RISK OF CORRUPTION IN REDD+ IN INDONESIA

Excerpt of CIFOR Study

NOVRIADY ERMAN UNODC Indonesia

Strategy and Planning Meeting on Anti-Corruption for REDD+

Kathmandu, Nepal, 10 - 11 October 2011





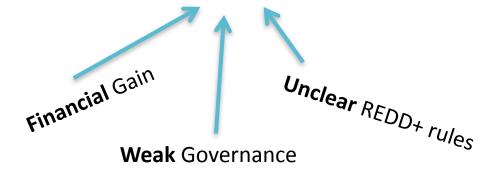




NO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

Evolving into, either, voluntary, bilateral, or multilateral mechanism

Suspicion on speculative process, **CORRUPTION** and malpractices









REDD+ IN INDONESIA

DONOR:





EFFORTS

REDD+ Implementation Policies

ACCOUNTING AND MRV



POTENTIAL FOR CORRUPTION IN REDD+

Concentration of decision making power

Large amount of public capital involved

Weak rule of law

Closed-door decision making



Poorly paid civil servant

Weak civil society

Vested interest and politically connected network



Forestry and Anti-Corruption Effort





The People's Consultative Assembly Decree: 1998 and 2001

Ratification of UNCAC

Anti-money-laundering law No. 8 year 2010

Draft Law on Asset Forfeiture

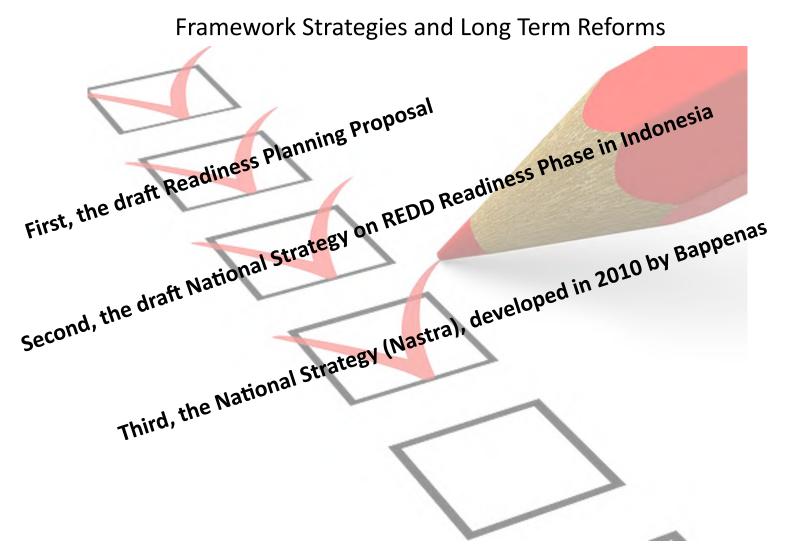
Corruption Eradication Commission
Financial Intelligence Unit



Supreme Audit Board

Internal Control Unit (within ministries)







Forest Land Use and Rights & Tenure

Forest Land Use

Rights & Tenure









Moratorium



In May 2011, the President announced a two-year moratorium on conversion of forests



Risk for REDD+ in Policy Making











IMPROVING COORDINATION

Coordinating Agencies and Efforts

Indonesian Forest Climate Alliance (IFCA)

National Climate Change Council

The REDD+ Working Groups

National Council on REDD+ (Proposed)

The REDD+ Task Force Lead the Coordination Measures and Policies for the Implementation of LOI









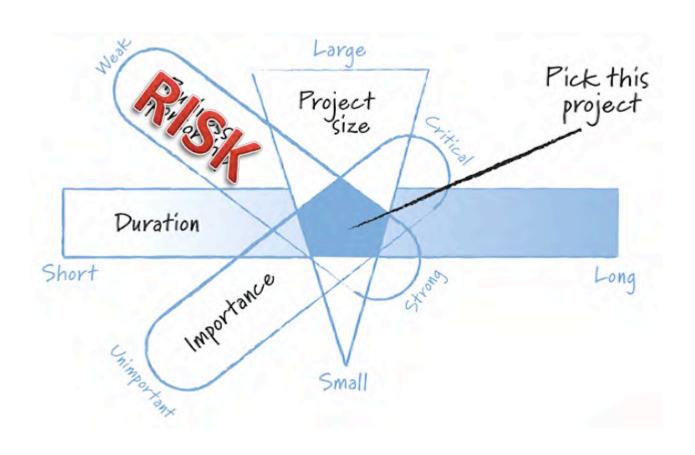


Climate Change Program Loans (CCPL)
Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)
Indonesia Green Investment Fund (IGIF))



REDD+ PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Forest Concession and Licensing





FOREST REVENUES AND RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTS





Accounting



THANK YOU