



SATUAN TUGAS PEMBENTUKAN KELEMBAGAAN
REDD+

COUNTRY PERSPECTIVES ON GOVERNANCE FOR REDD+
INDONESIA

Brazzaville, Republic of Congo
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Introduction



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“We are devising ...a policy ... that will reduce our emissions by **26 percent by 2020** from BAU (Business As Usual). With international support... we can reduce emissions by as much as **41 percent**”

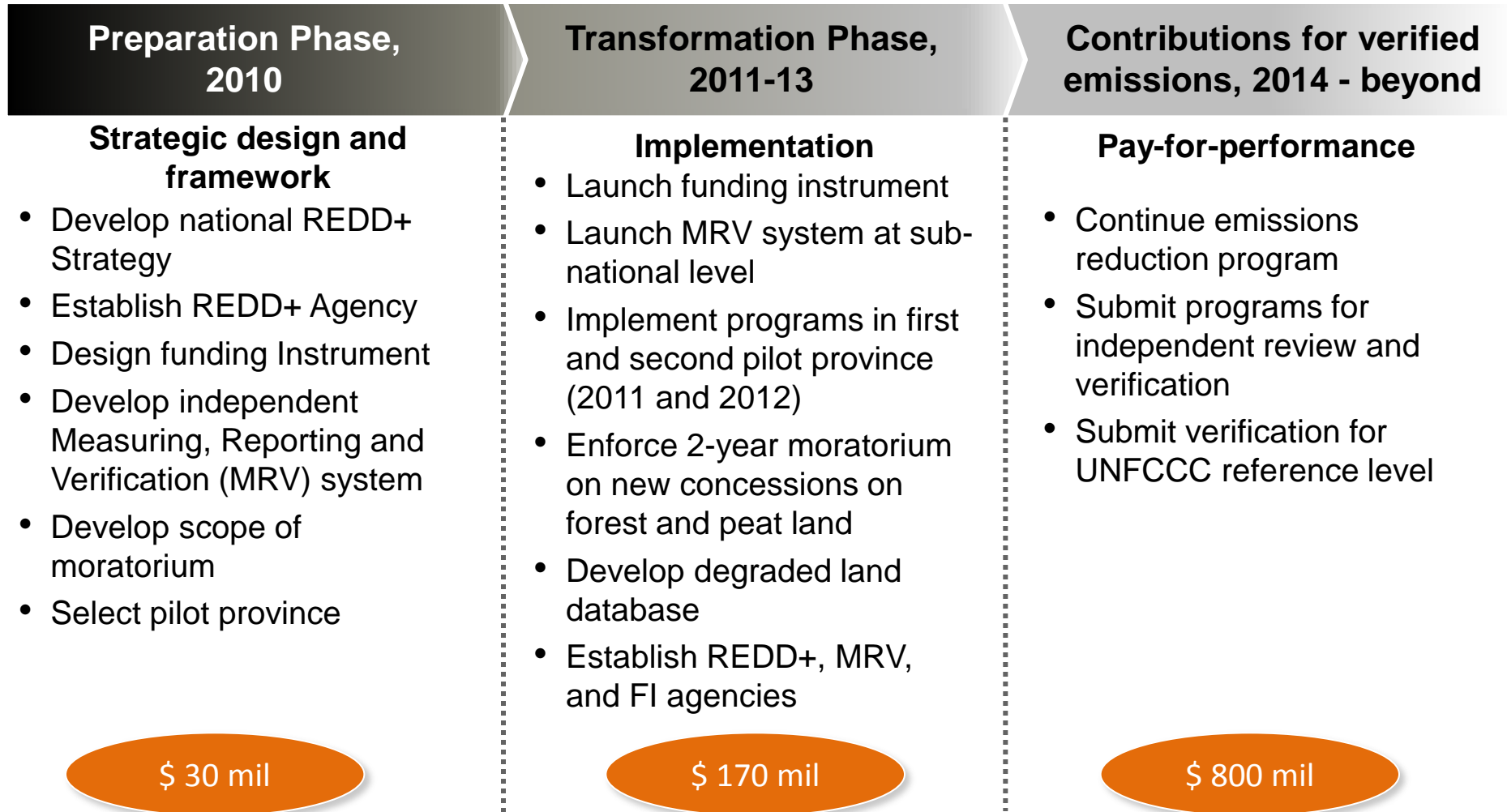
“We will change the status of our forest from that of a net emitter sector to a **net sink** sector by 2030”

”

President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
at the G20 Summit in Pittsburgh, 2009



In May 2010, Indonesia and Norway signed a **Letter of Intent (LoI)** to support REDD+ through a contribution of **USD 1 billion** to be paid based on verified emissions





Presidential REDD+ Task Forces

The new REDD+ Task Force includes members from 10 different Ministries and agencies



UKP-PPP



BAPPENAS



SKP



Kementerian
Lingkungan Hidup
Republik Indonesia

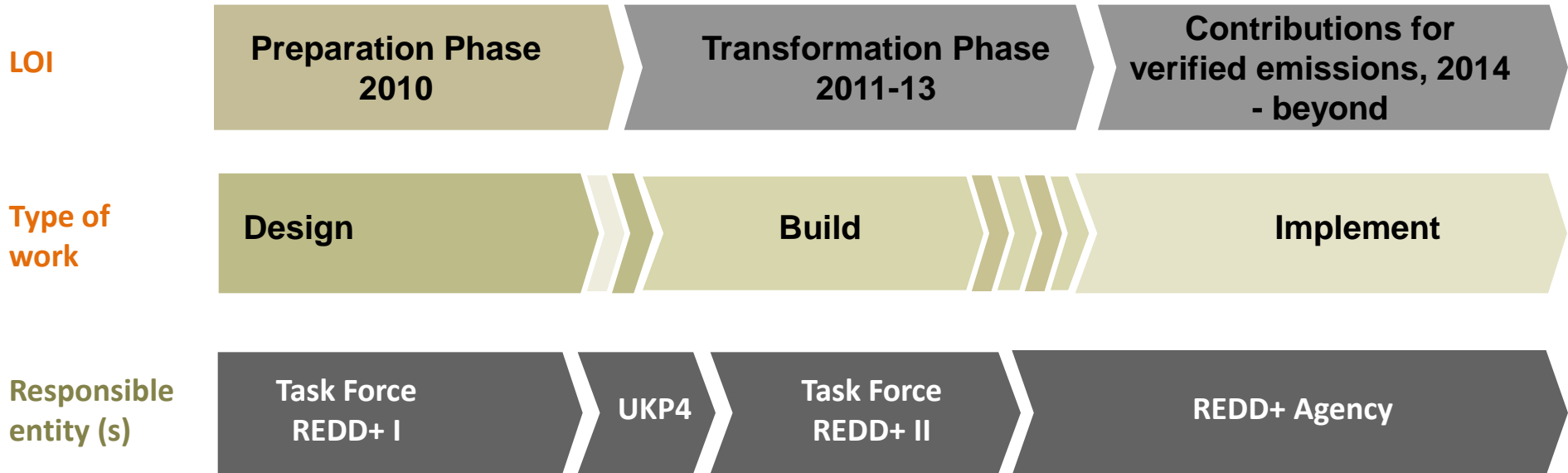


Sekretariat Kabinet



DEVELOPMENT STAGE OF THE TASK FORCE

SATGAS PEMBENTUKAN KELEMBAGAAN REDD+

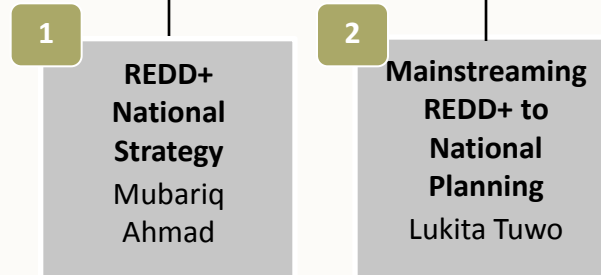


Main Activities

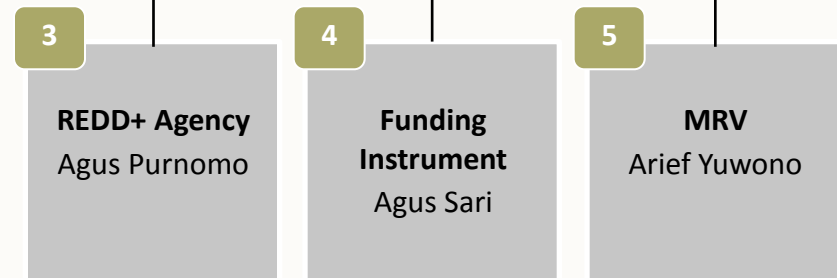
- Develop national agency and institution based on designs from previous phase
- Refine strategic elements and formulate provincial action plans based on national strategy
- Implement strategic, no-regret initiatives jointly with stakeholders, including local government and communities (eg. Moratorium)
- Carry out mainstreaming and synchronization of planning into existing development mechanisms, such as Economic Development Corridors as well as Medium Term National Plan

Chair of Task Force
Kuntoro
Mangkusubroto

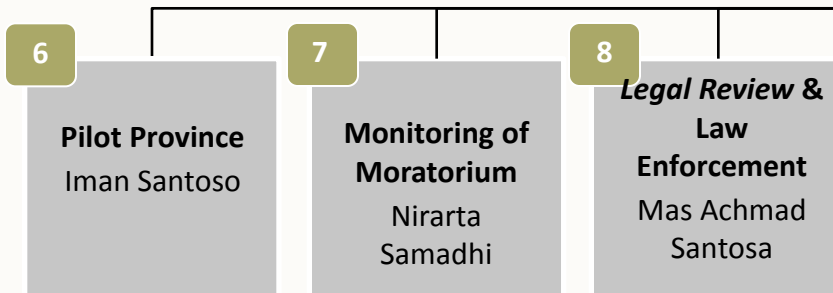
Cluster 1: Strategy and Planning



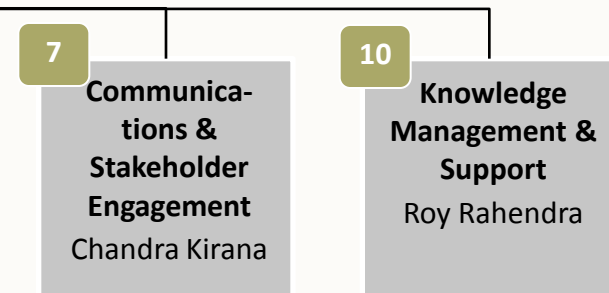
Cluster 2: Institutional Building



Cluster 3: Tactical Implementation



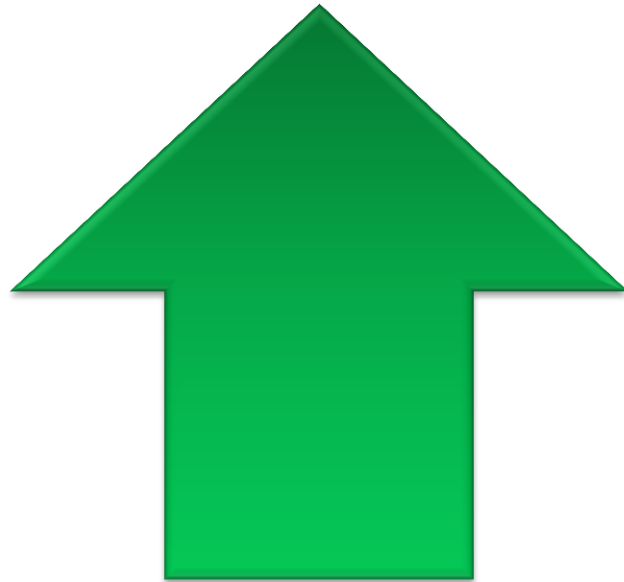
Cluster 4: Overall support



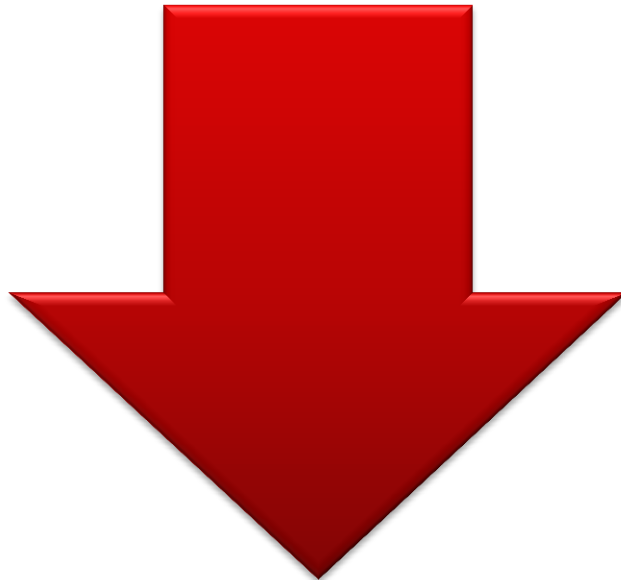


Governance Issues

ENFORCEMENT: UPSIDES & DOWNSIDES



- > The existence of integrated enforcement team based on INPRES No. 4/2005 helps to improve coordination among law enforcement agencies;
- > The existence of REDD+ Task Force to be a host of Joint Enforcement Team for natural resources related crimes;
- > The Supreme Court's Plan will establish certified judges who can deal with environmental and natural resources related court cases;
- > The acknowledgment of the existence of widespread corruption within judicial system led to the establishment of Presidential Task Force on Combatting Judicial Mafia and national and sub-national strategies on anti-corruption which outlines the plan to improve the integrity systems within the judicial system and bureaucracy.
- > The existence of guidelines on *multi-door approach* in handling NR related crimes for enforcement officers endorsed by ACC, FIU, AGO, MoF, MoE and Police



- > Widespread corruption in the judicial system;
- > Lack of capacity & capability to conduct creative enforcement in forest area (including using corruption and money laundering provisions to prosecute intellectual perpetrators);
- > Politico-business nexus is widespread which potentially blocks effective enforcement practice or capacity.

WHY ANTI-CORRUPTION SAFEGUARD?

- The most recent published Rule of Law Index, using the factor of absence of corruption, Indonesia is ranked in the 47 from 66 countries surveyed.
- In the Asia Pacific region, Indonesia is ranked in the 12 th from 13 countries surveyed.
- Consequently if Indonesia does not succeed in eradicating corruption in Natural Resource Management and REDD+ phases, the goal of Natural Resource Management and REDD+ to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and to benefit the FDPs , Indigenous Peoples and local communities will not be achieved.

INDONESIA'S ONGOING EFFORTS AND INITIATIVES IN REDD+

- **Involvement of the Independent Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK):** - To prosecute high-ranking civil servants and large corporations involved in forest-related corruption cases
 - To conduct a *Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA)* in the forestry sector
 - To work with the Ministry of Forestry (MoF) to reform its internal systems and business processes that are vulnerable to corruption
- **Presidential Task Force on REDD+** with MoF/UKP4 has conducted (pre)- investigation of 63 mining and plantation companies operating in Central Kalimantan forest areas, to be further investigated by the police and the Anti-Corruption Commission
- **Developing more transparent procedures in issuing permits**
- **Policy Framework on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)** in REDD+ has been issued by the Indonesia National Forest Council (DKN)
- **Active engagement of the Civil Society** in REDD+ policy-making processes including NGOs on anti-corruption

Readiness phase

- Multi-stakeholder consultation to take place in all stages of the development of the national REDD+ framework, including national strategy legislations and regulations;
- All decision-making rules and individual decisions to be made publicly available for scrutiny in an accessible manner;
- Government policy on PRIA to be in place, including in the development of Presidential Instructions (Inpres) and Regulations (Perpres) and Ministerial (important) Decisions (Permen);
- Corruption risk assessment and corruption prevention measures to be integrated into National REDD+ Strategy;
- The role of media and the civil society to be strengthened in public monitoring and control.

Implementation phase

- Ensure transparency in the MRV process;
- Assist NGOs who often assist customary communities with the land registration process;
- Expedite the delineation process and acknowledge the “community forest” areas (*hutan adat*);
- Establish accessible conflict resolution mechanisms to settle land tenure conflicts over the forest area;
- Improve public financial management, including strengthen transparency measures;
- Capacity building and transparency enhancement in land administration sector;
- Public notifications and call for public submissions for all rezoning applications and rezoning decisions;
- All applications to register carbon rights ,and decisions to register such rights to be made publicly available.



Participatory Government Assessment

A Demonstration on How Much More We Need To Do

PARTICIPATORY GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENT

SATGAS PEMBENTUKAN KELEMBAGAAN REDD+

Participatory REDD+ Governance assessment is being done inclusively by UNDP Indonesia to obtain the baseline, where REDD+ Taskforce/UKP4 agreed to be its primary beneficiary

PGA indicators framework has been established, consisting of three main components e.g. law and policy, actors' capacity and performance, six- key forest management issues and six-key governance principles, developed by PGA expert panel members (government and non-government background) based on wide stakeholders' inputs.

The hypothesis is "Strong and clear forest and REDD+ governance policy + adequate actors' capacity = better forest and REDD+ implementation and performance"

Legal and Policy Framework

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graph TD; A[Legal and Policy Framework] --> B["Actor's Capacity  
(Government, CSO, IPs & business)"]; B --> C[Implementation Performance]
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Actor's Capacity
(Government, CSO, IPs & business)

Implementation Performance

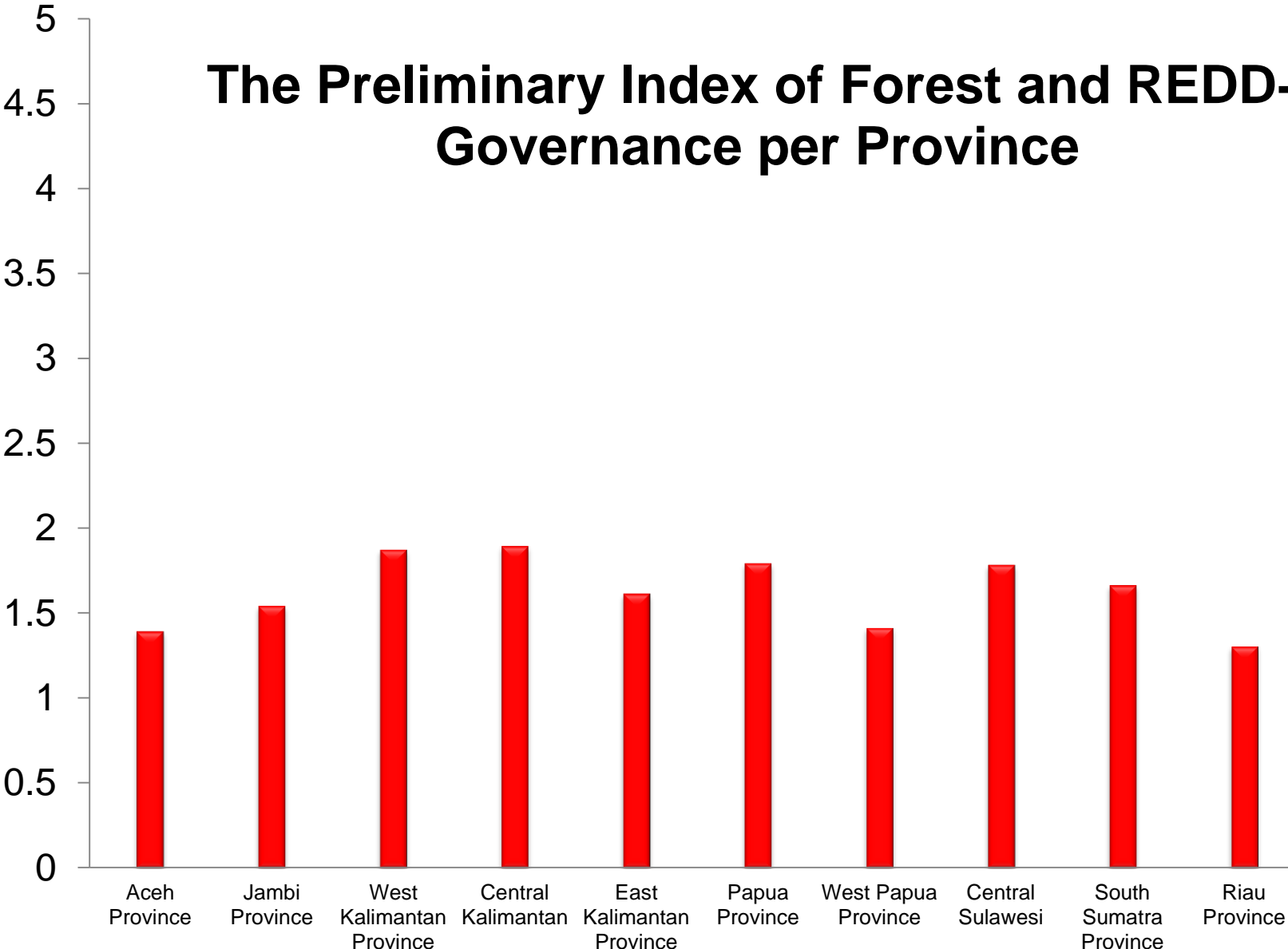
22 critical indicators of the 120 PGA indicators set are highly prioritized to be addressed by central and sub-national government, with non-government actors' support based on stakeholders' views.

The preliminary findings analysis show that indicators related to transparency, participation & equity are in the poor condition.

The sub-national governments have not maximized their policy making authorities to create good forest governance regulations.

Preliminary
Score: 0-5

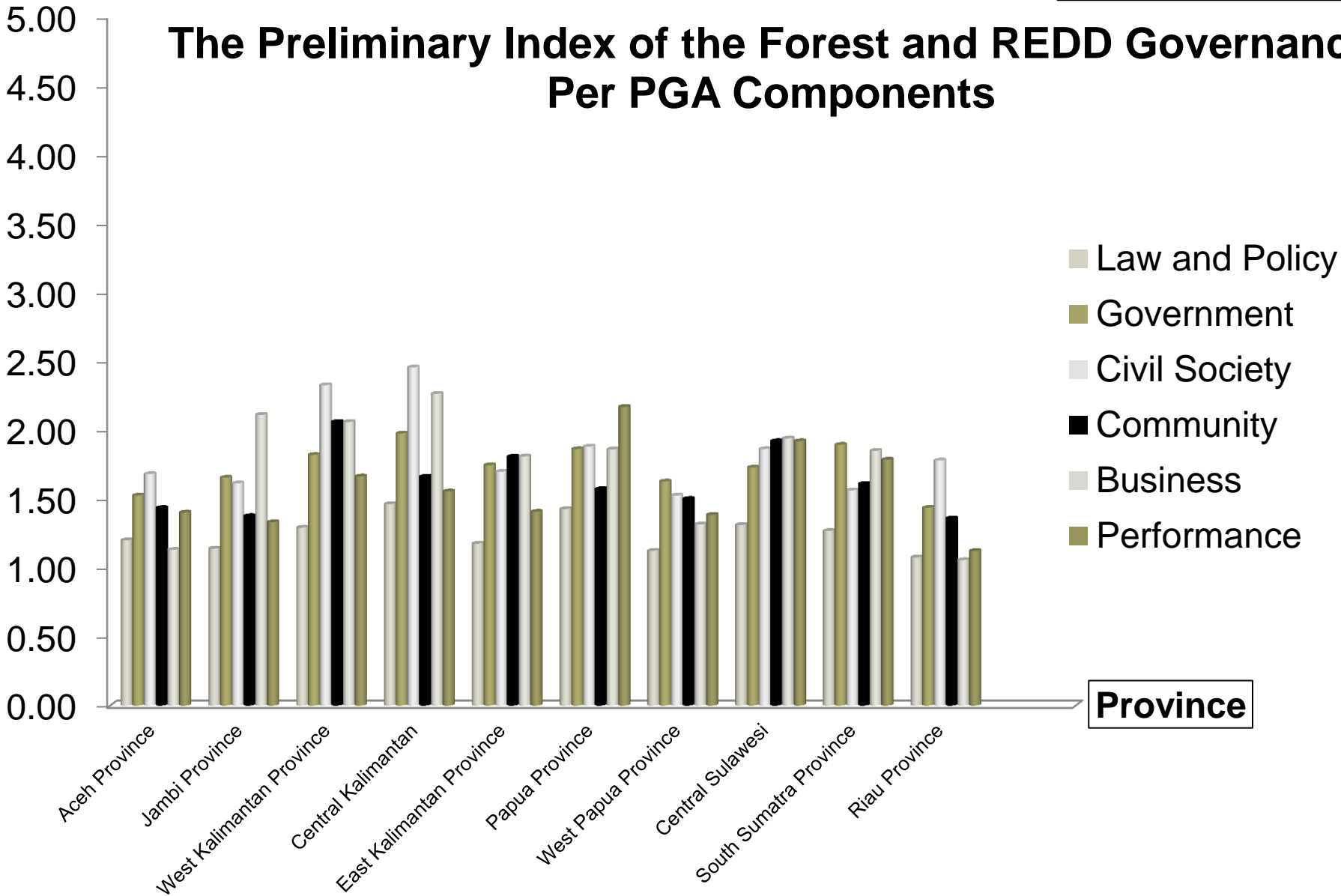
The Preliminary Index of Forest and REDD+ Governance per Province



Province

Preliminary Score: 0-5

The Preliminary Index of the Forest and REDD Governance Per PGA Components



Province

A misty forest scene with tall trees and dense foliage, serving as a background for the text. The image is a photograph of a forest with a thick layer of mist or fog. The trees are tall and thin, with their trunks visible against the hazy background. The foliage is dense and green, with some leaves in the foreground appearing darker. The overall atmosphere is serene and somewhat ethereal.

Conclusion

REDD+ should be used as an entry point to protect our forest, to promote radical governance reform in NRM and to empower the forest dependent communities

Promoting transparency, access to information and genuine public participation together with clean and responsive bureaucracy, coherent & even-handed legal framework and strong enforcement mechanisms – these are some key factors that can promote good environmental governance and reduce corruption risks in natural resources management and during the REDD+ readiness and implementation

A misty forest scene with tall trees and dense foliage, serving as a background for the text.

Thank You