UN-REDD PROGRAMME

ASIA - PACIFIC

Safeguards & SIS: Indonesia

Summary

In response to the mandate from COP decisions on REDD+ safeguards, Indonesia started the development process of SIS-REDD+ in early 2011, by translating the seven REDD+ safeguards from COP-16 Decision, into the national context. During the translation process, it became clear that REDD+ safeguards are nothing new for Indonesian sustainable forest management. Indonesian government, through Ministry of Forestry (currently Ministry of Environment and Forestry) embarked on a multi-stakeholder process to assess and analyze various existing mandatory and voluntary policies and regulations. The criteria used in the assessment were: (a) Relevance to COP-16 safeguards for REDD+ activities, particularly on technical practices relating to implementation and effectiveness; (b) Limitations in scope of instruments; and (c) Effectiveness of instruments at different scales and contexts.

The SIS-REDD+ Indonesia was designed using the following principles: simplicity, completeness, accessibility, and accountability. The assessment and analysis process of the existing instruments, which resulted in the initial Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PCI) framework, was conducted through the following steps: (1) Identifying and prioritizing elements contained in existing instruments relevant to safeguards as defined by the COP-16 Decision; (2) Identifying clusters of elements or "common denominators"; (3) Linking the emerging element clusters to safeguards in COP16 Decision; and (4) Mapping elements into a Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PCI) framework and referencing back the PCI to the original instruments.

The 7 Principles, 17 Criteria, and 32 Indicators, which were derived from existing safeguards-related instruments, were further interpreted and translated into concrete practical assessment tools to assess the conformity of safeguards implementation with the PCI, which are intended to be used as a systematic guidance by REDD+ implementers to do self-assessment and so provide information of REDD+ safeguards implementation based on the PCI. Institutional arrangements and information flow has also been developed for SIS-REDD+, which were designed based on institutional structures of the autonomous governance system (from sub national to national level), operating through phased-based approach, while maintaining consistency with the COP-guidance for SIS-REDD+.

Following this, a web-based SIS-REDD+ or "a SIS-REDD+ web platform" (http://sisredd.dephut.go.id/) was developed, marked the start of operationalization of the early version of SIS-REDD+ Indonesia. The web-platform consists of two parts, namely: a SIS-REDD+ database to collect, compile and manage the data and information on REDD+ safeguards implementation; and a SIS-REDD+ web platform for displaying the information. In the current early stage of SIS-REDD+ operationalization, two approaches are used: (a) At the national level SIS-REDD+, REDD+ pilot project/activities implementers report directly to the national SIS-REDD+ data management unit using a "self-assessment approach to safeguards implementation" (b) At the sub-national level, the SIS-REDD+ has been tested in Jambi Province and East Kalimantan Province, to see the possibility to link the system at the national level to existing forest-related information systems in the two provinces.

A country-led development of the system through multi-stakeholder processes, has provided a valuable opportunity to understand the progress of REDD+ implementation in the country, and were proven to be valuable means for capacity building through "learning by doing" processes. The multi-stakeholder processes, supported by relevant experts and, in collaboration with international partners, has proven to be an effective and acceptable approach for broader groups of REDD+ actors in Indonesia. The involvement of multi-stakeholders in the iterative process of SIS development promotes transparency and participation and increases the confidence of the diverse actors, and will create a sense of ownership and acceptance, and ensure that the outputs fit within the national and sub-national contexts and can be applied effectively. The Indonesian SIS-REDD+ is designed in such way to allow synergy and integration with any other parallel safeguards-related initiatives that is conducted in the country,

including the 3 (three) following safeguards systems, namely: **PRISAI** (Prinsip, Kriteria, Indikator Safeguards Indonesia), **REDD+ SES** (Social and Environmental Safeguards), and **REDD+ PGA** (Participatory Governance Assessment) focusing on transparent and effective forest governance.

PRISAI, developed by the Government of Indonesia through REDD+ Task Force, is a jurisdiction and project-based safeguards as an early initiative to form a national REDD+ safeguards mechanism. The current version of PRISAI has been publicly announced in the REDD+ Agency's website: http://www.reddplus.go.id/pustaka/dokumen/ kelembagaan-dan-sistem/ instrumen-pendanaan. PRISAI was developed for two main purposes: (1) to prevent the implementation of REDD+ from social and environmental risks that may damage the spirit of REDD+ as a mechanism with potential to protect the environment and community; (2) to endorse changes in policies concerning natural resources, specifically forests and peat lands, in order to actualize the principles and execution of good governance, principles of human rights, and the spirit of democracy.

To accomplish the objectives above, PRISAI has two main functions: (1) its operational function, which encompasses PRISAI's role as a mechanism to screen or examine proposed REDD+; (2) its strategic function, specifically PRISAI's role in providing general reports and recommendations to the REDD+ Agency and general public, related to safeguards and the issues it faces in Indonesia, further used as bases in endorsing both changes and formulation of new policies that either hampers or supports the implementation of safeguards in general, and specifically PRISAI.

REDD+ SES, a REDD+ safeguards initiative developed in a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach in relation to support SIS development in 13 countries since 2009. In Indonesia, REDD+ SES pilots have been conducted in two provinces, namely Central Kalimantan and East Kalimantan. The content of safeguards was based on the key forest governance issues faced by the provincial government. In East Kalimantan, for example, the SES was developed based on 11 significant and urgent issues on natural resource management. The issues were derived from stakeholder consultations in the province and districts. Monitoring assessment for REDD+ program in both provinces have been conducted. The result of the assessment is then reported to the public. The result of the works will contribute to the implementation/operationalization of SIS-REDD+, particularly in providing supports at the sub national level, to link with national SIS-REDD+.

PGA (participatory governance assessment) for REDD+ is another safeguards-related initiative worked out in the country. The objectives of PGA are to inform policy-making by providing regularly updated and robust governance information accompanied by recommendations; to serve as a basis to inform and link with Indonesia's REDD+ safeguard information system, particularly safeguard b) on "transparent and effective national forest governance structures", but also on policy/ law and regulation coherence and meaningful participation and to demonstrate (over time and when properly addressed) that there is a positive correlation between good forest governance (structures and practice) and efforts to reduce Indonesia's emissions from forest degradation/ deforestation.

The PGA framework consists of 4 aspects/principles, 3 criteria/variables and 32 indicators. The assessment is conducted every two years (2012 and 2014) at central level and 12 provinces, with 2 districts for each province. Minister of Environment and Forestry has now proposed to produce the PGA report annually.

The three safeguards systems are currently implemented or tested for different purposes, at different levels and jurisdictions. Further steps are needed to ensure coherence between criteria and indicators in the three systems (PRISAI, REDD+ SES, and REDD+ PGA), and PCI in SIS-REDD+, to enable the three safeguards systems to be linked with SIS-REDD+.

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