

Principles, Criteria and Indicator for REDD+ Safeguards Indonesia - PRISAI

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- ▶ Legal basis
 - ▶ PRISAI development
 - ▶ PRISAI testing
 - ▶ PRISAI implementation
 - ▶ Guidelines for Implementation

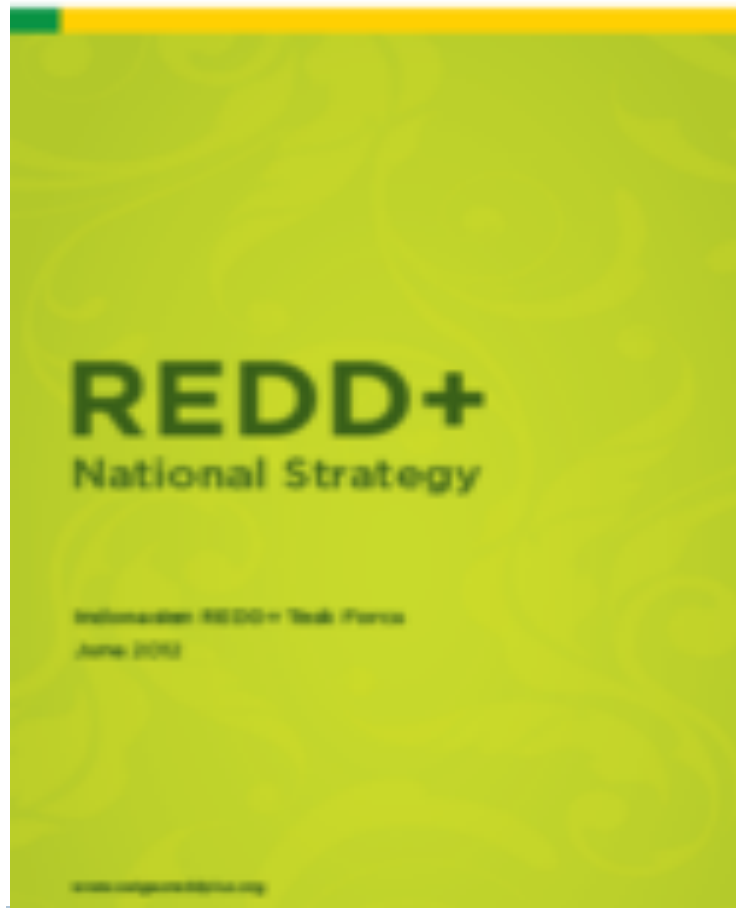


Legal Basis

- ▶ Cancun Agreement
- ▶ National REDD+ Strategy



National REDD+ Strategy



- ▶ *Safeguards framework is done to ensure a risk evaluation reference point for REDD+ activities, and to facilitate the preparation of monitoring and control steps relating to program management, financial accountability, and the impact of programs on vulnerable groups and the natural environment*
- ▶ *Instruments for a safeguards framework for REDD+ involves social, environmental and fiduciary safeguards*

PRISAI Development

- ▶ Involving civil society, local and national government agencies, private sector, pilot project developers, finance institution, indigenous peoples and local communities, research institution, international NGOs
- ▶ Used method to get feedback: public consultation, FGD for each stakeholders, email to experts, informal (coffee shop discussion)
- ▶ 01 version has been circulated and tested in four pilot activities



10 Principles

1. **Clarifications of the status of tenure and land rights (Sf 3 Cancun Agreement - CA);**
 2. **Ensuring actions complement, or are consistent with, the objectives of emission reductions and relevant international conventions and agreements (Sf 1 CA);**
 3. **Improvement of forest governance (Sf 2 CA);**
 4. **Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous people and members of local communities (Sf 3 CA);**
 5. **Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders with attention to gender (Sf 4 CA);**
 6. **Improvement in the conservation of natural forests biological diversity, and ecosystem services (Sf 5 CA);**
 7. **Actions to address the risks of reversals (Sf 6 CA);**
 8. **Actions to reduce displacement of emissions (Sf 7 CA);**
 9. **Fair REDD+ benefit sharing to all relevant stakeholders and rights holders (Sf 1 dan 4)**
 10. **Warrants a transparent, accountable and institutionalized information system (Sf 2 CA)**
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Principle 1

**Identify the rights holders
and tenure system**

Self identification

**Rights recognition (state law and
or customary law)**

Rights recognition

Process of implementing REDD

**Free prior and informed
consent**



Principles, Criteria and Indicators

Principles

Criteria

Indicators

Ensuring the rights to land and territory

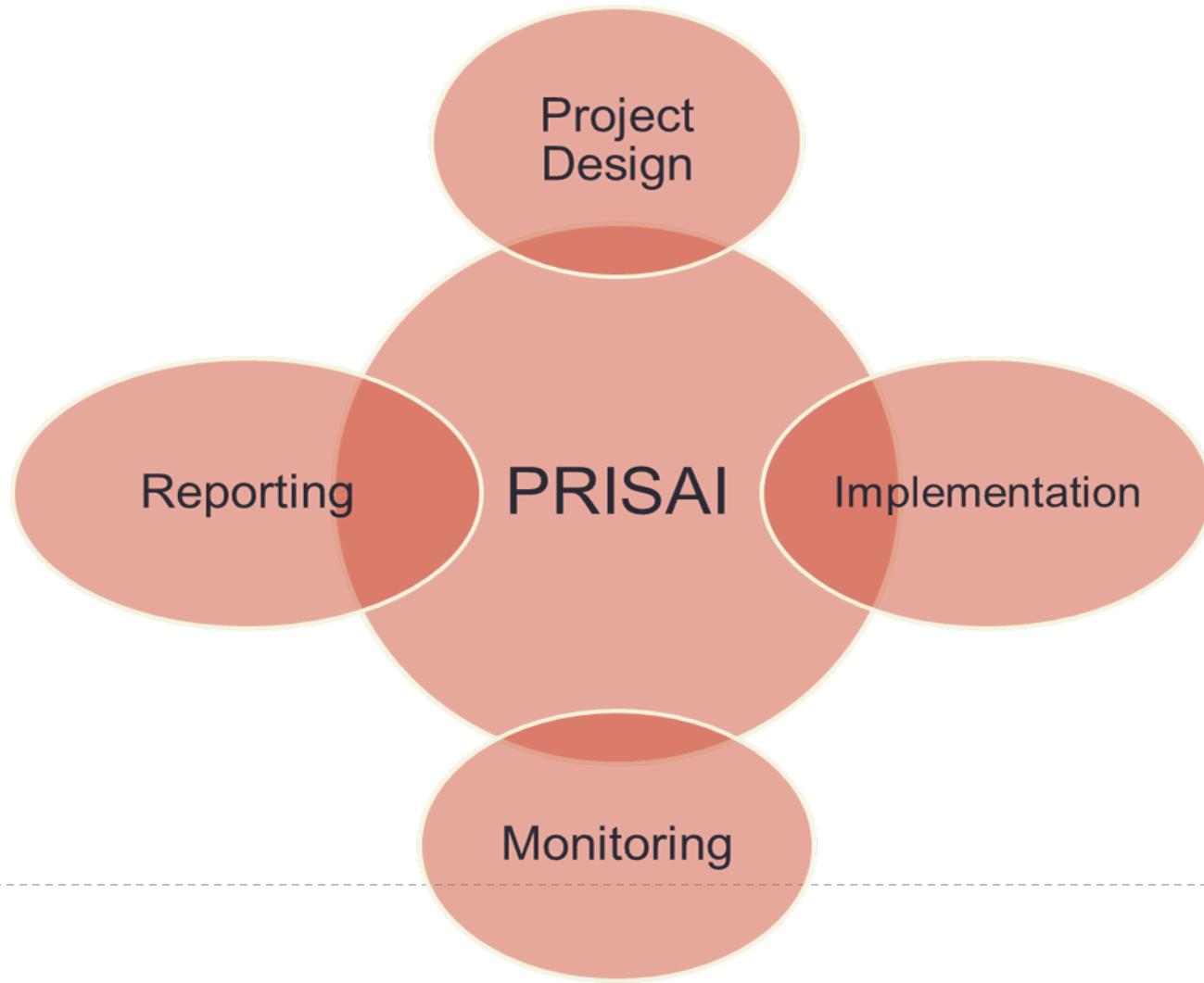
1.1. Identification of rights holders in potential REDD+ locations, and identification of the objects and types of rights over land, territory and natural resources

- 1.1.1. The practice of participative processes in inventorying and mapping holders of rights, objects of rights, and types of rights to land, territory and natural resources relevant to REDD+ activities, specifically the rights and types of marginalized people (Implementing Agency)
- 1.1.2. Participative identification of clear boundaries, overlapping claims involving claimants, and objects and types of rights in REDD+ locations (Implementing Agency)
- 1.1.3. The use of participative mapping as one basis in the development and review of landscapes and boundaries of forest areas (Government)

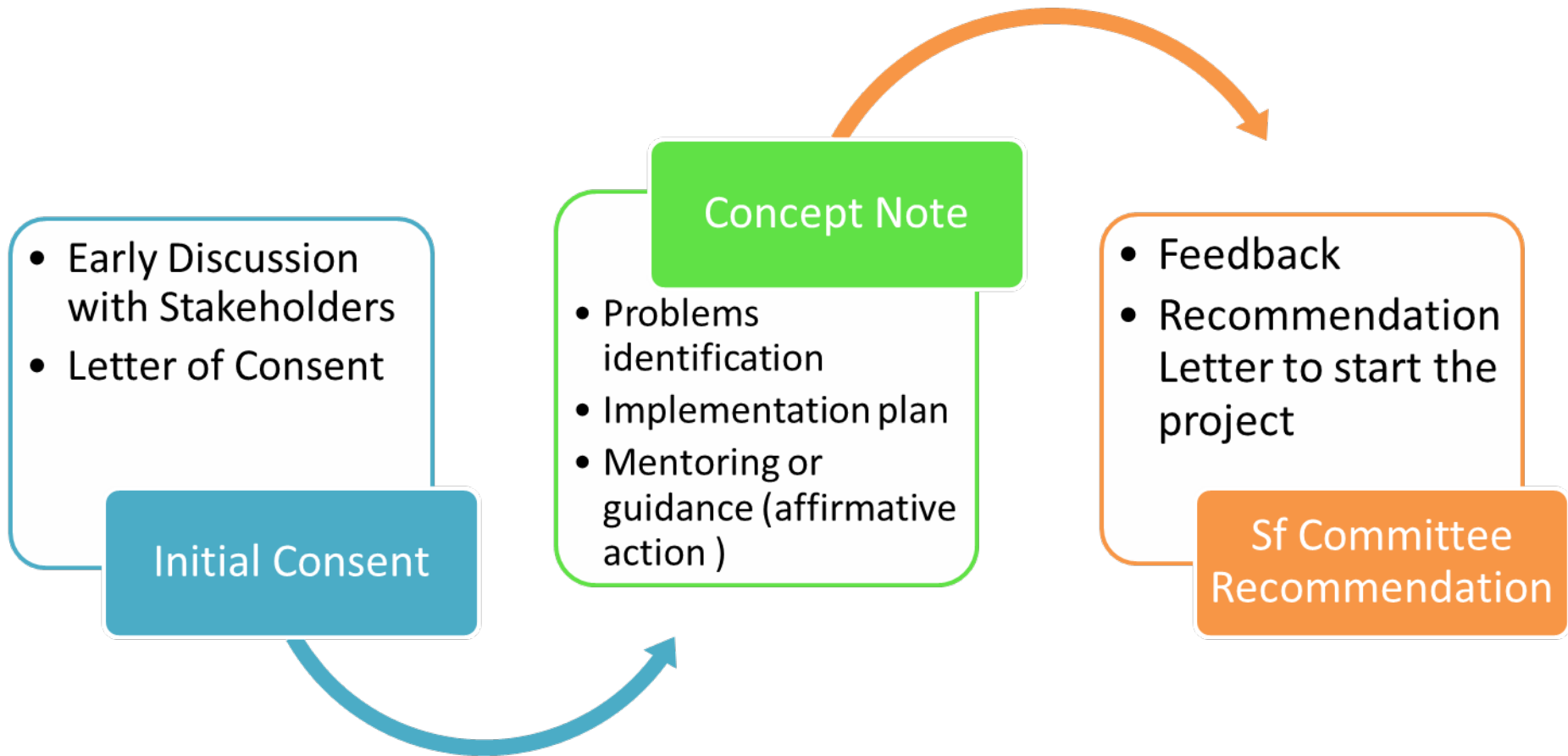


Implementation

- ▶ Following the cycle of program/project



Steps in Project Design



Scope

▶ Program level:

- Laws/policy that needs to be established
- Streamline the supporting laws/policies

▶ Project level:

- Typology of project
- Project area
- Developers



Testing

WWF: mixed actors: private, community and NGOs

TNC/CSF: jurisdictional-based project



Warsi: community forestry

PUTER/RMU: restoration ecosystem project

Lessons Learned from Pilot

1. Jargons : should be adjusted to be more grounded
 2. Scientific terms: should be defined further
 3. Acronym: should have glossary
 4. Consider complexities and pluralities: a term could be translated differently in different context. Ex. Vulnerable groups
 5. Capacity building: needs to be done for new mechanism: participatory mapping, FPIC, etc
 6. Consistency: terms and concept
 7. Cross cutting issues: framing the whole principles. Ex. FPIC and participation
 8. Existing standards: avoid double process
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Guidelines

- ▶ A guidance for project developer to operationalize PRISAI 002
- ▶ Guidelines will be the basis for safeguards committee to measure the implementation of PRISAI and for stakeholders to monitor the implementation
- ▶ It includes:
 - ✓ Guidelines for project design
 - ✓ Guidelines for each principles (10 guidelines)
 - ✓ Grievance mechanism and conflict resolution
 - ✓ Guidelines reporting





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