INDICATOR: Participatory Governance Assessment in the Implementation of REDD+ in Indonesia

	INDICATOR						
			Сарас	ity			
ISSUE/AREA	Law and Policy	Government (Executive, Legislative, Judicative)	Civil Society Group (NGO and Academician)	Indigenous and Local Community	Business	Result (Output/Outcome)	
I. Area planning and forestry which is sustainable, impartial, and not prone to corruption	Effective regulation on the good governance in the process of drafting area planning and forestry	The effectiveness of area planning in the Central, Province and District/City. The effectiveness of settlement of area conflict at forestry institution in the Central, Province and District/City The effectiveness of legislative and judicial institutions in the handling of issue related to area planning in the Central, Province and District/City	The active participation of civil society group (KMS) in giving input related to area planning and forestry The effectiveness of monitoring by the civil society group on the process of area planning and forestry The active involvement of LSM/LSM network in supporting and building the capacity of regional government in area planning and	The participation level of the customary/local community through legitimate representative in meetings which discuss and decide on the area planning and forestry.	The effectiveness of representatives from relevant business sector who attend and participate in the meetings which discuss area planning and forestry. The active involvement of business group in the process of area planning and forestry	Improvement of acceptance (legitimateness) of the RTRWP/Forestry documents, Increase of forest area extent affirmed and accepted by the parties.	

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			Сарас	ity		Result (Output/Outcome) Decrease of the extent of forest areas that are overlapping with other uses, including with the people's land.		
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			The active involvement of LSM/LSM network in helping the community to do mapping of its territory which is accommodated in the area planning and forestry planning .					
II-Management of rights which is sustainable, impartial and not prone to corruption	The effectiveness of rules pertaining the acknowledgement and mechanism of rights protection by the government which is clear, strict, harmonious and stable regarding the forest occupied or managed by the customary, local and business community.	The effectiveness of Ministry/SKPD in administering the rights of the people and business. The effectiveness of conflict resolution of area occupation at the forestry institutions in the Central, Province, and District/City	The effectiveness of the involvement of civil society group in the process of regulation drafting in relation to the rights of customary and local community and/or conflict resolution The involvement	The effectiveness level of coordinating customary/local community to influence public policy and development project in relation to the acknowledgement and protection of their rights to land and forest	The effectiveness of internal rules which determine the mechanism to conduct public consultation (PADIATAPA) prior to obtaining permit The effectiveness of working area border arrangement	of forest areas that are overlapping with other uses, including with the		

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			Capacity				
ISSUE/AREA	Law and Policy	Government (Executive, Legislative, Judicative)	Civil Society Group (NGO and Academician)	Indigenous and Local Community	Business	Result (Output/Outcome) indigenous/local people rights. Increase of total/frequency and quality of reporting related to the recognition of the indigenous/local people rights.	
			of civil society group in monitoring the process of drafting and implementing regulation in relation to the rights of customary/local community and/or conflict resolution. There is guarantee for the civil society to get involved in providing input actively in the drafting of regulation and decision making in relation to the acknowledgement of community's rights and conflict resolution	resources The availability level of written or verbal internal rules within the customary/local community in relation to customary territorial arrangement/territ ory managed by the people and forest area allocation as well as impartial benefit	which complies with regulation through legal acknowledgement and clear protection of rights.	people rights. Increase of total/frequency and quality of reporting related to the recognition of the indigenous/local	

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III-Organization which is accountable and able to promote the achievement of forest and peat moss management which is sustainable, impartial and not prone to corruption.	The effectiveness of legal framework which regulates strong organization with high level of accountability in carrying out management of forest and peat moss in transparent, participatory and accountable manner The effectiveness of regulation which ensures the harmonization of rules and regulations The effectiveness of arrangement on the requirement of integrity and expertise criteria in the placement and fostering of career (especially for strategic positions) The effectiveness of rules which regulate the institutional aspect in law enforcement body which	The ability of Central/Provincial/District/City government in managing forest and peat moss by involving all parties	The effectiveness of program by the LSM to build capacity of member/staff to perform monitoring on the management of forest and peatland The effectiveness of mechanism in selecting representatives in multi-stakeholder institution/forum by the LSM/LSM Network to perform monitoring on the management of forest and peatland The synergy between the LSM	The availability of mechanism agreed by the customary/local community to elect representative within Multistakeholder institution.	The effectiveness of the implementation of internal rules which oblige free prior informed consent mechanism before taking forest permits	Efficient and effective policy implementation in the forestry and peat land sector (Note: decrease of transaction costs).	

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	support the creation of law enforcement which is impartial and not prone to corruption	·	of environment/fore st and LSM of anti corruption in advocating corruption cases in forestry sector				
IV. Forest management includes issue of forest arrangement, monitoring, protection, conservation, supervising which is sustainable, impartial, and not prone to corruption.	The effectiveness of good governance in the management of forest and peatland The effectiveness of existing legal framework such that licensing process is simple, harmonious and with high integrity	The effectiveness of government in providing forest management service Licensing is used as an instrument of management control and not only as instrument limited to the other functions such as PAD (Regional Local Income)	The effectivenes of monitoring done by the LSM/academics in the granting of permit inside forest area as well as the management of conservation area The effectivenes of monitoring done by the LSM/academics in the impact of permit and the management of conservation area against the community's	Thedevelopment of initiatives and partnership which specifically build the models of sustainable forest management (SFM) and REDD+	The effectiveness of the implementation of internal rules which promote Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) The effectiveness of the implementation of internal rules which promote Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	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 Increase of total areas managed in a sustainable way by forest management actors Percentage of forest with management (KPH).	

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			rights and forest preservation. The effectiveness of programs by the LSM and academics to promote capacity building of the customary/local community in managing the forest					
V. Control and legal enforcement in the management of forest and peatland which is sustainable, impartial and not prone to corruption	The effectiveness of existing regulation such that control and law enforcement can work together effectively and efficiently. The effectiveness of internal regulation of Ministry/Institution/SKPD on the mechanism of following through on the recommendation of BPK's audit result	The effectiveness of internal monitoring/controll ing. The effectiveness of multi-stakeholder institution of external supervisor Law enforcement with special capacity and adequate number for forest and environment	The effectiveness of LSM monitoring done independently on the management of forest and peat land.	The availability of internal control mechanism within customary/local community in conducting activities of forest utilization based on the principles of SFM	The effectiveness of implementing internal control mechanism in business sector in the activities of forest utilization according to SFM principles. There is ethical code for company to practice good corporate	Decrease of total violations in the use of budget at the provincial and regency/city level Decrease of corruption level in one province or regency/city		

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	The effectiveness of regulation to ensure the reporting of corruption indication to the law enforcement officer The effectiveness of forest criminal case handling manual or REDD+ opens the opportunity to use multi door approach in settling cases in the field of forestry	cases available at law enforcement institution The effectiveness of coordination among the law enforcement apparatus in doing multi-door approach in handling forestry criminal case			governance	
VII. REDD+ infrastructure which is sustainable, impartial, and not prone to corruption.	The effectiveness of existing regulation so that the making of policy and rules related to REDD+ is impartial, participatory and not prone to corruption The effectiveness of regulation which regulates the mechanism of followthru (findings & recommendation) on the result of audit by BPK, BPKP and inspectorate is internally	The effectiveness of REDD+ institution The effectiveness of MRV (Measurement, reporting, verification) institution The effectiveness of financial institution Special strategy of KPK in handling corruption	The effectiveness of independent LSM which specifically monitors the preparation and implementation of REDD+ The frequency of local media both printing and electronic media in broadcasting	The legitimacy and effectiveness of the representatives of customary/local community within R(E)DD institution The capacity level of the customary/local community in participating in the implementation of	The acceptance of business representation in institutional REDD+ There is commitment and perception in support of the implementation of REDD+	Increase of total indigenous/local people and business groups obtaining the access in the REDD+ location. Well accepted policies related to REDD+. Decrease of D&D. Increase of carbon stock.

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	related to the activities of REDD+ The effectiveness of regulation to ensure the reporting of corruption indication to the law enforcement officer (KPK).	related to REDD+ The effectiveness of Provincial/District/City forestry institution in mediation of conflict due to revenue sharing.	the preparation and implementation of REDD+.	REDD+, either in cooperation with other party or as REDD+ proponent The effectiveness of institutions with the functions to monitor the implementation of REDD+ safeguard policy specifically the principles and mechanism of FPIC.				