

PGA for REDD+ in Indonesia – June 2013

What is the Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ (PGA)?

The Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ (PGA) is a truly inclusive process involving different stakeholders from government, civil society, private sector and academia with the view to analyse the current state of governance and produce robust and credible governance information as the first step to improve governance weaknesses and shortcomings identified.

The relevance of the PGA for Indonesia's REDD+ process

The PGA serves many purposes in a country's national REDD+ process depending on which stakeholder group is using the governance data.

From a government perspective, the PGA results provides robust evidence which can feed into and **support government's policy-making, planning and strategies** at national and sub-national levels and as such act as a **starting point for governance reform**. With regular updates of the PGA data it will also be possible to **track progress or regression**. Lastly, the comprehensiveness of governance data

available through the PGA process will also lend itself to **feed into the national Safeguards Information System**, which countries in turn will report back to UNFCCC.

From a civil society perspective, the robust governance data available through the PGA process offers valuable evidence to their **lobbying and advocacy**, as well as a **monitoring tool** to ultimately hold decisions makers to account.

Stakeholders involved in the PGA process

The PGA in Indonesia is structured to involve national and sub-national stakeholders throughout the process involving academia, government and civil society. Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia's REDD+ Task Force, the Presidential Working Unit for Supervision and Management of Development (UKP4), the National Planning and Development Agency (BAPPENAS), Bogor Agriculture Institute, National Forestry Council, Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN), Epistema, ICEL and Walhi are key stakeholders who have actively contributed throughout the process from the national level, whereas sub-national working groups at the provincial level ensure the different perspectives from province and district levels.

Where?

The PGA process in Indonesia both involves stakeholders and governance issues pertaining to the national levels, and similarly in the following eight provinces; Aceh, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East

Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Papua and West Papua as well as two districts level actors in respective province.

Key findings and recommendations

The PGA report provides through extensive stakeholder consultations, contributions and inputs:

- A comprehensive analysis of the state of governance relevant for Indonesia's REDD+ process in particular and forest governance in general;
- Recommendations on how to address the shortcomings; as well as



- Information on the performance of selected governance issues at national, district and provincial level



Now what?

The PGA has now completed its first phase and comprehensive baseline data is available, which is a valuable and useful point of departure and basis for governance reform in Indonesia. Next steps will include:

- Ensuring dissemination of results to all relevant stakeholders at the sub-national level
- Focusing on the active use of the PGA data by both government, civil society and private sector actors – both for planning purposes and to follow up recommendations
- Institutionalization: identifying an Indonesian agency or institution to provide regular and timely updates to use the potential of the PGA to track progress and/or regression on set targets (measure against baseline/targets)



Some of the key findings are related to the following:

- There is a capacity disparity between the national, provincial and district levels with sub-national levels relatively weaker than the national level
- There is a clear need for transparency and better access to than to information on law enforcement as well as forest related crimes
- Too few forest related crimes are proceeded to court, and even fewer are solved
- Civil society is often found to be far more active than government actors (at different levels) with regards to law enforcement and as drivers for policy reform pertaining to REDD+.

Key recommendations from the PGA report:

- The provision of greater legal clarity to regulate access to forest and state forest areas in order to resolve ownership and land right disputes in these areas
- Increased efforts to clarify and determine rights to forest resources, and for the introduction of measures that can decrease the number of forest

conflicts through effective complaint handling and mediation mechanisms

- Decreasing the high costs and payment of informal fees for forest permits and licenses through the creation of an efficient, transparent and accountable procurement mechanism for the acquisition of licenses, and which allows for public monitoring

Further, the PGA reports includes a roadmap for improving governance where the following recommendations are included in the PGA report:

- Integrating the roles of community and civil society actors in all areas of identified limitations, weaknesses and bottlenecks;
- Engaging business association initiatives in work on improving governance systems and structures – in particular in relation to permit systems;
- Providing a clear direction and sufficient resources for the improvement of governance
- Identifying and properly addressing drivers of deforestation at the provincial level

Contact details:

For more information on the PGA for REDD+ approach, please contact Tina Sølvberg by phone: +47 926 29 992 or e-mail: tina.solvberg@undp.org

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