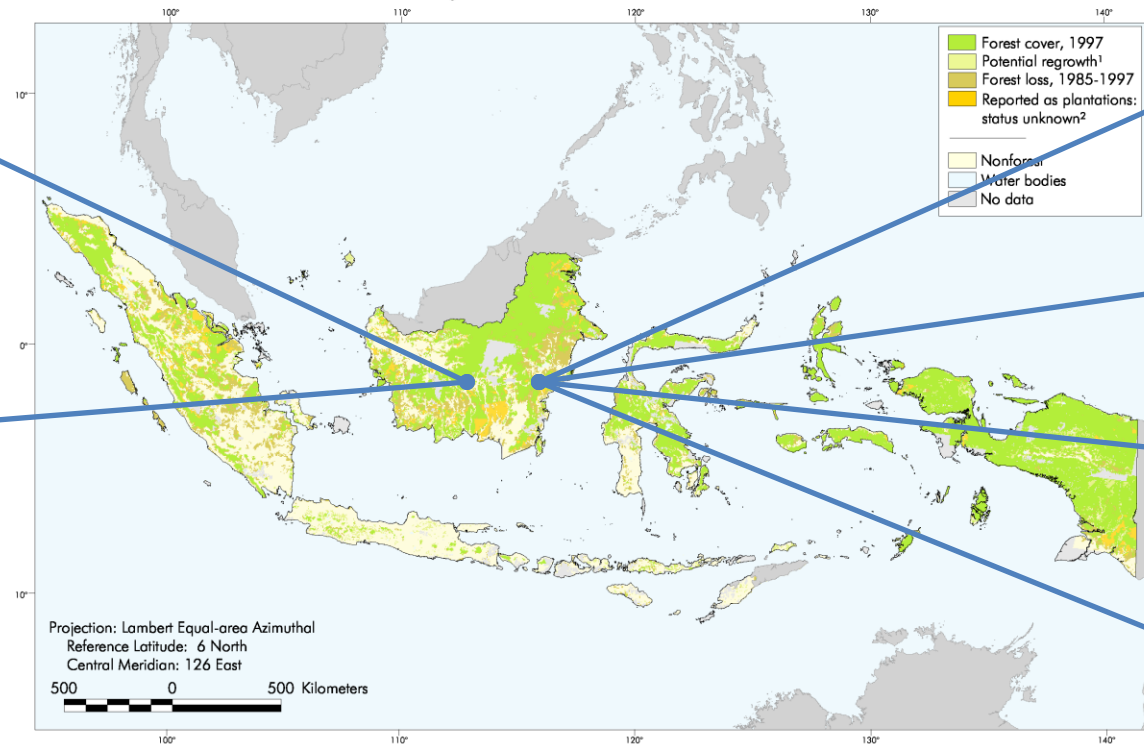
¹ Potential regrowth areas are classified as forest in GOI/World Bank 2000 but not in UNEP-WCMC, 1996. In some cases, it appears that these areas are an artifact of the overlay process.

² These are areas identified as forest in GOI/World Bank, 2000 and as estate crops or plantations in GOI/FAO, 1996.



Other REDD+ activities supported by Clinton Climate Initiative

MAP 1 Natural Forest Cover Change in Indonesia, 1985-1997



Central Kalimantan

REDD+ SES for
Central
Kalimantan – LEI,
UNPAR, KOMDA
REDD+ Kalteng, &
POKJA REDD+

Kalteng
Central Kalimantan
FPIC Capacity
Building – POKKER
SHK

East Kalimantan

REDD+ SES for
East
Kalimantan – LEI,
POKJA REDD+

Kaltim
East Kalimantan
FPIC at RHOI site
- BIOMA

East Kalimantan

FPIC at Mahakam
site
- BIOMA

East Kalimantan

Rapid Biodiversity
Assessment at
Mahakam site -
PENTA

Sources:
Forest cover for 1997: GOI/World Bank, 2000. Forest cover for 1985: UNEP-WCMC, 2000 based on RePPProT data. Estate crops and plantations: GOI/FAO, 1996. Boundaries: ESRI Digital Chart of the World (DCW), 1993 and FWI, 2001.

Notes:

¹ Potential regrowth areas are classified as forest in GOI/World Bank 2000 but not in UNEP-WCMC, 1996. In some cases, it appears that these areas are an artifact of the overlay process.

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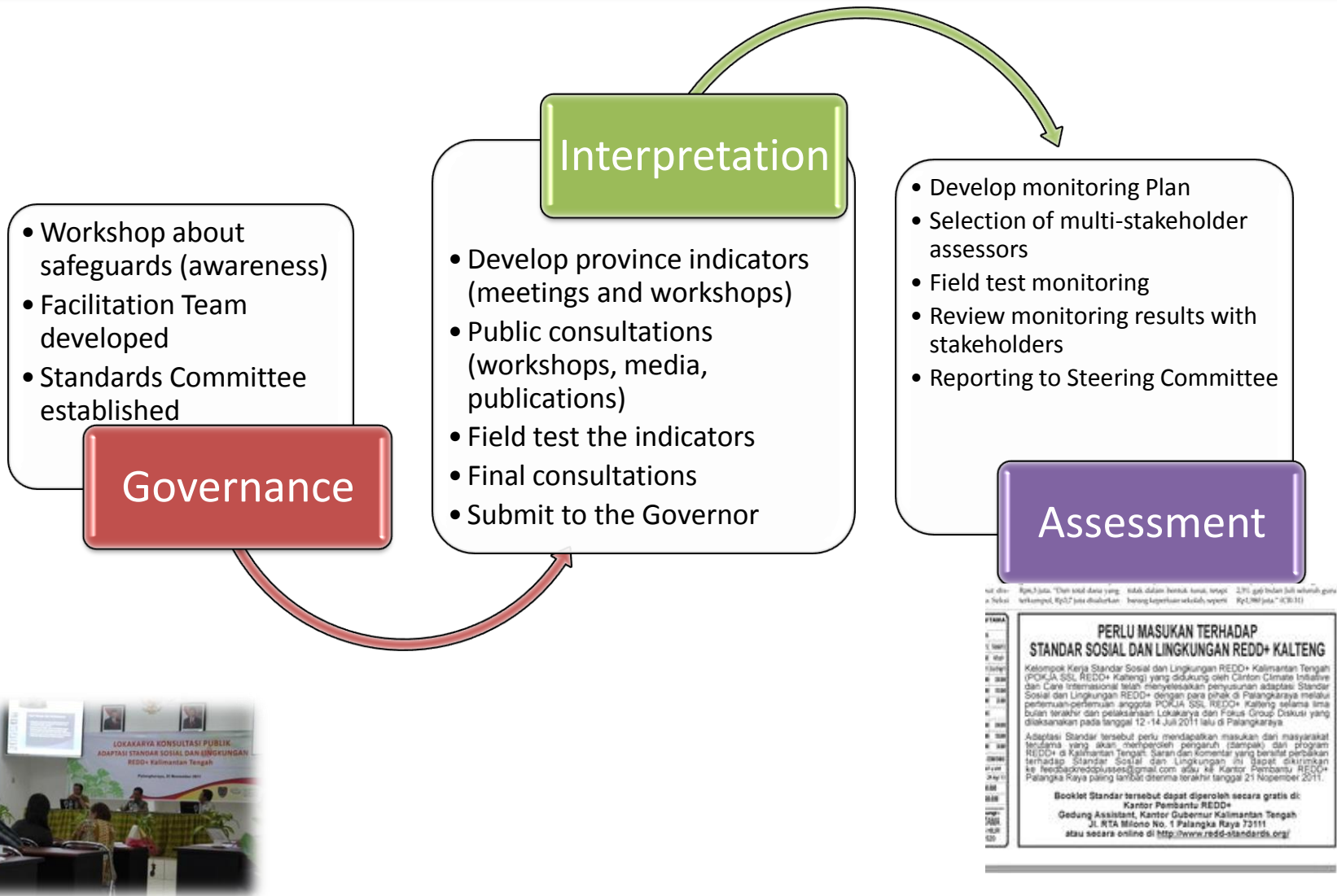
REDD+ safeguards

Project Standard	Program Safeguard
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full-fledged carbon offset standards<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CDM, VER+, CCX, Gold Standard (GS), Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), American Carbon Registry (ACR), Panda Standard• Project Design Standard<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB)• Gold Standard• Plan Vivo• Other Standards:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan Vivo• ISO 14064• WRI/WBCSD GHG Project Protocol• Voluntary Offset Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• REDD+ SES (CCBA & CARE International)• World Bank SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment) and ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)• PGA/UN-REDD Safeguard

Approach and initiatives of REDD+ safeguards in Indonesia

Project Standard	Program Safeguard
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Full-fledged carbon offset standards<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verified Carbon Standard (VCS),• Project Design Standard<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB)• Other Standards:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biodiversity Safeguards (WWF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• REDD+ SES (CCBA & CARE International & Clinton Foundation/LEI)• World Bank SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment) and ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)• PGA/UN-REDD Safeguard• PRISAI (National Task Force REDD+)• Safeguards Information System (SIS) (Ministry of Forestry)

Process in Central Kalimantan



Principles, Criteria & Indicators



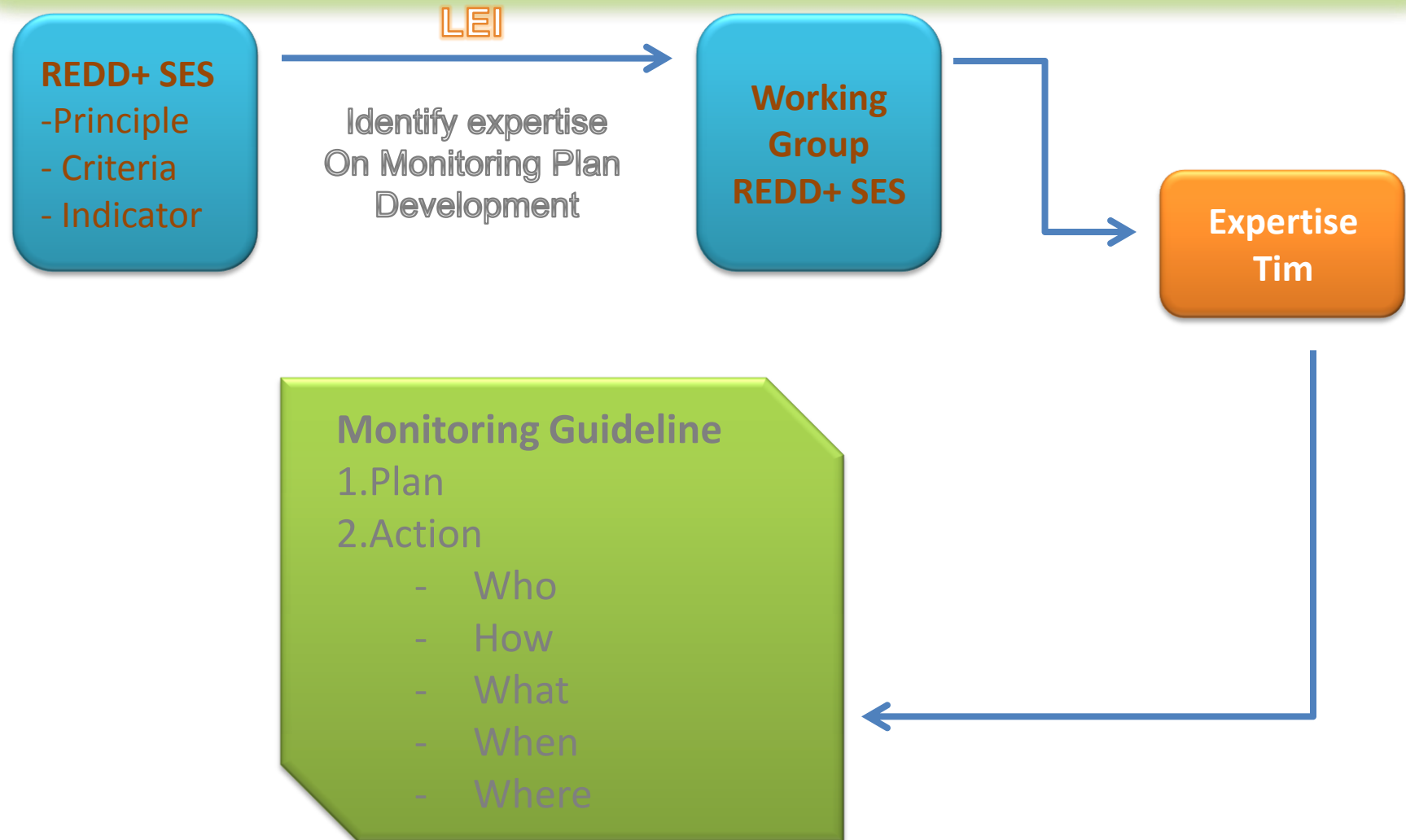
- **7 Principles, 27 Criteria, and 82 Indicators**
- **Principle 1:** Rights to lands, territories and resources are recognized and respected by the REDD+ program
- **Principle 2:** The benefits of the REDD+ program are shared equitably among all relevant rights holders and stakeholders.
- **Principle 3:** The REDD+ program improves long-term livelihood security and well-being of Indigenous Peoples and local communities with special attention to women and the most vulnerable people.



Principles, Criteria & Indicators

- **Principle 4:** The REDD+ program contributes to good governance, to broader sustainable development and to social justice.
- **Principle 5:** The REDD+ program maintains and enhances biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- **Principle 6:** All relevant rights holders and stakeholders participate fully and effectively in the REDD+ program.
- **Principle 7:** The REDD+ program complies with applicable local and national laws and international treaties, conventions and other instruments

Developing Monitoring Plan



Frame of Monitoring

Explanation of Indicator Framework that its data would be collected in the field	Guidance on how to collect the information (Activity Description)	Implementation		Proof		Note
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
<p>1.1.1 There is a participatory process for inventory and mapping:</p> <p>a. Right owner based on regulation or customary right</p> <p>b. Boundary of right area</p> <p>c. Right area that is overlapped with other rights</p>	<p>- Checking with community regarding to as follows:</p> <p>a. Types of rights within communities and find out who are the people/the community owned such rights.</p> <p>b. boundary/signs between two different community right areas (based on formal or informal agreement agreed by two or more communities)</p> <p>c. Any overlapped areas exist in the area based on community statement or government maps.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>?</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>River and Hill are used as boundary signs between the village and the customary rights (between kaleka and pahewan), however those signs were poorly documented.</p>

Experience on Indicator Testing

Testing Indicator Process was divided into 3 steps:

- Preparation Process
- Implementation Process
- Final Process

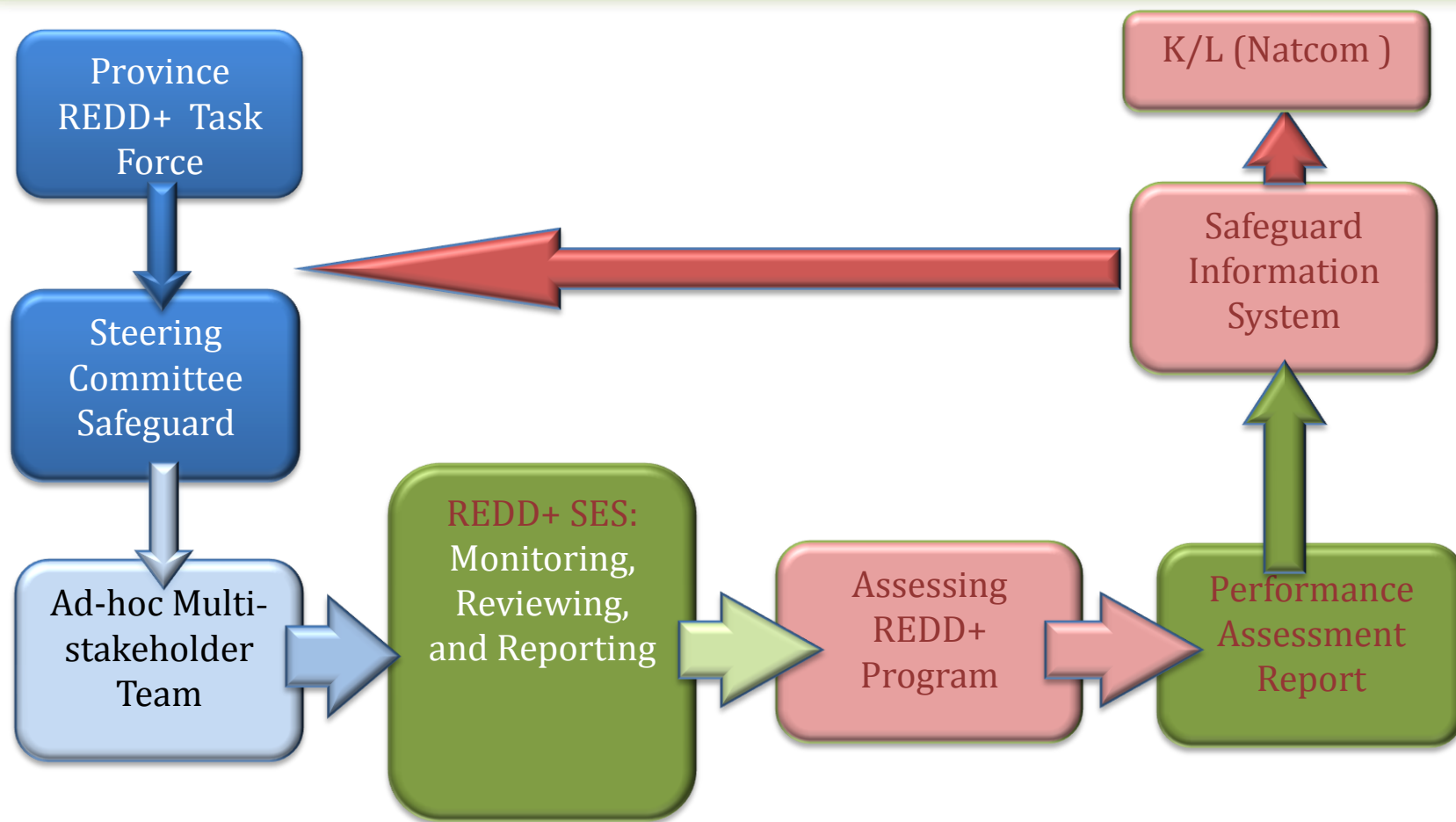
Monitoring to Forest Management Unit divided into:

Forest Management Unit		
Government	Private	Community
National Park Nature Reserve KPH	Ecosystem Restoration Forest Concession	Custom Forest Village Forest Private Forest

Lesson Learned

- Petak Puti (Kapuas District):
 - The Indicators are able to be verified = 59,18%
 - Some results from the indicators are not able to be assessed since the real REDD+ program has not been started = 40,82%
 - Some indicators inside the Principles : 1, 3, and 7 that are not able to be verified/assessed because of no documentation yet (Version 1.0).
- Findings:
 - Results of the verification can be obtained into as follows:
 - Prior to Program Started
 - On-going Program implementation
 - After Program Implementation

REDD+ SES for SIS (Provincial Level)



Clinton Climate Initiative partner organizations in Central Kalimantan

1. KOMDA REDD+ Kalteng
2. Sekber REDD+ Kalteng
3. Universitas Palangkaraya Agriculture Faculty
4. POKKER SHK
5. YCI (Yayasan Cakrawala Indonesia)
6. Yayorin (Yayasan Orangutan Indonesia)
7. Lembaga Ekolabel Indonesia (LEI)
8. PT. Rimba Raya Conservation
9. PT. Starling Resource
10. PT. Rimba Makmur Utama
11. Komisi Informasi Publik (KIP) Kalteng

Thank You