

**Assessment on the Indicator of Forest Management Performance/Output in PGA for REDD
(Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), January 2012**

No.	Indicator	Comprehension	Verifier	Data Collection Method
I-Spatial and forestry planning that are sustainable, just, and not corruption-prone	Improvement of acceptance (legitimateness) of the RTRWP/Forestry documents,	The RTRWP document is in this case not only interpreted as a legal binding document, but its substance is agreed by the parties that are\directly affected by the impacts and that are most affecting their lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence and legitimacy of the RTRWP (Spatial and area planning) Drafting Team. • RTRW, KLHS (strategic environmental assessment) documents and their Regional Regulations. • Acceptance of RTRWP by the community (indigenous/local people, CSO, business). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of secondary data. • Pooling/Interview. • FGD
	Increase of forest area extent affirmed and accepted by the parties.	The legal status on the forest area needs to be accompanied by its social recognition. In this regard, the affirmation process needs to be implemented to gain agreement from the community. The boundary structure needs to be interpreted as the physical form of such social recognition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program and activities of forest area affirmation in the assessed administration area. • Development of forest area extent affirmed in the last 5 years. • The affirmation results are acceptable by the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of secondary data on boundary structure. • Collection of secondary data on conflicts. • Interview. • Observation.
II-Management of rights which is sustainable, impartial and	Decrease of the extent of forest areas that are overlapping with other uses,	Various regulations determine the right of each party, either on the area/land or various commodities as well as the produced environment services with the objective that each party is not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of overlapping forest area extent in the last 5 years. • Types of overlapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of secondary data. • Interview.

not prone to corruption	including with the people's land.	using the same commodity/service. The extent of overlapping forest areas reflects the problems in the implementation of regulating the rights in the field.	forest use (plantation, mine, settlement, etc.).	
	Decrease of total conflicts among the forest area users.	Conflict is one of the overlapping outputs that have been identified in the previous indicators. Conflicts among the users may be caused by various matters, either that are related to previous historical facts as well as causes of the current policy implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total, locations and types of conflicts among forest area users. The time of occurrence and efforts to settle conflicts among forest area users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media (<i>content analysis</i>). Collection of secondary data at NGOs and Research Institutions.
	Increase of total <i>best practices</i> on conflict resolution related to the recognition of the indigenous/local people rights.	The resolution of conflict can be carried out by the parties in conflict or by other parties (mediator). The best practice of conflict resolution can be carried out if agreements can be achieved in the conflict resolution by the parties in conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total conflicts on the recognition of the indigenous/local people able to be settled. Process/mechanism and related parties that participate in the settlement of conflicts. Claims still found by the parties in conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview (Local Government, NGO, and Research Institution).
	Increase of total/frequency and quality of reporting related to the recognition of the indigenous/local people rights.	Reporting on the recognition of the right of the indigenous/local people is used as indicator to regulate the right in order to affirm the results of interview or document review concerning conflict on the forest resource right.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of reporting related to the recognition of the indigenous/local people rights in the last 3 years. Depth and quality of reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Media (<i>content analysis</i>)
III-Organization which is accountable	Efficient and effective policy implementation in the forestry and	Organizing in this case is the common effort of all parties in order to result conducive policies for the implementation of the forestry development, so	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contents of the legislative regulations are relevant with the policy objective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Content analysis</i> on legislative regulations. Interview/FGD with

<p>and able to promote the achievement of forest and peat moss management which is sustainable, impartial and not prone to corruption</p>	<p>peat land sector (Note: decrease of transaction costs).</p>	<p>that there is a positive perception of the parties toward the results or impacts of the forestry policies. For example in form of cost reduction in getting and implementing the licensing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of agreement or rejection toward the policy efficiency and effectiveness in the forestry and peat land sector. 	<p>subjects affected by the policy impacts (community, license holders, etc.).</p>
<p>IV-Forest management includes issue of forest arrangement, monitoring, protection, conservation, supervising which is sustainable, impartial, and not prone to corruption</p>	<p>Increase of total indigenous/local people groups that factually manage the forest, peat land, and plantation, including the HTR/Village Forest/Community Forest license in one province/regency/city.</p>	<p>Existence and total or extent of forest utilization and management by the indigenous/local people are considered as indicators with the intention to identify fair forest benefit distribution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved phase of license and right determination. • Total licenses, rights, extent and location in the last 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of secondary data. • Interview.
	<p>Increase of total areas managed in a sustainable way by forest management actors.</p>	<p>The forest management actors include the holders of IUPHHK-HA, IUPHHK-HT, and management of conservation areas and protected forests. Sustainability in this case can be proven among others through the eco-labeling/PHPL certification as well as other performance assessments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved phase of the eco-labeling certification implementation and/or form of other assessments by the license holders. • Total certification or other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data.

			forms of recognition by the license holders as well as the extent and location in the last 5 years.	
	Percentage of forest with management (KPH).	The KPH management is not only the determination of the KPH area but is also the existence and capacity of the KPH organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieved KPH development phase within the administration area scope. Percentage of KPH extent with management/organization. Sufficiency and qualification of Human Resources. Sufficiency of KPH means and infrastructures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of secondary data. Interview.
V. Control and legal enforcement in the management of forest and peatland which is sustainable, impartial and not prone to corruption	Decrease of total violations in the use of budget at the provincial and regency/city level ¹	The violation on the budget use is focused on the use National Budget and Regional Budget by the planning and control as well as forestry development sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease of violation cases on the use of budget in the last 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of secondary data. Interview.
	Decrease of corruption level in one	Corruption in this case includes public service practices that harm the public, so that the wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception of the community concerning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pooling/Interview.

¹ Method of using BPK reporting results

	province or regency/city ²	public can feel it and has the perception on this matter.	the implementation of public service.	
VI. REDD+ infrastructure which is sustainable, impartial, and not prone to corruption	Increase of total indigenous/local people and business groups obtaining the access in the REDD+ location.	The total REDD+ actors who directly manage the forest and land is the reflection of positive reaction and capacity of those actors in materializing the objective of REDD+.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved phase to obtain the right and access to REDD+ activities. • Existence of license/legal for management of forest and land resources related to REDD+. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of secondary data. • Interview.
	Well accepted policies related to REDD+.	Those policies may be in form of regulations or procedures in the implementation of REDD+ carried out by the traditional/local or business communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents of regulations and or REDD+ implementation procedure. • Perception of REDD+ actors related to such policy implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of secondary data. • Interview.
	Decrease of D&D.	Achievement of control on deforestation and forest and land degradation is shown by the actual forest and land bio-physical condition based on the measurement in a certain period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result of coverage or forest degradation change calculation in the last 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of secondary data.
	Increase of carbon stock.	The increase of carbon stock is calculated based on the procedure determined by the government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result of carbon stock calculation by certain parties in accordance with the government policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of secondary data.

² Using the TI perception index and integrity survey of KPK