Public – Private Partnerships
to Develop Credible MRV Methodology For Forest Carbon Offset
in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

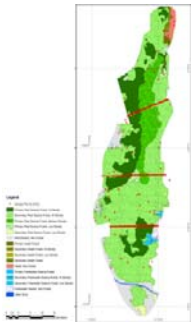
ITTO facilitates Indonesia and Japan to develop designs and methodologies for the implementation of bilateral carbon offset by mediating consortium of partners to conduct REDD+ Feasibility Study (FS) for the Bilateral Carbon Offset Scheme in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. The project implements, scales-up and groundtruthing the MRV Methodology and aspects of social safeguard strategies being developed during the previous works of the Consortium. Aplicability of the methodologies at the level of landscape and its conformity with national standards being tested, in order to ensure credibility of the mechanism and hence increase emission reductions.

The Consortium of Partners consists Forestry Research and Development Agency (FORDA) of the Ministry of Forestry with the support from the Directorate General of Planology to execute the project in collaboration with the Mazars Starling Resources, the Hokkaido University of Japan, and the Foundation of PUTER Indonesia, and also the MARUBENI Corporation who received a commission from the Ministry of Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan, The partnership has been extended with PT. Rimba Makmur Utama, a prospective concession holder at the peatland of Central Kalimantan. The projects conducts its activities within the concession area that has been delineated to cover 203,570 hectares, and it has been designated for forest ecosystem restoration.

Applying the digital integration processes and using satellite sensors for stratification, the methodology developed at the project site is able to detect and classify unique ecosystems of peatlands which are not represented in Indonesia's current land cover classification scheme. Data from 100 field sample plots being used to analyse biomass content for each stratum of peat forest ecosystem. Emission factors is estimated from landuse change and net emission reductions (NERs) is estimated for each ecosystem characteristics of peat forest stratification. More detail stratification of peat forests in Central Kalimantan helps integration of the Katingan Project site's complex ecosystems and current land cover into more accurate way. It also enhance the accuracy of carbon stock and net emission reduction (NER) estimation, in addition of providing detailed land cover information to be linked to High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) and biodiversity protection strategies.

Social safeguard being developed by involving community at the villages in surrounding forest concession to attain socio-economic baseline, to conduct community mapping, and to develop sustainable agroforestry system and improved soil management practices. The map produced by participatory community mapping shows existing landuses that provides rights for the community to negotiate for any intervention on landuse from outside the community. The map also contains future planning that will be used to communicate with local authority for developing the village in the future.

No.	Ecosystem Types based on Stratification	Average Biomass (tonnes/ha)
1.	Disturbed High Density, Secondary freshwater swamp forest	94.238
2.	Disturbed high density, Secondary peat swamp forest	126.454
3.	Intact low density, primary peat swamp forest	150.330
4.	Intact medium density, primary peat swamp forest	139.736
5.	Intact high density, primary peat swamp forest	185.905
6.	Heath, non forest	68.464
7.	Disturbed high density, secondary heath forest	116.692
8.	Non forest, freshwater swamp	45.783



Participatory activities such as consultation, maping, agroforestry and training being conducted