**Remarks on Anti Corruption in the PGA for REDD+ in Indonesia**

* UNDP Indonesia in cooperation with the Ministry of Forestry, the Presidential Working Unit for Supervision and Management of Development, the National Planning and Development Agency, partnering with UN-REDD Programme Indonesia, Civil Society Organizations, Local Governments, is implementing Participatory Governance Assessment for REDD+ Implementation in Indonesia.
* In addition to working at the national level, the project will be implemented in ten provinces: Aceh, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Papua and West Papua. Those ten provinces are very keen to implement REDD+ activities.
* The immediate results of the PGA are a baseline information about the level of Indonesia’s preparedness in implementing REDD+ in terms of governance issues; a policy paper on governance issues requiring attention during the REDD+ readiness and implementation phase including on how to guarantee the human rights of indigenous and other forest-dependent communities, tackling corruptions and conflict related to land and forest issues.
* A panel of experts, including several prominent Indonesian experts in forest policy and governance, public administration, anti-corruption, indigenous people and civil society participation, has been established and thorough intensive public consultation, Draft indicators has been developed. The indicators consist of three main elements that are legal framework, REDD+ actors’ capacity and practices where anti corruption and conflict related to land and forest as cross cutting elements.
* In terms of anti-corruption, first of all PGA expert members agreed that there is a potential corruption in REDD+ particularly in the implementation phase as well as when benefits are distributed to community members because of elites captured and no internal and external monitoring system.
* Secondly, REDD+ implementation will not be effective, efficient, fair and transparent if corruption aspects are not tackled, starting from readiness phase.
* Thirdly, considering the importance of corruption issues,  there are several PGA indicators which will measure the anti corruption aspects.
* In terms of legal framework, the PGA indicators will asses as follow:
	+ The existence of a clear, firm, stable and harmonious rule to ensure effective and efficient control of forest and peat land management.
	+ The existence of a clear, firm and stable legal recognition and rights protection mechanism on forest owned and managed by indigenous, local community and business community
	+ The existence of internal rule at each ministry or and agency on mechanism for following up audits of the Financial Audit Board related to forest, peat land management and REDD+ activities.
	+ The existence of a regulation on mechanism for reporting indications of corruption to law enforcement on forest, peat land management and REDD+ activities.
* In terms of REDD+ actors' capacity, the PGA will asses as follow:
	+ An independent NGO which especially monitors REDD+ preparation and implementation.
	+ Print and electronic media which regularly report REDD+ preparation and implementation.
	+ The existence of Special strategy of Corruption Eradication Commission in handling Corruption related to REDD+
	+ The existence of an agency which functions to monitor implementation of FPIC mechanism.
* In terms of current practices, the PGA indicator will also asses as follow:
	+ The corruption level in PGA provinces and or districts utilizing Transparency Indonesia perception index and Corruption Eradication Commission Integrity Survey.
* The development of PGA assessment tool is ongoing. We are hoping it can be finished in November 2011. Once the assessment tool is ready, data collection will be started.