Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (KFCP)

Source(s):

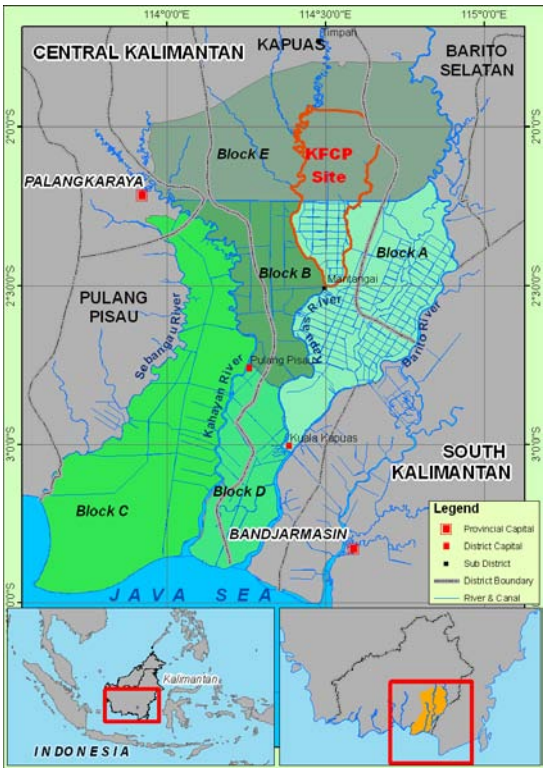
Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership (KFCP) Design Document. Australia – Indonesia Partnership. 2009

Project location

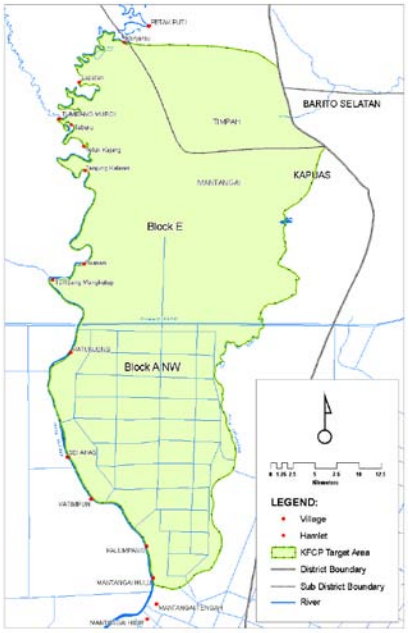
Ex-Mega Rice Project (EMRP) area, Central Kalimantan

The KFCP field demonstration activity will be implemented in the northern part of the Ex-Mega Rice Project (EMRP) area in Central Kalimantan (approximately 2˚ south and 115˚ east – see Map below). The Kapuas River to the west and southwest and the Mantangai River to the east and southeast border the site. Within the EMRP area, roughly half of the site is located in the northern part of EMRP Block A, and half to the north in Block E. The demonstration site lies completely within Kapuas District, divided between the sub-districts of Mantangai and Timpah (p. 3).

Location map



Detailed map of the KFCP demonstration site



Forest area and types

The KFCP field demonstration activity will be implemented within a single peat dome of approximately 120,000 hectares in the northern part of the Ex-Mega Rice Project (EMRP) area in Central Kalimantan. About 70,000 hectares are covered in logged-over forest, while in the southern part of the dome covering 50,000 hectares, much of the forest has been cleared and the remainder is

very degraded. The Kapuas River to the west and southwest and the Mantangai River to the east and southeast border the site. Within the EMRP area, roughly half of the site is located in the northern part of EMRP Block A, and half to the north in Block E (see map above). The demonstration site lies completely within Kapuas District, divided between the sub-districts of Mantangai and Timpah (p. 3).

Much of the demonstration area is located on a peat dome consisting of peat over three metres in depth that is both ecologically and hydrologically sensitive to disturbance. Tropical peat swamp forests are distinctive ecosystems, with a characteristic forest type and related plant and animal species, many of which are endemic. Peat swamp forests are the preferred habitat of orangutans and the demonstration area contains a relatively large population of this flagship species (p. 19).

Central Kalimantan contains 14% of Indonesia's 22 million hectares of peatland. The EMRP area contains the largest area of degraded peatland in Indonesia (p. 16). Peatlands contain very high carbon stocks, mostly in below-ground biomass (Attachment A: p.12-4). About 30% of global peat occur in the tropics – and two thirds of that percentage occurs in Indonesia (p. 3).

Forest management and use context

The demonstration site is sparsely populated, with approximately 9,000 — mostly Ngaju Dayak — residents living in 14 villages and hamlets strung out along the banks of the Kapuas River. The residents of the villages use land near their villages for food crop and rubber cultivation, while harvesting timber, non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and fish from more remote parts of the demonstration site. The majority of the KFCP demonstration site is part of the National Forest Estate, which is under the authority of the Ministry of Forestry (MoF). The current designation of this area is "production forest", but will likely change to "protection forest" or "wildlife reserve" status within the next year or two (p. 3).

Dayak communities have lived within the site for generations and claim land within 5 kilometres of their villages based on their customary law which apparently was recognised by the colonial government prior to independence. During the development of the Mega Rice Project (MRP), the government recognised that villages had management rights and access tenure extending 1.5 kilometres inland from the riverbank. The district government is working with local NGOs and villages to formalise land tenure and some villages are permanently assigning specific plots of land to individual families, a change in traditional practice where land was used but not owned individually. Women are largely excluded from this process, as official land titles (in contrast to traditional land tenure) tend to be based on male heads of households. Households headed by single women are especially impacted. Villagers currently do not have formal rights to harvest forest resources in other parts of the site, although they obtain an important part of their livelihoods from the forest (p. 18).

The Kapuas River is the primary transportation artery, although a road is being built from Kuala Kapuas to Mantangai up the eastern side of the Kapuas River and a coal company plans to improve a former logging road that parallels the eastern side of the river (in Block E) to haul coal to a riverfront loading dock from its as-yet undeveloped mine, approximately 130 kilometres to the north (p. 18).

The forest is important for cash-earning products, including jelutung and gemor, and subsistence products used for house construction, food (both plants and animals), medicines, and handicrafts (p. 19).

Rates and drivers of deforestation and degradation

1. Fire for agriculture and to claim land

In the project area fire is one of the main causes of deforestation (p. 29). Before the start of the MRP, fires were relatively rare in the KFCP project area. The MRP led to the development of a grid of

waterways that had a main east-west channel (meant as the primary inflow) and a series of smaller channels. The area was nearly completely cleared of vegetation. The channels started to act as a major cause of drainage and the disappearance of the natural vegetation led to a landscape of scrubs, sedges and ferns which on top of the drained peat, significantly enhance vulnerability to fire. The rapid increase in vulnerability these changes caused led to the dramatic fire events of 1997, 2002, 2004 and 2006 (Attachment 7-1).

Fire is used for land clearing by smallholder farmers and larger-scale plantation operators. Both the choice of commercial crops introduced to peatlands (principally oil palm and rubber) and the easy use of fire to clear land are made possible by the drainage of peatlands by canals, as occurred on a large scale in Central Kalimantan with the Mega-Rice Project in the mid-1990s. That event fundamentally altered the ecology and economy of the area, so that people whose livelihoods were adapted to a more-or-less natural peat swamp forest environment have been forced, in the last decade, to cope with drier and less stable conditions, becoming more dependent on peatland farming and the use of fire to clear land (p. 23).

Local communities who had developed knowledge of fire management in a moist environment, now have to face an environment consisting of ferns and scrub over forests on drained peatlands. Local livelihood systems were built around a culture of using fire for land clearing using low intensity fires.

As tenure is uncertain and the state has been unable to effectively gain full control over land use, incentives have been generated to claim land. In particular this is the case for Central Kalimantan, where forest use planning and spatial use planning issues are not resolved. This has been fuelling the degradation of peatland areas and areas along the roads in the northern part of the dome as fire is used as a key land clearing tool to support the significant expansion of rubber (Attachment 7-3).

2. Illegal logging and gold mining

Illegal logging occurs across the site, although the extent and severity has decreased drastically in recent years in both Block E and Block A. Illegal logging was undertaken by people from both the local communities and others from further afield. Many of the small- to medium-scale sawmilling operations that were located downstream of the site were closed through government enforcement action, and some are believed to have moved further upstream, where timber is more abundant. Illegal gold mining is a serious problem in the stretch of the Kapuas River adjacent to Block E (p. 19).

Project proponents

Government of Indonesia

Government of Australia (p. 1)

Implementation timeframe

Four years: 2008-2009 to 2011-2012 (Attachment 5-3)

Project goals

The KFCP‘s objective is to demonstrate a credible, equitable, and effective approach to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including from the degradation of peatlands, which can inform a post-2012 global climate change agreement. As part of this, the KFCP aims to trial a range of approaches to show how investment in REDD can achieve emission reductions while providing forest-dependent communities with livelihoods and promoting sustainable resource management. It will also contribute to developing governance, enforcement, and regulatory frameworks to support REDD. Lessons learned from the KFCP will help demonstrate how REDD can

be part of a post-2012 global climate change agreement and how the approaches and methodologies tested in Central Kalimantan can be scaled up or replicated in other parts of Indonesia.

Anticipated co-benefits (p. 16):

- Rewetting: revival of indigenous fish pond system; biodiversity conservation through reduced access; employment and livelihood opportunities for women in nursery related work; canals blocked could provide alternative fish pond.
- Replanting: improve livelihoods through increased availability of fruits, non-forest timber products and timber; biodiversity conservation (planting fruit species attracting orang-utan).
- Fire management: improve health due to reduced exposure to haze; possible employment in REDD financed fire management schemes.
- Livelihood improvement: reduced illegal logging and extraction of forest resources leading to improved conservation, reduced logging and destructive extraction of non-forest timber products.

The KFCP is intended to be a learning activity in which technical, scientific, and institutional innovations are tested, refined, and communicated to add to the body of REDD knowledge and experience (p. 8).

Implementation activities

The KFCP design framework consists of the following 4 components

1. Deforestation and Degradation of Peat Swamp Forest Reduced

Village engagement
Gaining the support of all segments of communities in the demonstration site is a precondition for emissions reduction. Gaining their trust and support will take time, effort and the ability to offer real incentives based on their labour inputs, performance, or the outputs they achieve in terms of GHG reductions. Climate change is a remote threat compared with livelihood threats that are apparent and pressing. Potential financial benefits from carbon credits seem remote, if the concept is understood at all. The KFCP will work with communities to identify livelihood alternatives that are in keeping with the overarching goal of reducing emissions; and are also financially rewarding, sustainable, and sensitive to gender and social inequality…. Implementing partners (IP) will focus on helping communities and government work together to resolve land tenure issues and will identify and try to defuse potential causes of conflict (p. 5).

Rehabilitation
The basic elements of peat swamps forest rehabilitation are (p. 5):

a. Dam canals to wet peat near canals, and halt further drop in the water table and reduce GHG emissions from the wet peat.
b. Promote natural regeneration in degraded forest areas by damming canals in their proximity, protecting them from burning and illegal logging.
c. Manage fire and land use along rivers and near settlements in accordance with annual variations in rainfall. Block the small and large canals to prevent people from reaching deep into peat where they can start fires and log illegally.
d. Re-establish trees (natural or artificial regeneration) on areas that have been deforested.

2. KFCP GHG Emissions Estimation and Monitoring Program Established and Linked to INCAS (Indonesia National Carbon Accounting System)

This component requires two distinct, but interrelated major tasks (p 5-6)*:*

a. Developing, testing, and validating a GHG estimation and monitoring system for the KFCP that estimates changes in emissions as a result of KFCP interventions using methodologies to meet likely UNFCCC standards for REDD; and

b. Operationalising GHG estimation and monitoring through remote sensing and direct ground measurement in ways that will meet the requirements of a future REDD carbon market and can be integrated into the Forest Resource Information System (FRIS)/INCAS.

3. Practical and Effective REDD GHG Payment Mechanisms Demonstrated

Incentives aimed at changing land use or forest management should directly target resource users (individuals or groups) but ensure that while much of the work is male dominated, women will have equal access to these resources. Incentives aimed at policy change should target appropriate agencies and levels of government. Initially, incentive payments will be made for achieving tangible milestones towards emissions reductions, including readiness as well as intervention strategies. Later, payments will link more directly to actual emissions reductions (p. 6).

4. REDD Management/Technical Capacity and Readiness Developed at Provincial, District, Sub-district, and Village Levels

This component is designed to integrate the KFCP and REDD into planning and governance at the province and district levels by developing management institutions, a legal framework, and technical capacity to support demonstration activities and eventually, local integration into REDD carbon market. Political support already exists at the provincial level and will be built at the district level during the implementation phase. Because the forest use classification of the demonstration site is currently in transition, it will be important to establish a firm legal and operational basis for implementation—a Forest Management Unit is a promising option that will be investigated during the Early Implementation Phase with local government and MoF. There is also the issue of licences and approvals from GOI authorities surrounding the proposed interventions. The KFCP will work closely with the relevant district authorities as well as those of the province to ensure full compliance and integration of the activities. This process will help ensure development of operational links with the district and province and make certain the KFCP is part of the Kapuas District development plans. Efforts at technical capacity building will have to be closely coordinated with the proposed EMRP Master Plan Implementation Project because they will also be working on capacity development for peat management. The KFCP should focus primarily on REDD-related aspects (p. 6).

Training workshops in REDD awareness will be designed and pilot tested for government officials and other important stakeholders at the district level. Initially the training component will emphasise the need to build local government capacity to support the implementation of the KFCP and other REDD initiatives in Central Kalimantan, particularly in the Kapuas District. Training will emphasise the importance of good governance through multi-stakeholder approaches.

Long-term training needs in Central Kalimantan are significant. During early implementation, the KFCP will review existing training and capacity-building efforts related to REDD in the province and undertake a detailed assessment of training needs; develop training modules; identify prospective participants from local government, the private sector, and civil society; and undertake pilot-testing of training modules. The initial focus of training will be on building capacity in local government,

particularly in key agencies directly involved in the KFCP (p. 40).

Actors' roles and responsibilities

The KFCP is a collaborative partnership between the Governments of Indonesia (GoI) and Australia (GoA), involving multiple agencies, provincial and district governments, numerous implementing and supporting partners, scientific organisations from around the globe, and local communities who live in the demonstration site (p. 8).

Responsibility for coordinating among government agencies has been assigned to the provincial and district development planning boards (Bappeda). The implementing agency at national level will be in the Ministry of Forestry. Authority for forest management within the area of activity will lie with the district or provincial Forestry Service depending on the forest use classification — most likely Protection Forest (*Hutan Lindung*) — and its boundaries. In order to closely involve local communities in REDD interventions and benefits, the design team proposes that individual management units be locally constituted and community-based, which could be achieved through the Village Forest (*Hutan Desa*) designation (p. 39).

Roles of groups within the KFCP (p. 44)

KFCP Task Group	Prepare terms of reference for and appraise the results of work undertaken during the demonstration activity; Advise the Steering Committee and the Partnership Office.
KFCP Field Management Team (FMT)	Reports to the managing contractor's Facility Manager in Jakarta; M&E Specialist in Jakarta supports KFCP and other Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership activities.
Partnership Office (PO)	Forest and Climate Specialists in the PO provide technical oversight and supervision of the KFCP field team, including facilitation of communication with the technical panel and research partners; PO staff guide implementation by issuing directives through the Facility Manager to the KFCP Coordinator.
Government partners	Provincial Governor, the Kapuas District Head and the Planning Boards (Bappeda) and sectoral agencies at province and district levels, organised within Coordinating Teams and supported by Secretariats; These bodies have been established at the province level but not yet in Kapuas District.
Implementing Partners	Sub-contracted by the MC (Managing Contractor). This group includes CARE, Wetlands International Indonesia (WII), and Borneo Orangutan Survival (BOS) during the preparatory phase. CARE is responsible for the village engagement process, including socialisation, the baseline survey, alternative livelihoods, and socioeconomic monitoring. WII will design and construct dams, train communities in dam construction, and monitor hydrology. BOS will lead reforestation efforts, monitor key GHG emissions variables on the ground, dam small canals, and organise community monitoring of illegal logging and burning.
Supporting Partners	Will be contracted to perform specific functions, such as Kemitraan to analyse governance aspects of REDD including corruption, conflict, and the design of payment mechanisms. Kemitraan will also facilitate government liaison and provide feedback from non-government stakeholder groups.
Local NGO Partners	Organisations who work with the KFCP communities or have an interest in some aspect of REDD, such as land rights. These groups will be managed by the implementing partners or will be given grants.

Community participation

See section on implementation activities

The village engagement process must observe the following principles (p. 26):

- Be participatory to ensure local ownership;
- Be gender biased and ensure equal access to processes and resources for women and men, in particular those of marginalized groups;
- Provide the opportunity for free and informed consent;
- Be flexible and adaptive;
- Follow sound development principles, such as ensuring that livelihood alternatives are financially and socially feasible, gender sensitive, and sustainable (see livelihood standards in Attachment 1);
- Ensure that alternative livelihoods are compatible with REDD objectives;
- Target groups most responsible for emissions-increasing practices for behaviour change and offer

real income alternatives;

- Ensure that interventions do not make people worse off if REDD is not accepted internationally – do no harm!
- Do not exacerbate gender and socially based disparities (see Section 5.1 for a discussion of gender and social inequality issues in the KFCP); and
- Ensure village planning is done within the government-mandated village-level planning process (*Musrenbang Desa*) but ensure that the process leads to improved access for women to development outcomes. These plans provide a means to integrate village plans into higher levels of spatial planning, make land use compatible with REDD, and provide a basis for validating land tenure claims.

Project financing

The KFCP has a total budget of AUD 30 million, with an additional AUD 1.4 million to contribute to peat and GHG estimates (p. 7, summary budget on Attachment 8).

Australia aims to raise an additional AUD 70 million through contributions in cash or in kind from public and private organisations. The total cost of initial on-site interventions is estimated to be AUD 60 million, of which 50% is covered by the Australian contribution (p. 56).

Benefit sharing

Initially, incentive payments will be made for achieving tangible milestones towards reducing deforestation and forest degradation, including readiness as well as intervention strategies. Later payments will be linked more directly to measurable emissions reductions. Payment trials will therefore benefit from having an overarching facility to pay for emission reduction incentives. This facility could take the form of a trust fund, which could later also support other Indonesia-Australia Forest Carbon Partnership (IAFCP) demonstration activities, or be pooled with other donors' funds to form a joint trust fund (pp. 35-36).

The design process can be expedited by building or modelling REDD payment mechanisms on existing institutions and systems, including traditional as well as more formal institutions (p. 36):

- At village and sub-district levels, the National Program for People's Empowerment (PNPM) offers a mechanism to distribute funds for locally driven initiatives, which could be linked to REDD interventions. Customary institutions of land and forest tenure may offer a way to allocate some benefits.
- At district level, a public service agency (BLU) may provide an institution for governing REDD payments to lower levels. Licenses for managing environmental services are within the purview of district government and could form a basis for REDD payments.
- Forest management units (KPH) and the current framework of forest utilisation rights and licenses provide a basis for apportioning forest use rights and payments linked to REDD. Current law recognises community-based rights including concessions and customary forest.

Emissions and removals with and without project

(pp. 31-34)

The KFCP GHG emissions estimation and monitoring program established and linked to INCAS (Indonesia National Carbon Accounting System) requires two distinct, but interrelated major tasks:

1. Developing, testing, and validating a GHG estimation and monitoring system for the KFCP that

estimates changes in emissions as a result of KFCP interventions using methodologies to meet likely UNFCCC standards for REDD

In order to effectively monitor the impact of the interventions on GHG emissions and changes to the area of peat swamp forests and their degradation, initial estimations will be undertaken on a number of parameters prior to any interventions in order to ensure a good basis for the monitoring and evaluation. These estimations will also be used to determine the various RELs and current emission levels and for determining the RELs. In developing a REL, the KFCP will need to determine the carbon content of the above and below ground component and the methodologies by which the changes in avoided emissions and changes in forest quality and area will be estimated. This work can be done following commencement of the interventions. In terms of GHGs, the KFCP will undertake a LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging Imaging) study prior to the interventions to determine the elevation of the peat in the peat swamp forests, but will subsequently need to undertake research into carbon content of the below (peat) and above ground forest biomass (no data at present), carbon content of peat at different depths and position in the dome (determined by the forest type when peat was developed), bulk density which varies with depth and position in the dome and areal extent of the project area and peat depth.

As a demonstration activity, the KFCP will aim to trial more than one approach to setting site-specific RELs for REDD. A site-specific REL will be developed based on pre-intervention measurements of peat depth, deforestation rates, forest cover, and socio-economic conditions, policies and practices. A regional REL will be developed for the EMRP area and/or adjacent districts as a whole using data and analysis from the Master Plan to allow the KFCP to monitor regional leakage.

2. Operationalising GHG estimation and monitoring through remote sensing and direct ground measurement in ways that will meet the requirements of a future REDD carbon market and can be integrated into FRIS/INCAS (Forest Resource Information System/ Indonesia National Carbon Accounting System)

A KFCP-based GIS and database will be established to ensure all of the estimations and measurements required for monitoring and evaluation are accurately captured, stored and readily available. Remote sensing requirements will be determined with those required for estimating changes to the carbon stocks in the peat swamp forest and GHG emissions drafted by the Peat and GHG Group.

It is anticipated that medium resolution images will be needed (approximately 2.5 metre resolution) in order to track land cover change, while LIDAR will be used to estimate changes in peat depth (p. 34).

Related activities are the potential development of a differential correction GPS base station to allow accurate measurement of peat subsidence in the demonstration area, use of remote sensing images as a basis for village mapping, and airborne laser as a basis for establishing permanent base line surface level measurement. Reports of fire hotspots and burned area mapping by the FireWatch Indonesia system will be used for checking the success of fire prevention measures and fire-related emission calculations.

Monitoring

For the KFCP, the two key parameters to be monitored are:

1. Change in forest cover which includes change in forest area and reduction in forest cover; and
2. Change in carbon stocks and emissions of non-CO2 gases.

Permanence – The KFCP will measure and monitor forest carbon stocks over the life of the KFCP demonstration activity.

Additionality –The KFCP will collect information for the site-specific REL prior to commencing interventions. The KFCP will attempt to monitor changes in emission levels against the site-specific

REL over the life of the project to assess whether interventions have resulted in reduced emissions and show additionality.

Leakage – The KFCP will measure and monitor GHG for the KFCP site, and monitor a regional area directly surrounding the site such as adjacent districts or the Ex-Mega Rice Project Area. As well as carbon accounting and monitoring, the KFCP will also look to monitor changes in land use behaviour in the areas immediately surrounding the site to collect information and report any changes as a result of REDD activities.

Reporting

The KFCP presents a management challenge because of its multi-dimensional partnerships and the fact that it combines elements of a rural development project with REDD-related science and learning, socialisation, policy development, and multiple-audience communications. Meeting this challenge will require that reporting relationships and internal/external communications procedures are developed early in the activity. The Ministry of Forestry is KFCP's national-level executing agency for the Government of Indonesia (p. 41).

The KFCP is designed as a learning activity, producing information and capturing knowledge from that information to be communicated to a number of distinct audiences, some of whom will be engaged in an ongoing dialogue with the KFCP staff. Communicating effectively will require the development of a Communications Strategy that will define: Who are the KFCP audiences; what are their information needs; and what is the best method/media for communicating with them? Some audiences, such as the Department of Climate Change and working groups of the Technical Panel will require specific types of technical information, often according to a prescribed schedule. Other groups, such as people in target villages, local government officials, and the general public in Central Kalimantan, will need information related to their role in REDD, which will evolve over the life of the KFCP. Messages will have a variety of purposes including socializing REDD, changing behaviours related to land use and fire, informing science and policy, and building government and community support for REDD (p. 45).

(Note: the project will report to the COP under the UNFCCC and other groups as depicted in figure 5 on page 48 of the project design document).

Verification

Little information

Australia's strategic partnership with the Clinton Climate Initiative is seeing Australia's National Carbon Accounting System adopted as a platform for rolling out a global forest carbon monitoring system. This provides high-quality, low-cost forest carbon data to developing countries for incorporation into their national forest monitoring systems, providing a sound basis for verification of reductions in deforestation and forest degradation (ATTACHMENT 3-2).

Risks and risk management

(Attachment 11-2-4)

- Land disputes or uncertainty over land classification

The proposed REDD demonstration site is an area that has been zoned for protection under INPRES 2/2007, and was previously zoned as a protected area under the provincial land use plan. Despite

this, it will be critical to confirm land use plans for the proposed demonstration area with both provincial and district authorities, and seek their support for the location of the proposed REDD demonstration site.

- Failure to accept proposed payment mechanisms

As a preliminary step, raise awareness on REDD and what an internationally acceptable REDD demonstration must include. In addition, clarify the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, and using this as a basis, develop payment mechanisms that reflect (i) the likely value of actual emission reductions and (ii) the effort required by different stakeholders to achieve these reductions.

- Inconsistent or conflicting policies and/or lack of coordination among levels of government.

Working in the EMRP area should reduce the scope for conflicting government policies, but it will be important to liaise with a wide range of government agencies at national, provincial and district level and seek unilateral support for the REDD demonstration site, the proposed interventions, and the payment mechanisms.

- Lack of community support/engagement, including failure to address social and economic needs of communities as part of a REDD system.

Ensure the role of communities in achieving emission reductions are outlined clearly, and develop payment mechanisms that reflect their role and help address their basic needs. Also need to ensure that interventions are designed in a way that doesn't adversely affect communities' livelihoods, e.g. ensuring dams are constructed in a way that doesn't unnecessarily limit ability to use waterways for transport.

- Lack of capacity to implement interventions at a large scale to international standards.

Identify roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, identify the capacities needed to implement or support the implementation of the REDD demonstration, and provide capacity building as required. Manage expectations about the geographic scope that the KFCP can cover with limited resources.

- UNFCCC meetings make limited progress on, or provide little support for, the inclusion of REDD in a post-2012 framework to address climate change.

Ensure the KFCP has a direct link to national and international organisations working on REDD and ensure a two-way flow of information.

- GHG monitoring protocols are not scientifically accepted. /GHG monitoring is too expensive to sustain without external support.

System must be designed to be scientifically credible while being relatively simple to maintain.

- Climate becomes drier and/or increasingly variable

Develop fire management system tailored to the level of climatic risk seasonally and in multi-year cycles.

Progress and plans

(p. 4)

1. Early Implementation Phase (1 January to 30 June 2009).

These activities lay the foundation for full-scale implementation to socialise REDD, create a socioeconomic baseline, design a GHG estimation and monitoring system, build the institutional

framework for the KFCP at the province and district levels, and complete the design of the overall activity. These activities are carried out by implementing partners, consultants, and the Peat and GHG Working Group, under the direction of the Partnership Office (PO).

2. Implementation Phase (1 July 2009 to 30 June 2012).

The Managing Contractor (MC) takes over implementation of the KFCP under the direction of the KFCP Coordinator. These dedicated management resources permit rapid scaling up of implementation activities based on the knowledge and groundwork created during the Early Implementation Phase. The Facility Design Document identifies an initial "Through COP 15 Phase" where emphasis is on capturing knowledge relevant to REDD while continuing to pursue implementation in all components aggressively.

Links:

Project-related documents

International Forest Carbon Partnership - fact sheet 1

Indonesia - Australia Forest Carbon Partnership - fact sheet 2

Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership - fact sheet 3

Indonesia - Australia Forest Carbon Partnership, presentation, Kuching, 2008

KFCP: Demonstration Activities and it's integration to the national system, presentation, Dr. Nur Masripatin

Australia Indonesia Partnership: Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership

Others

Australia REDD submission to AWG-LCA, AWG-KP and SBSTA

Down to Earth No.82,September 2009

Forest Peoples Programme (2011)CENTRAL KALIMANTAN:REDD+ and the Kalimantan Forest Carbon Partnership(KFCP),*Rights, forests and climate briefing series-October 2011*