Safeguard Information System for REDD+ in Indonesia

Progress and Challenges

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Background

Indonesia is one of the countries experiencing rapid deforestation and forest degradation with the annual rate of 918,678 ha and 507,486 ha, respectively during 1990-2012 (MoEF 2015).

Indonesia has shown commitment to REDD+ at high political levels since it hosted COP13 2007 in Bali. It established a voluntary national CO_2 emission reduction target of 26% by 2020 relative to the year 2000, and 41% with additional international financial support.

The national and sub-national REDD+ readiness have been developed with several result-based finance arrangement including bilateral and multilateral schemes such as LoI Indonesia-Norway, Forest Investment Programmes (FIP) and FCPF-Carbon Fund. In addition Project base REDD+ demonstration activities have been developed by government, NGOs, private companies.

Under the LOI Indonesia-Norway, REDD+ National Strategy (2012) was formulated and REDD+ Agency (2013) was established as responsible agency for REDD+.

During 2014-2015, however, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Forestry, REDD+ Agency and National Council of Climate Change were incorporated/merged and became one Ministry: Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). MoEF became National Focal Point and responsible ministry for REDD+.

Latest National FREL, NFMS/MRV system, and SIS were developed by/under the MoEF (formerly Ministry of Forestry). Fund for REDD+ Indonesia (FREDDI) was developed by REDD+ Agency (initial development process). Now financial instrument is under development process by MoEF in collaboration with Ministry of Finance.

Objective of the presentation

1. Clarify the progress and challenges of Safeguard Information System (SIS) for REDD+ in Indonesia under the ongoing institutional transformation led by MoEF.

2. Provide implications to fill the gap between national and sub-national SIS and the project level's safeguards.

Data Collection

1. Relevant literature review (e.g. guidelines, guidance and reports related to each SIS)

2. Interview with government officers of MoEF and proponents of REDD+ project (e.g. Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project) in October and December 2015 and January 2016

Structure of the presentation

1. **National and sub-national Safeguards-related Initiatives in Indonesia**
   1-1. Summary
   1-2. Common approaches in SIS-REDD+, PRISAI, REDD+ SES
2. **Progress of SIS-REDD+**
   2-1. Principles, Criteria and Indicators
   2-2. Assessment of safeguards' Implementation
   2-3. Institutional structure and information flow
   2-4. Database and web platform
3. **Progress of sub-national SIS in East Kalimantan**
   3-1. Progress of REDD+
   3-2. Study and test of safeguards
4. **Current project level's report system for safeguards**
   4-1. Development of registry system for REDD+ projects
   4-2. Case of Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project:
   Safeguards report for voluntary standards and government
5. **Findings**

1. National and sub-national Safeguards-related Initiatives in Indonesia

1-1. Summary

To respond the COP-16 decision and translate the Cancun REDD+ safeguards into the national context, several national and sub-national safeguards systems/initiatives have been developed.

SIS-REDD+ (2013) National Level
Developed by Center for Standardization and Environment, MoF
Currently by REDD+ Division under DG of Climate Change MoEF
Supported by GIZ-Forclime and FCPF
Aim: **To develop structure, mechanism and institution for information system** for implementing REDD+ safeguards that is aligned with the specific context of Indonesia including development of Principles, Criteria and Indicators and assessment tool of safeguards implementation as component of a system.   Source: MoF (2013a)

PRISAI (Prinsip, Kriteria, Indikator Safeguards Indonesia) (2013) National Level
Developed by REDD+ Task force
Aim: Based on the direction of REDD+ National Strategy, to develop framework of safeguards **(1) to prevent the implementation of REDD+ from social and environmental risks** and **(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.
                Source: Masripatin et al. (2015), REDD+ Task Force (2013)
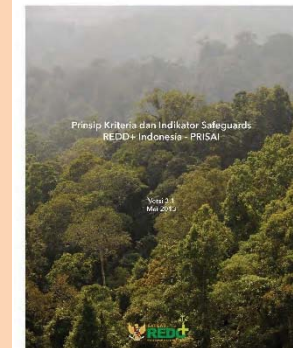
REDD+ SES (Social and Environmental Safeguards) (ver.2 2012)
Sub-National Level (Central Kalimantan and East Kalimantan)
Developed through a participatory and inclusive process which was facilitated by The Climate Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) and CARE International
Aim: To support the design and implementation of REDD+ programs that address and respect social and environmental safeguards. The standards are designed for government-led programs of policies and measures implemented at national, provincial, or other level.
It can be applied flexibly based on the countries' context.   Source: REDD+SES (2012)
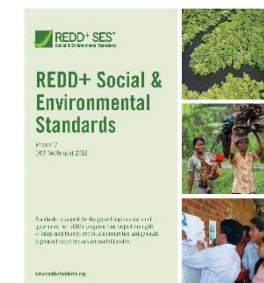
1. Interpreting and utilizing existing instruments.

"**Safeguards is not a new concept for Indonesian sustainable forest management**".

- AMDAL (Environmental Impact Assessment)
- KLHS   (Strategic Environmental Assessment)
- PHPL   (Sustainable Forest Management and Production)
- SVLK   (System for Verification of Timber Legality)
- SFM   (Sustainable Forest Management Certification e.g. LEI and FSC)
- HCVF   (High Conservation Value Forest)
- FPIC   (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent)
- etc...

2. Multi-stakeholder communication processes

Source: MOF (2013a), REDD+ Task Force (2013), Working Group of East Kalimantan (2015)
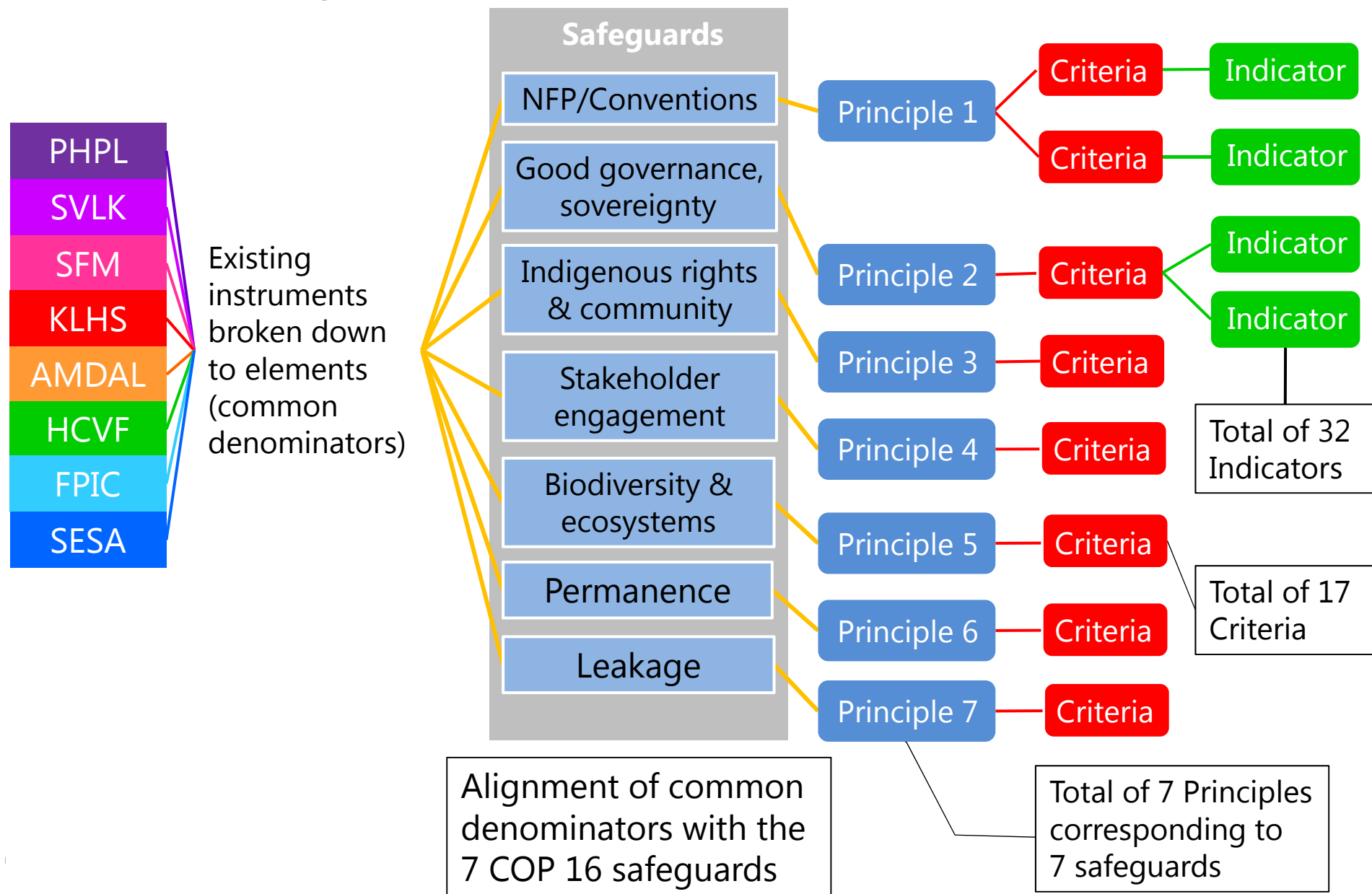
The coherence, synergy and coordination among the safeguards-related works and initiatives (including those which existed, and the existing) are needed, in order to positively support the implementation of REDD+ safeguards and provision of the REDD+ safeguards implementation's information through SIS-REDD+.

Source: Widyaningtyas (2015)

2. Progress of SIS-REDD+

2-1. Principles, Criteria and Indicators of SIS-REDD+

PHPL
SVLK
SFM
KLHS
AMDAL
HCVF
FPIC
SESA

Existing instruments broken down to elements (common denominators)

Safeguards

- NFP/Conventions
- Good governance, sovereignty
- Indigenous rights & community
- Stakeholder engagement
- Biodiversity & ecosystems
- Permanence
- Leakage

Principle 1 — Criteria — Indicator
Principle 1 — Criteria — Indicator

Principle 2 — Criteria — Indicator / Indicator

Principle 3 — Criteria

Principle 4 — Criteria

Principle 5 — Criteria

Principle 6 — Criteria

Principle 7 — Criteria

Total of 32 Indicators

Total of 17 Criteria

Alignment of common denominators with the 7 COP 16 safeguards

Total of 7 Principles corresponding to 7 safeguards

Source: MoF (2013a) p.25, Widyaningtyas (2015) Slide 2

2-1. Principles, Criteria and Indicators of SIS-REDD+

SAFEGUARDS 4.   The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions refered to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of decision 1/CP. 16

COP 16 Safeguards

Principles 4. Effectiveness of Stakeholder Participation
REDD+ activities shall be based on proactive and transparent identification of relevant stakeholders, and the engagement of them in planning and monitoring processes, with an increasing level of intensity from national level to site level scales

Corresponding Principle

4.1 The entity responsible for REDD+ activities will coordinate with appropriate authorities to identify relevant stakeholders, will engage these stakeholders in the planning process, and will ensure the process is recognized by stakeholders.
[PHPL/SVLK: Prerequisite 1.1; KLHS/AMDAL: Permen LH 09/2011, FSC Principle 6 on Participation]

Related Criterion (one of many for this Principle).

Elements of existing instruments relevant to the Criterion

4.1.1. Availability of list of stakeholders engaged.

Indicator (one of many for this Criterion)

Source: MoF (2013a) p.26

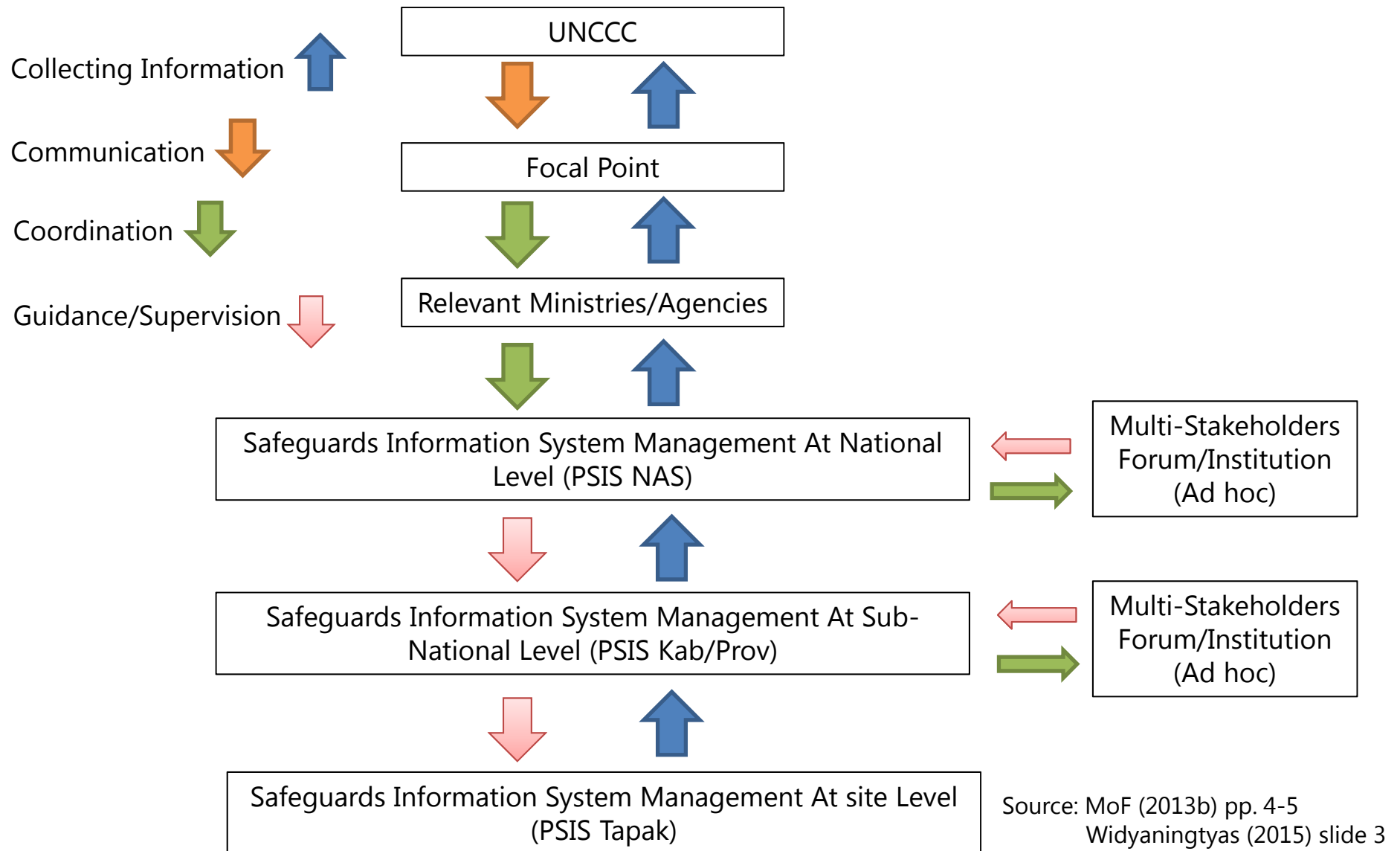# 2-2. Assessment of REDD+ Safeguards' implementation in SIS-REDD+

➢ Project proponents conduct **self-assessment** with **Safeguards Implementation Assessment Tool**

➢ **Safeguards Implementation Assessment Tool** are the relevant documents/evidences of safeguards implementation for each indicator

Table 1. Part of checklist of SIS-REDD+

Prinsiple	Criteria	Indicator	APPS (Safeguards Implementation Assessment Tool) (Document/Evidence of Implementation)	Yes/No	Description
1	1.1	1.1.1	a. Document regarding legal status of project organizer		
			b. Decision (legal document) of the underlying implementation of activities		
	1.2	1.2.1	a. Document of National/sub-National REDD+ Strategy		
			b. Planning documents related to climate change .		
			c. Documents related to development planning		

Source: MoF (2013b) p. 23

2-3. Institutional Structure and Information flow of SIS-REDD+

Collecting Information

Communication

Coordination

Guidance/Supervision

UNCCC

Focal Point

Relevant Ministries/Agencies

Safeguards Information System Management At National Level (PSIS NAS)

Safeguards Information System Management At Sub-National Level (PSIS Kab/Prov)

Safeguards Information System Management At site Level (PSIS Tapak)

Multi-Stakeholders Forum/Institution (Ad hoc)

Multi-Stakeholders Forum/Institution (Ad hoc)

Source: MoF (2013b) pp. 4-5
Widyaningtyas (2015) slide 3

2-4. Database and Web Platform of SIS-REDD+

Jambi   East Kalimantan

http://sisredd.dephut.go.id/index.php

A web-based database and SIS-REDD+ is in initial stage of development.

Current contents:
- 15 REDD+ safeguards activities are registered.
- Relevant publications and documents related to REDD+ safeguards are available.
- Links to the website of relevant government ministries and agencies, state-owned companies and non governmental institutions are provided.

Jambi and East Kalimantan province have been selected as sub-national test province for web-based SIS-REDD+.

3. Progress of Sub-national SIS in East Kalimantan

3-1. Progress of REDD+ in East Kalimantan

Main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

1. Excess use of wood, illegal logging, impoverishment of biodiversity
2. Conversion to large scale oil palm plantations
3. Slash and burn agriculture, forest encroachment, food estate
4. Clearing of land for coal mining
5. Forest and land fires
6. Opening and land use for different allotment

Source: Provincial Government of East Kalimantan (2012)

Government REDD+ initiatives

✓ Provincial Strategy and Action Plan of REDD+ Implementation in 2012.
✓ MOU between REDD+ Agency and Governor of East Kalimantan in 2013

Logging site of a company, oil palm plantation, *alang alang* grass land and coal mining site in East Kalimantan Photo by Kawai (2006-2008)

REDD+ Demonstration Activities

✓ Berau Forest Carbon Programme (BFCP): TNC, ICRAF, Univ. Mulawarmam, Univ. Queensland, etc.
✓ Adaptation of forest resource management by local people: Bioma
✓ Transforming West Kutai Spatial Planning Toward Forest Low Carbon: WWF, Bioma, District forestry office
✓ Management of peatland conservation area: WG of TKLH-LH, Bioma, District forestry and estate office
✓ Promoting efficiency of REDD+ project implementation with information-communication technology: Mitsubishi Research Institute, NEC, 2ESolutions, Borneo Orangutan Survival (JCM REDD+ FS)
✓ Creating alternative agricultural land through utilizing of potassium silicate fertilizer: Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.; Chugai Technos Corporation (JCM REDD+ FS)

3-2. Study and test of safeguards in East Kalimantan

SIS REDD+: East Kalimantan is designated as a test province for operationalizing SIS-REDD+, and to link national level SIS with REDD+ sagfuards frameworks at sub national level (East Kalimantan Province), in 2014

REDD+ SES: Specific Indicators and verifiers has been developed in line with the context of East Kalimantan (**11 important issues**)by REDD+WG in 2015. Coherence among initiatives is observed. It suggests synergy and coordination among the safeguards-related works and initiatives are possible. The work of REDD+ SES could support the SIS-REDD+.

Table 2. Matrix of important issues in East Kalimantan with Principles and Criteria of each SG initiative.

Important Issue in East Kalimantan	REDD+SES	PRISAI	SIS REDD+
1. Right to Land and Territory	P1	P1	P3.C1
2. Right to use of Natural Resources	P1	P1	P3.C1
3. Recognition and appreciation of wealth of traditional knowledge	P6.C3	P4	P3.C4
4. Forest Governance	P4	P3	P1, P2
5. Prevention of Leakage	P5.C3	P8	P6, P7
6. Prevention of Reversals	P2	P7	P6
7. Transparency and Accountability	P2.C2, P4	P10	P2
8. Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystems	P5	P6	P5
9. Improving people's welfare	P3	N.A	P3.C2-C3
10. Community participation of customary/ local or vulnerable/marginalized groups including gender issues	P3.C2, P6	P5	P4, P2. C1
11. Benefit Sharing	P2	P9	P3.C2-C3-C4

Traditional festival of local people and village in East Kalimantan
Photo by Kawai (2004 and 2009)

Source: REDD+ Working Group of East Kalimantan (2015) pp. 43-44

3-2. Study and test of safeguards in East Kalimantan

The selected districts which fulfilling indicators of REDD+ SES is still limited.
Further improvement of capacity and commitment of district government is required.

Table 3. The status of fulfillment of indicators and verifiers of REDD+ SES by selected districts

District	Findings
General Finding	The documents containing verification requirements such as the RPJM, RKPD, AMDAL ,KLHS, RTRW, PHPL, HCVF and annual work plan of FMU are available, although they are not distributed publicly to the stakeholders, especially to the community.
	REDD+ management institutions still do not cover all. They focuses only on forestry institutions.
	Documentation of customary laws has not been made. The management in line with the laws and regulations related to REDD+ has not been done at the district level.
Berau District	There are a planning document of BFCP and project implementation manual of District Project Management Unit, although not yet all required documents for assessment have been available.
	Regional and district head's regulations related to safeguards of forestry have not been available yet.
	There are several agreements at the community level. This is limited to some villages that received assistance by other parties.
Kutai Kartanegara District	Boundaries of village are not equally settled. Only one or two villages conducted documentation of the village boundary.
	There are several regional and district head's regulations covering the fulfillment of some parts of the safeguards.
	Conflict resolution mechanisms are available, just they have not been covered by the regulations yet.
Paser District	There are policies in the levels between companies and people in the target area.
	Complaint mechanisms are available, although they are not yet in the form of formal regulations.

Source: REDD+ Working Group of East Kalimantan (2015) p.16

4. Current project level's report system for safeguards

4-1. Development of registry system for REDD+ projects

DISTRIBUTION OF REDD+ DEMONSTRATION ACTIVITIES

Scope of 35 REDD+ DAs

REDD: 29	REL/RL: 22
Forest Conservation: 12	MRV: 21
SFM: 7	Institution: 10
Enhancement of Carbon Stok: 4	Incentive: 3
	Safeguards: 28

Source: MoEF (2014)

35 REDD+ DAs provide information to MoEF as of 2014

DG Climate Change (MoEF) is planning to establish a registry system for REDD+ projects.

The role and function of the registry system include:

(1) Provision of standard operating procedure (SOP) for REDD+ project in Indonesia
(2) Monitoring of project
(3) Tracking emission reduction
(4) Tracking finance of REDD+ project

National Standard Agency (BSN) has developed Indonesian National Standards (SNI) for REDD+

SNI 7848 (Implementation of REDD+ DA)
SNI 7724 (Measurement and calculation of carbon stock),
SNI 7725 (Preparation of allometric equation for assessment of forest carbon stock)
SNI 7645 (Land cover classification)

Source: Interview with MoEF officers in 2015

4-2. Case of Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project: Safeguards report for voluntary standards and government

Project Profile

Location: Central Kalimantan

Proponents: PT Rimba Raya Conservation, Infinit-Earth, Ltd.

Start date: 2008 (30 years)

Project Area: 47,237 ha (40,000ha), Project zone: 91,215 ha

Scope: Avoided deforestation, enhancement of carbon stocks

Concession: **Ecosystem Rehabilitation Concession (ERC) / IUPHHK-RE**

Strategy: Establishment of reserve area, rehabilitation of vegetation
and agro-forestry program; community development

VCS: Verification Period 01/07/2010-30/06/2013, VCU Quantity: **500,000**

CCB Standards (2nd edition): **Gold Level**   Source: IGES (2013)
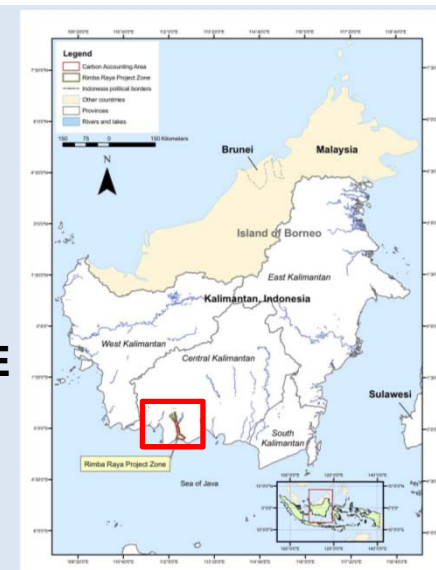
Location of the project
Source: Figure 1 in Bolik et. al. (2011)

Information provided to MoEF by Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project

● Documents such as long term management plan, annual report including EIA as ERC concession holder, biennial satellite imaginary data, the map based on the satellite data analysis, etc… to relevant DG in MoEF

● Answering the form provided to REDD+ DAs from DG of Climate Change (MoEF) and providing relevant information including safeguards since 2014

Source: Interview with a staff of Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve Project in January 2016

5. Findings

The national level registry system for REDD+ projects and safeguards activities are now under development process, based on relevant existing standards and framework (SNI and SIS-REDD+), under the DG of Climate Change, MoEF.

As FS in East Kalimantan suggested, the readiness of district level for REDD+ safeguards implementation and monitoring is still limited.

For a time, national level registry system will be operated for the project level of REDD+, while further improvement of capacity and commitment of sub-national level institutions is needed.

Because MoEF became responsible ministry of REDD+, the possibility of SIS-REDD+ will become national safeguards system of SIS is high. How to coordinate and synergize/coherent with other relevant initiatives/framework is ongoing challenge.

Because SIS-REDD+ (PRIAI and REDD+SES also) interpret and utilize existing instruments related to safeguards, the part of documents and evidences such as report of AMDAL and KLHS can be used as safeguards implementation assessment tool in SIS-REDD+.

5. Findings

Project proponents also need to prepare the documents and evidences for the indicators which are not covered by existing instruments.

As Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve project which follows VCS and CCBS shows, they have just started to send information related to their REDD+ activities including safeguards to DG of Climate Change, MoEF since 2014.

How establish institutional arrangement to coordinate project level safeguards following voluntary standards with ongoing national/sub-national standards, framework and registry system development (e.g. VCS and SNI, CCBS and SIS REDD+) is important question. Further analysis is needed.

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      (Last access: 4 February 2016)